

Chapter 1

Sports Policy

I. The Acts on Sports

1. The Basic Act on Sport

In June 2011, the Basic Act on Sport was enacted with the comprehensive revision on the Sport Promotion Act for the first time in 50 years. The Act consists of 35 articles and supplementary provisions, and declares in the preamble that “Sport are a universally shared human culture.” It defines sport as athletic competitions and other physical activities performed by individuals or groups for the purpose of “sound development of mind and body”, “retention and promotion of health and physical strength”, “acquisition of mental satisfaction”, and “cultivation of the spirit of self-sufficiency or other mentalities”. Furthermore, the Act defines sport as “crucial for citizens to lead a healthy and fulfilled life in terms of mind and body throughout their lifetime”, and clearly states that living life happily and fruitfully through sports is the right of all citizens.

The Act also states that sport not only have an impact on individuals, but can also develop a sense of unity or vitality of an area, and contribute to recovery of the regional society. It places an emphasis on the importance of Japanese sport players achieving the great success in international competitions. In addition, the Act identifies sport as a key element in the improvement of the international status of Japan. It states that sport can create vitality in our society, contribute greatly to the development of the national economy, and promote global mutual understanding through international exchange, which will contribute greatly to international peace.

The major provisions of the Basic Act on Sport that have been newly established or revised, are as follows:

- Paragraph 5 of Article 2 (Basic Principles) prescribes the promotion of sport for people with disabilities, stating that “sport shall be promoted with due consideration according to the type and degree of disability so that persons with disabilities can play sport voluntarily and proactively.” Articles 3 and 4 clarify the responsibilities of the national government and local governments, respectively.
- Under Article 5, sport organizations must “protect the rights and interests of those who play sport”, “ensure transparency of

2 Sports Policy

management”, and “endeavor to resolve disputes concerning sport in a prompt and appropriate manner.”

- Under Article 9, the Act requires the Minister of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) to formulate a “Sport Basic Plan”, and Article 10 requires local governments to formulate a plan concerning the promotion of sport (a “local sport promotion plan”) making allowance for the Sport Basic Plan and in the context of the actual situation in the area.
- Article 15 states that necessary measures contributing to the prompt and proper resolution of a dispute concerning sport should be taken, where such a dispute has arisen today. The roles to be played by the sport industry are also defined in Article 18, mentioning the importance of coordination and cooperation between sport organizations and business operators.
- With regard to sport for people with disabilities, Article 26 states that in order to ensure the smooth holding and operation of the National Sports Games for Persons with Disabilities, necessary support should be provided to Japanese Para-Sports Association and to the prefectures of the venue.
- In September 2013, Tokyo was successful in its bid to host the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Behind this success, Article 27 of the Act which sets the promotion of bidding for the hosting of international competitions as an important priority for the national government thought to have influenced its success in bidding with a strong government support.

2. Sports Promotion Lottery Law

In 1998, in order to secure financial resources for sports promotion, the “Act on Carrying Out, etc. Sports Promotion Vote” (commonly known as the “Sports Promotion Lottery Law”) was enacted through legislation drafted by the nonpartisan Federation of Diet Members for Sports. One of the reasons for the enactment of this Act was the necessity for structural reforms in the sports system. Japanese system had relied on public funds and funding from private companies, and has now been suffering from the declining birthrate and aging, as well as the impact of a prolonged slowdown in the economy. Article 21 of the Act specified how lottery revenue should be used and allocated to local government bodies and sports organizations.

In FY2001, the amount of sales generated from the Sports Promotion Lottery was approximately 64.3 billion yen. However, in FY2006, the amount decreased to approximately 13.5 billion yen. As a result, the

lottery generated debts related to its management commission fee which significantly reduced sports subsidies derived from lottery revenues. The Japan Sport Council (JSC), which supervised the Sports Promotion Lottery, was tasked with developing a new type of lottery aimed at increasing sales revenue. The new lottery, “BIG”, was introduced in September 2006 and became popular with sales for FY2007 rapidly climbing to approximately 63.7 billion yen. Since then, sales have shown a stable growth, bringing in over 80 billion yen annually. Since FY2010, more than 10 billion yen has been made available for subsidized sports promotion projects.

The allocation of subsidies from the Sports Promotion Lottery is determined in accordance with the “Basic Policies for Subsidies from the Sports Promotion Lottery Profits” formulated by MEXT. An amount equivalent to 50% of lottery ticket sales is used as prize money for winners, then two thirds of the remaining profit (after deducting management expenses) is used as subsidies for the promotion of sports, while the remaining one third is paid to the national treasury.

In May 2013, the Act on the Sports Promotion Lottery was partially revised to expand the type of football matches that could be bet on (which had previously been limited to the Japan Professional Football League “J. League”). The Act now allows betting on football matches that are held by overseas professional leagues designated by MEXT such as the English Premier League, and the matches which conform to the standards specified by an ordinance of MEXT.

3. Act on the Japan Sport Council

Based on the “Act on the National Agency for the Advancement of Sports and Health (NAASH), Independent Administrative Agency” promulgated in 2002, NAASH was established in October 2003. NAASH succeeded to all activities previously allocated to the National Stadium and the School Health Center of Japan, such as the administration of school lunches, school safety and the operation of the National Stadium. In 2012, NAASH has changed its organization name to the Japan Sport Council (JSC) and the Act above is now called the “Act on the Japan Sport Council”.

The roles of JSC include the following: operation of the National Stadium and promotion of sports; research into sports science and medicine; operation of the Sports Promotion Lottery; strengthening of information strategies for sports in Japan; operation and management of the Prince Chichibu Memorial Sports Museum and Library; operation of mutual accident insurance and school safety support projects; operation and management of the Ajinomoto National Training Center; administration of

4 *Sports Policy*

subsidies for sports promotion projects; training of instructors and research related to mountaineering; and other commissioned projects.

In May 2013, a partial revision was made to the Act, which allowed lottery revenue to be allocated to expenses necessary for designated activities. These designated activities referred to the maintenance of particular sports facilities, which was conducted for the purpose of ensuring smooth bidding for the hosting of international sports competitions in Japan. The amount was specified by a consultation between the Minister of MEXT and the Minister of Finance (and was defined as within a range not exceeding five percent of the sales amount) for facilities requiring urgent maintenance. As a result, revenue from the Sports Promotion Lottery was made available for renovating the National Stadium, where the Rugby World Cup 2019 and the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games are scheduled to be held. Due to this revision, the following activities were added to the Act: protection of the rights and interests of sports players, activities regarding the maintenance and improvement of the physical and mental well-being, activities to ensure safety, activities regarding the promotion of the activity for preventing doping in sports, activities required for the fair and appropriate implementation of the activities regarding any other sports.



II. Sports Administration System

1. Sports Administrative Organizations

In Japan, pursuant to the Basic Act on Sport, a sports promotion system is led by administrative organizations such as MEXT and the Board of Education in each local government (Figure 1-1). These administrative organizations play a primary role in the creation of policies concerning school sports and physical education, and activities of school sports clubs as well as regional sports. They are also responsible for hosting and participating in international sports competitions such as the Olympic and Paralympic and the FIFA World Cup and enhancing high performance sports. On the other hand, corporate sports, as well as school sports, have long been supporting the promotion of sports in Japan, but there are no clear

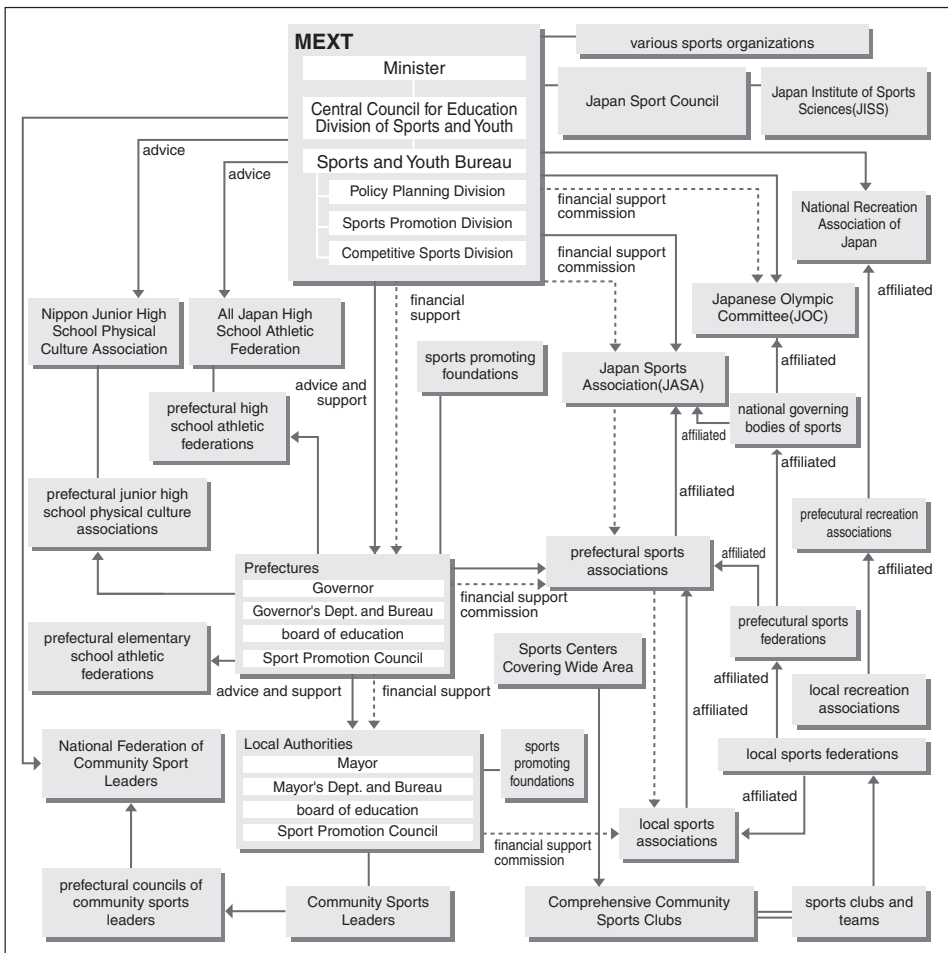


Figure 1-1 Sports Administration Structure in Japan

jurisdiction defined, and are currently in between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and MEXT.

Professional sports are not under the direct jurisdiction of MEXT, however, the Nippon Professional Baseball Organization (NPB), the Japan Professional Football League (J. League), and the Japan Professional Sports Association were all once under the jurisdiction of MEXT and carry the influence of its methods of sports administration. At present, due to the reform of the public interest corporation system, these organizations are administered by the Cabinet Office. Moreover, many industries responsible for sports goods and tools, leisure industries such as ski resorts and bowling alleys, and health service industries such as fitness clubs are administered by METI.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) administers several services including: businesses promoting health and physical strength in municipalities; long-term care and preventive services pursuant to the “Long-term Care Insurance Act”; events including the National Health and Welfare Festival for the Elderly ; promotion of sports and physical activities from the perspectives of fitness, health and social welfare; and sending athletes to international athletic events such as the Paralympics. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) is responsible for the maintenance of sports facilities such as athletic parks used for the National Sports Festivals, and the Japan Tourism Agency of MLIT is in charge of promoting sports tourism. As is seen here, a large number of government offices are involved in the promotion of sports. For that reason, in order to establish a Sports Agency in near future, which is mentioned in the Supplementary Provision of the Basic Act on Sport, it is important to maintain consistency in policies and improve the efficiency of sports promotion projects.

In October 2013, the Abe Cabinet established the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games Promotion Office within the Cabinet Secretariat, in preparation for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games to be hosted in Tokyo. Civil servants of both MEXT and MHLW were simultaneously appointed as the members of the Promotion Office, and under the direction of the Minister in charge of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, were assigned to coordinate between ministries concerning issues such as immigration control and the security of national facilities.

Sports Administration within MEXT

After the reorganization in 2001, the Ministry established the Sports

and Youth Bureau. Subsequently, the Policy Planning Division, the Sports Promotion Division, and the Competitive Sports Division were established in 2012. Each division has subsections devoted to specific interests, and the division of duties for each section is defined by the Ordinance of MEXT. The Sports Promotion Division has recently formed a new section aimed at improving sports environment for people with disabilities, within the scope of its authority and in cooperation with MHLW. Moreover, looking ahead to the consolidation of sports administrations in the future, from FY2014 the jurisdictions related to improving performance skills of and support to Paralympic athletes will be transferred from MHLW to MEXT.

2. Major Sports Promotion Institutions in Japan

In addition to administrative organizations, a number of public interest corporations such as JSC, the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC), the Japan Sports Association (JASA) and the National Recreation Association of Japan (NRAJ) play a significant role in the promotion of sports. Their roles include enhancement of high performance sports, provision of subsidies for promotional activities, and development of a better understanding of the value of sports.

The JSC strives to promote sports and improve physical health of students through the following activities; management of sports facilities such as the National Stadium, provision of aids and support required for the promotion of sports, payment of necessary benefits in the case of accidents that occur to students under the supervision of schools, and conduct of various research projects. The JOC, JASA and NRAJ preside over various sports associations such as sports organizations in the all 47 prefectures and are incorporated into the national administrative system which controls sports policies. These policies concern issues such as the improvement of Japan's international performance, the training of sports instructors, and the development of comprehensive regional sports clubs to enhance physical fitness of children. The Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) was established in 2001 as an institution to promote, educate and coordinate anti-doping activities in Japan. As a contracted party of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADA Code), JADA implements the Japan Anti-Doping Code which is consistent with the WADA Code. The Japan Sports Arbitration Agency (JSAA) also contributes to the promotion of sports through improving sports environments, encouraging athletes to compete fairly with one another and through other awareness-raising activities.

3. Sports Administrative Organizations in Local Governments Sports Administrative Organizations in Prefectures and Municipalities

Until recently, the regional Boards of Education were principally in charge of all duties involved in sports administration for each prefecture and municipality. This was due to Article 23, item 13 (Duties and Authority of the Board of Education) of the “Act on the Organization and Operation of Local Educational Administration” (hereinafter referred to as the “Local Educational Administration Act”), which stated that the Boards of Education were to supervise and execute the operation of policies related to sports. However, under Article 4 of the Basic Act on Sport, it is now prescribed that “local governments are responsible for establishing and implementing measures concerning sport which are appropriate to the characteristics of the area voluntarily and independently, while maintaining coordination with the national government.” Furthermore, because of the special provision added to the Local Educational Administration Act (Article 24-2, “Special Provision on Duties and Authority”) after its partial revision in 2007, it has become possible for the heads of local public bodies to supervise and administer affairs related to sports that had been under the jurisdiction of the Boards of Education. As a result of this greater flexibility, administrative affairs have been transferred from the Boards of Education and been placed under the mayors or governors in many local governments.

As of October 2013, there are 28 prefectures where an educational administrative organization, such as the Board of Education, is in charge of sports administration, and 19 prefectures where the sports department is under the governors (i.e. in 40 percent of the prefectures, administrative affairs related to sports are the responsibility of the governor). Moreover, among the 20 ordinance-designated cities¹ in Japan, there are only three cities where the jurisdiction over the administrative affairs related to sports is in the hands of the Board of Education: Nagoya, Kobe and Sagamihara. With regard to the remaining 17 cities, a department or bureau under the mayor, such as the City Office (Yokohama City, etc.), the Citizen’s Affairs Department (Kitakyushu City), the Tourism & Cultural Affairs Bureau (Sapporo City) and the Economic Strategy Bureau (Osaka City), has the jurisdiction over the administrative affairs related to sports.

Meanwhile, according to a recent study conducted by MEXT, “Research and Study Concerning Local Sports Policies (2013)”, for other

1. An ordinance-designated city is a Japanese city that has a population of greater than 500,000 and has been designated as such by an order of the Cabinet. As of April 2014, there are 20 ordinance-designated cities.

municipalities (except for ordinance-designated cities), more than 90% of the jurisdiction over the administrative affairs related to sports belongs to the Board of Education. This means that the proportion of Boards of Education responsible for sports administration becomes larger as the population size becomes smaller.

The transfer of these administrative affairs is often for the purpose of consolidation and to improve the efficiency of specific administrative affairs or projects related to sports. This was the case for Tokyo, and has also been the case where the comprehensive promotion of sports administration is aimed at by integrating with other administrative fields such as community development, environment, and tourism and culture. For example, Hokkaido Prefecture consolidated projects related to lifestyle culture and professional sports that were under the jurisdiction of the governor and those related to arts and amateur sports that were under the jurisdiction of the local Board of Education. Since April 2012, these projects are now placed under the Safe Living Environment Promotion Division of the Bureau of Lifestyle Improvement at the Department of Environment and Lifestyle of Hokkaido. Through this consolidation, Hokkaido hopes to develop its policies aimed at comprehensive and effective promotion of culture and sports. On the other hand, it is also essential that the department responsible for sports and other relevant organizations build a close cooperative relationship and understanding with local governments, and that certain duties are allocated between them, because of the various types of administrative affairs and projects related to sports that involve multiple organizations.

Local Quasi-Government Corporations and Public Foundations Related to Sports Promotion

In many prefectures and ordinance-designated cities, quasi-government corporations and public interest corporations have been established, playing a part in the promotion of sports and complementing the work of local government related to sports. These extra-government organizations usually receive financial assistance from the relevant local government at the time of their establishment. However, how such organizations are funded and the amount or ratio of government contribution varies depending on the organization. The establishment, operation, budgetary and human resources, as well as financial audits and the like, are prescribed by the “Local Autonomy Act.”

When the Local Autonomy Act was partially revised in September 2003, the management of public facilities (sports facilities, city parks, cultural centers, social welfare facilities, etc.) switched from the “Operation

Consignment System” to the “Designated Administration System”, which was further enacted in September 2006. Under the former “Operation Consignment System”, the management of public facilities was under the direct control of the local government, or was consigned only to those public foundations and corporations that were funded by the local government. However, with the revised system, such work may now be conducted either by the local government or by a designated administrator who has been selected through public advertisement. Applicants may include private businesses such as stock companies, public interest corporations, NPOs and voluntary basis organizations.

Due to this revision, many quasi-government corporations or public foundations that had been in operation primarily for the management and operation of public sports facilities have been forced to review their business activities and organization structures. The number of prefectures containing quasi-government corporations or public foundations has been steadily decreasing: from 25 prefectures in 2000 to 23 prefectures in 2005, and then to 18 prefectures in 2010 and 15 prefectures in 2013. Many corporations have merged with sports associations or been integrated with parks and greenery associations or cultural promotion foundations. For example, the Gunma Prefecture Sports Promotion Corporation established in 1977 made a new start as the Gunma Sports Association, after merging with the Gunma Amateur Sports Association in 2011. For another example, the Gifu Events and Sports Promotion Foundation, which was established through the integration of the Gifu Prefectural Agency for Sports Promotion and the Gifu Memorial Center was dissolved completely after the Gifu-Seiryu National Sports Festival held in 2012. Among the 20 ordinance-designated cities in Japan, seven of them currently have a quasi-government corporation or public foundation related to sports promotion. In particular, Sapporo City, where the administrative affairs related to sports were under the jurisdiction of the mayor even prior to the revised Local Educational Administration Act, has established the Sapporo Health & Sports Foundation through the integration of the Sapporo Sports Promotion Corporation and the Sapporo Health Promotion Center. Rather than limiting itself to the management of public facilities, the Sapporo Health & Sports Foundation delivers multiple independent business activities (concerning sports, physical exercise, public health, nutritional guidance and instructor development, recreation revitalization, etc.), and successfully coordinates both areas of sports promotion and health promotion.

III. The Sport Basic Plan

1. Highlights of the Sport Basic Plan

The “Sport Basic Plan” was announced on March 30, 2012 and embodies the principles of the provisions of Article 9 of the Basic Act on Sport, as well as indicates a concrete direction for Japan’s sports policies in the future. Within the Plan, key principles for the next ten years are specified. Also mentioned are comprehensive and systematic measures to be advanced over the next five years.

The Sport Basic Plan is comprised of four Chapters: Chapter 1 “The Role of Sport and a Vision of the Society to be Realized through Sport”; Chapter 2 “Key Principles of Sport Promotion for the Coming Decade”; Chapter 3 “Policies to be Taken comprehensively and systematically over the Next Five Years”; and Chapter 4 “Considerations for the Comprehensive and Systematic Promotion of These Policies.”

In Chapter 1, the society that the Plan aims to develop is defined through five detailed aspects: (a) A society in which the youth grow up soundly and value that include cooperation with other people, fairness and discipline; (b) A society that ensures a long life replete with health and vigor; (c) A vigorous and united society in which residents are deeply bound by active cooperation amongst themselves; (d) An economically developed and vigorous society where citizens are proud of their nation; (e) A nation which contributes to peace and goodwill, and is trusted and respected by the international community.

In Chapter 2, the Plan describes the top priority of the policy as “Creating sport environments enabling participation in sport by a wide range of people, in accordance with their specific interests and aptitudes, regardless of age, gender or disabilities”. The Chapter then sets out seven further policy goals as follows: (a) Increasing sport opportunities for children; (b) Promotion of sport activities in line with the life stages; (c) Improvement of community sport environments where residents can actively participate; (d) Training human resources and developing the sport environments in order to enhance international competitiveness; (e) Promotion of international exchanges and contributions through bids for and hosting of international competitions such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games; (f) Improvement of the transparency and fairness/equity in the sport world; and (g) Creation of a virtuous cycle in the sport world.

In Chapter 3, the Plan proposes policies to be carried out comprehensively and systematically over the next five years. By establishing goals designated for different groups of people. For example, some of the

goals include making the level of children's physical fitness surpass the level found in 1985, and achieving a society in which two out of three adults (about 65%) engage in sport once or more a week, and one out of three adults (about 30%) engage in sport three or more times weekly. As for specific measures to improve community sports environments, the Plan suggests developing Comprehensive Community Sport Clubs and enriching sport instructors and facilities, to ensure that all residents can actively participate.

With regard to Japan's level of international competitiveness, the Plan suggests that Japan should aim to achieve fifth place or higher in the gold medal rankings at the Summer Olympics and tenth place or higher in that category at the Winter Olympics. This would surpass the existing records for medals won at the Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics, and also better the records for athletes placing eighth or higher in past Olympic Games and World Championships. With regard to the Paralympic Games, the Plan also suggests that Japan should aim to improve upon the gold medal rankings achieved at the most recent games—from 17th place at the 2008 Summer Paralympic in Beijing, and 8th place at the 2010 Winter Paralympic in Vancouver.

Moreover, the Plan recognizes the need for Japan to provide an environment suitable for the promotion of international exchanges and contributions through successfully bidding to host international competitions, as is seen in the case of the successful bid to host the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, as well as the Rugby World Cup 2019. In addition to the above, the Plan aims to improve transparency and fairness/equity in the sport world through the promotion of anti-doping and sports arbitration, and to advance coordination and cooperation between top level sports and amateur sports in local areas, creating a "virtuous cycle" in the sport world.

In Chapter 4, the Plan lists ways of developing a comprehensive and systematic promotion of these policies. This includes the facilitation of public understanding and participation, increased coordination and cooperation amongst those involved in sport, securing financial resources for sports promotion and utilizing resources efficiently, and assessment and revision of the Plan at regular intervals.

Since the formulation of the Plan in 2012, MEXT has incorporated a budget necessary for the realization of the policy goals set out in the Sport Basic Plan in its annual budget for sports policies, which has been reflected in subsidy programs sponsored by the Japan Sports Council and in grants from MEXT.

Column. International Development through Sports

In the preamble of the Basic Act on Sport, the expression “international development through sports” was included for the first time in the laws of Japan. Deputy Prime Minister Aso and Prime Minister Abe declared the “Sport for Tomorrow” program, during the International Olympic Committee (IOC) 2020 Candidate Cities Briefing on July 3, 2013 and at the Election of the Host City of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games at the 125th IOC Session on September 7, 2013 respectively. This program is aimed at supporting the creation of sports culture in developing countries. The principles and content of the program received a high degree of attention from the IOC members, and led to Japan’s successful bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Tokyo’s triumphant bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games is about to change the role of sports in Japan significantly. Domestically, the problem-solving model of sports has already been utilized to aid in the restoration and revitalization of local communities following the Great East Japan Earthquake. On the other hand, we can expect sports to play an important role in our international contribution to developing countries. Even on a global scale, international contribution to developing countries through sports is considered a progressive action, and is currently attracting much attention from people in both national and international sporting worlds.

From 1965, when the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) sent their first Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to four Southeast Asian countries, until the present, Japan has been involved in carrying out international cooperative activities through sports. As of July 31, 2013, a total of 2,954 physical education/sports volunteers (including 882 females) were involved in 30 different sports in overseas countries. The JICA has offered unique support, not only for the activities performed while dispatched, but also continuous support to many of those volunteers who have returned to Japan from service abroad.

In addition, JOC, JASA, the Japan Foundation, and other sports-related organizations, corporations, NPOs and local governments have contributed to projects independently or through collaborations. In line with the trends of the United Nations, IOC and other countries, a new concept known as “International Development through Sport: IDS” which is focused on contributing to the resolution of social issues and problems through sports development have become the vehicles for many private support organizations in implementing activities based on this concept.

Internationally, the “United Nations Office for Sports Development and Peace (UNOSDP)” has become the focus of much attention, as a new measure for accomplishing the Millennium Development Goals which were announced by the

United Nations at the beginning of the 21st century. In 2003, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming 2005 as the “International Year of Sport and Physical Education” and the supporting organization, UNOSDP, was established in the same year. In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed an “International Day for Sports Development and Peace” to be celebrated each year on April 6th. Moreover, the scale of IDS activities has considerably expanded since 2000, and as of September 1, 2013, there were at least 504 organizations, 3,358 people and 192 projects registered on the “International Platform on Sport and Development” operated by the Swiss Academy for Development. In Europe, where community sports have always been popular, the “Sport For All” approach has progressed into the new “Development through Sport: DTS” campaign, which focuses on community development within a nation. DTS approaches are commonly used in local sport clubs, as well as in professional football clubs (or the like) in Europe and these experiences are then utilized in their international contribution activities.

Meanwhile, the number of main organizations practicing IDS approaches in Japan has been increasing since the late 1990s (mainly through NPOs), and their styles have also become more diverse. Since 2000, whether it be the CSRs adopted by private companies, or a former professional sports player establishing a public interest corporation, the range of such activities has been noticeably spreading.

The distinctive features of organizations engaged in IDS activities in Japan are that they are focused on: (1) securing funds through charities in Japan; and (2) supporting the same issues experienced both domestically and internationally. Even though most of their support goes to nearby countries in Southeast Asia, there are only a few organizations that have overseas offices, so that in most cases such organizations work in collaboration with local organizations to fully carry out their support activities.

In Japan, traditional styles of sports development are continuing (such as international cooperative activities through sports, and support through charities) while IDS approaches carried out progressively by private organizations are still in the development phase, and have not yet reached the level of Europe which incorporates problem-solving model of DTS. The “Sport for Tomorrow” program has been declared internationally, however, it is possible that serious issues may arise if Japan’s sports contributions do not match the needs of other countries. A system which contributes to the advancement of DTS approach in Japan must be established through developing research institutions and human resource organizations in a phased manner, re-examining the role of sports, and building an IDS infrastructure with an “All-Japan” system.