Transportation Access

Train

Akihabara Station	45min	Tsukuba Station (Tsukuba Express)		
Mito Station	30min	Tsuchiura Station (Joban Line (Limited Express))		
Ueno Station	45min	Tsuchiura Station (Joban Line (Limited Express))	25min	Tsukuba Center (bus)

Car

Misato IC	20min	Yatabe IC (Joban Expressway)
Mito IC	25min	Sakura-Tsuchiura IC (Joban Expressway)

Highway

Tokyo Station	65min	Tsukuba Center
Mito Station	80min	Tsukuba Center

Access from the Major Airports

Narita Airport	55min	Tsukuba Center (highway bus)
Haneda Airport	120min	Tsukuba Center (highway bus)
Ibaraki Airportt	60min	Tsukuba Center (highway bus)

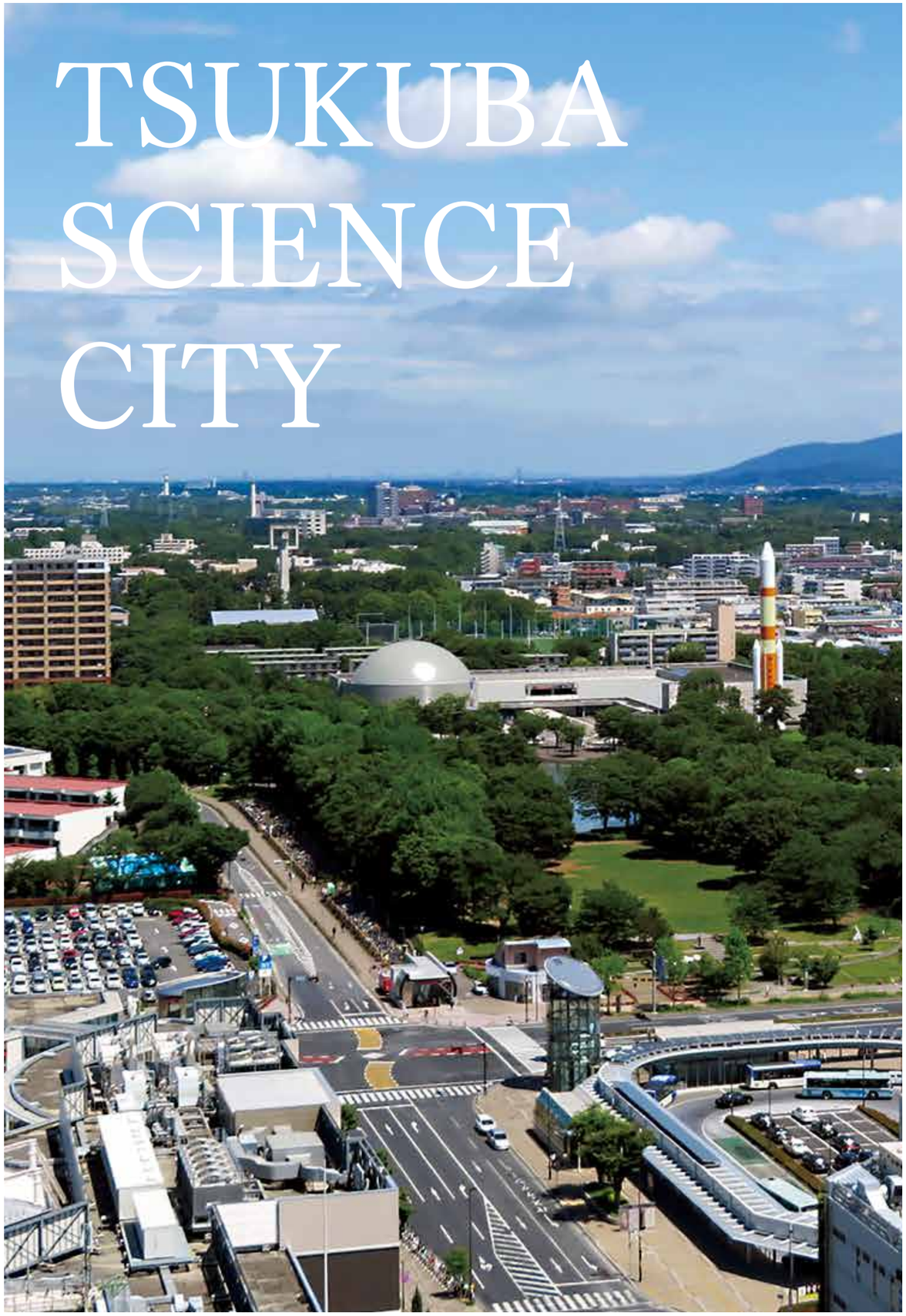
Inquiries

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

Published in March,2023

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.

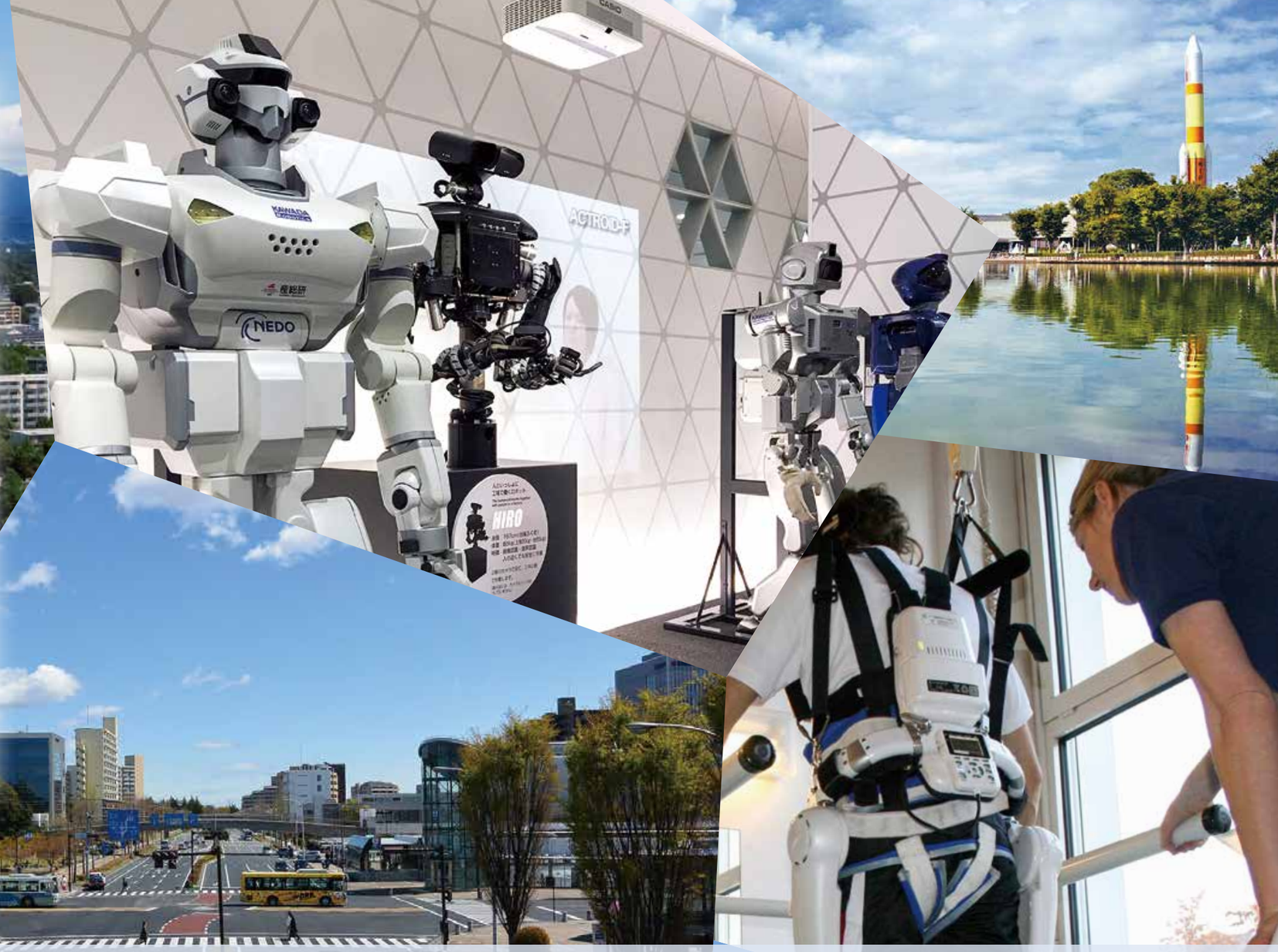
Currently, Tsukuba Science City has 29 national, semi-national and other research and educational institutions such as Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), University of Tsukuba, and various private research centers and other institutions. Approximately 20,000 people from the public and private sectors work at research institutions located in the city.

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.

Furthermore, in 2020, together with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the city was selected as a Start-up Ecosystem Global Hub City and is working towards the formation of a world-class start-up ecosystem hub. Additionally, in 2022 Tsukuba was designated as a 'Super City International Strategic Special Zone', with the participation of local residents, the aim is to advance towards a futuristic society which is expected to be realized in around the year 2030.

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).



Contents

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.

Reference: "2020 Population Census".

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 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

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:
⑩Geospatial Information Authority of Japan
⑪National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management
⑫Public Works Research Institute
⑬Building Research Institute

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

Science and Engineering Institutions (7 institutions)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation, and Tourism:
⑰Meteorological Research Institute
⑱Aerological Observator
⑲Meteorological Instrumentation Testing Center
Ministry of the Environment:
⑳National Institute for Environmental Studie

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
㉗Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
㉘Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Tsukuba Field

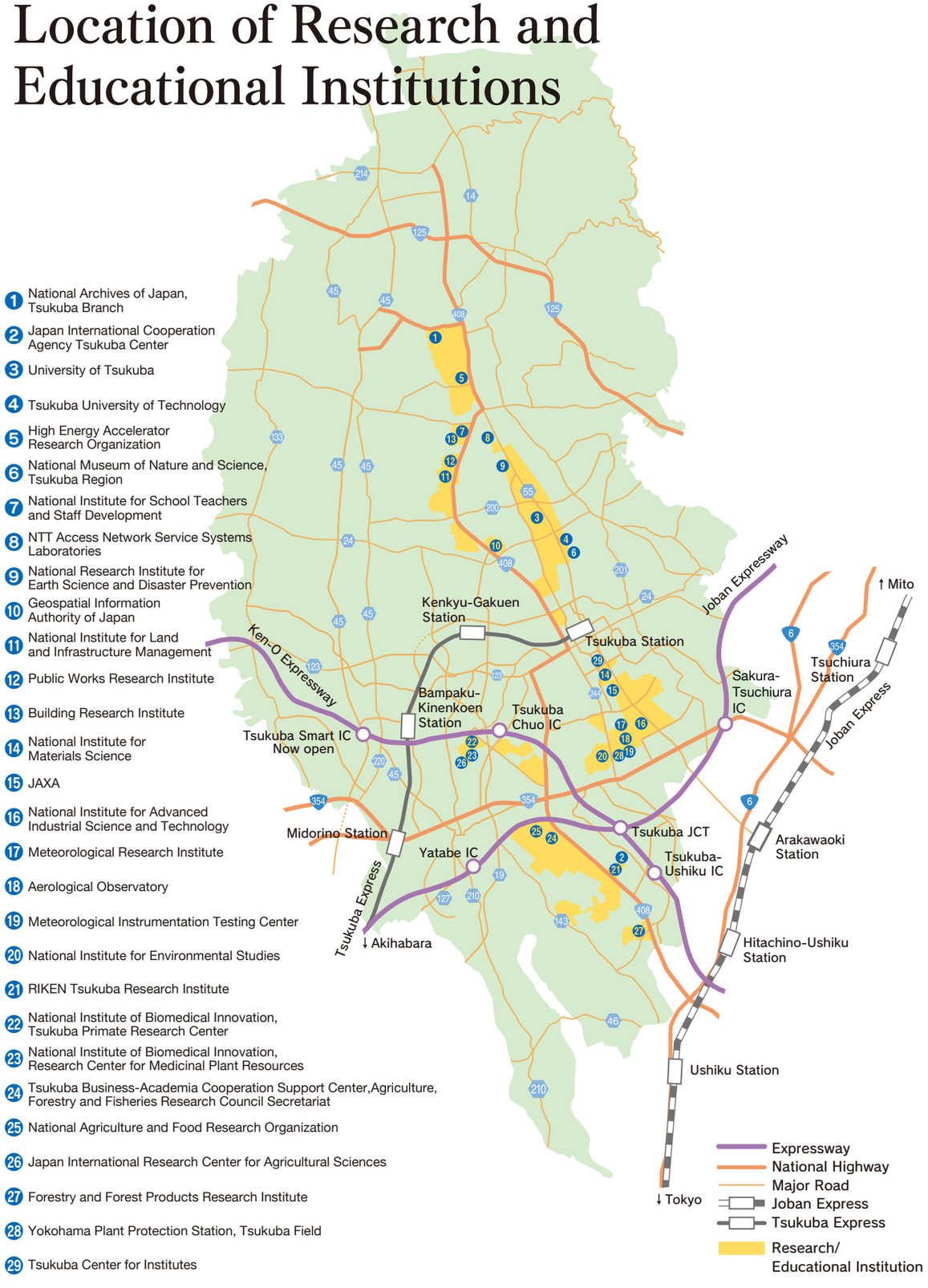
Joint Use Institutions (1 institution)

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



Researchers and research exchanges

A total of 20,000 people from the public and private sectors work at research institutes located in Tsukuba Science City, and various research exchanges 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	381	91	6,189	16,827
	Independent Organizations	7,711	4,109		
	National Universities	2,546	2,275		
PublicEntities:	Public-service Corporation/ Educational Corporation	175	75	7	2,828
Private:	Limited Private Companies, etc	2,646	554		
Total		13,459	7,104	6,196	19,655

Source: 2020 Survey Overview of Institutes Located in Tsukuba Science City　2020 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	2,275	36.7	7	Indonesia	167	2.7
2	Korea	399	6.4	8	Malaysia	167	2.7
3	India	274	4.4	9	France	156	2.5
4	Taiwan	237	3.8	10	Thailand	124	2.0
5	Vietnam	231	3.7		Other	1,989	32.1
6	USA	177	2.9	Total (157 Countries)		6,196	

2020 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".

Tsukuba International Congress Center

Views of International Conferences

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 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
https://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/

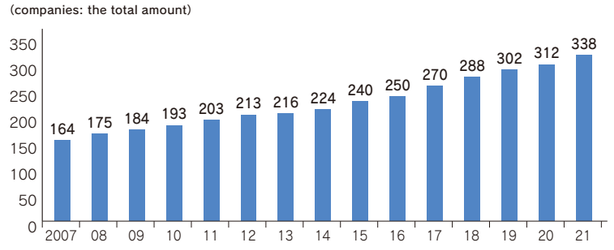
Creation of New Technologies and New Industries

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.

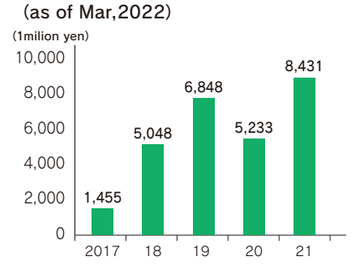
Numbers of venture companies

Up until now, they have created 399 venture companies (152 from AIST and 186 from University of Tsukuba). The University of Tsukuba boasts the fourth largest number of university-launched ventures in the country (2021), and the amount of funding has increased rapidly in recent years. In 2018, this figure exceeded 5 billion yen and has since reached approximately 8.4 billion yen in 2021.

Number of venture companies created in AIST and University of Tsukuba (As of Mar,2022)



Amount of raised funds by University of Tsukuba venture companies (as of Mar,2022)



Reference: "AIST' s initiatives to develop startups' Startup Development initiative" https://unit.aist.go.jp/spattdi/tmb/aist_startup.pdf
Reference: "Industry-University Collaboration at the University of Tsukuba https://www.sanrenhonbu.tsukuba.ac.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/sanren_pamphlet_rev202206.pdf

New Technology Developed in Tsukuba

Wearable cyborg HAL®

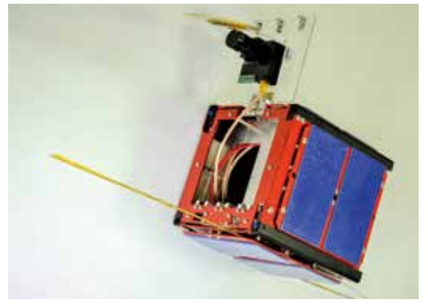
The world's first wearable cyborg.By attaching it to your body, you can improve, support, enhance, and restore your body's physical functions
CYBERDYNE INC. http://www.cyberdyne.jp/

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

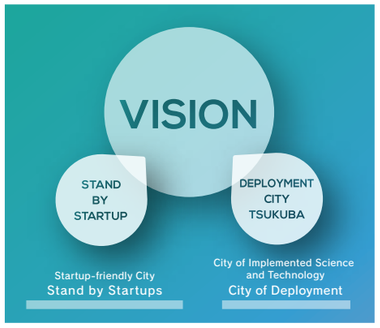
Development of micro satellite by a University of Tsukuba venture company "Warpspace"
Warpspace Inc. https://warpspace.jp/

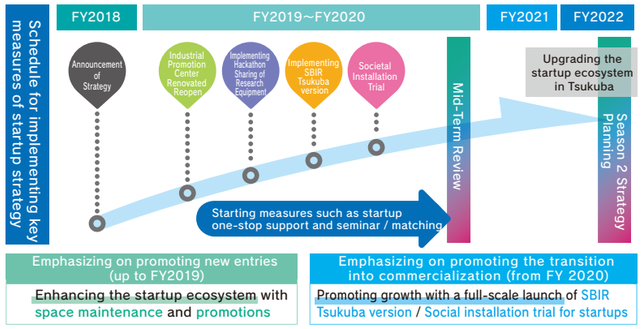
Creating a startup ecosystem bound to become the new economic development engine

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."

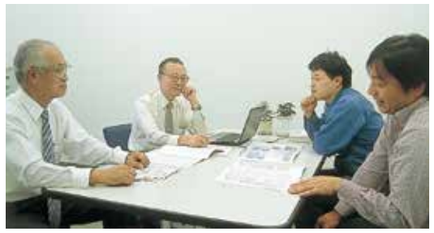
On November 18, 2019, Tsukuba City signed a MOU with CIC (Cambridge Innovation Center), one of the world's largest innovation centers, and on December 11, Ibaraki Prefecture signed another MOU with the global accelerator, ERA (Entrepreneurs Roundtable Accelerator), on the basis of mutual support, and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

Furthermore, support measures will strengthen once the city is recognized as the base city for the startup ecosystem by the national government (application pending as of March 2020).





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

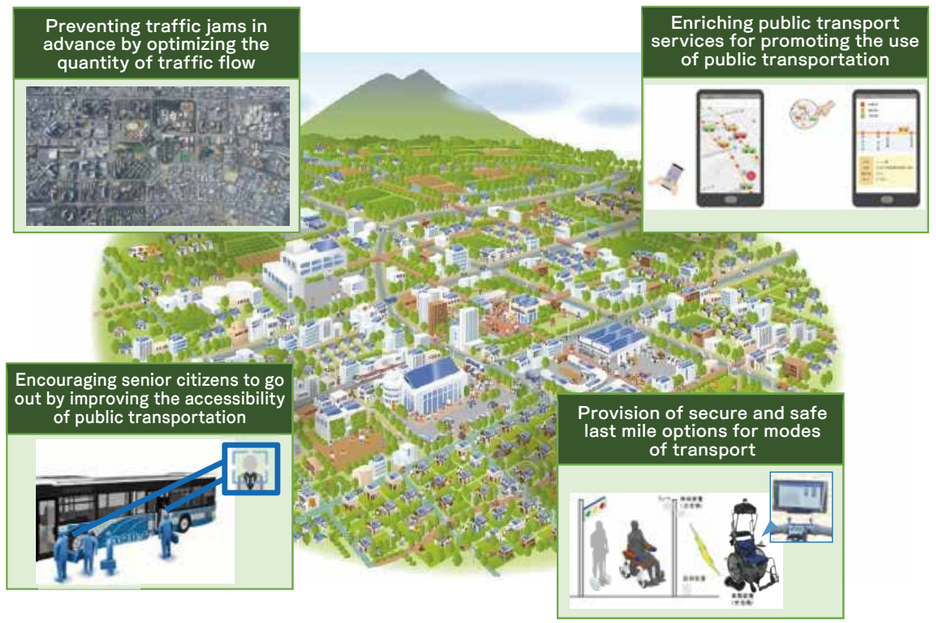
As space business is becoming a fast-growing industry, Ibaraki prefecture is working in collaboration with JAXA, the national government, and other organizations to actively promote the creation and attraction of space ventures, as well as new entry by companies in the prefecture.

Accelerating commercial-ization of challenger companies	●**Financial support for space-related companies, etc.** ・Subsidies for new product development and overseas sales channel development ●**Commissioning of advanced efforts to establish business models** ・Many advantages such as support by commissioning, advice by experts, and speaking at prefectural pitch meetings
Creating an environment that supports the space business	●**Operation of the Ibaraki Space Business Creation Platform** ・Year-round accompaniment support by experts to companies, etc ・Conducting small-scale, highly specialized brainstorming meetings and matching support ●**Joint research with the Ibaraki Prefecture' s Industrial Technology Innovation Center, etc.** ・Conducting joint research and testing with companies in the prefecture

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

Smart City Initiatives in Tsukuba

Our aim is to actualize safe, secure, and comfortable travel in a suburban city that is highly dependent on automobiles, by enhancing public transportation services using mobility data, improving the convenience of public transportation through facial recognition, and implementing personal mobility that senses the environment and biometric information.



Tsukuba International Strategic Zone

Our aim is to promote industrialization and social implementation through the promotion of life innovation and green innovation by utilizing the accumulation of science and technology in Tsukuba.

Social implementation of service robots

Implementation of socially assistive robots

◆We will establish the world's first safety evaluation standards for socially assistive robots, and reflect them on to international standards.

◆Our aim is to establish an international ecosystem from robot development to safety testing and certification, and to spread robots that have been certified in Tsukuba around the world.

Solving problems and creating industries in the environment and energy fields

Practical application of algae biomass energy

◆We use a practical application of algae biomass, which is expected to become an alternative fuel to petroleum.
◆We will establish an outdoor mass cultivation technology that will aid in solving global energy problems and contributing to the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), while creating an algae industry.

Development and application of a strategic urban mine recycling system

◆We will develop recycling technology to efficiently and economically recover useful metals such as rare metals.
◆Our aim is to secure a stable supply of useful metal resources, develop recycling-related industries, and realize a society based on the concept of recycling by increasing awareness among citizens.

Development of innovative pharmaceuticals,medical devices,medical technologies,functional foods,etc.

Development and commercialization of a system for producing useful substances that contribute to the improvement of human health by utilizing plant functions

◆Our aim is to develop and commercialize a system for producing useful substances (such as GABA and miraculin) that contribute to the prevention of human diseases and the promotion of human health, using easily cultivable plants such as tomatoes.

Development and application of next-generation cancer treatment BNCT (Boron Neutron Capture Therapy)

◆Our aim is to develop and apply a revolutionary next-generation cancer treatment (BNCT) that is expected to be effective in treating refractory and recurrent cancers for which no treatment method has yet been established, and that also provides a high quality of life for patients.

Domestic production of nuclear medicine diagnostic reagents

◆We will establish a production technology for molybdenum-99, a raw material for nuclear medicine diagnostic reagents (technetium preparations), that does not use uranium as a raw material, and realize the domestic production of nuclear medicine diagnostic reagents.

Promotion of open innovation platform

Formation of global innovation platform of TIA (Tsukuba Innovation Arena)

◆Six institutions (AIST, NIMS, University of Tsukuba, KEK, University of Tokyo, and Tohoku University) will collaborate to combine their comprehensive research capabilities for the acceleration of creation of innovation in Japan.

Development of innovative medicines and medical technologies based on Tsukuba biomedical resources

◆In collaboration with the Tsukuba Life Science Suishin Kyogikai (Promotion Council), we will utilize one of the world's largest biomedical resources to develop innovative seeds for drug discovery.

Application of innovative robotic medical devices and technologies and formation of a global center of excellence

◆We will proceed with clinical trials of "Cybernics Treatment" using HAL (Hybrid Assistive Limb) to expand the therapeutic area (to be approved under the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices). In addition, we will establish an international standard as the world's first robotic medical device, and aim to develop and apply combined therapies with pharmaceuticals and regenerative medicine.

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 202 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 Capio” 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 “tonarie TSUKUBA 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

	Number		Number
Kindergarten	26	Compulsory Education Schools (Elementary and Junior High schools)	4
ECEC	6	Senior High Schools	6
Elementary Schools	29	Secondary Education Schools (Junior High and Senior High)	1
Junior High Schools	13		

※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)	315 (15.5%) (1)	2,027
Junior high school (percentage of prefectural total) (rank among the prefecture’s 44 municipalities)	98 (10.6%) (2)	924

Source: FY2021-FY2022 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 October 2022)

	Tsukuba	National Average
Number of doctors (per 100,000 people)	537.95	250.83

Source: Regional Health Information System of the Japan Medical Association (http://jmap.jp/)

University of Tsukuba Hospital

Future Course of City Center Urban Development
—Tsukuba City Center Area Development Vision—
—Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy—

In July 2018, Tsukuba City formulated the "Tsukuba City Center Area Development Vision," which outlines the ideal future vision and center area development concept for the area around Tsukuba Station, the central district of Tsukuba Science City.
In May 2020, we formulated the "Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy (Tsukuba Station Area Basic Policy)," which sets forth the center area development policy and concrete measures to realize a sustainable city based on the vision.
At present, based on the strategy, we are strategically promoting swift and effective initiatives.

Tsukuba City Center Area Development Vision

A City with the Vision of the World’s Future

As the socioeconomic situation changes drastically, the revitalization of the city center is a major challenge that many mature cities face. Let's boldly take on this difficult challenge by combining the wisdom and power of diverse entities, and aim to become a city that can show the world the way to a solution.

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.

Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy
Tsukuba Station Area Basic Policy

Policy 1
Create a city that generates vitality not only in the Tsukuba Station area but also in Tsukuba City as a whole

Priority Strategy 1-1 Attracting visitors around Tsukuba Station to the city’s surrounding areas
- 1-1-1 Strengthen information dissemination around Tsukuba Station
- 1-1-2 Implementation of events and other activities that utilize the attractions of the city’s surrounding areas
- 1-1-3 Creation of a place to support people who take on challenges in the community
- 1-1-4 Strengthen accessibility between the Tsukuba Station area and the surrounding areas

Priority Strategy 1-2 Improve services for citizens by concentrating urban functions around Tsukuba Station
- 1-2-1 Concentration of urban functions around Tsukuba Station
- 1-2-2 Improve the city’s overall brand power by creating an attractive area around Tsukuba Station

Policy 2
Create a city that provides cityscapes and experiences unique to Tsukuba

Priority Strategy 2-1 reate unique experiences in Tsukuba
- 2-1-1 Create opportunities to experience nature in Tsukuba
- 2-1-2 Create events and opportunities for exchange led by local organizations
- 2-1-3 Create opportunities where children are able to learn while playing

Priority Strategy 2-2 Create a unique cityscape in Tsukuba
- 2-2-1 Create a spacious urban environment with abundant greenery
- 2-2-2 Inducing a lively streetscape along the pedestrian deck
- 2-2-3 Promote the development of an environment where bicycles can be used comfortably
- 2-2-4 Create an area where anyone can relax

Priority Strategy 2-3 City management to enhance the value of the city
- 2-3-1 City branding and PR
- 2-3-2 Creating a system to supplement and regulate the functions of the city

Policy 3
Create a city with science and technology to solve urban development issues as a model for the world

Priority Strategy 3-1 Promote social implementation using science and technology
- 3-1-1 Create urban areas where cutting-edge science and technology can be implemented in society
- 3-1-2 Promotion of experiments in the city

Priority Strategy 3-2 Strengthen the support environment and exchange functions for experiments and challenges
- 3-2-1 Create opportunities to promote interaction among diverse personnel
- 3-2-2 Promoting collaboration among research institutions
- 3-2-3 Create a support window to promote societal implementation

Policy 4
reate a city that generates new business by triggering innovation

Priority Strategy 4-1 Create opportunities to generate new business
- 4-1-1 Create opportunities for exchange
- 4-1-2 Create opportunities to support business startups

Priority Strategy 4-2 Enhance policies to support new business
- 4-2-1 Corporate and management support
- 4-2-2 Create a city that is easy to live in for foreigners
- 4-2-3 Providing services that support diverse work styles

Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy
8 Leading Projects

Leading projects are projects that the city will lead and prioritize over the next five years in order to realize the Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy. The following eight “Leading Projects” have been defined by combining the perspectives of “which priority strategies” and “where to work on them”.

Project 1 Tsukuba Center Building Renewal
The Tsukuba Center Building is a familiar symbol of the Science City. In order to make it easier for the citizens to use, we will consider renewing the building so that it can become a new hub, a place where many people can interact and a place that supports the sustainable growth of Tsukuba.

Project 2 Tsukuba Center Square Renewal
Tsukuba Center Square is a place where many unique events are held. We will continue to study the renewal of the square so that it can become a place where events and performances are held and a place where everyone can feel at home and lively on a daily basis.

Project 3 Tsukuba Central Park Renewal
Adjacent to Tsukuba Station, the central park is surrounded by cultural facilities such as a library, art museum, and Tsukuba Expo Center. In the past, we have implemented various initiatives such as BBQ, canoeing, and a water playground. We will continue to study ways to make the park a place where all generations regardless of age can enjoy the unique experiences of Tsukuba.

Project 4 Use of public space in cooperation with the community
Public spaces such as pedestrian decks and parks, which are characteristic of Tsukuba, will be utilized to create liveliness and new attractions in the city. We will promote support for the use of public spaces by citizens to create events such as open cafes and marches, as well as daily activities, and form public spaces that are fun to walk around in for everyone.

Project 5 Promotion of area management through public-private partnerships
The public and private sectors will work together to establish area management organizations that will engage in community-based activities. These include initiatives that are lacking in the city, such as the use of public space, and the finding and attracting of agreeable tenants. By doing so, we will increase the value of the entire city.

Project 6 Improving hospitable functionality around the entry way to Tsukuba
Tsukuba Center Square is a place where many unique events are held. We will continue to study the renewal of the square so that it can become a place where events and performances are held and a place where everyone can feel at home and lively on a daily basis.

Project 7 Creating sites for innovation
The area around Tsukuba Station, including the Industrial Promotion Center, Tsukuba Center Building, and the area of the former dormitory site, will become a hub for innovation that will generate new value. By promoting the creation of places where not only researchers and students, but also a wide variety of people can stop by, we will build a system that will generate innovation autonomously.

Project 8 Promoting a smart city
In order to solve urban development issues, we will promote the social implementation of new services through the collaboration of innovative technologies and diverse data from universities, research institutions, and companies. We will aim to realize a convenient and comfortable citizen-centered smart city.

❷Tsukuba-Kasumigaura Ring-Ring Road

❸Hojo Region

❺Science Gate (Kagaku Bampaku Kinenkoen)

❶Mt. Tsukuba

❹Hirasawa Kanga Relics

❻TX Tsukuba Station

❼JAXA

〈Kasumigaura〉

Map Legend

❶Mt. Tsukuba
Selected as both one of Japan's 100 most beautiful mountains and Japan's 100 highest quality geological sites. Praised as 'Fuji in the west, Tsukuba in the east', it was often the subject of poems such as in the Manyoshu or Ogura Hyakkuninisshu.

❷Tsukuba-Kasumigaura Ring-Ring Road
A cycling road with a total length of about 180 km, designated by japan as the "National Cycle Route" that represents Japan and can be proud of to the world. It is flat and easy to go on a bicycle, and features rich nature and scenery such as the area around Mt.Tsukuba and Kasumigaura.

❸Hojo Region
Hojo flourished as the entrance to Mt.Tsukuba during the Edo period.
The historic shops and earthen cellars of the old cityscape still remain.

❹Hirasawa Kanga Relics
The relics of the Tsukuba-no-koori city office from the Nara/Heian period, over 1000 years old.
Many large high-floored warehouses can be found here, something not usually seen at most historical sites.

❺Science Gate (Kagaku Bampaku Kinenkoen)
A park built on the site of the International Exposition in Tsukuba (Expo'85).
The faces of 4 scientists can be seen in the 10m high Science Gate.

❻TX Tsukuba Station

❶ National Archives of Japan, Tsukuba Branch
❷ Japan International Cooperation Agency Tsukuba Center
❸ University of Tsukuba
❹ Tsukuba University of Technology
❺ High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
❻ National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba Region
❼ National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development
❽ NTT Access Network Service Systems Laboratories
❾ National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention
❿ Geospatial Information Authority of Japan
⓫ National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management
⓬ Public Works Research Institute
⓭ Building Research Institute
⓮ National Institute for Materials Science
⓯ JAXA
⓰ National Institute for Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
⓱ Meteorological Research Institute
⓲ Aerological Observatory
⓳ Meteorological Instrumentation Testing Center
⓴ 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 Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
㉘ Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Tsukuba Field
㉙ Tsukuba Center for Institutes

Expressway
National Highway
Major Road
Joban Express
Tsukuba Express
Industrial Estate
Research/Educational Institution
Park
Mountainous Terrain
TX Vicinity Developed Region
Warp Station Edo

【Local Tourist Sites】
The country's second-biggest freshwater lake. Every year in summer the old-fashioned sailboats are on display for tourists, giving the lake a nostalgic aspect.

N

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000(m)

Sakuragawa
Kami-Oshima Industrial Park
Chikusei
Ishioka
Shimotsuma
Joso
Tsukuba Northern Industrial Park
Tsukuba Technopark Oho
Tsukuba Technopark Toyosato
Tsukuba Technopark Sakura
Higashi-Odori
Nakane-Kondadai Region
University of Tsukuba Hospital
Tokodai Research Park
Katsuragi Region
Matsumi Park
Central Park
Kenkyu-Gakuen Station
Tsukuba Station
Nova Hall
Tsukuba International Congress Center
Tsukuba Park Street (Pedestrian Deck)
Doho Park
Akatsuka Park
Sakura-Tsuchiura
Bampaku-Kinenkoen Station
Tsukuba Chuo IC
Tsukuba Western Industrial Park
Kamikawarazaki-Nakanishi Region
Tsukuba Smart IC Now open
Shimana-Fukudatsubo Region
Midorino Station
Tsukuba Midorino Industrial Park
Kayamaru Region
Tsukuba Research Park Hanare
Tsukuba JCT
Tsukuba-Ushiku IC
Yatabe IC
Hitachino-Ushiku Station
Miraidaira
Miraidaira Station
Tsukuba-mirai
Akihabara
Ueno
Ushiku
Ushiku Station
Arakawaoki Station
Tsuchiura
Tsuchiura-Kita IC
Tsuchiura Station
Joban Expressway
Ken-O Expressway
Tsukuba Express
Shuto Expressway Hasuda Highway
Toshijiku Highway

Tsukuba Science City Chronology

1961→2022

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


Groundbreaking ceremony, Nov.1969

1966
- **Dec.** Land acquisition begins (completed in Oct., 1973)

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


Opening of the University of Tsukuba, Oct.1973

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
- **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, andnational 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


Expo'85, Mar.-Sept.1985

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


Opening of the Tsukuba Mitsui Building, Apr.1990

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.** The license for the new Joban Line routes is given to the Metropolitan Inter-city Railway Company by MLIT
- **May.** The Tsukuba International Cargo Terminal is established
- **Nov.** Tsukuba's population reaches 150,000

1993
- **Jan.** Due to institutional reforms, the number of national research and educational institutions reduces from 47 to 46
- **Feb.** Ibaraki Prefecture decides on the Tsuchiura/Tsukuba/Ushiku Central Administration Cities Plan
- **Oct.** Memorial symposium held for the 30th anniversary of Tsukuba Science City's construction
  The new MOG commercial building is completed

1994
- **Apr.** The Total Health Evaluation Center Tsukuba is opened within the Tsukuba Medical Center
  The Tsukuba South 1 Parking Lot opens
- **May.** The University of Tsukuba opens the Center for Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)
- **July.** 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
- **Oct.** Groundbreaking ceremony for the new Joban routes (in front of Akihabara Station))


Opening of Tsukuba Capio, Jul.1996

1995
- **Nov.** The Fundamental Legislation on Science and Technology is determined and announced

1996
- **Apr.** 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
- **July.** The Tsukuba Capio Community Center opens

1997
- **Sept.** The Tsuchiura/Tsukuba Convention Bureau is established (current Tsukuba Tourism and Convention Association)

1998
- **Mar.** The Joban Line Hitachino-Ushiku Station opens
- **Apr.** The Science City Construction Plan (MLIT) and Surrounding Region Development Plan (Ibaraki) are revised
- **Oct.** 1 more research and educational institution is selected to be transferred/built, for a total of 46)

1999
- **June.** The Tsukuba International Congress Center (Epochal Tsukuba) opens
- **July.** Tsuchiura and Tsukuba are selected as International Conference and Tourism cities
- **Oct.** 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.** The new Joban route is named the Tsukuba Express
- **Apr.** 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.** Tsukuba's Nori-nori social welfare loop bus is introduced
- **Oct.** 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)
- **Nov.** Kukizaki-machi merges with Tsukuba City

2003
- **Apr.** The Tsukuba Start-up Plaza business development facility is established
- **Sept.** The Tsukuba Community Tsuku-tsuku bus is introduced
  Tsukuba City and the University of Tsukuba conclude a collaboration agreement
- **Oct.** 5 institutes, including The National Space Development Association of Japan and RIKEN, become Independent Administrative Institutions

2004
- **Apr.** 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
- **June.** The Tsukuba Network and the Tsukuba Science City Association merge to become the new Tsukuba Network
- **July.** 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.** The Q't Shopping Center opens
- **Aug.** The Tsukuba Express begins operating
- **Dec.** Tsukuba's population reaches 200,000

2006
- **Apr.** 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
- **Oct.** The Science and Technology Promotion Organization establishes the JST Innovation Satellite Ibaraki


TX begins operations, Aug.2005

2007
- **Feb.** First Tsukuba license plates
- **Apr.** Tsukuba becomes a Special City

2008
- **June.** The Tsukuba Passport Office opens
- **Dec.** 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.** Creation of the Grand Design for a New Tsukuba
- **May.** Opening of the new Tsukuba City Hall
- **Dec.** Opening of the Lifestyle Support Robot Safety Verification Center

2011
- **Mar.** 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
- **Dec.** Designation of the Tsukuba Special International Strategic Zone

2013
- **Sept.** 50th year since the Cabinet approval of the construction of Tsukuba Science City
- **Nov.** Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the construction of Tsukuba Science City

2013 Tsukuba Science City 50th Anniversary Logo

2016
- **Apr.** National Center for Seeds and Seeding, National Institute of Agribiological 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)
- **May.** G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba,Ibaraki was held in the International Congress Center.

2018
- **Oct.** In regards to the Tsukuba International Congress Center, the 17th World Lake Conference (Lake Kasumigaura, Ibaraki, Japan,2018) was held.

2019
- **Mar.** Mr. ISOZAKI Arata (designer of the Tsukuba Center Building) received the Pritzker Architecture Prize.
- **June.** The G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, Ibaraki was held at the Tsukuba International Congress Center
- **Oct.** Opening of the renovated Tsukuba Startup Park (Tsukuba industries revitalization center)
- **Dec.** The "Tsukuba Start-up Office by Ibaraki Pref.(Tsukuba Start-up Plaza Annex)" opened.

2020
- **Feb.** The Tsukuba Startup Ecosystem Consortium is established
- **July.** 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

2021
- **May.** Reopening of "Tonarie Tsukuba Square" shopping center

2022
- **Apr.** Designation as a 'Super City National Strategic Special Zone'
- **May.** Renewal of the Tsukuba Centre Building. As part of this, a base 'co-en' was opened to support diverse working styles and activities.