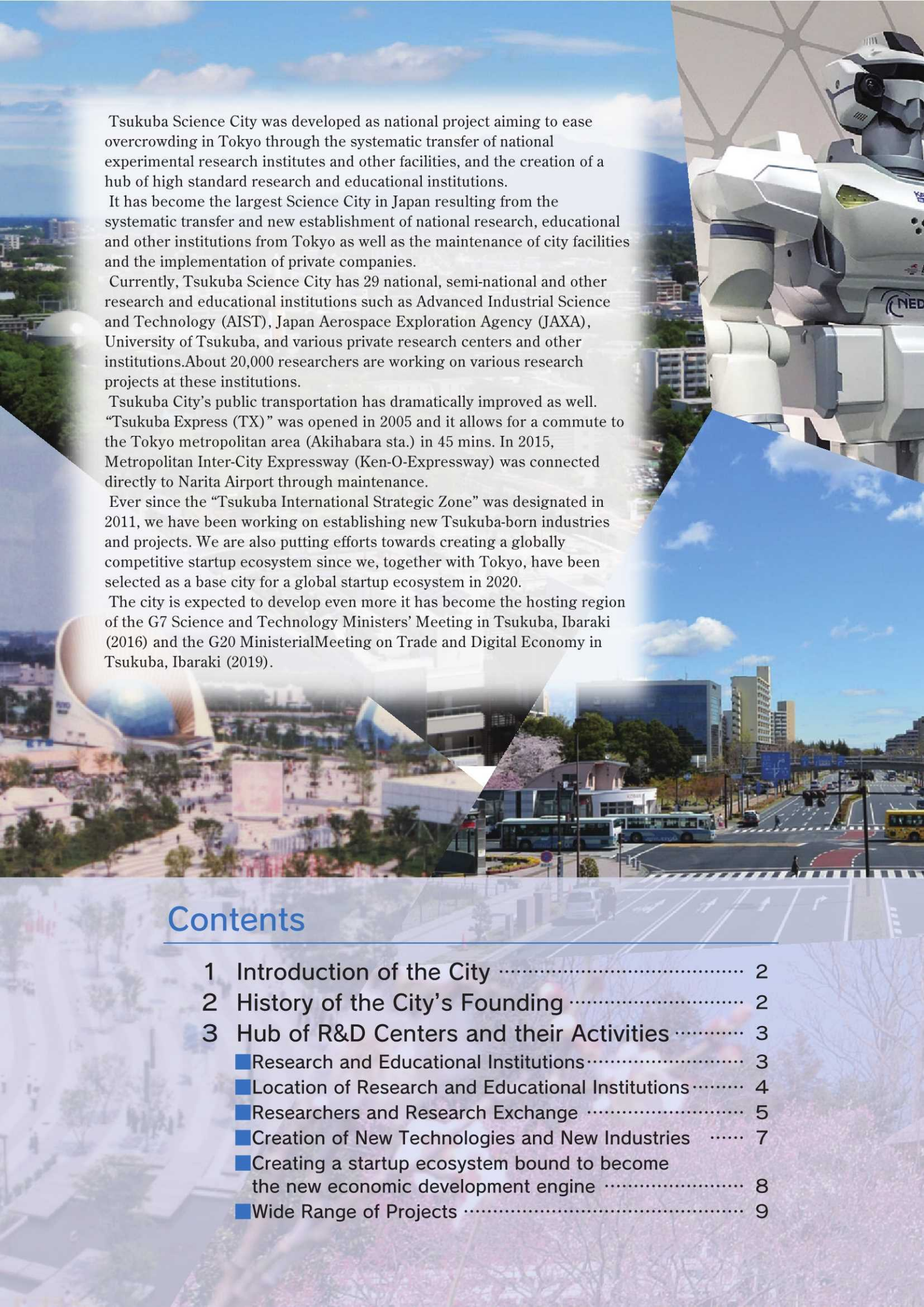


TSUKUBA SCIENCE CITY





Tsukuba Science City was developed as national project aiming to ease overcrowding in Tokyo through the systematic transfer of national experimental research institutes and other facilities, and the creation of a hub of high standard research and educational institutions.

It has become the largest Science City in Japan resulting from the systematic transfer and new establishment of national research, educational and other institutions from Tokyo as well as the maintenance of city facilities and the implementation of private companies.

Currently, Tsukuba Science City has 29 national, semi-national and other research and educational institutions such as Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), University of Tsukuba, and various private research centers and other institutions. About 20,000 researchers are working on various research projects at these institutions.

Tsukuba City's public transportation has dramatically improved as well. "Tsukuba Express (TX)" was opened in 2005 and it allows for a commute to the Tokyo metropolitan area (Akihabara sta.) in 45 mins. In 2015, Metropolitan Inter-City Expressway (Ken-O-Expressway) was connected directly to Narita Airport through maintenance.

Ever since the "Tsukuba International Strategic Zone" was designated in 2011, we have been working on establishing new Tsukuba-born industries and projects. We are also putting efforts towards creating a globally competitive startup ecosystem since we, together with Tokyo, have been selected as a base city for a global startup ecosystem in 2020.

The city is expected to develop even more it has become the hosting region of the G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki (2016) and the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki (2019).

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01 Introduction of the City

Tsukuba Science City is located at about 50km North East of the metropolitan area of Tokyo and has excellent access from the metropolitan area including an approximate 45 min train ride from Akihabara Station by the Tsukuba Express (TX), and approximate 45 min car ride from Narita Airport using the Metropolitan Inter-City Expressway (Ken-O-Expressway).

Tsukuba Science City is formed by entire regions of Tsukuba City, and consists of “Research Center District” and “Surrounding Development District”. The former is a district where national, semi-national and other research and educational institutions, commercial and business facilities, as well as a residential area (Appx.2700 ha) are systematically allocated. The latter district is the balanced surrounding area of the “Research Center District” that is planned for development (Appx. 25,700 ha).

The city’s population is about 240,000, of which about 10,000 are foreigners, representing 4% of the population.(As of September 2020)



02 History of the City’s Founding

In 1963, the founding of the city was approved by the Japanese government. After 1970, construction of residential areas, research and educational institutions continued, and the relocation of 43 research and educational institutions planned in 1980 (currently 29 institutes due to consolidations and other circumstances) was completed.

Relocations of large-scale commercial facilities to the city continued and in 1985, the International Exposition Tsukuba, Japan, which served as an opportunity to spread the “TSUKUBA” name to the world, was held.

In 2005, the TX (express train) started its operation. Following this, the surrounding environment of the city has dramatically improved through the opening of Ibaraki Airport and the Ken-O-do expressway and other projects.

In 2011, Tsukuba City was designated as Tsukuba International Strategic Zone and Tsukuba Science City celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2013 from the approval of Japanese government and has since flourished as a hub for scientific technology.

Since then, the city has grabbed the world’s attention due to hosting the G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki (2016) and the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki (2019)



The international Exposition Tsukuba, Japan(1985)



G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki (2019)

03 Hub of R&D Centers and their Activities

Research and educational institutions

Through the systematic transfer of national research and educational institutions from Tokyo, there are currently 29 researches and educational institutions established in Tsukuba Science City aiming to ease overcrowding in Tokyo and conduct high-quality research and education.

The city is near the metropolitan area of Tokyo and has rich nature, attracting many private research centers and making it the largest hub of scientific technology in Japan.



Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)



High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
(Photon factory)

National Research and Educational Institutions

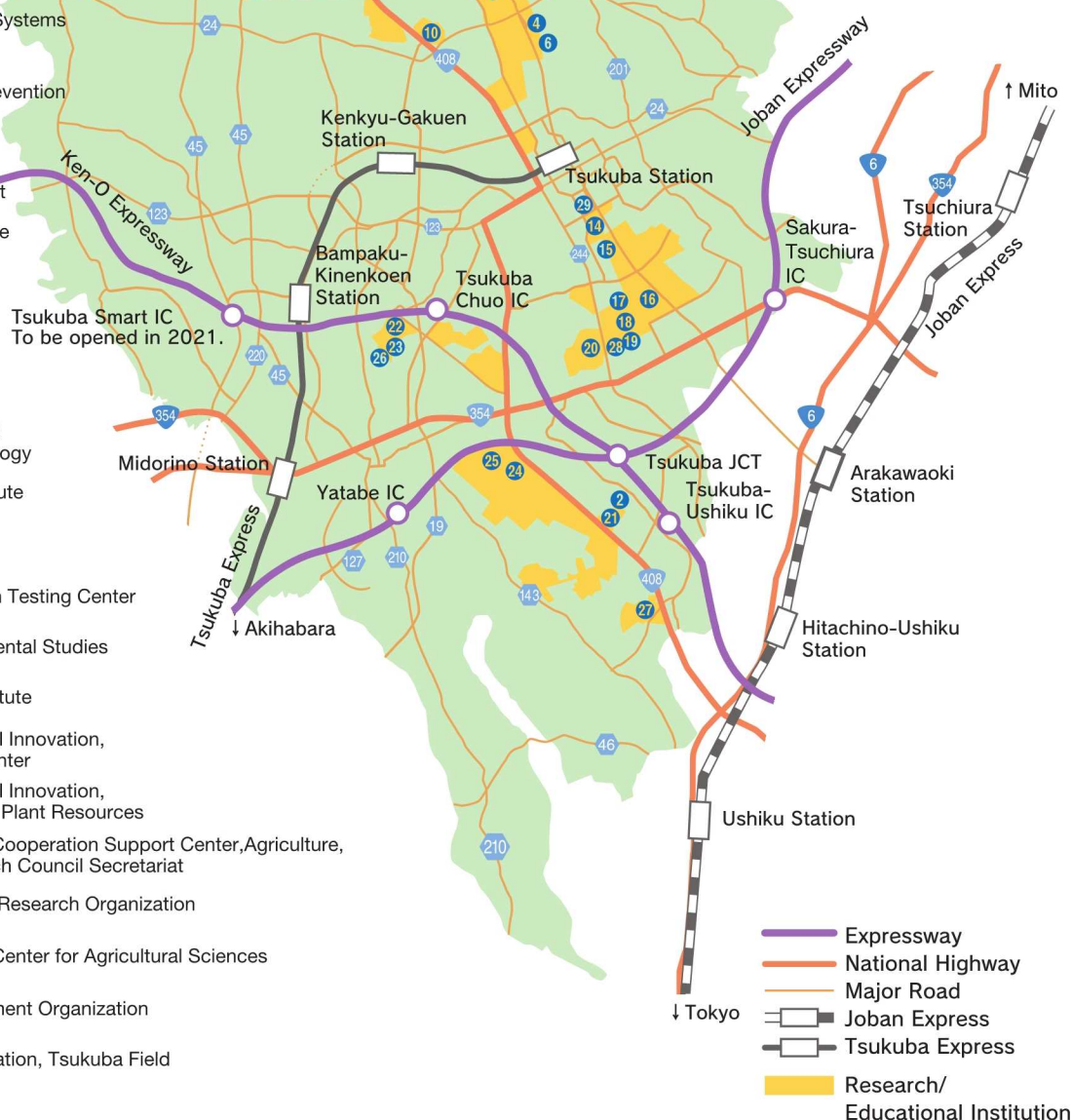
(29 institutions that were selected for transfer or new construction by the Science City Construction Promotion Headquarters)

Educational Institutions (7 institutions)	Cabinet Office: ①National Archives of Japan, Tsukuba Branch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: ②Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tsukuba International Center Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ③University of Tsukuba ④Tsukuba University of Technology ⑤High Energy Accelerator Research Organization ⑥National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba Region ⑦National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development	Science and Engineering Institutions (7 institutions)	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation, and Tourism: ①⑦Meteorological Research Institute ①⑧Aerological Observatory ①⑨Meteorological Instrumentation Testing Center Ministry of the Environment: ②⑩National Institute for Environmental Studie
Construction Institutions (6 institutions)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications: ⑧NTT Access Network Service Systems Laboratories Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ⑨National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation, and Tourism: ⑩⑪Geospatial Information Authority of Japan ①①National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management ①②Public Works Research Institute ①③Building Research Institute	Biological Sciences Institutions (8 institutions)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ②①RIKEN Tsukuba Research Institute Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare: ②②National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Tsukuba Primate Research Center ②③National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Research Center for Medicinal Plant Resources Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries: ②④Tsukuba Business-Academia Cooperation Support Center, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council Secretariat ②⑤National Agriculture and Food Research Organization ②⑥Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science ②⑦Forest Research and Management Organization ②⑧Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Tsukuba Field
Science and Engineering Institutions	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ①④National Institute for Materials Science ①⑤JAXA Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry: ①⑥National Institute for Advanced Industrial Science and Technology	Joint Use Institutions (1 institution)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ②⑨Tsukuba Center for Institutes

Total 29 institutions
※total area is 1,400ha

Location of Research and Educational Institutions

- 1 National Archives of Japan, Tsukuba Branch
- 2 Japan International Cooperation Agency Tsukuba International Center
- 3 University of Tsukuba
- 4 Tsukuba University of Technology
- 5 High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
- 6 National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba Region
- 7 National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development
- 8 NTT Access Network Service Systems Laboratories
- 9 National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention
- 10 Geospatial Information Authority of Japan
- 11 National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management
- 12 Public Works Research Institute
- 13 Building Research Institute
- 14 National Institute for Materials Science
- 15 JAXA
- 16 National Institute for Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
- 17 Meteorological Research Institute
- 18 Aerological Observatory
- 19 Meteorological Instrumentation Testing Center
- 20 National Institute for Environmental Studies
- 21 RIKEN Tsukuba Research Institute
- 22 National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Tsukuba Primate Research Center
- 23 National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Research Center for Medicinal Plant Resources
- 24 Tsukuba Business-Academia Cooperation Support Center, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council Secretariat
- 25 National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
- 26 Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
- 27 Forest Research and Management Organization
- 28 Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Tsukuba Field
- 29 Tsukuba Center for Institutes



Researchers and research exchanges

Tsukuba Science City is where about 20,000 researchers reside and where various research exchange events are conducted. Furthermore, the city constantly attracts foreign researchers including those who visit the city for business or international conferences from all over the world for its high level research environment, making it a city where world-class skilled individuals can actively take part in their work.

Number of Researchers at Tsukuba Science City

Classification	Organization	Japanese Researchers (A)	Japanese Researchers with PhDs	Foreign Researchers (B)	Total Researchers (A) + (B)
Public Institutions:	National Institutions	459	66	7,243	17,384
	Independent Organizations	6,974	4,115		
	National Universities	2,708	2,203		
Public Entities:	Public-service Corporation/ Educational Corporation	310	127	34	3,287
Private:	Limited Private Companies, etc	2,943	823		
Nonresponse		87	8	0	87
Total		13,481	7,342	7,277	20,758

Source: 2017 Survey Overview of Institutes Located in Tsukuba Science City 2017 Survey of Foreign Researchers in Tsukuba Science City

Breakdown of Foreign Researchers Based on Nationality and Region

Rank	Nationalities and Regions	Number of People	Percentage of Total	Rank	Nationalities and Regions	Number of People	Percentage of Total
1	China	2,116	29.1	7	Indonesia	234	3.2
2	Korea	519	7.1	8	Vietnam	231	3.2
3	USA	353	4.9	9	France	188	2.6
4	Taiwan	310	4.3	10	Germany	149	2.0
5	Thailand	273	3.8		Other	2,656	36.5
6	India	248	3.4	Total (157 Countries)		7,277	

Source: 2017 Survey of Foreign Researchers in Tsukuba Science City

Foreigner Researcher Housing

Foreign researcher housing is provided for foreign researchers, and their families, who conduct research projects in research institutions and universities. These facilities provide support for living in Tsukuba, such as procedures for transferring schools, consultations regarding food and shopping, Japanese language classes for residents, and cultural events.



Ninomiya House International Residence for Researchers

Various Exchange Events

Tsukuba Science Academy

Established in 2000 through the help of Dr. ESAKI Leo, recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics and former president of the University of Tsukuba. It offers cross-disciplinary research exchange events for scientists and technologists to report their findings, independent and informal interaction opportunities for researchers, and seminars on science and technology.
<http://www.science-academy.jp/>

Tsukuba Science City Network

The goal of this network is a developed city, achieved through collaboration in mutual research exchange and consideration of joint issues by its members. It is composed of various offices, including national, prefectural, municipal, national education bodies, independent, and private research and educational institutions. It undertakes measures for creating a low carbon-emitting society, professional development of researchers, access to public information, and advanced information sharing.
<http://www.tsukuba-network.jp/>

|Tsukuba International Congress Center

Tsukuba International Congress Center was opened in 1999 with the aim of enhancing the city's research exchange functions.

Mr. ESAKI Leo is the director of the congress center. It has been the venue for many international and national conferences, as well as science events held for junior high and high school students such as "Science Casting" and "Tsukuba Science Edge".

Introductions of the facilities and equipment

- A Big hall (For up to 1,258 people)
- Two Mid-size halls
- Nineteen Conference rooms that can be connected with monitors making it is possible to hold conferences of up to 2,500 people. It has also a multipurpose conference room, Japanese room, rooftop garden, restaurants and more.
- Equipment such as A 400 inch wide high-luminance and high-definition projector, simultaneous interpretations for up to 6 foreign languages, and more.

Main Achievements of International Conferences

2016 G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki

2018 The 17th World Lake Conference (Ibaraki Kasumigaura 2018)

2019 G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki

<http://www.epochal.or.jp>



Tsukuba International Congress Center



Views of International Conferences

|Tsukuba Science Tour

Tsukuba Science City, a hub of many research and educational institutes, offers "Tsukuba Science Tour" in which you can see and experience cutting-edge research achievements. There are about 50 facilities that offer site-visits.

Tsukuba Science Tour Office (The Science and Technology Promotion General Incorporation Foundation of Ibaraki) carries out total support services such as introducing highlights of each research institutes, planning and proposing effective, educational site visits.

In addition, buses that loop around 6 research and educational facilities (The Science Museum of Map and Survey, Tsukuba Botanical Garden, Tsukuba Expo Center, Geological Museum, Science Square TSUKUBA, and Tsukuba Space Center) are available on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. It is possible to get on and get off at any of the spots and take a site-tour or a stroll.

Research Institutions offering tours (some examples)



Tsukuba Expo Center

Tsukuba Expo Center is an institution where you can look, experience, and enjoy scientific technology by visiting the science museums including the world's largest planetarium
<http://www.expocenter.or.jp/>



AIST (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) Science Square TSUKUBA

The Production Technology Showroom introduces a wide range of AIST's research results that are valuable to future society
<http://www.aist.go.jp/sst/ja/>



The Science Museum of Maps and Surveying, Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

A facility with comprehensive displays on the history, principles and systems of mapping and surveying
<https://www.gsi.go.jp/MUSEUM/>

Creation of New Technologies and New Industries

Tsukuba Science City has high-standard research institutions that have been generating a number of achievements. Furthermore, the city has recently been promoting efforts to create innovations by making the most out of scientific technology and skilled personnel of various fields.

Numbers of venture companies

372 venture companies have been created so far. (149 of them were developed in AIST, 157 of them were developed in University of Tsukuba).

University of Tsukuba is ranked 3rd in number of university created venture companies in Japan. (As of 2018) The University has recently rapidly increased its financing and reached 5 billion yen in the 2018 fiscal year, and reached about 6.8 billion yen in the 2019 fiscal year.

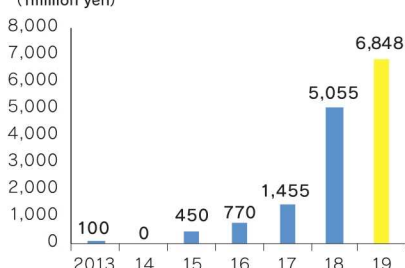
■ Number of venture companies created in AIST and University of Tsukuba (As of Sep. 2020)

(companies: the total amount)



■ Amount of raised funds by University of Tsukuba venture companies (as of Mar, 2020)

(1million yen)



New Technology Developed in Tsukuba



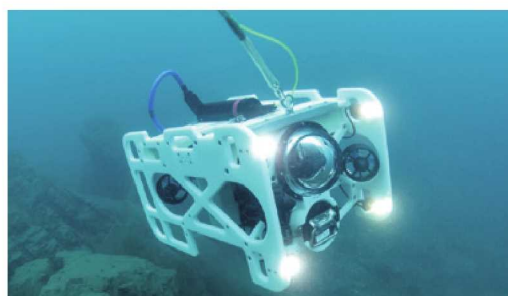
Wearable cyborg HAL®

The world's first wearable cyborg. By attaching it to your body, you can improve, support, enhance, and restore your body's physical functions
CYBERDYNE INC. <http://www.cyberdyne.jp/>



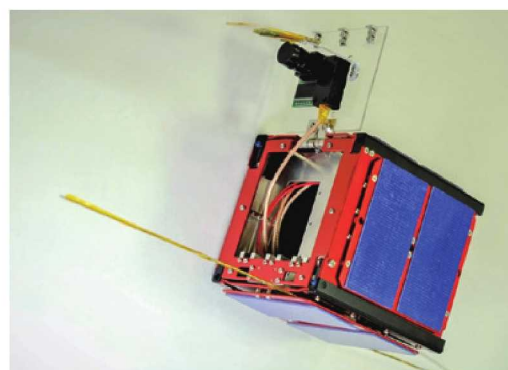
Prism Camera (high-end machine)

This camera can take color pictures even in pure darkness. It visualizes things that could not be seen before through infrared multispectral solution.
Nanolux Co., Ltd.
<http://www.tsukuba-network.jp/>



Drive Unit 300

An industrial use underwater drone that supports construction work, professionals' work and other jobs under water
FullDepth Co., Ltd. <https://fulldepth.co.jp/>



One of the world's smallest micro satellite

Development of micro satellite by a University of Tsukuba venture company "Warpspace"
Warpspace Inc. <https://warpspace.jp/>

Creating a startup ecosystem bound to become the new economic development engine

Start-up companies that aim to develop new business models and achieve rapid growth have great potential to contribute to solving social problems, developing innovative technologies, creating new industries and new economic development. Tsukuba City formulated the "Tsukuba City Startup Strategy" in December 2018. And is making every effort to create and support growth, with the aim of becoming a "startups-friendly city of implemented science and technology."

On November 18, 2019, Tsukuba City signed a MOU with CIC (Cambridge Innovation Center), one of the world's largest innovation centers, and on December 11, Ibaraki Prefecture signed another MOU with the global accelerator, ERA (Entrepreneurs Roundtable Accelerator), on the basis of mutual support, and strengthening support for overseas expansion.

Furthermore, after being selected as a base city for the global startup ecosystem by the national government in July of 2020, the region is united in working towards building a startup ecosystem.



The Tsukuba Startup Ecosystem Consortium

Incubation Facilities



Tsukuba Center, Inc. (TCI)

TCI was established in 1988 with the investment of Ibaraki Prefecture, Development Bank of Japan, and private companies. The goal is to promote exchange and collaboration between industry, academia and government researchers, foster R&D venture companies, match with investors, and provide rental laboratories.
<https://www.tsukuba-tci.co.jp/>



Tsukuba Start-up Plaza / Branch Office

The facility was established by Ibaraki Prefecture in 2003 as an incubation facility where incubation managers and coordinators are stationed to support entrepreneurs aiming to create new businesses. In 2019, a branch office (startup office) opened in front of Tsukuba Station, aiming to promote establishment and improve convenience.

Tsukuba Start-up Plaza
<https://www.tsukuba-tci.co.jp/office/plaza>

Tsukuba Start-up Office by Ibaraki Pref.

(Tsukuba Start-up Plaza Annex)
<https://www.tsukuba-tci.co.jp/office/plaza-startupoffice>



Tsukuba Start-up Plaza



Tsukuba Start-up Office by Ibaraki Pref. (Tsukuba Start-up Plaza Annex)



Tsukuba Startup Park

Tsukuba Startup Park was renovated by Tsukuba City in 2019 from the Industrial Promotion Center, and is a startup promotion base equipped with co-working spaces, meeting rooms, exchange spaces, seminar rooms, etc. They provide support for a variety of entrepreneurial stages, with a focus on Tsukuba's strength in technological startups.

<https://tsukuba-stapa.jp/>

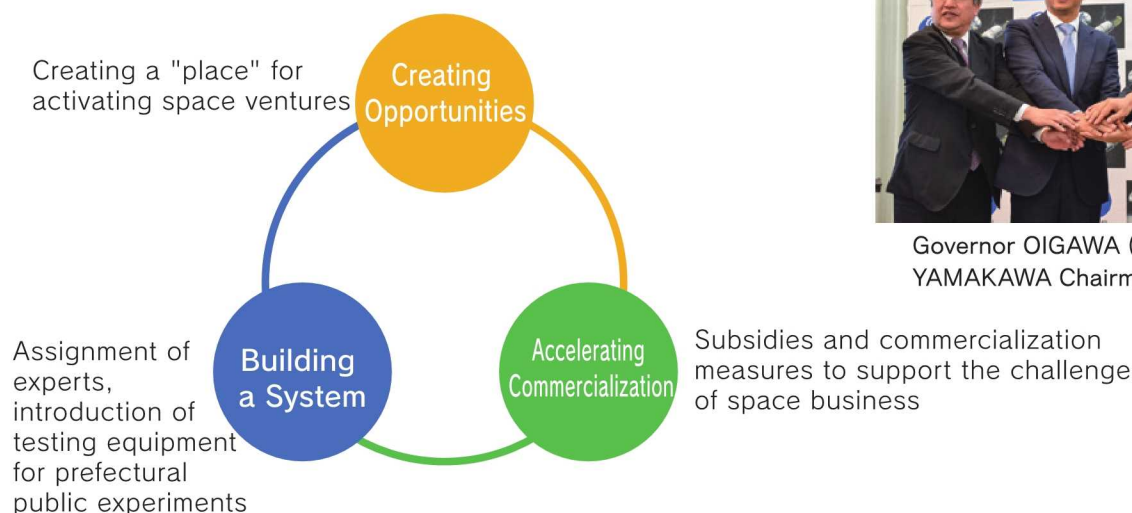


Wide Range of Projects

Tsukuba Science City is blessed with rich potentials as a large number of the world's most advanced science and technology seeds are based here, making the city a birthplace for a wide range of projects.

Ibaraki Space Business Creation Center Project

As space business is becoming a fast-growing industry, Ibaraki prefecture is working in collaboration with JAXA, the national government, and other organizations to actively promote the creation and attraction of space ventures, as well as new entry by companies in the prefecture.



Governor OIGAWA (2nd from the left),
YAMAKAWA Chairman of JAXA (right)

Smart City Initiatives in Tsukuba

We aim to actualize secure, safe and comfortable travel in a regional city with a high dependability on automobiles by preventing traffic jams in advance through AI technology, increasing the accessibility of public transport through the use of facial authentication, and implementing personal mobility devices that sense environmental/ physical information.



Tsukuba International Strategic Zone

Aiming to promote industrialization through the promotion of life innovation/green innovation that utilizes the scientific technological hub of Tsukuba.

9 Projects of Tsukuba International Strategic Zone



Development and commercialization of boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT), a new cancer treatment that features "no cuts, no pain, and minimal side effects" and only destroy cancer cells by utilizing the reaction between boron and neutrons.



Establishing a safety standard and proposing it as the first international standard for personal care robots that are able to do various tasks that improve human life. Improving the international competitiveness of the Japanese robotics industry through demonstrations and experimentations.



Aiming to create an algae industry that will aid in solving the international energy problem by planning the establishment of a massive outdoor cultivation technology intended for the application of algae biomass, a promising fuel resource that will replace petroleum.



Building the TIA base for open innovation in collaboration and co-operated by 6 institutions (AIST, NIMS, University of Tsukuba, KEK, Tokyo University, Tohoku University), where consistent support will be provided from the creation of ideas to industrialization by concentrating comprehensive research ability.



Planning the development of revolutionary medicine and medical treatment technology by utilizing the world's largest scale biomedical resources accumulated in Tsukuba City to combat cancer and epidemic diseases.



Aims to promote domestic production of medical radioisotopes without the use of uranium in the creation of molybdenum-99.



Planning to further popularize the use of HAL®, the wearable cyborg that evolved hospitals, as an equipment for medical treatment, as well as the maintenance of an international base integrally used for technology development, medical treatment, personnel training, etc.



Aiming to become a recycling society by developing revolutionary technology that extracts useful materials such as rare metals from used metals, and by integrally continuing the popularization and environmental education of residents.



To develop and commercialize a system that produces useful substances that contribute to the prevention of human diseases and health promotion. Substances including the taste-modifying protein Miraculin (allowing acidic foods to be perceived as sweet), produced by using plants that can be easily grown, such as tomatoes.

Tsukuba International Strategic Zone <http://www.tsukuba-sogotokku.jp/>

04 Excellent Lifestyle Environment

An urban atmosphere rich in greenery

Due to planned urban maintenance, Tsukuba Science City is made up of a unique urban atmosphere.

There are 185 urban parks included in the city's rich nature, all connected by 48 km of pedestrian decks (roads exclusive to pedestrians).

Furthermore, the undergrounding of electrical lines in certain areas and main roads allow for beautiful cityscapes.

Additionally, in the north lies "Mount Tsukuba", a mountain selected among Japan's top 100 famous mountains. Here you can enjoy sceneries during all four seasons such as the blooming plums of spring, or landscapes surrounded by rice heads in autumn.



Pedestrian Deck



Front area of TX Tsukuba Station,
where electrical cables have been relocated underground



Central Park in front of the TX Tsukuba station



Beautiful autumn foliage in Doho Park



Mount Tsukuba in Autumn



Plum Trees of Mount Tsukuba

Cultural and Commercial Facilities

One can experience rich culture at any time through cultural facilities such as the “Tsukuba Arus Culture Hall” which has a library, an art gallery and a multi-purpose hall, the “Tsukuba Capió” which is used as an exchange facility for city residents, and the “Nova Hall” where concerts by international musicians and other events are held.

There are also commercial facilities such as “Creo Square” in front of TX Tsukuba Station, “Iias Tsukuba” in front of the Kenkyū-gakuen Station of the TX, and “Aeon Mall Tsukuba” in close proximity to the Tsukuba Ushiku IC.



Nova Hall

Diverse Educational Environment

With the educational objective of “Training an active workforce for society”, Tsukuba Science City is putting efforts towards employing a unique curriculum in schools that includes Tsukuba style courses, education on the environment, international understanding, ICT and scientific technology. Many foreign students are receiving an education based on the international standard at the prefecture’s first International Baccalaureate World School, the “Tsukuba International School”.

Furthermore, an excellent workforce is being trained at three universities, University of Tsukuba, National University Corporation Tsukuba University of Technology, and Tsukuba Gakuin University.



■ Number of Academic Facilities in Tsukuba City

種 類	Number	種 類	Number
Kindergarten	22	Compulsory Education Schools (Elementary and Junior High schools)	4
ECEC	8	Senior High Schools	5
Elementary Schools	29	Secondary Education Schools (Junior High and Senior High)	1
Junior High Schools	12		

※Including Public and Private Schools

■ Number of foreign children enrolled in Tsukuba’s elementary or junior high schools

	Tsukuba City	Prefectural Total
Elementary school (percentage of prefectural total) (rank among the prefecture’s 44 municipalities)	264 (15.1%) (1)	1,749
Junior high school (percentage of prefectural total) (rank among the prefecture’s 44 municipalities)	79 (9.9%) (2)	795

Source: FY2019-FY2020 School Data Survey

Complete Medical Treatment

There are many medical treatment facilities opened in Tsukuba City where advanced medical treatments are conducted such as, the University of Tsukuba Hospital and the Tsukuba Medical Center. Also, the number of medical doctors in the city exceeds the national average and the enrichment of the medical treatment structure is being planned.

■ Number of Medical Doctors in Tsukuba City
(As of September 2020)

	Tsukuba	National Average
Number of doctors (per 100,000 people)	570.58	246.00

Source: Japan Medical Analysis Platform of the Japan Medical Association



University of Tsukuba Hospital

Future Course of City Center Urban Development

—Urban Planning Vision of Tsukuba City Center—

Aiming to further develop the Tsukuba city center urban development vision. The vision representing the “future image and urban development concept of what the city ought to be like” of the surrounding area of the TX Tsukuba Station in the downtown area of Tsukuba Science City was decided upon in July, 2018. Efforts as well as collaborations and cooperation are currently being made to realize this vision with the joint-ownership of urban development related organizations

A City with the Vision of the **World's Future**



Relax × Fun

A city filled with so much charm and surprises, you will want to visit.

[Images]

- A complete assortment of stores giving you the desire to shop.
- Third place where you can spend a whole day (pedestrian decks, parks, plazas, libraries, etc.)
- Placemaking with so much charm, it will make you want to take a stroll
- Cultural art events and sport events that will make you want to go out
- Plentiful dining experiences in front of the station



Science Technology × Innovation

A city with scientific technology imbedded into everyday life, allowing for the birth of innovation

[Images]

- Creative Spaces where diverse communities come together and where innovation occurs.
- Conventions where you can obtain intellectual stimulation and ideas.
- A lifestyle imbedded with scientific technology into everyday life
- Startup base where research achievements are connected to new businesses
- Educational environment where science flourishes nearby

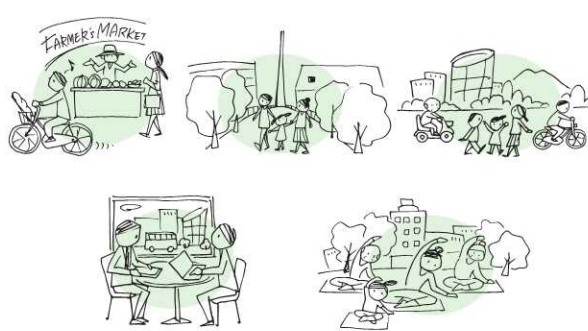


Local × Sustainability

A city with sustainability rooted in its region

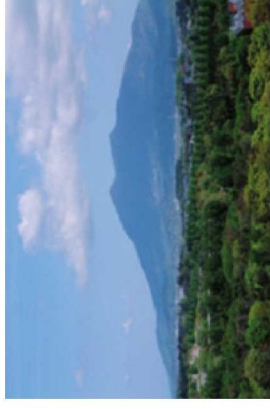
[Images]

- Markets where regional producers can meet with consumers
- Parks and roads flourishing with rich, green nature
- A city built with pedestrians and bicyclists in mind
- Complete office environment where a variety of workstyles can be carried out.
- A healthy and peaceful community that has various generational exchanges.





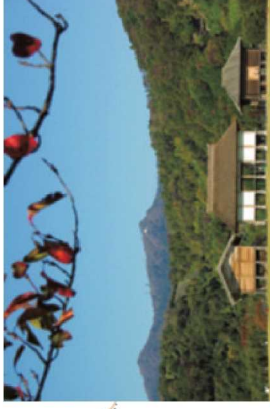
2 Tsukuba-Kasumigaura Ring-Ring Road



1 Mt. Tsukuba



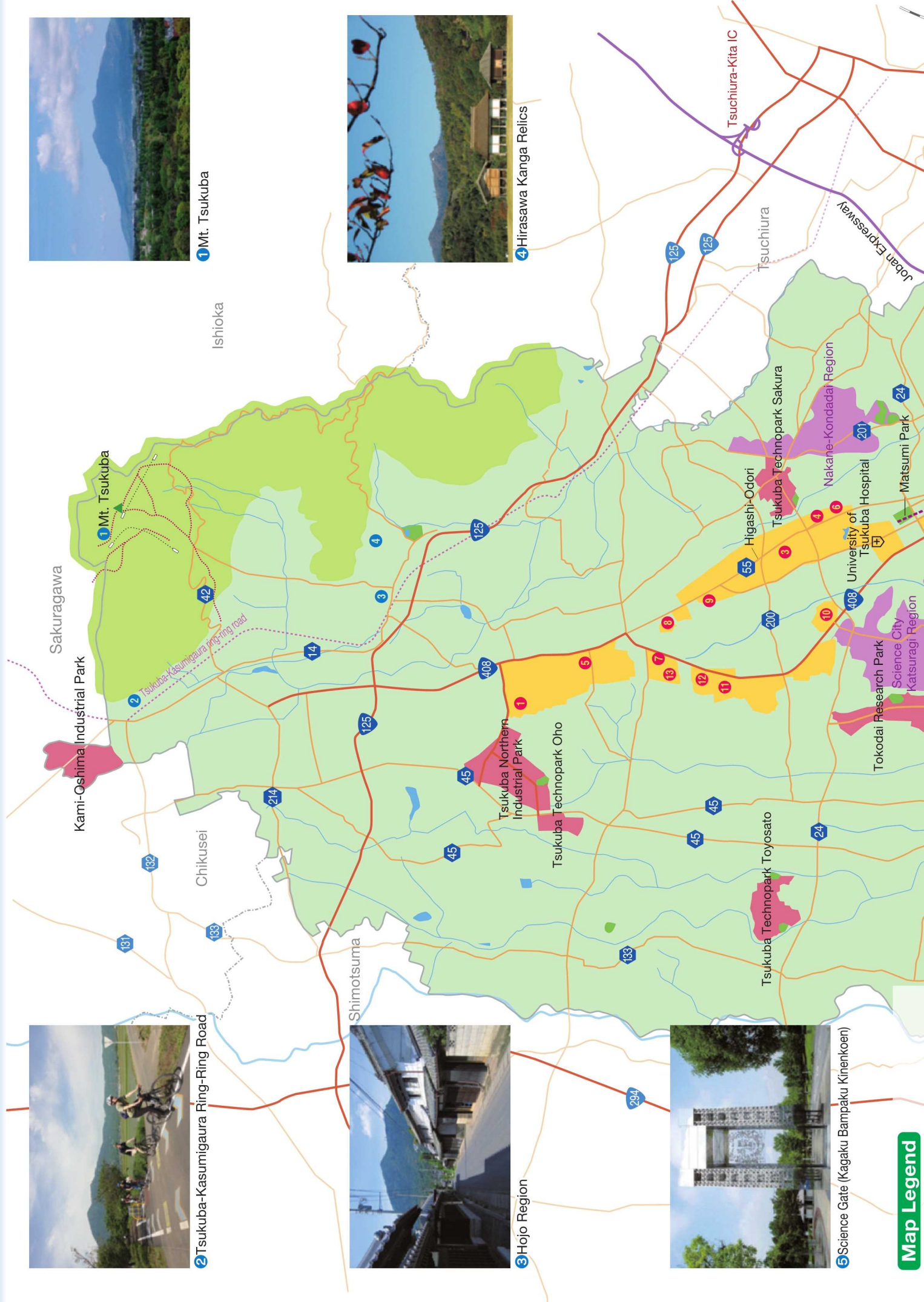
3 Hojo Region



4 Hirasawa Kanga Relics



5 Science Gate (Kagaku Bampaku Kinenkoen)



Tsukuba Science City Chronology

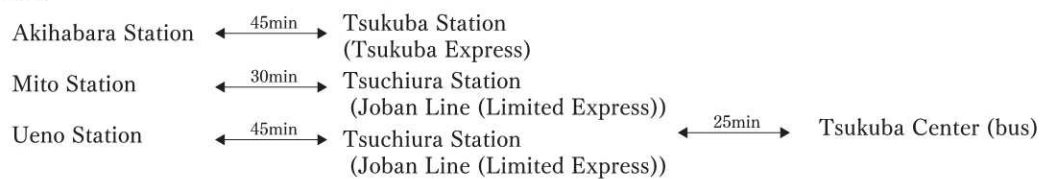
1961	Sept.	The Cabinet decides to consider the mass transfer of government offices that do not need to be located within Tokyo city proper to operate, in order to prevent overcrowding	
1962	July.	Science and Technology Conference report on the necessity of mass transfer of national experimental research institutions	
1963	Sept.	The Cabinet agrees to the construction of a science city in the Tsukuba region, and to allowing the Japan Housing Corporation to buy and organize the land	
1964	Dec.	The Cabinet decides on the establishment and composition of the Science City Construction Promotion Headquarters (hereafter Promotion Headquarters), whose head is also the head of the Metropolitan Amenity Committee, inside the prime minister's office	
1966	Dec.	Land acquisition begins (completed in Oct., 1973)	Groundbreaking ceremony, Nov. 1969
1967	Sept.	The Cabinet agrees on the science city basic construction policy and the 36 institutions selected to be transferred	
1968	Oct.	Work begins on the construction of an experiments center for the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, the first institutional transfer	
1969	June.	The Cabinet decides to conduct the construction of the institutions projected to move to Tsukuba over a period of 10 years, broken up into two 5 year periods	
	Nov.	Groundbreaking ceremony for the Tsukuba Science City Development Project	
1970	May.	Establishment and announcement of the Tsukuba Science City Construction Law	
	June.	Determination of expansion of Joban Expressway (55km from Misato, Saitama, to Chiyoda, Ibaraki)	
1971	Feb.	The Promotion Headquarters announces the Tsukuba Science City Construction Plan Framework and the Tsukuba Science City Public Event Plan Overview	
1972	Jan.	The first residents enter the civil servant housing built in the Science Zone (Hanamuro)	
	Mar.	The National Institute of Materials Science is the first institution to complete its transfer	
	May.	The Cabinet decides on 42 research and educational institutions to transfer	
1973	Apr.	The Promotion Headquarters revises the Tsukuba Science City Construction Plan Framework and the Tsukuba Science City Public Event Plan Overview, and announces the Tsukuba Science City Transfer Institutions Transfer Plan Overview, adding one institution to the research and educational institutions being transferred/built for a total of 43	Opening of the University of Tsukuba, Oct. 1973
	Sept.	The Tsukuba New City Development Corporation is formed	
	Oct.	The University of Tsukuba opens	
	Dec.	Dr. Leo Ezaki (current Chairman of the Science and Technology Promotion Foundation of Ibaraki) wins the Nobel Prize for Physics	
1974	Apr.	The first preschool, elementary school, and junior high school are opened in the Science Zone (Takezono-Higashi Preschool, Takezono-Higashi Elementary School, Takezono-Higashi Junior High)	
	June.	MLIT proposes that the MLIT Major City Area Amenity Office take charge of the overall organization of Science City, and creates the Tsukuba Science City Construction Promotion Office	
1975	Mar.	The Cabinet decides the period for the near completion of all institutional transfer will now be from 1975 to 1979	
	May.	The Promotion Headquarters establishes the Tsukuba Science City Municipality Financial Responsibility Special Provisions Overview	
1976	May.	Completion ceremony for Matsumi Park, the Tsukuba New City Memorial Hall (Doho Park), Oshimizu Park, and the green walkways is held	
1977	Feb.	The Tsukuba Science City Research Exchange Promotion Association is formed from universities and industrial/academic/governmental experimental research institutions	
	Aug.	The Tsukuba Science City Association is formed from Japan Housing Corporation, Ibaraki Prefecture, 6 local municipalities, and national experimental research and educational institutions	
1978	Feb.	The Shipbuilding Research Center of Japan opens, becoming the first private research facility in the Science Zone Opening of the Tsukuba Center for Institutes	
1979	Oct.	The University of Library and Information Science opens (current University of Tsukuba)	
1980	Mar.	The transfer of all 43 institutions is completed (Science City is nearly complete)	
	Sept.	The Prime Minister approves the Science City Construction Plan (publicized 9/25) The Tsukuba Science City Research Exchange Promotion Association is dissolved and reformed into the Tsukuba Network 2 more research and educational institutions are selected to be transferred/built, for a total of 45	
1981	Apr.	The International Exposition (Expo '85) is approved	
	Aug.	Ibaraki Prefecture determines the Surrounding Region Development Plan	
	Oct.	The Japan Housing Corporation and Residential Land Development Corporation merge to form the Housing and City Development Corporation	
1982	July.	Tokodai Research Park is completed	
	Sept.	1 more research and educational institution is selected to be transferred/built, for a total of 46	
1983	June.	Construction is completed on the Tsukuba Center Building	
	July.	Ibaraki Prefecture sets up the Tsukuba Information Center (closed in Dec., 2008) within the Tsukuba Center Building	
1985	Jan.	The Joban Expressway directly connects to Tokyo	
		The New Tsukuba Colloquium is formed as the MLIT Director's personal advisory committee	
	Mar.	The Tsukuba Expo Center is completed	
		The Creo Shopping Center opens	
		The Tsukuba Center transportation plaza is built	
		Expo '85 opens (held from 3/17 ~ 9/16, 20,330,000 attendees)	
		The Transportation Policy Commission releases its report on the construction of new Joban Line routes	
1987	Apr.	Highway bus route opens between Tokyo and Tsukuba Center	
	June.	Tsuchiura and Tsukuba Science City are selected as a International Tourism Model Region	
	Oct.	1 more research and educational institution is selected to be transferred/built, for a total of 47	
	Nov.	Tsukuba City is formed from the merging of Oho, Toyosato, Sakura-mura, and Yatabe	
1988	Jan.	Tsukuba City and Tsukuba-machi merge	
	Feb.	The Tsukuba Center, Inc. is established	
	Mar.	The Joban Expressway between Misato and Iwaki Chuo is fully opened	
	June.	The Tsukuba Urban Transportation Center is established	
	Aug.	The Tsukuba Western Parking Lot is opened	
	Sept.	Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the construction of Tsukuba Science City	Expo '85, Mar.-Sept. 1985
1989	Apr.	The National Institutional Transfer Committee decides on the transfer of the Institute for Materials Science	
		The Ibaraki Prefectural Tsukuba School of Nursing opens	
	May.	MLIT decides on the New Tsukuba Plan	
	July.	Ibaraki Prefecture opens the Tsukuba Office (closed Mar., 2009) inside the Tsukuba Information Center	
1990	Apr.	The Tsukuba Mitsui Building opens	
		Ibaraki Prefecture decides on the Greater Tsukuba Plan	
		The Tokyo Kasei-Gakuin Tsukuba Junior College opens (current Tsukuba Gakuin University)	
	June.	Tsukuba Junior College of Technology opens (current Tsukuba University of Technology)	
		The Tsukuba Cultural Center ARS opens	
1991	Mar.	The Metropolitan Inter-city Railway Company is formed	
		The Tsukuba Cultural Foundation is formed	
	July.	The Tsukuba heliport opens	
	Oct.	The national government approves the fundamental plan for new routes on the Joban Line	

1992	Jan. May. Nov.	The license for the new Joban Line routes is given to the Metropolitan Inter-city Railway Company by MLIT The Tsukuba International Cargo Terminal is established Tsukuba's population reaches 150,000	
1993	Jan. Feb. Oct.	Due to institutional reforms, the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 47 to 46 Ibaraki Prefecture decides on the Tsuchiura/Tsukuba/Ushiku Central Administration Cities Plan Memorial symposium held for the 30th anniversary of Tsukuba Science City's construction The new MOG commercial building is completed	
1994	Apr. May. July. Oct.	The Total Health Evaluation Center Tsukuba is opened within the Tsukuba Medical Center The Tsukuba South 1 Parking Lot opens The University of Tsukuba opens the Center for Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA) A direct bus link between Tsukuba and Narita Airport begins The three parties (Ibaraki Prefecture, Tsukuba, and the landowners) agree on the development around the new Joban routes Groundbreaking ceremony for the new Joban routes (in front of Akihabara Station)	 Opening of the Tsukuba Mitsui Building, Apr.1990
1995	Nov.	The Fundamental Legislation on Science and Technology is determined and announced	
1996	Apr. July.	The Tokyo Kasei-Gakuin Tsukuba Women's University opens (current Tsukuba Gakuin University) Due to institutional reforms, the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 46 to 45 The Tsukuba Capio Community Center opens	 Opening of Tsukuba Capio, Jul.1996
1997	Sept.	The Tsuchiura/Tsukuba Convention Bureau is established (current Tsukuba Tourism and Convention Association)	
1998	Mar. Apr. Oct.	The Joban Line Hitachino-Ushiku Station opens The Science City Construction Plan (MLIT) and Surrounding Region Development Plan (Ibaraki) are revised 1 more research and educational institution is selected to be transferred/built, for a total of 46	
1999	June. July. Oct.	The Tsukuba International Congress Center (Epochal Tsukuba) opens Tsuchiura and Tsukuba are selected as International Conference and Tourism cities Due to institutional reforms, the Housing and City Development Corporation becomes the City Foundation Development Corporation	 Opening of the Tsukuba International Congress Center, Jun.1999
2000	Dec.	Dr. Hideki Shirakawa (current Professor Emeritus of the University of Tsukuba) wins the Nobel Prize for Chemistry	
2001	Feb. Apr.	The new Joban route is named the Tsukuba Express Due to institutional reforms resulting from the creation of the Independent Administrative Institution, the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 45 to 34	
2002	Apr. Oct. Nov.	Tsukuba's Nori-nori social welfare loop bus is introduced The University of Library and Information Sciences merges with the University of Tsukuba (the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 34 to 33) Kukizaki-machi merges with Tsukuba City	
2003	Apr. Sept. Oct.	The Tsukuba Start-up Plaza business development facility is established The Tsukuba Community Tsuku-tsuku bus is introduced Tsukuba City and the University of Tsukuba conclude a collaboration agreement 5 institutes, including The National Space Development Association of Japan and RIKEN, become Independent Administrative Institutions	
2004	Apr. June. July.	The University of Tsukuba and Tsukuba Junior College of Technology (current Tsukuba University of Technology) become national universities, and the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization becomes a joint university institution The Tsukuba Network and the Tsukuba Science City Association merge to become the new Tsukuba Network The City Foundation Development Corporation merges with the Regional Promotion Development Corporation's Regional City Development Department and becomes the Urban Renaissance Agency Tsukuba New City Development, Tsukuba Energy Service, and Southern baraki New City Development merge to become the Tsukuba Urban Development Co.	
2005	Mar. Aug. Dec.	The Q't Shopping Center opens The Tsukuba Express begins operating Tsukuba's population reaches 200,000	 TX begins operations, Aug.2005
2006	Apr. Oct.	Tsukuba's new community bus, the Tsukubus, begins operating (Nori-nori and Tsuku-tsuku end operations) Due to institutional reforms, the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization is formed and the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 33 to 31 The Science and Technology Promotion Organization establishes the JST Innovation Satellite Ibaraki	
2007	Feb. Apr.	First Tsukuba license plates Tsukuba becomes a Special City	
2008	June. Dec.	The Tsukuba Passport Office opens Dr. Makoto Kobayashi (current Professor Emeritus at the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization) wins the Nobel Prize for Physics	
2009	June.	Joint industrial/academic/government announcement of the Promotion of Tsukuba as a Nanotechnology Base	
2010	Jan. May. Dec.	Creation of the Grand Design for a New Tsukuba Opening of the new Tsukuba City Hall Opening of the Lifestyle Support Robot Safety Verification Center	
2011	Mar. Dec.	With the addition of the Yokohama Plant Protection Station Tsukuba Field, the number of national research and educational institutions increases to 32 Approval of the Tsukuba Mobility Robot Special Experimental Zone Designation of the Tsukuba Special International Strategic Zone	
2013	Sept. Nov.	50th year since the Cabinet approval of the construction of Tsukuba Science City Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the construction of Tsukuba Science City	
2016	Apr. May.	National Center for Seeds and Seeding, National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences, and National Institute for Agro-Environmental Services merges with the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 32 to 29) G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki was held in the International Congress Center.	2013 Tsukuba Science City 50th Anniversary Logo
2018	Oct.	In regards to the Tsukuba International Congress Center, the 17th World Lake Conference (Lake Kasumigaura, Ibaraki, Japan, 2018) was held.	
2019	Mar. June. Oct. Dec.	Mr. ISOZAKI Arata (designer of the Tsukuba Center Building) received the Pritzker Architecture Prize. The G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki was held at the Tsukuba International Congress Center. Opening of the renovated Tsukuba Startup Park (Tsukuba industries revitalization center) The "Tsukuba Start-up Office by Ibaraki Pref.(Tsukuba Start-up Plaza Annex)" opened.	
2020	Feb. July.	The Tsukuba Startup Ecosystem Consortium is established The Startup Ecosystem Tokyo Consortium in which Tsukuba City and Ibaraki Prefecture take part in, was selected as a base city for a global startup ecosystem	

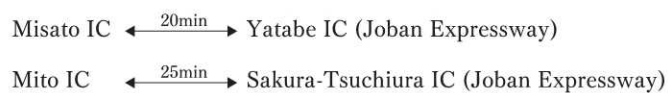


Transportation Access

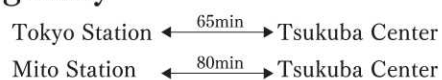
Train



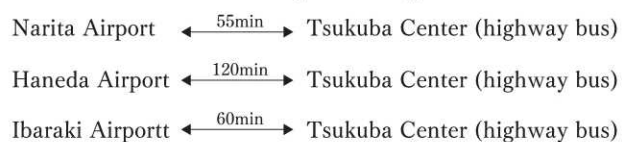
Car



Highway



Access from the Major Airports



Inquiries

Regional Development Division
Ibaraki Prefecture Department of Policy Planning

978-6 Kasahara-cho, Mito, Ibaraki

Tel: 029-301-2678

<http://www.pref.ibaraki.jp/soshiki/kikaku/chikei/index.html>



IBARAKI Prefectural Government

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