

Japan	
<div>日本国 or 日本 (Japanese)^[a]</div> <div>Nippon-koku or Nihon-koku Nippon or Nihon</div>	
<div></div> <div>Flag</div>	<div></div> <div>Imperial Seal</div>
<div>Anthem: ""Kimigayo" (君が代)</div> <div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div>▶</div><div>0:00 / 0:00</div><div><div></div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div>	
<div><div><u>Government Seal</u></div><div></div></div>	
<div><div>Japanese territory in dark green; claimed but uncontrolled territory in light green</div></div>	
<div><div><div>Capital</div><div>and largest city</div></div></div>	Tokyo <div><div>35°41′N 139°46′E</div></div>
<div><div><div>National language</div></div></div>	Japanese
<div><div><div>Demonym(s)</div></div></div>	Japanese
<div><div><div>Government</div></div></div>	Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
<div><div><div><div>• Emperor</div><div>• Prime Minister</div></div></div></div>	<div>Naruhito</div> <div>Yoshihide Suga</div>
<div><div><div>Legislature</div></div></div>	National Diet
<div><div><div><div>• Upper house</div><div>Lower house</div></div></div></div>	<div>House of Councillors</div> <div>House of Representatives</div>
<div><div><div>Formation</div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div>• Imperial Dynasty established</div><div>First constitution</div><div>Current constitution</div></div></div></div>	<div>February 11, 660 BC</div> <div>November 29, 1890</div> <div>May 3, 1947</div>
<div><div><div>Area</div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div>• Total</div><div>Water (%)</div></div></div></div>	<div>377,975 km² (145,937 sq mi)^[2] (62nd)</div> <div>1.40 (as of 2015)^[3]</div>
<div><div><div>Population</div></div></div>	
<div><div><div><div>• 2021 estimate</div><div>2015 census</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>▼125,620,000^[4] (11th)</div><div>127,094,745^[5]</div></div>

Health
Culture
Art and architecture
Literature and philosophy
Performing arts
Customs and holidays
Cuisine
Media
Sports
See also
Notes
References
External links

Etymology

The name for Japan in Japanese is written using the kanji 日本 and pronounced *Nippon* or *Nihon*.^[9] Before it was adopted in the early 8th century, the country was known in China as *Wa* (倭) and in Japan by the endonym *Yamato*.^[10] *Nippon*, the original Sino-Japanese reading of the characters, is favored for official uses, including on banknotes and postage stamps.^[9] *Nihon* is typically used in everyday speech and reflects shifts in Japanese phonology during the Edo period.^[10] The characters 日本 mean "sun origin".^[9] It is the source of the popular Western epithet "Land of the Rising Sun".^[11]

The name *Japan* is based on the Chinese pronunciation and was introduced to European languages through early trade. In the 13th century, Marco Polo recorded the early Mandarin or Wu Chinese pronunciation of the characters 日本國 as *Cipangu*.^[12] The old Malay name for Japan, *Japang* or *Japun*, was borrowed from a southern coastal Chinese dialect and encountered by Portuguese traders in Southeast Asia, who brought the word to Europe in the early 16th century.^[13] The first version of the name in English appears in a book published in 1577, which spelled the name as *Giapan* in a translation of a 1565 Portuguese letter.^{[14][15]}

History

Prehistoric to classical history



Legendary Emperor Jimmu (神武天皇, Jimmu-tennō)

subordinate local governments.^[26] These legal reforms created the *ritsuryō* state, a system of Chinese-style centralized government that remained in place for half a millennium.^[27]

The Nara period (710–784) marked the emergence of a Japanese state centered on the Imperial Court in Heijō-kyō (modern Nara). The period is characterized by the appearance of a nascent literary culture with the completion of the *Kojiki* (712) and *Nihon Shoki* (720), as well as the development of Buddhist-inspired artwork and architecture.^{[28][29]} A smallpox epidemic in 735–737 is believed to have killed as much as one-third of Japan's population.^{[29][30]} In 784, Emperor Kanmu moved the capital, settling on Heian-kyō (modern Kyoto) in 794.^[29] This marked the beginning of the Heian period (794–1185), during which a distinctly indigenous Japanese culture emerged. Murasaki Shikibu's *The Tale of Genji* and the lyrics of Japan's national anthem "Kimigayo" were written during this time.^[31]

Feudal era

Japan's feudal era was characterized by the emergence and dominance of a ruling class of warriors, the samurai.^[32] In 1185, following the defeat of the Taira clan in the Genpei War, samurai Minamoto no Yoritomo established a military government at Kamakura.^[33] After Yoritomo's death, the Hōjō clan came to power as regents for the *shōguns*.^[29] The Zen school of Buddhism was introduced from China in the Kamakura period (1185–1333) and became popular among the samurai class.^[34] The Kamakura shogunate repelled Mongol invasions in 1274 and 1281 but was eventually overthrown by Emperor Go-Daigo.^[29] Go-Daigo was defeated by Ashikaga Takauji in 1336, beginning the Muromachi period (1336–1573).^[35] The succeeding Ashikaga shogunate failed to control the feudal warlords (*daimyōs*) and a civil war began in 1467, opening the century-long Sengoku period ("Warring States").^[36]

<div>• Density</div>	334/km ² (865.1/sq mi) (24th)
GDP (PPP)	2020 estimate
<div>• Total</div>	▼ \$5.236 trillion ^[6] (4th)
<div>• Per capita</div>	▼ \$41,634 (28th)
GDP (nominal)	2020 estimate
<div>• Total</div>	▼ \$4.911 trillion ^[6] (3rd)
<div>• Per capita</div>	▼ \$39,048 (22nd)
Gini (2015)	 33.9 ^[7] medium · 78th
HDI (2019)	 0.919 ^[8] very high · 19th
Currency	Japanese yen (¥)
Time zone	UTC+09:00 (JST)
Driving side	left
Calling code	+81
ISO 3166 code	JP
Internet TLD	.jp

Japan	
Japanese name	
Kanji	日本国
Hiragana	にっぽんこく
	にほんこく
Katakana	ニッポンコク
	ニホンコク
Transcriptions	
Romanization	Nippon-koku
	Nihon-koku

During the 16th century, Portuguese traders and Jesuit missionaries reached Japan for the first time, initiating direct commercial and cultural exchange between Japan and the West.^{[29][37]} Oda Nobunaga used European technology and firearms to conquer many other *daimyōs*;^[38] his consolidation of power began what was known as the Azuchi–Momoyama period.^[39] After the death of Nobunaga in 1582, his successor Toyotomi Hideyoshi unified the nation in the early 1590s and launched two unsuccessful invasions of Korea in 1592 and 1597.^[29]



Samurai warriors battling Mongols during the Mongol invasions of Japan, depicted in the *Mōko Shūrai Ekotoba*

Tokugawa Ieyasu served as regent for Hideyoshi's son Toyotomi Hideyori and used his position to gain political and military support.^[40] When open war broke out, Ieyasu defeated rival clans in the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600. He was appointed *shōgun* by Emperor Go-Yōzei in 1603 and established the Tokugawa shogunate at Edo (modern Tokyo).^[41] The shogunate enacted measures including *buke shohatto*, as a code of conduct to control the autonomous *daimyōs*,^[42] and in 1639 the isolationist *sakoku* ("closed country") policy that spanned the two and a half centuries of tenuous political unity known as the Edo period (1603–1868).^{[41][43]} Modern Japan's economic growth began in this period, resulting in roads and water transportation routes, as well as financial instruments such as futures contracts, banking and insurance of the Osaka rice brokers.^[44] The study of Western sciences (*rangaku*) continued through contact with the Dutch enclave in Nagasaki.^[41] The Edo period gave rise to *kokugaku* ("national studies"), the study of Japan by the Japanese.^[45]

Modern era



Emperor Meiji (明治天皇, *Meiji-tennō*; 1852–1912)

In 1854, Commodore Matthew Perry and the "Black Ships" of the United States Navy forced the opening of Japan to the outside world with the Convention of Kanagawa.^[41] Subsequent similar treaties with other Western countries brought economic and political crises.^[41] The resignation of the *shōgun* led to the Boshin War and the establishment of a centralized state nominally unified under the emperor (the Meiji Restoration).^[46] Adopting Western political, judicial, and military institutions, the Cabinet organized the Privy Council, introduced the Meiji Constitution, and assembled the Imperial Diet.^[47] During the Meiji era (1868–1912), the Empire of Japan emerged as the most developed nation in Asia and as an industrialized world power that pursued military conflict to expand its sphere of influence.^{[48][49][50]} After victories in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), Japan gained control of Taiwan, Korea and the southern half of Sakhalin.^{[51][47]} The Japanese population doubled from 35 million in 1873 to 70 million by 1935, with a significant shift to urbanization.^{[52][53]}

The early 20th century saw a period of Taishō democracy (1912–1926) overshadowed by increasing expansionism and militarization.^{[54][55]} World War I allowed Japan, which joined the side of the victorious Allies, to capture German possessions in the Pacific and in China.^[55] The 1920s saw a political shift towards statism, a period of lawlessness following the 1923 Great Tokyo Earthquake, the passing of laws against political dissent, and a series of attempted coups.^{[53][56][57]} This process accelerated during the 1930s, spawning a number of radical nationalist groups that shared a hostility to liberal democracy and a dedication to expansion in Asia. In 1931, Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria; following international condemnation of the occupation, it resigned from

the League of Nations two years later.^[58] In 1936, Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Nazi Germany; the 1940 Tripartite Pact made it one of the Axis Powers.^[53]

The Empire of Japan invaded other parts of China in 1937, precipitating the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945).^[59] In 1940, the Empire invaded French Indochina, after which the United States placed an oil embargo on Japan.^{[53][60]} On December 7–8, 1941, Japanese forces carried out surprise attacks on Pearl Harbor, as well as on British forces in Malaya, Singapore, and Hong Kong, among others, beginning World War II in the Pacific.^[61] Throughout areas occupied by Japan during the war, numerous abuses were committed against local inhabitants, with many forced into sexual slavery.^[62] After Allied victories during the next four years, which culminated in the Soviet invasion of Manchuria and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, Japan agreed to an unconditional surrender.^[63] The war cost Japan its colonies and millions of lives.^[53] The Allies (led by the United States) repatriated millions of Japanese settlers from their former colonies and military camps throughout Asia, largely eliminating the Japanese empire and its influence over the territories it conquered.^{[64][65]} The Allies convened the International Military Tribunal for the Far East to prosecute Japanese leaders for war crimes.^[65]

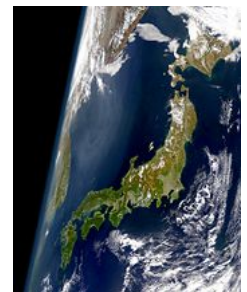
In 1947, Japan adopted a new constitution emphasizing liberal democratic practices.^[65] The Allied occupation ended with the Treaty of San Francisco in 1952.^[66] and Japan was granted membership in the United Nations in 1956.^[65] A period of record growth propelled Japan to become the second-largest economy in the world.^[65] this ended in the mid-1990s after the popping of an asset price bubble, beginning the "Lost Decade".^[67] On March 11, 2011, Japan suffered one of the largest earthquakes in its recorded history, triggering the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.^[68] On May 1, 2019, after the historic abdication of Emperor Akihito, his son Naruhito became Emperor, beginning the Reiwa era.^[69]

Geography

Japan comprises 6852 islands extending along the Pacific coast of Asia. It stretches over 3000 km (1900 mi) northeast–southwest from the Sea of Okhotsk to the East China Sea.^{[70][71]} The county's five main islands, from north to south, are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa.^[72] The Ryukyu Islands, which include Okinawa, are a chain to the south of Kyushu. The Nanpō Islands are south and east of the main islands of Japan. Together they are often known as the Japanese archipelago.^[73] As of 2019, Japan's territory is 377,975.24 km² (145,937.06 sq mi).^[2] Japan has the sixth longest coastline in the world at 29,751 km (18,486 mi). Because of its far-flung outlying islands, Japan has the sixth largest Exclusive Economic Zone in the world, covering 4,470,000 km² (1,730,000 sq mi).^{[74][75]}

Because of its mountainous terrain, approximately 67% of Japan's land is uninhabitable.^[76] The habitable zones, mainly in coastal areas, have extremely high population densities: Japan is one of the most densely populated countries.^{[77][78]} As of 2014, approximately 0.5% of Japan's total area is reclaimed land (*umetatechi*).^[79]

Japan is substantially prone to earthquakes, tsunami and volcanoes because of its location along the Pacific Ring of Fire.^[80] It has the 17th highest natural disaster risk as measured in the 2016 World Risk Index.^[81] Japan has 111 active volcanoes.^[82] Destructive earthquakes, often resulting in tsunami, occur several times each century;^[83] the 1923 Tokyo earthquake killed over 140,000 people.^[84] More recent major quakes are the 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake and the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake, which triggered a large tsunami.^[68]



The Japanese archipelago

Climate

The climate of Japan is predominantly temperate but varies greatly from north to south. The northernmost region, Hokkaido, has a humid continental climate with long, cold winters and very warm to cool summers. Precipitation is not heavy, but the islands usually develop deep snowbanks in the winter.^[85]

In the Sea of Japan region on Honshu's west coast, northwest winter winds bring heavy snowfall during winter. In the summer, the region sometimes experiences extremely hot temperatures because of the foehn.^[86] The Central Highland has a typical inland humid continental climate, with large temperature differences between summer and winter. The mountains of the Chūgoku and Shikoku regions shelter the Seto Inland Sea from seasonal winds, bringing mild weather year-round.^[85]

The Pacific coast features a humid subtropical climate that experiences milder winters with occasional snowfall and hot, humid summers because of the southeast seasonal wind. The Ryukyu and Nanpō Islands have a subtropical climate, with warm winters and hot summers. Precipitation is very heavy, especially during the rainy season.^[85] The main rainy season begins in early May in Okinawa, and the rain front gradually moves north. In late summer and early autumn, typhoons often bring heavy rain.^[87] According to the Environment Ministry, heavy rainfall and increasing temperatures have caused problems in the agricultural industry and elsewhere.^[88] The highest temperature ever measured in Japan, 41.1 °C (106.0 °F), was recorded on July 23, 2018,^[89] and repeated on August 17, 2020.^[90]



Sakurajima

Biodiversity

Japan has nine forest ecoregions which reflect the climate and geography of the islands. They range from subtropical moist broadleaf forests in the Ryūkyū and Bonin Islands, to temperate broadleaf and mixed forests in the mild climate regions of the main islands, to temperate coniferous forests in the cold, winter portions of the northern islands.^[91] Japan has over 90,000 species of wildlife as of 2019,^[92] including the brown bear, the Japanese macaque, the Japanese raccoon dog, the small Japanese field mouse, and the Japanese giant salamander.^[93]

A large network of national parks has been established to protect important areas of flora and fauna as well as 52 Ramsar wetland sites.^{[94][95]} Four sites have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List for their outstanding natural value.^[96]

Environment

In the period of rapid economic growth after World War II, environmental policies were downplayed by the government and industrial corporations; as a result, environmental pollution was widespread in the 1950s and 1960s. Responding to rising concern, the government introduced environmental protection laws in 1970.^[97] The oil crisis in 1973 also encouraged the efficient use of energy because of Japan's lack of natural resources.^[98]

As of 2020, more than 22 coal-fired power plants are planned for construction in Japan, following the switching-off of Japan's nuclear fleet after the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster.^[99] Japan ranks 20th in the 2018 Environmental Performance Index, which measures a nation's commitment to environmental sustainability.^[100] Japan is the world's fifth largest emitter of carbon dioxide.^[88] As the host and signatory of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, Japan is under treaty obligation to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions and to take other steps to curb climate change.^[101] In 2020 the government of Japan announced a target of carbon-neutrality by 2050.^[102] Environmental issues include urban air pollution (NOx, suspended particulate matter, and toxics), waste management, water eutrophication, nature conservation, climate change, chemical management and international co-operation for conservation.^[103]



Autumn maple leaves (*momiji*) at Kongōbu-ji on Mount Kōya, a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Politics

Japan is a unitary state and constitutional monarchy in which the power of the Emperor is limited to a ceremonial role.^[104] Executive power is instead wielded by the Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet, whose sovereignty is vested in the Japanese people.^[105] Naruhito is the Emperor of Japan, having succeeded his father Akihito upon his accession to the Chrysanthemum Throne in 2019.^[104]

Japan's legislative organ is the National Diet, a bicameral parliament.^[104] It consists of a lower House of Representatives with 465 seats, elected by popular vote every four years or when dissolved, and an upper House of Councillors with 245 seats, whose popularly-elected members serve six-year terms.^[106] There is universal suffrage for adults over 18 years of age,^[107] with a secret ballot for all elected offices.^[105] The prime minister as the head of government has the power to appoint and dismiss Ministers of State, and is appointed by the emperor after being designated from among the members of the Diet.^[106] Elected in the 2020 Japanese prime minister election, Yoshihide Suga is Japan's prime minister.^[108]



The National Diet Building

Historically influenced by Chinese law, the Japanese legal system developed independently during the Edo period through texts such as *Kujikata Osadamegaki*.^[109] Since the late 19th century, the judicial system has been largely based on the civil law of Europe, notably Germany. In 1896, Japan established a civil code based on the German *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, which remains in effect with post-World War II modifications.^[110] The Constitution of Japan, adopted in 1947, is the oldest unamended constitution in the world.^[111] Statutory law originates in the legislature, and the constitution requires that the emperor promulgate legislation passed by the Diet without giving him the power to oppose legislation. The main body of Japanese statutory law is called the Six Codes.^[109] Japan's court system is divided into four basic tiers: the Supreme Court and three levels of lower courts.^[112]





Administrative divisions

Japan is divided into 47 prefectures, each overseen by an elected governor and legislature.^[104] In the following table, the prefectures are grouped by region.^[113]

■ Hokkaido	■ Tōhoku	■ Kantō	■ Chūbu
1. <u>Hokkaido</u>	2. <u>Aomori</u> 3. <u>Iwate</u> 4. <u>Miyagi</u> 5. <u>Akita</u> 6. <u>Yamagata</u> 7. <u>Fukushima</u>	8. <u>Ibaraki</u> 9. <u>Tochigi</u> 10. <u>Gunma</u> 11. <u>Saitama</u> 12. <u>Chiba</u> 13. <u>Tokyo</u> 14. <u>Kanagawa</u>	15. <u>Niigata</u> 16. <u>Toyama</u> 17. <u>Ishikawa</u> 18. <u>Fukui</u> 19. <u>Yamanashi</u> 20. <u>Nagano</u>



Prefectures of Japan with colored regions

 Kansai	 Chūgoku	 Shikoku	 Kyūshū
24. <u>Mie</u>	31. <u>Tottori</u>	36. <u>Tokushima</u>	40. <u>Fukuoka</u>
25. <u>Shiga</u>	32. <u>Shimane</u>	37. <u>Kagawa</u>	41. <u>Saga</u>
26. <u>Kyoto</u>	33. <u>Okayama</u>	38. <u>Ehime</u>	42. <u>Nagasaki</u>
27. <u>Osaka</u>	34. <u>Hiroshima</u>	39. <u>Kōchi</u>	43. <u>Kumamoto</u>
28. <u>Hyōgo</u>	35. <u>Yamaguchi</u>		44. <u>Ōita</u>
29. <u>Nara</u>			45. <u>Miyazaki</u>
30. <u>Wakayama</u>			46. <u>Kagoshima</u>
			47. <u>Okinawa</u>

Foreign relations

A member state of the United Nations since 1956, Japan is one of the G4 nations seeking reform of the Security Council.^[114] Japan is a member of the G7, APEC, and "ASEAN Plus Three", and is a participant in the East Asia Summit.^[115] It is the world's fifth largest donor of official development assistance, donating US\$9.2 billion in 2014.^[116] In 2017, Japan had the fifth largest diplomatic network in the world.^[117]

Japan has close economic and military relations with the United States, with which it maintains a security alliance.^[118] The United States is a major market for Japanese exports and a major source of Japanese imports, and is committed to defending the country, with military bases in Japan.^[118] Japan signed a security pact with Australia in March 2007^[119] and with India in October 2008.^[120]

Japan's relationship with South Korea had historically been strained because of Japan's treatment of Koreans during Japanese colonial rule, particularly over the issue of comfort women. In 2015, Japan agreed to settle the comfort women dispute with South Korea by issuing a formal apology and paying money to the surviving comfort women.^[121] As of 2019 Japan is a major importer of Korean music (K-pop), television (K-dramas), and other cultural products.^{[122][123]}

Japan is engaged in several territorial disputes with its neighbors. Japan contests Russia's control of the Southern Kuril Islands, which were occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945.^[124] South Korea's control of the Liancourt Rocks is acknowledged but not accepted as they are claimed by Japan.^[125] Japan has strained relations with China and Taiwan over the Senkaku Islands and the status of Okinotorishima.^[126]

Military



JMSDF *Kongō* class destroyer

Japan is the second-highest-ranked Asian country in the Global Peace Index 2020.^[127] Japan maintains one of the largest military budgets of any country in the world.^[128] The country's military (the Japan Self-Defense Forces) is restricted by Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, which renounces Japan's right to declare war or use military force in international disputes.^[129] The military is governed by the Ministry of Defense, and primarily consists of the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force, and the Japan Air Self-Defense Force. The deployment of troops to Iraq and Afghanistan marked the first overseas use of Japan's military since World War II.^[130]

The Government of Japan has been making changes to its security policy which include the establishment of the National Security Council, the adoption of the National Security Strategy, and the development of the National Defense Program Guidelines.^[131] In May 2014, Prime Minister Shinzō Abe said Japan wanted to shed the passiveness it has maintained since the end of World War II and take more responsibility for regional security.^[132] Recent tensions, particularly with North

Korea and China, have reignited the debate over the status of the JSDF and its relation to Japanese society.^{[133][134][135]}

Domestic law enforcement

Domestic security in Japan is provided mainly by the prefectural police departments, under the oversight of the National Police Agency.^[136] As the central coordinating body for the Prefectural Police Departments, the National Police Agency is administered by the National Public Safety Commission.^[137] The Special Assault Team comprises national-level counter-terrorism tactical units that cooperate with territorial-level Anti-Firearms Squads and Counter-NBC Terrorism Squads.^[138] The Japan Coast Guard guards territorial waters surrounding Japan and uses surveillance and control countermeasures against smuggling, marine environmental crime, poaching, piracy, spy ships, unauthorized foreign fishing vessels, and illegal immigration.^[139]

The Firearm and Sword Possession Control Law strictly regulates the civilian ownership of guns, swords and other weaponry.^{[140][141]} According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, among the member states of the UN that report statistics as of 2018, the incidence rates of violent crimes such as murder, abduction, sexual violence and robbery are very low in Japan.^{[142][143][144][145]}

Economy



Japan is a member of both the G7 and the G20.

Japan is the third largest national economy in the world, after the United States and China, in terms of nominal GDP,^[146] and the fourth largest national economy in the world, after the United States, China and India, in terms of purchasing power parity as of 2019.^[147] As of 2019, Japan's labor force consisted of 67 million workers.^[106] Japan has a low unemployment rate of around 2.4 percent.^[106] Around 16 percent of the population were below the poverty line in 2017.^[148] Japan today has the highest ratio of public debt to GDP of any developed nation,^{[149][150]} with national debt at 236% relative to GDP as of 2017.^{[151][152]}

Japan's exports amounted to 18.5% of GDP in 2018.^[153] As of 2019, Japan's main export markets were the United States (19.8 percent) and China (19.1 percent).^[106] Its main exports are motor vehicles, iron and steel products, semiconductors and auto parts.^[74] Japan's main import markets as of 2019 were China (23.5 percent), the United States (11 percent), and Australia (6.3 percent).^[106] Japan's main imports are machinery and equipment, fossil fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, and raw materials for its industries.^[106]

Japan ranks 29th of 190 countries in the 2019 ease of doing business index.^[154] The Japanese variant of capitalism has many distinct features: keiretsu enterprises are influential, and lifetime employment and seniority-based career advancement are common in the Japanese work environment.^{[155][156]} Japan has a large cooperative sector, with three of the ten largest cooperatives in the world, including the largest consumer cooperative and the largest agricultural cooperative in the world as of 2018.^[157] Japan ranks highly for competitiveness and economic freedom. It is ranked sixth in the Global Competitiveness Report for 2015–2016.^{[158][159]}



The Tokyo Stock Exchange

Agriculture and fishery

The Japanese agricultural sector accounts for about 1.2% of the total country's GDP as of 2018.^[106] Only 11.5% of Japan's land is suitable for cultivation.^[160] Because of this lack of arable land, a system of terraces is used to farm in small areas.^[161] This results in one of the world's highest levels of crop yields per unit area, with an agricultural self-sufficiency rate of about 50% as of 2018.^[162] Japan's small agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected.^[163] There has been a growing concern about farming as farmers are aging with a difficult time finding successors.^[164]

Japan ranked seventh in the world in tonnage of fish caught and captured 3,167,610 metric tons of fish in 2016, down from an annual average of 4,000,000 tons over the previous decade.^[165] Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch,^[74] prompting critiques that Japan's fishing is leading to depletion in fish stocks such as tuna.^[166] Japan has sparked controversy by supporting commercial whaling.^[167]



A rice paddy in Aizu, Fukushima Prefecture

Industry

Japan has a large industrial capacity and is home to some of the "largest and most technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemical substances, textiles, and processed foods".^[74] Japan's industrial sector makes up approximately 27.5% of its GDP.^[74] The country's manufacturing output is the third highest in the world as of 2019.^[169]

Japan is the third largest automobile producer in the world as of 2017 and is home to Toyota, the world's largest automobile company.^{[168][170]} The Japanese shipbuilding industry faces competition from South Korea and China; a 2020 government initiative identified this sector as a target for increasing exports.^[171]



A plug-in hybrid car manufactured by Toyota. Japan is the third-largest maker of automobiles in the world.^[168]

Services and tourism

Japan's service sector accounts for about 70% of its total economic output as of 2019.^[172] Banking, retail, transportation, and telecommunications are all major industries, with companies such as Toyota, Mitsubishi UFJ, -NTT, AEON, Softbank, Hitachi, and Itochu listed as among the largest in the world.^{[173][174]}

Japan attracted 31.9 million international tourists in 2019.^[175] For inbound tourism, Japan was ranked 11th in the world in 2019.^[176] The 2017 *Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report* ranked Japan 4th out of 141 countries, which was the highest in Asia.^[177]

Science and technology

Japan is a leading nation in scientific research, particularly in the natural sciences and engineering. The country ranks twelfth among the most innovative countries in the 2020 Bloomberg Innovation Index.^[178] Relative to gross domestic product, Japan's research and development budget is the second highest in the world,^[179] with 867,000 researchers sharing a 19-trillion-yen research and development budget as of 2017.^[180] The country has produced twenty-two Nobel laureates in either physics, chemistry or medicine,^[181] and three Fields medalists.^[182]

Japan leads the world in robotics production and use, supplying 55% of the world's 2017 total.^[183] Japan has the second highest number of researchers in science and technology per capita in the world with 14 per 1000 employees.^[184]

The Japanese consumer electronics industry, once considered the strongest in the world, is in a state of decline as competition arises in countries like South Korea and China.^[185] However, video gaming in Japan remains a major industry. In 2014, Japan's consumer video game market grossed \$9.6 billion, with \$5.8 billion coming from mobile gaming.^[186]

The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency is Japan's national space agency; it conducts space, planetary, and aviation research, and leads development of rockets and satellites.^[187] It is a participant in the International Space Station: the Japanese Experiment Module (Kibō) was added to the station during Space Shuttle assembly flights in 2008.^[188] The space probe *Akatsuki* was launched in 2010 and achieved orbit around Venus in 2015.^[189] Japan's plans in space exploration include building a moon base and landing astronauts by 2030.^[190] In 2007, it launched lunar explorer SELENE (Selenological and Engineering Explorer) from Tanegashima Space Center. The largest lunar mission since the Apollo program, its purpose was to gather data on the moon's origin and evolution. The explorer entered a lunar orbit on October 4, 2007,^{[191][192]} and was deliberately crashed into the Moon on June 11, 2009.^[193]



The Japanese Experiment Module (Kibō) at the International Space Station

Infrastructure

Transportation

Japan has invested heavily in transportation infrastructure.^[194] The country has approximately 1,200,000 kilometers (750,000 miles) of roads made up of 1,000,000 kilometers (620,000 miles) of city, town and village roads, 130,000 kilometers (81,000 miles) of prefectural roads, 54,736 kilometers (34,011 miles) of general national highways and 7641 kilometers (4748 miles) of national expressways as of 2017.^[195]

Since privatization in 1987,^[196] dozens of Japanese railway companies compete in regional and local passenger transportation markets; major companies include seven JR enterprises, Kintetsu, Seibu Railway and Keio Corporation. The high-speed Shinkansen (bullet trains) that connect major cities are known for their safety and punctuality.^[197]

There are 175 airports in Japan as of 2013.^[74] The largest domestic airport, Haneda Airport in Tokyo, was Asia's second-busiest airport in 2019.^[198] The Keihin and Hanshin superport hubs are among the largest in the world, at 7.98 and 5.22 million TEU respectively as of 2017.^[199]



Japan Airlines, the flag carrier of Japan

Energy

As of 2017, 39% of energy in Japan was produced from petroleum, 25% from coal, 23% from natural gas, 3.5% from hydropower and 1.5% from nuclear power. Nuclear power was down from 11.2 percent in 2010.^[200] By May 2012 all of the country's nuclear power plants had been taken offline because of ongoing public opposition following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in March 2011, though government officials continued to try to sway public opinion in favor of returning at least some to service.^[201] The Sendai Nuclear Power Plant restarted in 2015,^[202] and since then several other nuclear power plants have been restarted.^[203] Japan lacks significant domestic reserves and has a heavy dependence on imported energy.^[204] The country has therefore aimed to diversify its sources and maintain high levels of energy efficiency.^[205]



The Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Plant

Water supply and sanitation

Responsibility for the water and sanitation sector is shared between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, in charge of water supply for domestic use; the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, in charge of water resources development as well as sanitation; the Ministry of the Environment, in charge of ambient water quality and environmental preservation; and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, in charge of performance benchmarking of utilities.^[206] Access to an improved water source is universal in Japan. About 98% of the population receives piped water supply from public utilities.^[207]

Demographics

Japan has a population of 126.3 million,^[208] of which 124.8 million are Japanese nationals (2019).^[209] In 2019, 92% of the total Japanese population lived in cities.^[210] The capital city Tokyo has a population of 13.8 million (2018).^[211] It is part of the Greater Tokyo Area, the biggest metropolitan area in the world with 38,140,000 people (2016).^[212]

Japan's population is 98.1% ethnic Japanese as of 2016,^[74] with small populations of foreign workers.^[213] Primary minority groups include the indigenous Ainu and Ryukyuan people,^[214] as well as social minority groups like the *burakumin*.^[215] Zainichi Koreans,^[216] Chinese,^[217] Filipinos,^[218] Brazilians mostly of Japanese descent,^[219] and Peruvians mostly of Japanese descent are among the small minority groups in Japan.^[220]



The Greater Tokyo Area is ranked as the most populous metropolitan area in the world.

Japan has the second longest overall life expectancy at birth of any country in the world, at 84 years as of 2019.^[221] The Japanese population is rapidly aging as a result of a post-World War II baby boom followed by a decrease in birth rates.^[222] As of 2019 over 20 percent of the population is over 65, and this is projected to rise to one in three by 2030.^[223] The changes in demographic structure have created a number of social issues, particularly a decline in workforce population and increase in the cost of social security benefits.^[223] A growing number of younger Japanese are not marrying or remain childless.^{[223][224]} Japan's population is expected to drop to around 100 million by 2050.^[225] Immigration and birth incentives are sometimes suggested as a solution to provide younger workers to support the nation's aging population.^{[226][227]} On April 1, 2019, Japan's revised immigration law was enacted, protecting the rights of foreign workers to help reduce labor shortages in certain sectors.^[228]

Religion

Japan's constitution guarantees full religious freedom.^[229] Upper estimates suggest that 84–96 percent of the Japanese population subscribe to Shinto as its indigenous religion.^[230] However, these estimates are based on people affiliated with a temple, rather than the number of true believers. Many Japanese people practice both Shinto and Buddhism; they can either identify with both religions or describe themselves as non-religious or spiritual.^[231] The level of participation in religious ceremonies as a cultural tradition remains high, especially during festivals and occasions such as the first shrine visit of the New Year.^[232] Taoism and Confucianism from China have also influenced Japanese beliefs and customs.^[233]

Christianity was first introduced into Japan by Jesuit missions starting in 1549. Today, 1%^[234] to 1.5% of the population are Christians.^[235] Throughout the latest century, Western customs originally related to Christianity (including Western style weddings, Valentine's Day and Christmas) have become popular as secular customs among many Japanese.^[236]



The torii of Itsukushima Shinto Shrine near Hiroshima

About 90% of those practicing Islam in Japan are foreign-born migrants as of 2016.^[237] As of 2018 there were an estimated 105 mosques and 200,000 Muslims in Japan, 43,000 of which were ethnically Japanese.^[238] Other minority religions include Hinduism, Judaism, and Bahá'í Faith, as well as the animist beliefs of the Ainu.^[239]

Languages

Japanese writing uses kanji (Chinese characters) and two sets of kana (syllabaries based on cursive script and radical of kanji), as well as the Latin alphabet and Arabic numerals.^[240] English instruction was made mandatory in Japanese elementary schools in 2020.^[241]

Besides Japanese, the Ryukyuan languages (Amami, Kunigami, Okinawan, Miyako, Yaeyama, Yonaguni), part of the Japonic language family, are spoken in the Ryukyu Islands chain.^[242] Few children learn these languages,^[243] but local governments have sought to increase awareness of the traditional languages.^[244] The Ainu language, which is a language isolate, is moribund, with only a few native speakers remaining as of 2014.^[245]

Education

Primary schools, secondary schools and universities were introduced in 1872 as a result of the Meiji Restoration.^[246] Since the 1947 Fundamental Law of Education, compulsory education in Japan comprises elementary and junior high school, which together last for nine years.^[247] Almost all children continue their education at a three-year senior high school.^[248] The two top-ranking universities in Japan are the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University.^[249] Starting in April 2016, various schools began the academic year with elementary school and junior high school integrated into one nine-year compulsory schooling program; MEXT plans for this approach to be adopted nationwide.^[250]

The Programme for International Student Assessment coordinated by the OECD ranks the knowledge and skills of Japanese 15-year-olds as the third best in the world.^[251] Japan is one of the top-performing OECD countries in reading literacy, math and sciences with the average student scoring 529 and has one of the world's highest-educated labor forces among OECD countries.^{[252][251][253]} As of 2017, Japan's public spending on education amounted to just 3.3 percent of its GDP, below the OECD average of 4.9 percent.^[254] In 2017, the country ranked third for the percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds that have attained tertiary education with 51 percent.^[255] Approximately 60 percent of Japanese aged 25 to 34 have some form of tertiary education qualification, and bachelor's degrees are held by 30.4 percent of Japanese aged 25 to 64, the second most in the OECD after South Korea.^[255]

Health

Health care is provided by national and local governments. Payment for personal medical services is offered through a universal health insurance system that provides relative equality of access, with fees set by a government committee. People without insurance through employers can participate in a national health insurance program administered by local governments.^[256] Since 1973, all elderly persons have been covered by government-sponsored insurance.^[257]

Japan has one of the world's highest suicide rates.^[258] Another significant public health issue is smoking among Japanese men.^[259] Japan has the lowest rate of heart disease in the OECD, and the lowest level of dementia in the developed world.^[260]

Culture

Contemporary Japanese culture combines influences from Asia, Europe and North America.^[261] Traditional Japanese arts include crafts such as ceramics, textiles, lacquerware, swords and dolls; performances of bunraku, kabuki, noh, dance, and rakugo; and other practices, the tea ceremony, ikebana, martial arts, calligraphy, origami, onsen, Geisha and games. Japan has a developed system for the protection and promotion of both tangible and intangible Cultural Properties and National Treasures.^[262] Twenty-two sites have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, eighteen of which are of cultural significance.^[96]

Art and architecture

The history of Japanese painting exhibits synthesis and competition between native Japanese esthetics and imported ideas.^[263] The interaction between Japanese and European art has been significant: for example ukiyo-e prints, which began to be exported in the 19th century in the movement known as Japonism, had a significant influence on the development of modern art in the West, most notably on post-Impressionism.^[263] Japanese manga developed in the 20th century and have become popular worldwide.^[264]

Japanese architecture is a combination between local and other influences. It has traditionally been typified by wooden or mud plaster structures, elevated slightly off the ground, with tiled or thatched roofs.^[265] The Shrines of Ise have been celebrated as the prototype of Japanese architecture.^[266] Traditional housing and many temple buildings see the use of tatami mats and sliding doors that break down the distinction between rooms and indoor and outdoor space.^[267] Since the 19th century, Japan has incorporated much of Western modern architecture into construction and design.^[268] It was not until after World War II that Japanese architects made an impression on the international scene, firstly with the work of architects like Kenzō Tange and then with movements like Metabolism.^[269]

Literature and philosophy

The earliest works of Japanese literature include the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki chronicles and the Man'yōshū poetry anthology, all from the 8th century and written in Chinese characters.^{[270][271]} In the early Heian period, the system of phonograms known as kana (hiragana and katakana) was developed.^[272] The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter is considered the oldest extant Japanese narrative.^[273] An account of court life is given in The Pillow Book by Sei Shōnagon, while The Tale of Genji by Murasaki Shikibu is often described as the world's first novel.^{[274][275]}

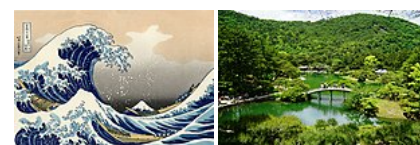
During the Edo period, the chōnin ("townspeople") overtook the samurai aristocracy as producers and consumers of literature. The popularity of the works of Saikaku, for example, reveals this change in readership and authorship, while Bashō revived the poetic tradition of the Kokinshū with his haikai (haiku) and wrote the poetic travelogue Oku no Hosomichi.^[276] The Meiji era saw the decline of traditional literary forms as Japanese literature integrated Western influences. Natsume Sōseki and Mori Ōgai were significant novelists in the early 20th century, followed by Ryūnosuke Akutagawa, Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, Kafū Nagai and, more recently, Haruki Murakami and Kenji Nakagami. Japan has two Nobel Prize-winning authors – Yasunari Kawabata (1968) and Kenzaburō Ōe (1994).^[277]



Kanji and hiragana signs

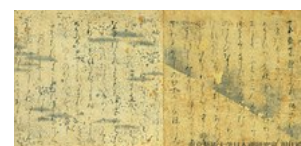


Students celebrating after the announcement of the results of the entrance examinations to the University of Tokyo



Hokusai's 19th-century ukiyo-e woodblock print The Great Wave off Kanagawa

Ritsurin Garden, one of the most famous strolling gardens in Japan



12th-century illustrated handscroll of The Tale of Genji, a National Treasure

Japanese philosophy has historically been a fusion of both foreign, particularly Chinese and Western, and uniquely Japanese elements. In its literary forms, Japanese philosophy began about fourteen centuries ago. Confucian ideals remain evident in the Japanese concept of society and the self, and in the organization of the government and the structure of society.^[278] Buddhism has profoundly impacted Japanese psychology, metaphysics, and esthetics.^[279]

Performing arts

Japanese music is eclectic and diverse. Many instruments, such as the koto, were introduced in the 9th and 10th centuries. The popular folk music, with the guitar-like shamisen, dates from the 16th century.^[280] Western classical music, introduced in the late 19th century, forms an integral part of Japanese culture.^[281] Kumi-daiko (ensemble drumming) was developed in postwar Japan and became very popular in North America.^[282] Popular music in post-war Japan has been heavily influenced by American and European trends, which has led to the evolution of J-pop.^[283] Karaoke is a significant cultural activity.^[284]

The four traditional theaters from Japan are noh, kyōgen, kabuki, and bunraku.^[285] Noh is one of the oldest continuous theater traditions in the world.^[286]



Noh performance at a Shinto shrine

Customs and holidays

Ishin-denshin (以心伝心) is a Japanese idiom which denotes a form of interpersonal communication through unspoken mutual understanding.^[287] Isagiyosa (潔さ) is a virtue of the capability of accepting death with composure. Cherry blossoms are a symbol of isagiyosa in the sense of embracing the transience of the world.^[288] Hansei (反省) is a central idea in Japanese culture, meaning to acknowledge one's own mistake and to pledge improvement. Kotodama (言霊) refers to the Japanese belief that mystical powers dwell in words and names.^[289]

Officially, Japan has 16 national, government-recognized holidays. Public holidays in Japan are regulated by the Public Holiday Law (国民の祝日に関する法律, *Kokumin no Shukujitsu ni Kansuru Hōritsu*) of 1948.^[290] Beginning in 2000, Japan implemented the Happy Monday System, which moved a number of national holidays to Monday in order to obtain a long weekend.^[291] The national holidays in Japan are New Year's Day on January 1, Coming of Age Day on the second Monday of January, National Foundation Day on February 11, The Emperor's Birthday on February 23, Vernal Equinox Day on March 20 or 21, Shōwa Day on April 29, Constitution Memorial Day on May 3, Greenery Day on May 4, Children's Day on May 5, Marine Day on the third Monday of July, Mountain Day on August 11, Respect for the Aged Day on the third Monday of September, Autumnal Equinox on September 23 or 24, Health and Sports Day on the second Monday of October, Culture Day on November 3, and Labor Thanksgiving Day on November 23.^[292]



Young ladies celebrate Coming of Age Day (成人の日, Seijin no Hi) in Harajuku, Tokyo

Cuisine

Japanese cuisine offers a vast array of regional specialties that use traditional recipes and local ingredients.^[293] Seafood and Japanese rice or noodles are traditional staples.^[294] Japanese curry, since its introduction to Japan from British India, is so widely consumed that it can be termed a national dish, alongside ramen and sushi.^{[295][296][297]} Traditional Japanese sweets are known as wagashi.^[298] Ingredients such as red bean paste and mochi are used. More modern-day tastes includes green tea ice cream.^[299]

Popular Japanese beverages include sake, which is a brewed rice beverage that typically contains 14–17% alcohol and is made by multiple fermentation of rice.^[300] Beer has been brewed in Japan since the late 17th century.^[301] Green tea is produced in Japan and prepared in forms such as matcha, used in the Japanese tea ceremony.^[302]



A plate of nigiri-zushi

Media

According to the 2015 NHK survey on television viewing in Japan, 79 percent of Japanese watch television daily.^[303] Japanese television dramas are viewed both within Japan and internationally;^[304] other popular shows are in the genres of variety shows, comedy, and news programs.^[305] Japanese newspapers are among the most circulated in the world as of 2016.^[306]

Japan has one of the oldest and largest film industries globally.^[307] Ishirō Honda's Godzilla became an international icon of Japan and spawned an entire subgenre of kaiju films, as well as the longest-running film franchise in history.^{[308][309]} Japanese animated films and television series, known as anime, were largely influenced by Japanese manga and have been extensively popular in the West. Japan is a world-renowned powerhouse of animation.^{[310][311]}

Sports



Sumo wrestlers form around the referee during the ring-entering ceremony

Traditionally, sumo is considered Japan's national sport.^[312] Japanese martial arts such as judo and kendo are taught as part of the compulsory junior high school curriculum.^[313] Baseball is the most popular spectator sport in the country.^[314] Japan's top professional league, Nippon Professional Baseball, was established in 1936.^[315] Since the establishment of the Japan Professional Football League in 1992, association football has gained a wide following.^[316] The country co-hosted the 2002 FIFA World Cup with South Korea.^[317] Japan has one of the most successful football teams in Asia, winning the Asian Cup four times,^[318] and the FIFA Women's World Cup in 2011.^[319] Golf is also popular in Japan.^[320]

In motorsport, Japanese automotive manufacturers have been successful in multiple different categories, with titles and victories in series such as Formula One, MotoGP, IndyCar, World Rally Championship, World Endurance Championship, World Touring Car Championship, British Touring Car Championship and the IMSA SportsCar Championship.^{[321][322][323]} Three Japanese drivers have achieved podium finishes in Formula One, and drivers from Japan have victories at the Indianapolis 500 and the 24 Hours of Le Mans, in addition to success in domestic

championships.^{[324][325]} Super GT is the most popular national series in Japan, while Super Formula is the top level domestic open-wheel series.^[326] The country hosts major races such as the Japanese Grand Prix.^[327]

Japan hosted the Summer Olympics in Tokyo in 1964 and the Winter Olympics in Sapporo in 1972 and Nagano in 1998.^[328] The country hosted the official 2006 Basketball World Championship^[329] and will co-host the 2023 Basketball World Championship.^[330] Tokyo will host the 2020 Summer Olympics, making Tokyo the first Asian city to host the Olympics twice.^[331] The country gained the hosting rights for the official Women's Volleyball World Championship on five occasions,

more than any other nation.^[332] Japan is the most successful Asian Rugby Union country^[333] and hosted the 2019 IRB Rugby World Cup.^[334]

See also

- Index of Japan-related articles
- Outline of Japan

Notes

- In English, the official name of the country is simply "Japan".^[1] In Japanese, the name of the country as it appears on official documents, including the **country's constitution**, is 日本国 (🇯🇵 *Nippon-koku* or *Nihon-koku*), meaning "State of Japan". Despite this, the short-form name 日本 (*Nippon* or *Nihon*) is often used officially.

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General information

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