

The Japan Association of
Charitable Organizations

2017

Charitable and Non-profit Organizations in Japan

DATA BOOK



The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations

Established in 1972, JACO is a registered charity which gives voice and support to civil society. It is the largest national umbrella body in Japan's Public Interest Corporation (PIC) sector with 1,550 members. We fulfill our mission by undertaking a wide variety of activities in relation to a diverse range of civil society organizations. We not only provide services to CSOs for their sustainable operation but also work to create a better enabling environment for CSOs by researching the charitable sector in Japan and abroad and advocating with policymakers based on the findings of our research projects.

Our goal is to promote and support public benefit activities operated by PICs and contribute further development of whole the third sector in Japan.

To achieve this goal, we are going to have three main programs as shown below.

1. Dissemination and enlightenment program on civil public benefit activities
2. Operational support and capacity development program for civil public benefit activities
3. Promotion of research and advocacy campaign program on civil public benefit activities, organizations and systems



Table of Contents

1. Japanese CSO basic institutional structure	2
2. The number of CSOs by legal entity	2
3. The size of expense and employees salary	4
4. Registration process of PIC and Approved SNPC	5
5. Distribution of PICs by Area of Activities, 2011	6
6. Distribution of SNPCs by Area of Activities, 2012	8
7. Distribution of GNCs by Area of Activities, 2011	10
REFERENCE -----	
1. Major CSO Groups in Japan	12
2. Public Interest Corporation Laws	15
3. Public Interest Corporation Commission	16
4. Regulation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Non-profit Corporation	17
5. Regulation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Non-profit Corporation	20
6. Taxation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation	22
7. Taxation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Nonprofit Corporation	23
8. The number of PIC and GNC by prefecture	24
9. The number of SNPC and Approved SNPC by prefecture	25

1. Japanese CSOs basic institutional structure

Non profit	Labour's Unions	General Non-profit Corporation	Public Interest Corporation
	Small business cooperative	Specified Non-profit Corporation	Approved SNPC
For profit			Charitable Trust
	Consumers' cooperative		Private School Corporation Social Welfare Corporation Religious Corporation The Relief and Rehabilitation Corp.
	Management Unions of Condominium	Medical Services Corporation	
Mutual benefit		Public Benefit	

Source: Ministry of Finance (website), National Tax Agency (2009)

2. The number of CSOs

Status of legal entities	Number of existing entities	As of	The year of implementation of relative law
Public Interest Corporation	9,470	Dec. 2016	2008
General Non-profit Corporation	47,591	Jan. 2017	2008
Approved SNPC	1,237	Jan. 2017	1998
Specified Nonprofit Corporation	51,014	Jan. 2017	2002
Medical Services Corporation	53,408	Jan. 2017	1948
Private School Corporation	8,020	Jan. 2017	1949
Religious Corporation	181,810	Dec. 2014	1951
Social Welfare Corporation	20,733	Jan. 2017	1951
The Relief and Rehabilitation Corp.	164	Jan. 2017	1995

CSOs in Japan are broadly-divided into more than 10 legal entities and each of them is regulated by different laws.

Public Interest Corporation (PIC) had been reformed in 2008 and PIC under the old Article 34 of Civil Code (1896) shifted their legal status to the new PIC or General Nonprofit Corporation. The number of PIC is 9,470 as of December 2016.

General Nonprofit Corporation (GNC) has been established in 2008 at the same time the new PIC law went into effect. Getting GNC legal status is the first step towards applying for PIC authorization to enjoy the best tax treatment of all the CSO sector in Japan. To get GNC status is the easiest way to receive CSO legal entity compared with other CSO groups. Only registration at registry office is required. The number of GNC increased up to 47,591 since its establishment of GNC legal form 8 years ago.

Specified Nonprofit Corporation regulated by prefectural government is Not-for-profit entities whose activities include those in promotion of health, education, community development, arts, culture, sports, disaster relief, international cooperation, administration of organizations engaging in these activities, etc. To receive better tax treatment, it will be necessary for SNPC to apply for the authorization of prefectural government for the approved SNPC status. The number of SNPC and approved SNPC is 51,014 and 1,237 each as of January 2017.

Public Charitable Trust permitted by competent government agency is with the objectives of worship, religion, charity, education, arts and crafts, and other purposes in the public interest.

In addition to the legal entities as previously indicated, there are Special PICs including Social Welfare Corporation (SWC), Private School Corporation (PSC), Religious Corporation (RC), Medical Services Corporation (MSC), Relief and Rehabilitation Corporation (RRC) that are organized and registered pursuant to special laws developed after the world war second in connection with the Article 34 of Civil Code.

The total number of registered organization coming from 9 CSO groups as indicated on page 2 is approx. 373 thousand and their contribution to GDP is approx. 23.8 trillion yen (approx. 210 million USD), 4.8% of Japan's Gross Domestic Product as of 2004. Most CSOs are funded by individuals although some foundations are funded by companies and a few nonprofits receive funding from the government. The number of nonprofit employees is approx. 4.9 million, 7.3% of the total workforce in Japan.

3. The size of expense and employees salary

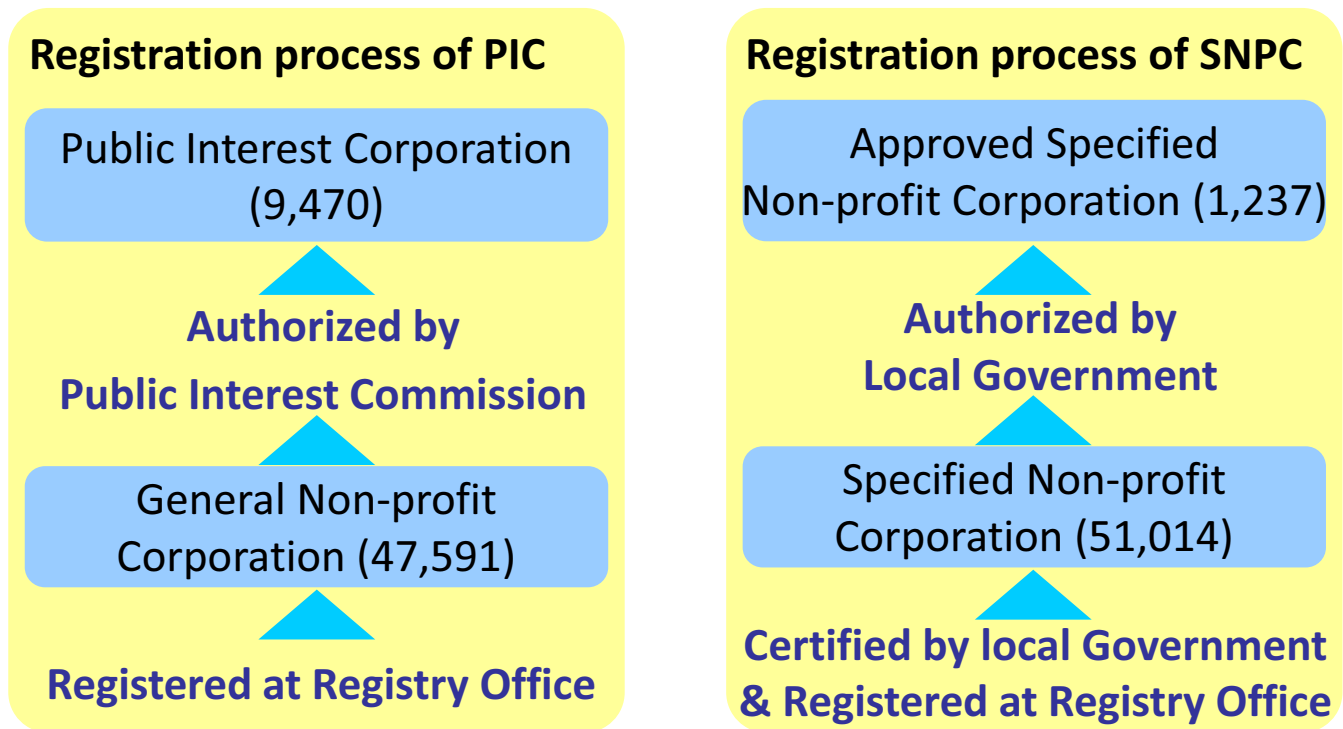
Status of legal entities	(billion yen)	
	Expense	Employees Salary
Public Interest Corporation	20,338	3,679
Community based group	1,811	40
Specified Non-profit Corporation	738	112
Labor organizations	540	119
Medical Services Corporation	33,940	8,880
Private School Corporation	10,876	3,301
Religious Corporation	3,651	655
Social Welfare Corporation	18,300	3,597
Industry group	6,877	935

Source: Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting (2008)

There are some differences between each legal entities in terms of the size of organizations. According to the table as indicated above, MSC, PIC and SWC have large amount of expenditure, however the size of expenditure for SNPC and labor organization are quite small. One of the reason is larger charitable and voluntary organizations tend to choose PIC status but grass-root type of citizen groups and smaller associations tend to choose SNPC status.

Employees working for MSC, PIC, SWC and PSC, more salary is paid than employees working for other sectors.

4. Registration process of PIC and Approved SNPC

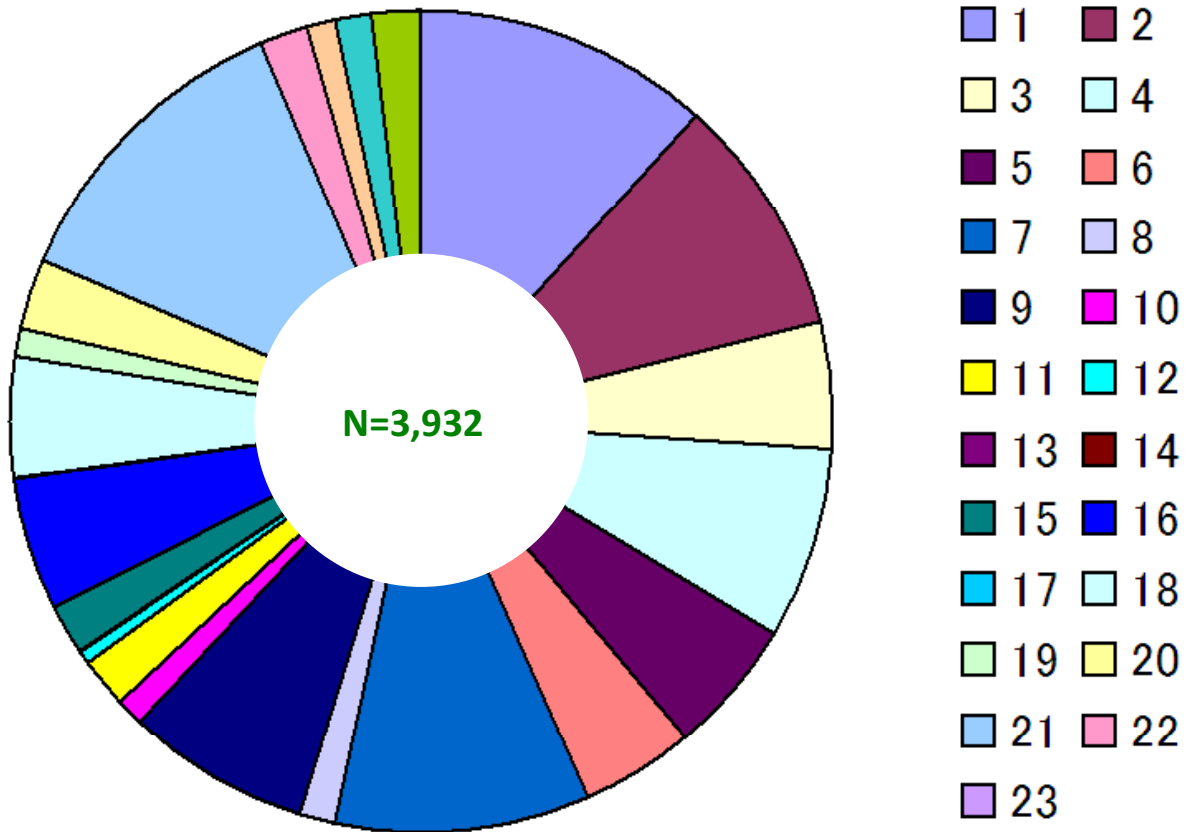


Japan is now in a period of major change regarding the legal system for citizens' activities. For example, SNPC was newly created in 1998 and reformed its law in 2002 including creation of approved SNPC. In 2008, the system of PIC was reformed in 2008 including creation of GNC.

In case of PIC, organizations initially need to register at the registry office for establishing GNC and they need to apply for the authorization of Public Interest Commission for PIC status to receive better tax treatment. In case of Approved SNPC, organizations first need to be certified by prefectural government and it will be required to apply for the authorization of prefectural government for approved SNPC legal status. From here onwards, it is possible to say that the registration process for both PIC and SNPC are quite similar.

Charity category for PIC and non-profit category for SNPC as well as their regulation and taxation systems as indicated on page 17 through 23 are quite similar.

5. Distribution of PICs by Area of Activities, 2011



*Activities for charitable purposes are indicated on page 7.

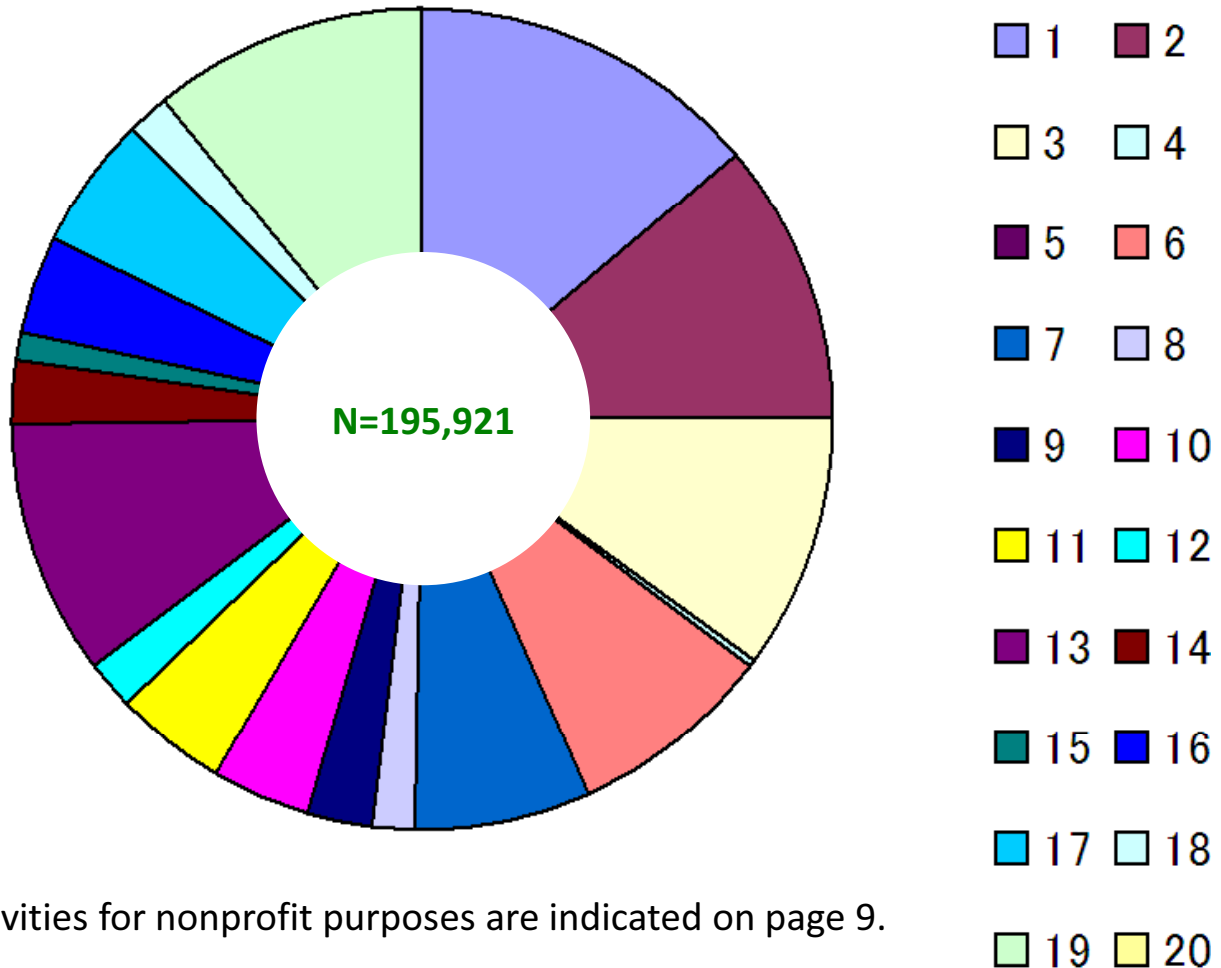
According to the portal site operated by Public Interest Commission, 2,213 PICs existed in December 2011. The total number of PICs in the figure as shown above is 3,932 because one organization could check more than two public interest purposes in the annual return.

According to the figure, most of PICs are focusing on community development (21.7%) and academic activity (20.6%). Nurturing activity for children and youths (18.1%), Art and cultural activity (17.1%), welfare activity for senior citizens (13%) also indicate high percentage compared to others.

Charity category for Public Interest Corporation

1. Activities to promote academism and scientific technology
2. Activities to promote culture and arts
3. Activities to support persons with disability or needy persons or victims of accident, disaster or crime
4. Activities to promote welfare of senior citizens
5. Activities to support persons having will to work for seeking the opportunity of employment
6. Activities to enhance public health
7. Activities to seek sound nurturing of children and youths
8. Activities to enhance welfare of workers
9. Activities to contribute to sound development of mind and body of the citizen or to cultivate abundant human nature through education and sports, etc.
10. Activities to prevent crimes or to maintain security
11. Activities to prevent accident or disaster
12. Activities to prevent and eliminate unreasonable discrimination and prejudice by reason of race, gender or others
13. Activities to pay respect or protect the freedom of ideology and conscience, the freedom of religion or of expression
14. Activities to promote the creation of gender-equal society or other better society
15. Activities to promote international mutual understanding and for economic cooperation to overseas developing regions
16. Activities to preserve global environment or protect and maintain natural environment
17. Activities to utilize, maintain or preserve the national land
18. Activities to contribute to sound operation of the national politics
19. Activities to develop sound local community
20. Activities to secure and promote fair and free opportunity for economic activity and to stabilize and enhance the lives of the citizenry by way of activating the economy
21. Activities to secure stable supply of goods and energy indispensable for the lives of the citizenry
22. Activities to protect and promote the interest of general consumers

6. Distribution of SNPCs by Area of Activities, 2013



*Activities for nonprofit purposes are indicated on page 9.

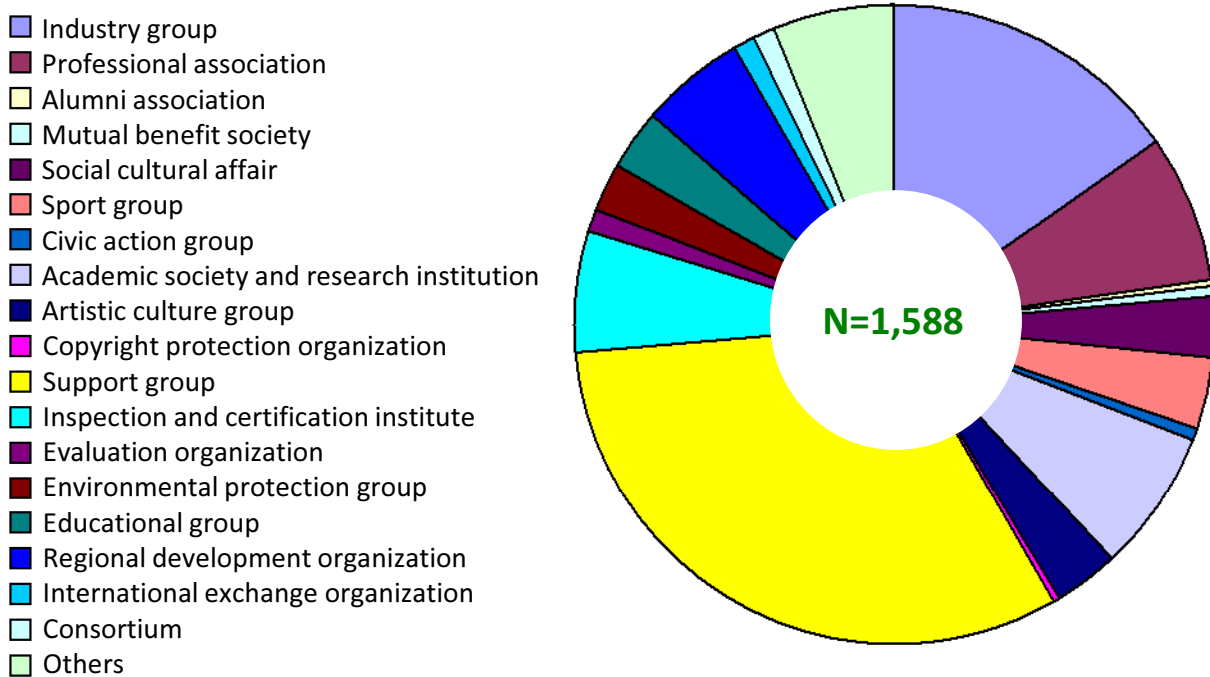
According to the database site released by Cabinet Office, 46,863 SNPCs existed in April 2013. The total number of SNPCs in the figure as shown above is 195,921 because one organization could check more than two non-profit purposes in the annual return.

According to the figure, most of SNPCs are focusing on welfare activity (14%), educational activity (11%), supporting activity (11%), community development activity (10%) and nurturing activity for youths (10%).

Charity category for Specified Nonprofit Corporation

1. Promotion of health, medical treatment, or welfare
2. Promotion of social education
3. Promotion of community development
4. Promotion of tourism
5. Promotion of rural and intermountain region
6. Promotion of science, culture, the arts, or sports
7. Conservation of the environment
8. Disaster relief
9. Promotion of community safety
10. Protection of human rights or promotion of peace
11. International cooperation
12. Promotion of a society with equal gender participation
13. Sound nurturing of youth
14. Development of information technology
15. Promotion of science and technology
16. Promotion of economic activities
17. Development of vocational expertise or expansion of employment opportunities
18. Protection of consumers
19. The activities defined by regulation of prefectures or government-decreed cities
20. Administration of organizations that engage in the above activities or provision of liaison, advice, or assistance in connection with the above activities

7. Distribution of GNCs by Area of Activities, 2011



JACO has initiated data collection survey in December 2011 to recognize what area of activities newly established GNCs are focusing on. In fact, data from 1,588 GNCs were found in their web site. The figure as indicated above shows a distribution of GNCs by area of activity.

According to the figure, two-third of GNCs are focusing on supporting activities (32%) and 15% of organizations are industrial groups.

REFERENCE

1. Major CSO Groups in Japan
2. Public Interest Corporation Laws
3. Public Interest Corporation Commission
4. Regulation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Non-profit Corporation
5. Regulation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Non-profit Corporation
6. Taxation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation
7. Taxation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Nonprofit Corporation
8. The number of PIC and GNC
9. The number of SNPC and Approved SNPC

1. Major CSO Groups in Japan

Intermediate Corporation (before the legal reform)

Governing Law (Date): Intermediate Corporation Act (2001-2008)

Purpose: It has been used by citizens to establish mutual benefit organizations.

Central permitting body: No particular regulatory authorities

Permitting standard: Registration

Public Interest Corporation (after the legal reform)

Governing Law (Date): Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated Association and Public Interest Incorporated Foundation (1896, reformed in 2008)

Purpose: Associations and foundations with the objective of 22 purposes of activities (see page 22) for public interest, and not for profit

Central permitting body: Public Interest Corporation Commission

Permitting standard: Recognition

General Non-profit Incorporation

Governing Law (Date): General Incorporated Association and Foundation Law (2008)

Purpose: There are no limitations concerning the purposes and activities of that corporation, except the non-distribution constraint on surplus fund every year.

Central permitting body: No particular regulatory authorities

Permitting standard: Registration

Social Welfare Corporation

Governing Law (Date): Social Welfare Business Law, Article 22 (1951)

Purpose: Corporations established under the law with the objective of social welfare business

Central permitting body: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Permitting standard: Approval

Private School Corporation

Governing Law (Date): Private School Law, Article 3 (1949)

Purpose: Corporations established under the law for the purpose of establishing a private school

Central permitting body: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Permitting standard: Approval

Religious Corporation

Governing Law (Date): Religious Corporation Law, Article 4 (1951)

Purpose: Corporations having the purpose of evangelizing, conducting religious rites, and educating and nurturing believers

Central permitting body: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Permitting standard: Certification

Medical Corporation

Governing Law (Date): Medical Law, Article 39 (1950)

Purpose: Associations and foundations whose objectives are to establish a hospital or clinic where doctors and dentists are regularly in attendance, or a facility for the health and welfare for the elderly

Central permitting body: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Permitting standard: Approval

Public Charitable Trust

Governing Law (Date): Trust Law, Article 66 (1923)

Purpose: Trusts with the objectives of worship, religion, charity, education, arts and crafts, and other purposes in the public interest

Central permitting body: Competent government agency

Permitting standard: Permission

Approved Community Based Organization

Governing Law (Date): Local Autonomy Law 260 (2) (1991 amendment)

Purpose: Organizations formed by residents of a community

Central permitting body: Mayor or town or village headperson

Permitting standard: Notification

The Relief and Rehabilitation Corporation

Governing Law (Date): Relief and Rehabilitation Enterprise Law, Article 86 (1995)

Purpose: They are designed to address the rehabilitation of imprisoned criminals.

Central permitting body: Ministry of Justice

Permitting standard: Approved

Specified Non-profit Corporation (SNPC)

Governing Law (Date): Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities (1998)

Purpose: Not-for-profit entities whose activities include those in promotion of health, education, community development, arts, culture, sports, disaster relief, international cooperation, administration of organizations engaging in these activities, etc.

Central permitting body: Prefectural Governor

Permitting standard: Certification

2. Public Interest Corporation Laws

<General Incorporated Association and Foundation Law>

This law is so to speak a general nonprofit corporation law. People can set up a general nonprofit association or foundation simply by registration at the Public Registration Office, without any kinds of approval or permission by central or local government. There are no limitations concerning the purposes and activities of that corporation, except the non-distribution constraint on surplus fund every year.

<Charitable Status Recognition Law >

This law describes requirements and procedures necessary to a general incorporated association or foundation that applies for obtaining its charitable status. For this purpose, the new Public Interest Corporation Commission, which is a charitable status recognition committee as Japanese version of The Charity Commission for England & Wales, inaugurated its start-up operation with official appointment of seven commission members as from April 1st 2007, prior to the new Charity Laws going into effect in December 2008.

<Relative Transition, Modification & Repeal Law>

This law describes procedures for the existing Public Benefit Corporations to convert their legal status to a new one as above-mentioned. In the circumstances, the articles of Civil Code, which define Public Benefit Corporations, are to be abolished and meanwhile the “Specified Nonprofit Corporation Law (which is so far generally referred to as the NPO law in Japan) remains as it is for a while. In another word, citizens can choose two types of NPOs when they want to set up a corporation with charitable purposes.

3. Public Interest Commission

Public Interest Commission, established in Cabinet Office, shall deal with the matters that are caused to belong to its authority by "the Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated Association and Public Interest Incorporated Foundation". There are seven commissioners* that exercise their authority independently and they are appointed by the Prime Minister upon obtaining the consent of both houses of the diet. Term of office of commissioners shall be three years but they may be reappointed.

There are 47 Council Organizations established at each of the local prefectures for the purpose of dealing with the matters that are caused to belong to its authority by "the Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated Association and Public Interest Incorporated Foundation".

*Seven commissioners appointed by the Prime Minister are as follows:

<Chairperson >

- Tooru, Yamashita, Senior-Adviser of NTT DATA Corporation.

<Commissioners >

- Sayuri Megumi, Former Professor of Edogawa University, Tokyo

- Tatsuaki Kitachi, Certified Public Accountant, Partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, Deloitte Tohmatsu Tax Co.

- Mikio Komori, Certified Public Accountant, Senior Partner of ShinNihon LLC

- Yutaka Hori, Lawyer, Vice-President of Chiba University

- Keiko Kobayashi, Director of Maebashi Domestic Court

- Mariko Nishimura, Professor at Meiji Gakuin University

4. Regulation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Non-profit Corporation

	Public Interest Corporation	Approved Specified Non-profit Corporation
Governing law	Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated Associations and Public Interest Incorporated Foundations	Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities
Authority	Public Interest Corporation Commission	Prefectural Governor
Type	Association & Foundation	Association
Necessity of extending status	Indefinite duration	Once every 5 years
Activities	22 indicated	20 indicated
Political & Religious activities	Prohibited	Prohibited
Profit making activities	Permitted to some extent	Permitted to some extent
Residuary assets distribution	Cy-pres doctrine (It must be used for the charitable activities)	Cy-pres doctrine (It must be used for the charitable activities)
The least number of members	(Association) 2 or more	10 or more
Qualification of members	(Association) Unfair qualification constraint	Unfair qualification constraint
Amount of endowment	(Foundation) 3 million yen or more	Not applicable
Decision-making body	Association : General Meeting Foundation: Board of Councilors	General Meeting
Executive body	Association : Board of trustees Foundation: Board of trustees	Board of trustees
Supervising body	Auditors (more than1)	Auditors (more than1)
Disclosure	Required	Required

Purpose	To promote and ensure suitable implementation of such activity conducted by the public interest corporations and thereby to contribute to the promotion of the public interest and the realization of a vibrant society.	To promote the sound development of specified nonprofit activities(20 items including promotion of human rights or promotion of peace in the form of volunteer and other activities freely performed by citizens to benefit societies.
Accounting	<p>Association: Accounting for the Profit-Making Activities shall be separated from the accounting for the activity for public interest purposes and shall be settled as a special account by the respective Profit-Making Activities.</p> <p>Foundation: Accounting for the Profit-Making Activities shall be separated from the accounting for the business for public interest purposes and shall be settled as a special account by the respective Profit-Making Activities. Value of property to be contributed at the incorporation should be at least 3million yen or the equivalent.</p>	The account for other operations must be separated from the account for operations relating to specified nonprofit activities.
Establishment	<p>Association: General incorporated Association that operates the activity for public interest purposes may be authorized for PIC legal status by PIC commission.</p> <p>In the event that PIC commission approves that general incorporated association that has applied for the authorization under the preceding article conform to the Standards attached herewith, that PIC commission shall grant public interest authorization for such juridical person.</p> <p>Foundation: General incorporated Foundation that operates the activity for public interest purposes may be authorized by PIC commission. In the event that PIC commission approves that general incorporated foundation that has applied for the authorization under the preceding article conform to the standards attached herewith, that PIC commission shall grant public interest authorization for such juridical person.</p>	Specified Non-profit Corporation that operates the business for nonprofit purposes maybe approved by prefectural government. In the event that the prefectural government approves that specified nonprofit corporation that has applied for the authorization under the preceding article conform to the standards that prefectural government shall grant approved SNPC authorization for such juridical person.



Administration

Association: The board of directors and auditor shall be requested. The board of directors shall be composed of 3 or more directors. Accounting auditor shall or may be prepared conforming to the laws. The business of a specified nonprofit corporation shall be determined by majority vote of the directors, unless otherwise specified in the articles of incorporation. Supervisors shall perform the duties specified in each of the items attached herewith.

Director should hold the general meeting composed of the members at least one time every year. Business operations should be decided by the general meeting except the items entrusted to directors or the other organizations stipulated by the laws or the articles of incorporation.

Foundation: Public Interest Incorporated Foundation are requested to have the board of directors , auditor and the board of councilors.

The board of directors and the board of councilors shall be composed of 3 or more directors and councilors respectively.

Accounting auditor shall or may be prepared conforming to the laws.

The items decided by the board of councilors are restricted to the items stipulated in this law and the articles of incorporation .

The above items cannot be entrusted to the board of directors or the other organizations stipulated by the articles of incorporation .

Specified Non-profit Corporation that operates the business for nonprofit purposes maybe approved by prefectural government. In the event that the prefectural government approves that specified nonprofit corporation that has applied for the authorization under the preceding article conform to the standards that prefectural government shall grant approved SNPC authorization for such juridical person.

5. Regulation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Non-profit Corporation

	General Nonprofit Corporation	Specified Non-profit Corporation
Governing law	Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations	Act on Promotion of Specified Non-profit Activities
Registry office	Prefectural Governor	Prefectural Governor
Type	Association & Foundation	Association
Necessity of extending status	Indefinite duration	Indefinite duration
Activities	unregulated	20 indicated
Political activities	Prohibited	Prohibited
Profit making activities	Unregulated	Permitted to some extent
Residuary assets distribution	Cy-pres doctrine (It must be used for the charitable activities)	Cy-pres doctrine (It must be used for the charitable activities)
The least number of members	2 or more	10 or more
Qualification of members (association)	Special qualification to be permitted	Special qualification to be permitted
Amount of endowment (foundation)	3 million yen or more	Not applicable
Purpose	Not stipulated, so that the relevant articles are not included, so that both profit and non profit activities are allowed.	To promote the sound development of specified nonprofit activities(20 items including promotion of human rights or promotion of peace in the form of volunteer and other activities freely performed by citizens to benefit societies.

Accounting	<p>Association: The accounting for a General Incorporated Association shall be subject to the business accounting practice generally accepted as fair and appropriate.</p> <p>Foundation: The accounting for a General Incorporated Foundation shall be subject to the business accounting practice generally accepted as fair and appropriate. Value of property to be contributed at the incorporation should be at least 3million yen or the equivalent.</p>	The account for other operations must be separated from the account for operations relating to specified nonprofit activities.
Establishment	General Incorporated Association and Foundation shall be established through registration of establishment at the location of its main office. The relevant application for registration of establishment conforms with the documents requested by the laws.	The relevant application for authentication conforms with the attached paper. SNPC shall be established through registration of establishment at the location of its main office.
Administration	<p>Association: 1 or more directors shall be requested. The board of directors, auditor and accounting auditor may be prepared in accordance with the articles of incorporation. The business of a specified nonprofit corporation shall be determined by majority vote of the directors, unless otherwise specified in the articles of incorporation. Supervisors shall perform the duties specified in each of the items attached herewith. Director should hold the general meeting composed of the members at least one time every year. Business operations should be decided by the general meeting except the items entrusted to directors or the other organizations stipulated by the laws or the articles of incorporation.</p> <p>Foundation: General Incorporated Foundation are requested to have the board of directors, auditor and the board of councilors. The board of directors and the board of councilors shall be composed of 3 or more directors and councilors respectively. Accounting auditor shall or may be prepared conforming to the laws. The items decided by the board of councilors are restricted to the items stipulated in this law and the articles of incorporation.</p> <p>The above items can't be entrusted to the board of directors or the other organizations stipulated by the articles of incorporation .</p>	<p>3 or more directors and 1 or more auditors as its officers. The directors shall represent a specified nonprofit corporation in all the business thereof, with the proviso that their power of representation may be restricted by the articles of incorporation.</p> <p>The business of a specified non-profit corporation shall be determined by majority vote of the directors, unless otherwise specified in the articles of incorporation. Supervisors shall perform the duties specified in each of the items attached herewith.</p> <p>Director should hold the general meeting composed of the members at least one time every year. Business operations should be decided by the general meeting except the items entrusted to directors or the other organizations stipulated by the articles of incorporation.</p>

6. Taxation for Public Interest Corporation and Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation

	Public Interest Corporation	Approved Specified Non-profit Corporation
Corporation income tax	No tax on earning from business related to charitable activities.	No tax but impose a tax on 34 types of profit earning business, related or not related to charitable activities.
Withholding tax on interest	No tax	Tax imposition
Deemed Contributions would be capped at...	50% of gross income (51% or more, depends on the condition)	50% of gross income or 2million yen, chose either larger one of the two.
Interest / dividends revenue Tax	No tax	Tax imposition
Donation of bequest	Deductible from inheritance property	Deductible from inheritance property
Donation Tax Benefit for donors (private person)	Donors can choose either tax deduction, ie “deduction from income”, or tax credit, ie “ deduction from income tax”. If donors choose tax deduction, they can deduct their taxable income up to 40% of total income. If they choose tax credit, they can save their payable tax up to 25% of income tax and up to 10% of prefectural and municipal tax.	Donors can choose either tax deduction, ie “deduction from income”, or tax credit, ie “ deduction from income tax”. If donors choose tax deduction, they can deduct their taxable income up to 40% of total income. If they choose tax credit, they can save their payable tax up to 25% of income tax and up to 10% of prefectural and municipal tax.
Donation Tax Benefit for donors (Corporation)	Be given preferential taxation treatment	Be given preferential taxation treatment



7. Taxation for General Nonprofit Corporation and Specified Nonprofit Corporation

	General Nonprofit Corporation	Specified Non-profit Corporation
Corporation income tax	impose a tax on 34 types of profit earning business, related or not related to charitable activities	impose a tax on 34 types of profit earning business, related or not related to charitable activities
Withholding tax on interest	Tax imposition	Tax imposition
Deemed contributions would be capped at...	Tax imposition	Tax imposition
Interest/dividends revenue Tax	Tax imposition	Tax imposition
Inheritance tax	Tax imposition	Tax imposition
Donation Tax deducted	Not available	The amount used for specified nonprofit activities from assets obtained from revenue-generating operations shall be deemed to be donations and the percentage limit of tax deductible amount for said donations shall be 20% of the profit.
Donation tax benefit for donors	Not available	Not available

8. The number of PIC and GNC

Prefecture	GNC Association	GNC Foundation	GNC TOTAL	PIC Association	PIC Foundation	PIC TOTAL	G.TOTAL
Hokkaido	1,285	248	1,533	131	124	255	1,788
Aomori	233	118	351	67	42	109	460
Iwate	327	64	391	48	49	97	488
Miyagi	738	90	828	76	71	147	975
Akita	170	40	210	43	30	73	283
Yamagata	210	67	277	60	79	139	416
Fukushima	437	98	535	75	76	151	686
Ibaraki	489	108	597	75	59	134	731
Tochigi	324	62	386	54	69	123	509
Gunma	334	68	402	54	61	115	517
Saitama	1,021	111	1,132	124	89	213	1,345
Chiba	903	108	1,011	97	94	191	1,202
Tokyo	14,746	1,963	16,709	221	212	433	17,142
Kanagawa	1,843	229	2,072	130	161	291	2,363
Niigata	412	117	529	69	110	179	708
Yamanashi	264	55	319	36	54	90	409
Nagano	540	162	702	54	63	117	819
Toyama	235	55	290	63	73	136	426
Ishikawa	315	86	401	73	71	144	545
Fukui	241	53	294	56	53	109	403
Gifu	452	105	557	62	69	131	688
Shizuoka	802	116	918	84	89	173	1,091
Aichi	1,412	190	1,602	113	134	247	1,849
Mie	335	74	409	53	51	104	513
Shiga	309	73	382	63	73	136	518
Kyoto	865	190	1,055	92	165	257	1,312
Osaka	3,090	387	3,477	112	129	241	3,718
Hyogo	1,417	219	1,636	93	149	242	1,878
Nara	339	71	410	51	49	100	510
Wakayama	236	49	285	44	52	96	381
Tottori	169	56	225	36	42	78	303
Shimane	183	57	240	40	66	106	346
Okayama	420	123	543	65	91	156	699
Hiroshima	604	146	750	74	90	164	914
Yamaguchi	281	86	367	51	53	104	471
Tokushima	204	34	238	42	44	86	324
Kagawa	234	57	291	43	87	130	421
Ehime	231	52	283	47	64	111	394
Kochi	178	36	214	46	64	110	324
Fukuoka	1,336	184	1,520	138	153	291	1,811
Saga	214	57	271	28	35	63	334
Nagasaki	351	63	414	44	62	106	520
Kumamoto	591	98	689	48	41	89	778
Oita	330	60	390	64	44	108	498
Miyazaki	263	38	301	45	45	90	391
Kagoshima	296	67	363	116	78	194	557
Okinawa	717	84	801	56	42	98	899
Cabinet Office				797	1,616	2,413	2,413
TOTAL	40,926	6,674	47,600	4,153	5,317	9,470	57,070

As of January 2017

9. The number of SNPC and Approved SNPC

Prefecture	SNPC	ASNPC	G.TOTAL
Hokkaido	2,274	42	2,316
Aomori	439	2	441
Iwate	494	14	508
Miyagi	823	24	847
Akita	319	3	322
Yamagata	431	9	440
Fukushima	784	21	805
Ibaraki	861	16	877
Tochigi	638	16	654
Gunma	848	12	860
Saitama	2,072	46	2,118
Chiba	1,925	42	1,967
Tokyo	10,224	401	10,625
Kanagawa	3,219	127	3,346
Niigata	670	15	685
Yamanashi	452	9	461
Nagano	1,018	16	1,034
Toyama	361	3	364
Ishikawa	368	7	375
Fukui	252	4	256
Gifu	797	11	808
Shizuoka	1,307	23	1,330
Aichi	1,963	54	2,017
Mie	734	7	741
Shiga	608	19	627
Kyoto	1,358	40	1,398
Osaka	3,423	49	3,472
Hyogo	2,151	43	2,194
Nara	533	1	534
Wakayama	393	4	397
Tottori	249	4	253
Shimane	248	8	256
Okayama	782	18	800
Hiroshima	913	12	925
Yamaguchi	446	6	452
Tokushima	351	5	356
Kagawa	379	6	385
Ehime	353	7	360
Kochi	319	10	329
Fukuoka	1,441	32	1,473
Saga	364	14	378
Nagasaki	505	10	515
Kumamoto	383	8	391
Oita	533	2	535
Miyazaki	471	3	474
Kagoshima	928	5	933
Okinawa	610	7	617
TOTAL	51,014	1,237	52,251

As of January 2017

