



OVERVIEW

HISTORY

The Cabinet approved to construct a science city. Tsukuba was selected from the four candidate regions: the foot of Mt. Fuji, Akagi, Nasu and Tsukuba. September 1963 Tsukuba the International Science Exposition, Tsukuba 1985 (EXPO'85) was held. The theme of the event was "Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technol-March 1985 ogy for Man at Home" in commemoration of cor ing the basic foundation of Tsukuba Science City

Tsukuba City was built by merging Oho Town, Toyosato Town, Yatabe Town and Sakura Village. November 30 January31 Tsukuba City incorporated Tsukuba Town.

November 1 Tsukuba City incorporated Kukizaki Town 2002 April 1 2007 Tsukuba was designated as a Special City The branch offices were integrated and the curre May 2010

The 50th Anniversary of the Cabinet approval for the establishment of Tsukuba Science City September 2013 G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting in May 2016



Main Office of

Fire Station 1-1-1, Kenkyu-Gakuen, Tsukuba Citý, Ibaraki



CITY EMBLEM

The flag combines two hiragana characters of "tsu (つ)" and expressing infinite development and balanced harmony. The light blue represents the clear blue sky and science, and the light green, the

city's verdant natural environment.

CITY SYMBOLS

Saxifraga Stolonifera

CITY MASCOTS

(Adopted on November 1, 2002)

Tsuku Tsuku's image comes

from the city's symbol bird, owl.

He is looking around well with

his big eyes and skipping

around merrily.



Japanese Zelcova

(Adopted on February 8, 2014.)

(robot and astronaut)".

This character was adopted in com-

memoration of the 50th anniversary of

the Cabinet approval of the establish-

ment of Tsukuba Science City. It is an

owl astronaut robot. The design is

inspired by "nature (owl)" and "science

in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Tsukuba City's (Adopted on September 29, 1997.)

http://www.city.tsukuba.lg.jp/

Information on the map is as of March 2017 except items warranting special mention.

Published in April 2018

Phone: 029-883-1111

Tsukuba City is blessed with rich nature and has a long history. We accept different senses of value and different cultures. We respect each other, and work together to develop the city for our

Tsukuba is: - a city full of kindness and peace. where Japanese and foreign cultures are respected and integrated. where people from all over the world gather and people go out

 where science realizes human dreams. where the human, the nature and science—water, greenery, clean

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

The population of Tsukuba City is over 230,000 and is ranked as in the second largest in the prefecture. Despite declining population of the Japanese society, the population of Tsukuba is increasing steadily with the benefit of relocation of young families to Tsukuba City in the areas along Tsukuba Express. What makes Tsukuba different from other international cities in Japan is that many of the foreign citizens are students and researchers: Approximately 8,700 foreigners live in Tsukuba as of the end of Noven

	Population	Household
1995	182,327	63,332
2000	191,814	70,862
2005	200,528	78,521
2010	214,590	87,477
2015	226,963	98,190

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND TRANSPORTATION

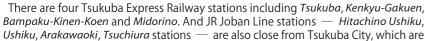
GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Tsukuba City is located in the south west of Ibaraki prefecture, about 50 km south west from the prefecture capital Mito and about 50 km north east of Tokyo. The land area covers 283.72 km2, which is the fourth largest city in the pre-Tsukuba has rich nature with Mount Tsukuba in the north and Lake Kasumigaura in the east. Most parts of the city are flat and are on the Tsukuba-Inashiki Plateau at an altitude of 20-30 m, which is covered by Kanto Loam. The average temperature of the year is 14.9°C and the annual rainfall is 1407.0mm (as of 2016). It snows a few times a year and the cold dry wind called "Tsukuba Oroshi", which blows in winter, is one of the features of the south area of

TRANSPORTATION

Three airports are located close from the city.

-Ibaraki Airport: Approx. 30 km north east of Tsukuba, 40-minute drive -Narita International Airport: Approx. 40 km south east of Tsukuba, 45-minute drive -Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport): Approx. 70 km south west of Tsukuba, 90-minute drive



The route buses run connecting each station and the city. Tsukuba Center is the bus terminal for the city buses and highway buses. The center is developed with the Tsukuba Station Square. The highway buses run to many places

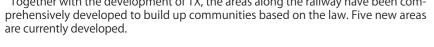
in Japan including Tokyo, Ibaraki Airports, Haneda and Narita airports, etc. **HIGHWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS**

Joban Expressway and Metropolitan Inter-City (Ken-O) Expressway have their four interchanges in the south of the city; Yatabe, Sakura-Tsuchiura, Tsukuba Chuo and Tsukuba-Ushiku. Since the part between Tsukuba Chuo IC and Sakai-Koga IC opened at the end of February, 2017, accesses to many parts of Kanto region and connection to Tohoku Expressway. Kan-Etsu Expressway, Chuo Expressway and Tomei Expressway have dramatically improved.

Routes 125, 354, 408, Bypass 6, and many major local/prefectural roads run through the city. The total length of the city

streets is 3,700 km, which is the longest among other cities and towns in the prefecture. The city maintains and improves the streets according to the regional and traffic conditions. TSUKUBA EXPRESS RAILWAY (TX)

TX connects Tokyo (Akihabara) and Tsukuba in 45 minutes and it recorded over 340,000 passengers per day in 2015. The number of passengers is increasing in unexpectedly quick pace. TX is now well acknowledged as a convenient transportation between Tsukuba and Tokyo. Together with the development of TX, the areas along the railway have been com-



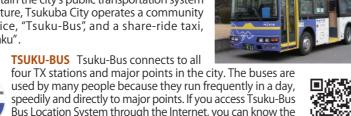




TOCHIGI

TSUKU-BUS AND TSUKU-TAKU

To make transportation services more convenient and maintain the city's public transportation system for the future, Tsukuba City operates a community bus service, "Tsuku-Bus", and a share-ride taxi, "Tsuku-Taku"



bus stop. TSUKU-TAKU It is a reservation taxi system. You can reserve Location System a Tsuku-Taku in times of your need. Tsuku-Taku is convenient to get to Tsuku-Bus bus stops or local bus stops as well as to go to public facilities, medical and welfare institutions and

location of the bus and the estimated arriving time to your

TSUKUBA TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

Tsukuba Tourist Information Center is located on the first floor of the commercial building called Bivi at Tsukuba Center Bus Terminal. On the second floor of Bivi is Salon where the city's promotion activities are conducted. In the Tourist Information Center, you can get tourists and event information and rent bicycles. The center is adjacent to the bus ticket office and the

commercial facilities.



FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT FOR PARENTING

ment for parenting to make all children and their parents/guardians smile and live with full of dreams and hopes. To provide sufficient perinatal care, Tsukuba City has established Tsukuba Birth Center on the site of University of Tsukuba Hospital in alliance with the university. Midwives play leading roles to support pregnant and nursing mothers both in mental and physical aspects in a relaxing mood. With considerable communications with midwives, mothers can pass the time in a safe and comfort-

In the city are seven childcare support facilities including Tsukuba Child Care Support Center, which anybody who have children can use. And the city encourages institutions that have facilities for baby care to register as "Tsukuba City Baby Station (Akachan-no-Eki)" and introduces these facilities to citizens. The city also focuses on offering information on childcare support. The website, Tsukuba Childcare Support Information System and the booklet "Kosodate Benri-cho" are utilized by many childraising families as the important information resources.



Childcare Support Facilities



facility) in Tsukuba City. Besides, a consultant called Childcare Concierge in the City Hall provides consultations on childcare anytime.

kindergartens, each of which provides unique education. The city operates 18 children's centers (jido-kan / jido centers) where children can develop their independency and creativity. There are 18 Jido-Clubs or afterschool programmes institutions established and operated by the city, 20 clubs established by the

There are 16 public kindergartens (as of April 2017) and six private

city and operated by private sectors and 23 clubs established and operated by private businesses. Groups of mothers eagerly operate 17 Mothers' Clubs and conduct exchanges and fun events in Children's Centers.

ADVANCED EDUCATION THAT GATHERS ATTENTIONS FROM ALL OVER JAPAN

Tsukuba City is a pioneer of the integrated education system

combining primary schools and junior high schools in Japan. A junior high school and primary schools located in the same junior high school district are regarded as one big school and called Gakuen. Through the nine years of compulsory education in one Gakuen, we can provide continuous and consistent education. All the 15 Gakuens provide high quality education making good use of Tsukuba's rich nature, historical environment and advantages of the Science City. They aim to cultivate students to be global to contribute to local and international societies. Moreover, Tsukuba City's Education Bureau administers General

Educational Research Center. The centers adequately grasp needs of the times and the society for school education and contemporary issues, and provide programmes for instructor trainings in order to activate and improve school education.





CULTURAL FACILITIES

In Nova Hall and Tsukuba Capio are used as the base for citizens' art/culture activities maximizing the features of the halls, where many high quality music and art events are held. Tsukuba ARS consists of the Museum of Modern Art, Ibaraki and Tsukuba Public Library. It represents the pivotal center of art and culture of Tsukuba City.



Tsukuba" at Nova Hall: Citizens Play Music with Professionals



Tsukuba Capic

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

There are many important cultural and historic sites including Hirasawa Kanga National Historic Site, Konda Kanga Historic Site, and the ruin of Oda-jo Castle.



Oda Castle Site

Hirasawa Kanga Historic Site

ECO CITY/SAFE AND SECURED CITY/INTERNATIONAL CITY

What is an Environmen

An Environmental Model

City is a city appointed by the

national government to act as

a model city where pioneer-

ing measures are conducted

and green gas emission is

largely reduced to realize a

tal Model City?

low-carbon society.

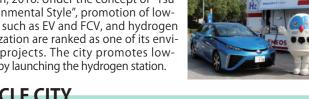
TSUKUBA ENVIRONMENTAL STYLE

Tsukuba City advocated "Tsukuba Environmental Style" Project in 2008, which aims to reduce 50 % of CO2 emittance per capita in Tsukuba City by 2030. The city encourages citizens, businesses, universities and research institutes to establish a low-carbon society cooperating with the city by the concept of "All Tsukuba Cooperation"

Designated as an Environmental Model City in March, 2013, Tsukuba City promotes the "Tsukuba Environmental Style—SMILe—" focusing on reducing CO2 emissions by everyday life (CO2 emissions attributed to building use and transportation). Tsukuba City aims to realize a society where people from children to the elderly can "SMILe"

HYDROGEN STATION The first and the only hydrogen (portable)

station in the prefecture was installed in Tsukuba City in March, 2016. Under the concept of "Tsukuba Environmental Style", promotion of lowcarbon cars such as EV and FCV, and hydrogen energy utilization are ranked as one of its environmental projects. The city promotes lowcarbon FCV by launching the hydrogen station.



BICYCLE CITY

Tsukuba City encourages citizens to use bicycles to make the city more eco-friendly and to promote citizens' health. Tsukuba City legislated "Act for Promotion of Safe and Appropriate Bicycle Riding in Tsukuba City" on April, 2014 to provide an environment where citizens can ride bicycle safely and comfortably and to promote safe use of



On the website, Tsukuba Cycling Guide (Japanese) and the guidebook "Tsukuba Bicycle Slow Life" (The English version is available at International Exchange Office of Tsukuba City Hall), recommended biking courses are introduced and information on bicycle rentals and bicycle regulations are provided for you to enjoy "Bicycle City Tsukuba". ■Cycling Guidebook "Tsukuba Bicycle Slow Life"

CRIME PREVENTION

To prevent crimes and keep the city safe, Tsukuba City conducts safety patrols with volunteer staff for crime prevention and environment beautification and installs 20,000 security cameras.

Moreover, the city supports volunteer based activities by Crime Prevention Association and vigilante groups, carries out jogging patrol projects with the police department to enhance public awareness of crime prevention in terms of self-help, mutualhelp and community-help.

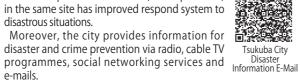


DISASTER PREVENTION

Having experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake and the tornado disaster, by making citizens' networks firm with mottos of self-help, mutualhelp and community-help and relationships among them, the city aims to build a city fully protected against disasters. In 2015, the headquarters of Fire Department and the Cen-



Setting the administrative function (City Hall) and the disaster prevention function (Fire Department) in the same site has improved respond system to disastrous situations. Moreover, the city provides information for



and international students live in Tsukuba City. These foreign residents are from 139 countries, and the population is

INTERNATIONAL CITY, TSUKUBA

roughly 8,700 (as of December, 2016), which accounts for 3.7% of the total population of the city. Compared with the average of the whole country (1.8% as of the end of 2013), the rate is considerably high. There are apartments exclusively rent for foreigners and also an international school authorized to offer International Baccaloreate Programme. Tsukuba City

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

among citizens, etc.

AGRICULTURE

Rice fields at the foot of Mount

Tsukuba are known for excellent

product area for Koshihikari rice,

which used to be a tribute to the

Tsukuba is the best produce area

of lawn in Japan. New varieties of

rice are developed and prevailed

Tsukuba started to produce

blueberries to activate agriculture

in the city in 1999 and it has one

of the largest blueberry produce

HOJO-MAI RICE

Imperial Family.

here these days.

areas in the prefecture.

SPORTS

LAWN

amount of their produce in the prefecture.

MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Many foreign researchers



multilingual newsletters and website, and provides consultation services for foreigners with cooperation of relevant organizations. Moreover, the city organizes events to promote across-the-border communication such as International Exchange Fair, Tsukuba World Futsal etc.

With many research institutes and universities in the city, various kinds of international conferences and events are held in Tsukuba all through the year. In May, 2016, G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting was held. The cutting-



participant countries. SISTER CITIES/FRIENDSHIP CITY Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Currently, Tsukuba City's sister cities are: three cities in the US — Irvine, California; Milpitas, California; Cambridge Massachusetts; one in France $\,-\,$ Grenoble, Isère $\,-\,$; one friendship city in China — Shenzhen, Guang Dong Province. Tsukuba actively communicates with them in various ways; information exchanges on

science and technologies, cultural and economic exchanges

Rice, vegetables, lawn and stockbreeding are important agricul-

tural products in Ibaraki. Above all, Tsukuba is highly ranked in its

CITY OF SCIENCE

TSUKUBA SCIENCE CITY

Tsukuba Science City was constructed to ease overpopulation of Tokyo and form a hub of high level research and education.

CHRONOLOGY 1963 The Cabinet approved to construct Tsukuba Science City. 1970 Science City Construction Law was legislated.

-29 National research and educational institutes and more than 100 firms of research and business -8,000 doctoral-degree holders (Approximately 900 are foreigners)

Tsukuba Science City Organizations and Report of Foreign Researchers in Tsukuba Science City both published in 2013.

*The above records are based on Report of

RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN TSUKUBA

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT University of

(NARO), National Institute for Environmental Studies, National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention

during the Science Week, more than 40 research institutes and facilities are open to the public to deepen the citizens' comprehension and awareness of science technology.



TSUKUBA INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC ZONE

Taking advantage of cutting-edge science technology accumulated in Tsukuba, Tsukuba City aims to develop the future generation types of new industries and generate businesses. The city promotes the projects approved to implement in the International Strategic Zone. Moreover, the city develops a framework of Government-Industry-Academia cooperation with financial institutes involved for the aim of creating new industries and projects.

R&D PROJECTS APPROVED FOR STRATEGIC ZONE

-Practical Use of BNCT, a Future-Generation **Cancer Treatment** -Practical Application of Life Support Robot -Practical Use of Algal Biomass Energy -Forming a Global Hub of Nano Technology, TIA-nano

-Development of Innovative Drugs and Medical Technology based on Tsukuba's Biomedical Resources -Domestic Production of Nuclear Medicine Test Drug, Technetium -Development and Operation of Urban Mine Recycle System

ROBOT CITY TSUKUBA

WHICH HUMANS AND ROBOT **LIVE TOGETHER**

To address the needs to deal with social problems such as low birth rate and an aging population, expectations for the use of robots are rising. Having the university and many research institutes where most advanced robot-





Test-Driving Event of Autonomous Mobile Robot, "Tsukuba Challenge"

This is a science education event with hands-on exhibit, where primary schools, junior high schools, high schools, universities and research institutes in Tsukuba participate and demonstrate scientific experiments to enhance young people's interest in science.

as Science Education

TSUKUBA SCIENCE EDUCATION MEISTER

Many of the researchers and those involved in education living and/or working in Tsukuba are engaged in unique scientific educational activities. We certify those who eminently contribute to science education



There are many large commercial facilities around TX stations and along the highways in the city. In Hojo Shopping Street in the north and Yatabe Shopping Street in the south of the city, community-based events are held and the city actively promotes revitalization measures of the suburban areas in accordance with the association of commerce and industry

In the city there are nine science/industrial parks. They form the cutting-edge technology industry sites and they are R&D hubs.

Science Park/ Techno Park/ Industrial Park/ Research Park	Location	Land Area(Industrial Site)
Kami-Oshima Industrial Park	Kami-Oshima	63.8ha (56.6)
Tsukuba North Industrial Park	Wadai, Kitahara	140.8ha (116.2)
3 Tsukuba Techno Park Oho	Okubo	41.4ha (33.4)
Tsukuba Techno Park Toyosato	Midorigahara	69.0ha (56.5)
3 Tokodai Research Park	Tokodai	89.0ha (39.0)
Tsukuba West Industrial Park	Miyukigahara	101.5ha (74.9)
Tsukuba Research Park Hanare	Kannondai	5.7ha (5.5)
Tsukuba Midorino Industrial Park	Katada	38.5ha (31.7)

HEALTHY CITY TSUKUBA

We provide exercise classes for all generations.

aiming to let them live in their familiar neighbor-

hood even when they get old, improve their

health and prevent from nursing care situations

Our slogan is "Kenko (健幸), Longevity Tsukuba"

THE BEST CITY FOR HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONGEVITY

STRTING UP BUSINESS

Making the best use of the research outcomes produced by the research institutes and the universities, mainly located in the city, over 200 technology ventures started businesses more and more. Other commercial businesses such as restaurants are also opening especially along the TX Line. The city promotes various projects to build Tsukuba Support Network for Startups with supporting organizations such as Tsukuba Association of Commerce and Industry and Tsukuba Center Inc. to be a "City of Entrepre-





There are various sports classes and events for children to seniors held all year around. Sports competitions in which many people from outside the city or the prefecture also participate are **TSUKUBA MARATHON**

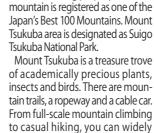
from all over Japan every year. **TOUR DE TSUKUBA**



SIGHTSEEING SPOTS

level called Nantai-san and the other peak of 877m above sea level called Nyotai-san. There is a complimen-

It has one peak of 871m above sea



enjoy the mountain.

(Tsukuba Rocks) and about 1,000 red and white ume trees every

ties making the good use of the woods of the mountainside. Putting on safety equip-

Mount Hokyo is a mountain of an altitude of 461m located in the south of Mount Tsukuba. It has six hiking trails. You can enjoy mag-

MOUNT TSUKUBA AREA GEOPARK

by everyone

Area, which includes Tsukuba City, was authorized as a Japanese Geopark. A Geopark is a nature park that has beautiful nature landscapes and important natural heritages. The Geopark gives you opportunities to learn formation of geological features, indigenous creatures, plants, ecosystems, local people's history, culture and industries. It is also a platform to establish a



system for sustainably studying, preserving and utilizing those natu-

ral and human resources. The six cities that consist the Mount Tsu-



TSUKUBA SCIENCE TOUR BUS

For touring around the science city, Tsukuba, one-day free riding loop buses are convenient. The buses run on weekends, public holidays and summer holidays.



TSUKUBA' S FOUR FESTIVALS









INDUSTRY, WELFARE AND SPORTS

INDUSTRY



art from the orio

al kanji for kenko (

must be written as 侹

康), kenko (健幸) is a

oined word mear

g being happy by

TSUKUBA'S SPECIALTIES **TSUKUBA COLLECTION**

The products sold in the city and certi-

city have the authorizing marks of Tsu-

kuba Collection. 23 processed food prod-

refreshments for yourself at home. Tsu-

on the city's website.



It is held in late November every year. There are two course types, the full-marathon course and 10 km-marathon course. About 18,000 runners join the event. Because Tsukuba is easy to access from Tokyo and the course is flat enough for runners to break their

records easily, participants come



Relocation of research organizations completed and the basic feature of Science City completed. 1980 Joban Expressway opened. The city hosted the International Science Technology Exposition.

1985 2005 Tsukuba Express was inaugurated G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting was held. **R&D ORGANIZATIONS AND RESEARCHERS**

out of approximately 16,000 researchers -2,300 international students

COOPERATION WITH UNIVERSITIES AND

Tsukuba City has concluded cooperation agreements with universities and research institutes in the city and promotes various joint projects on environmental issues, disaster prevention, innovations etc.

Tsukuba, Tsukuba University of Technology, Tsukuba Gakuin University BASIC AGREEMENT National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), RIKEN Bio Research Center, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization

OPEN HOUSE OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES Around mid-April every year

SIGHTSEEING AND FESTIVALS



FOREST ADVENTURE TSUKUBA It is a park for outdoor activi-

ment, you may safely enjoy thrilling activities on the courses made of wires and

In September, 2016, the Tsukuba Mountain



Plum Grove Mini Geotour UNIQUE EXPERIENCES IN TSUKUBA

They stop at research institutions which have permanent exhibition Guided tours are also available. **TSUKUBA FARMHOUSE WORKSHOP**

MID-FEBRUARY TO LATE MARCH



CITIZEN'S DAY: NOVEMBER 30 November 30 is the Citizen's Day, which was adopted in 1997 foundation on November 30, 1987.

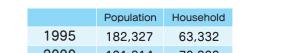
Published by International Exchange Office

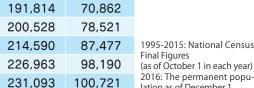
CITIZENS' CHARTER

air and the blue sky—harmonize.

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26.963	98,190	Final Figures (as of October 1 in each

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CHILDCARE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Tsukuba City promotes various measures to provide better environ-



As of December 2016, there are 23 public daycare centers, 28 licensed private daycare centers and four nintei kodomo-ens (childcare facilities combined with a kindergarten or a nursing care



HONORARY CITIZENS

DR. LEO ESAKI

1973: Awarded Nobel Prize in Physics 1992: Inaugurated as the President of University of Tsukuba 2008: Given a title of Honorary Citizen of Tsukuba DR. MAKOTO KOBAYASHI

Accelerator Research Organization

2008: Awarded Nobel Prize in Physics

research institutes in Tsukuba to

see exhibition, attend hands-on

2009: Given a title of Honorary Citizen of Tsukub TSUKUBA CHIBIKKO HAKASE Tsukuba Chibikko Hakase is a summer holiday event, in which primary school children visit

2009: Designated as Professor Emeritus of High Energy

workshops and collect stamps. When collecting certain amount of stamps, children are approved as Chibikko Hakase (Little Profes-

TSUKUBA SCIENCE FESTIVAL





COMMERCE

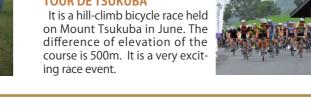


various courses in the city with the city's Health Promotors. All generations participate in the event. In seven spots in the city are

TSUKUBA WALK DAY/HEALTH APPLIANCE

installed outside health appliance for seniors to form a habit of exercise, keep in good shape and go outside.

Tsukuba Walk Day is an enjoyable event in which you walk on



MOUNT TSUKUBA

tary expression of the landscape— "Mt. Fuji in the west, Mt. Tsukuba in the east". The color of the surface of the mountain changes from indigo early in the morning, to green in the daytime, and into purple at the sunset. So, the mountain is called "Shiho" meaning purple peaks. The mountain is registered as one of the Japan's Best 100 Mountains. Mount Tsukuba area is designated as Suigo Mount Tsukuba is a treasure trove



logs set between trees 10m above the ground. **MOUNT HOKYO**

nificent view of mountain cherry blossoms and falls. The hiking trails are also very popular besides Mount Tsukuba.

Workshop Provider", offer opportunities for citizens to experience agricultural work such as planting and harvesting rice, blueberries and vegetables or craft making all through the year.

About 30 farmers called "Tsukuba Farmhouse

