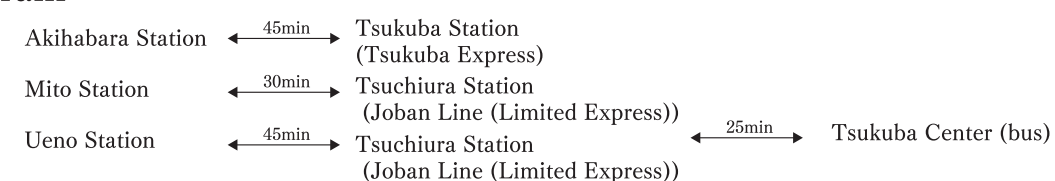
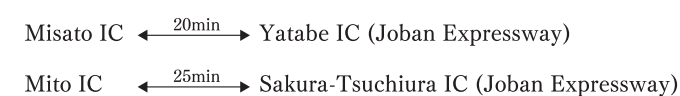


Transportation Access

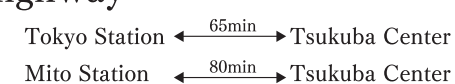
Train



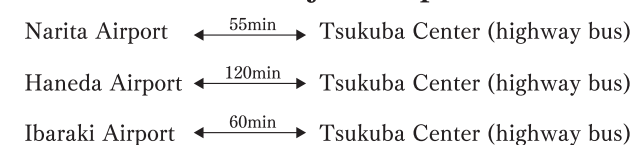
Car



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



IBARAKI Prefectural Government

Published in March, 2025

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.

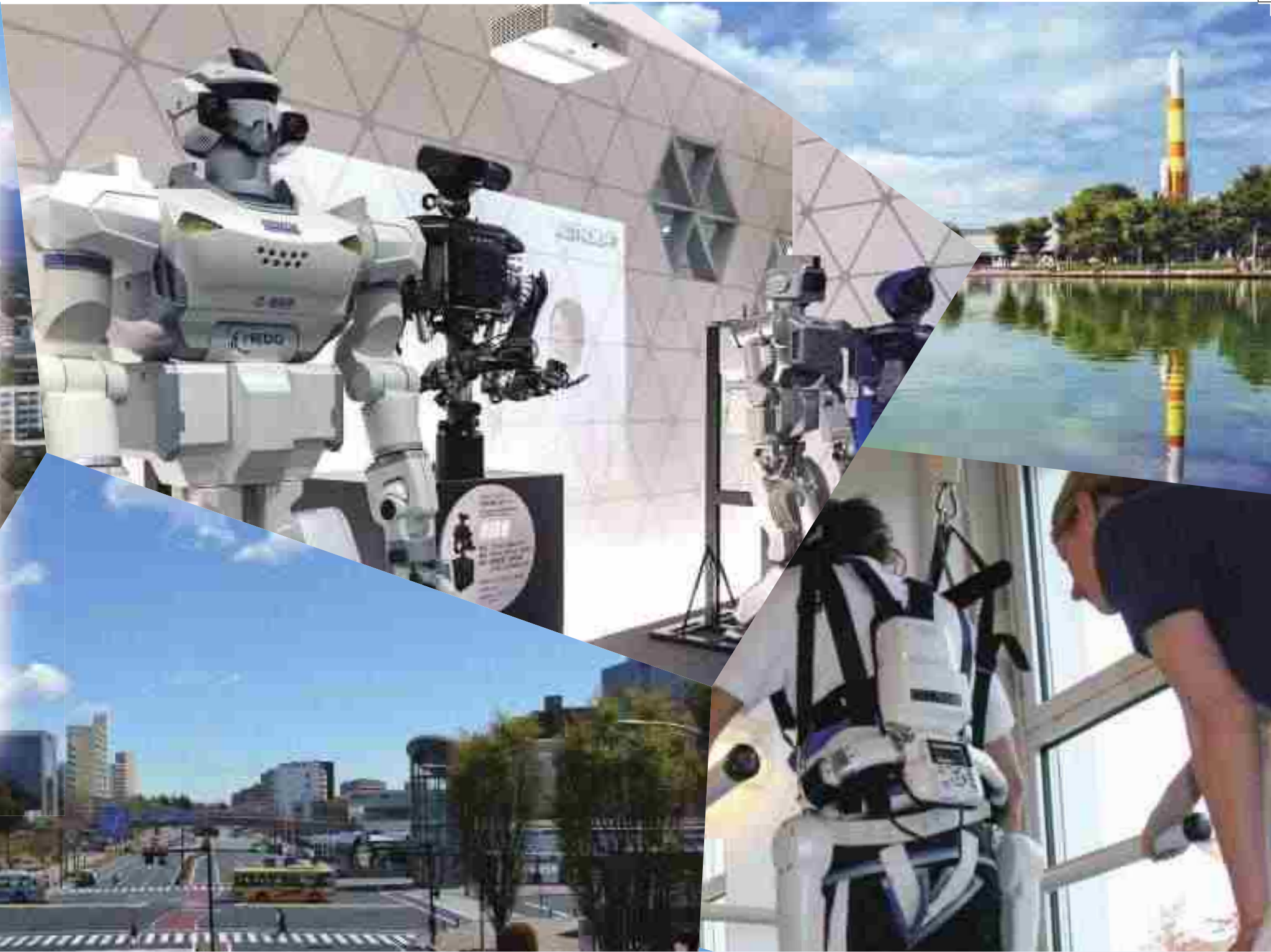
Currently, Tsukuba Science City has 29 national, semi-national and other research and educational institutions such as Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), University of Tsukuba, and various private research centers and other institutions. Approximately 23,000 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

1	Introduction of the City	2
2	History of the City’s Founding	2
3	Hub of R&D Centers and their Activities	3
■	Research and Educational Institutions.....	3
■	Location of Research and Educational Institutions.....	4
■	Researchers and Research Exchange	5
■	Creation of New Technologies and New Industries.....	7
■	Creating a startup ecosystem bound to become the new economic development engine	8
■	Wide Range of Projects	9

4	Outstanding Living Environment	11
■	City Space with Rich Greenery	11
■	Cultural Facilities/Commercial Establishment	12
■	Diverse Educational Environment	12
■	Enriched Medical Treatments	12
■	Future Course of City Center Urban Development – Tsukuba City Center Area Development Vision – – Tsukuba City Center Area Development Strategy –	13

	A Map of Tsukuba Science City	14
	A Chronological Table of Tsukuba Science City	16

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. 2,700 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

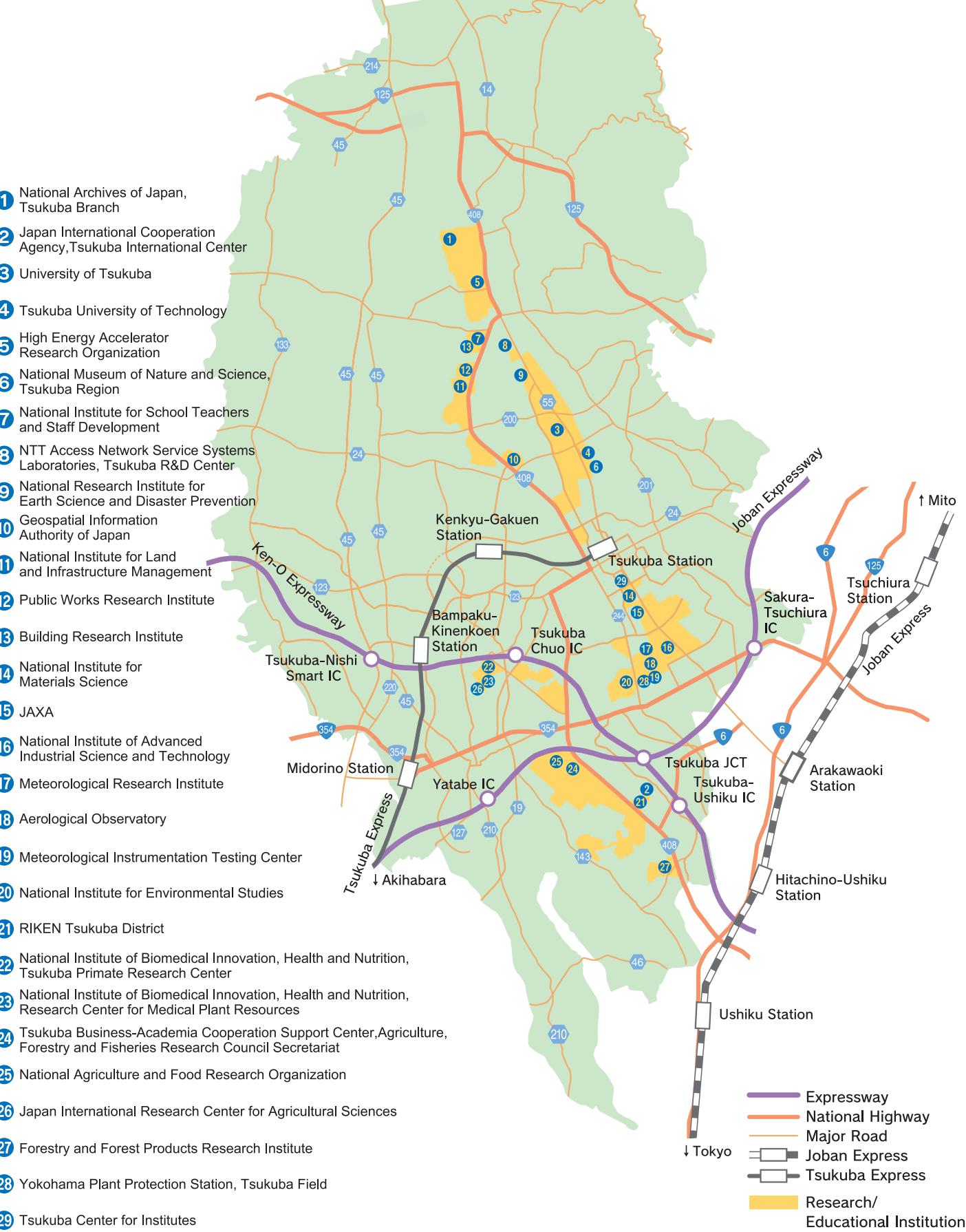
(29 institutions that were selected for transfer or new construction by the Science City Construction Promotion Headquarters)

Educational Institutions (7 institutions)	Cabinet Office: ①National Archives of Japan, Tsukuba Branch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: ②Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tsukuba 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 (4 institutions) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation, and Tourism: ⑦Meteorological Research Institute ⑧Aerological Observatory ⑨Meteorological Instrumentation Testing Center Ministry of the Environment: ②National Institute for Environmental Studies
	Construction Institutions (6 institutions) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications: ⑧NTT Access Network Service Systems Laboratories, Tsukuba R&D Center 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	Biological Sciences Institutions (8 institutions) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ②RIKEN Tsukuba District Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare: ②National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Tsukuba Primate Research Center ②National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Research Center for Medicinal Plant Resources Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries: ②Tsukuba Business-Academia Cooperation Support Center, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council Secretariat ②National Agriculture and Food Research Organization ②Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences ②Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute ②Yokohama Plant Protection Station, Tsukuba Field
Science and Engineering Institutions (3 institutions)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ⑭National Institute for Materials Science ⑮JAXA Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry: ⑯National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology	Joint Use Institutions (1 institution) Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology: ②Tsukuba Center for Institutes

Total 29 institutions

※total area is 1,400ha

Location of Research and Educational Institutions



Researchers and research exchanges

A total of 23,000 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 persons working at research institutes in Tsukuba City *including non-researchers

Numbers	National and Local Governments	Private and Public Organizations	Total Sum
Tsukuba City	582	22,430	23,012

Source:2021 Economic Census for Business Activity

Per100,000 people	National and Local Governments	Private and Public Organizations	Total Sum
Tsukuba City	240.8	9,281.8	9,522.6
National Average	24.7	221.3	246.0

Source: 2021 Economic Census for Business Activity and estimates from 2020 Population Census

Foreigner Researcher Housing

Foreign researcher housing is provided for foreign researchers, and their families, who conduct research projects in research institutions and universities.



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.

<https://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.

<https://www.tsukuba-network.jp>

TSUKUBA CONNÉCT

In order to build a global hub for startups, primarily in Tsukuba, Tsukuba Connect is hosting regular exchange and pitch events for entrepreneurs, investors, researchers and enterprises in various fields.

<https://venturecafetokyo.org/programs/tsukuba-connect/>



Image of TSUKUBA CONNÉCT

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

<https://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 51 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.

<https://www.i-step.org/tour/tsukuba-science-tour.html>

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
<https://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.

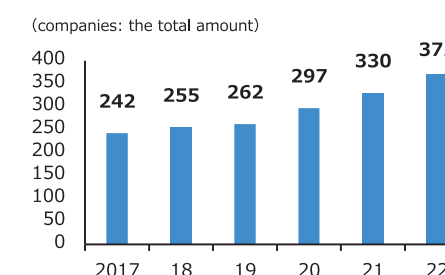
Furthermore, the city has recently been promoting efforts to create innovations by making the most out of scientific technology and skilled personnel of various fields.

Numbers of venture companies

372 new venture companies founded as of the end of 2022 (including 155 from AIST and 217 from University of Tsukuba).

The University of Tsukuba boasts the fifth largest number of university-launched ventures in the country (2023), and the amount of funding has increased rapidly in recent years. In 2018, this figure exceeded 5 billion yen and has since reached approximately 11 billion yen in 2021.

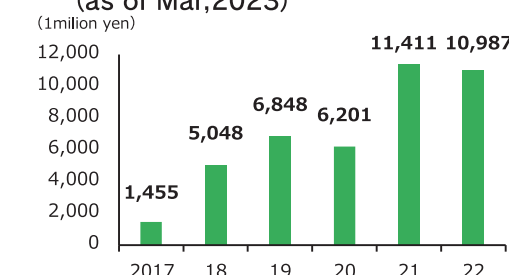
Number of venture companies created in AIST and University of Tsukuba(As of Mar,2023)



Reference: "AIST: Track record of venture founding" https://www.aist.go.jp/aist_j/business/alliance/startup/aist-startups/index.html

Reference: "University of Tsukuba's Headquarters for International Industry-University Collaboration Pamphlet" https://www.sanrenhonbu.tsukuba.ac.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Tsukuba_Univ_IUC_2024web.pdf

Amount of raised funds by University of Tsukuba venture companies (as of Mar,2023)



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.
<https://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

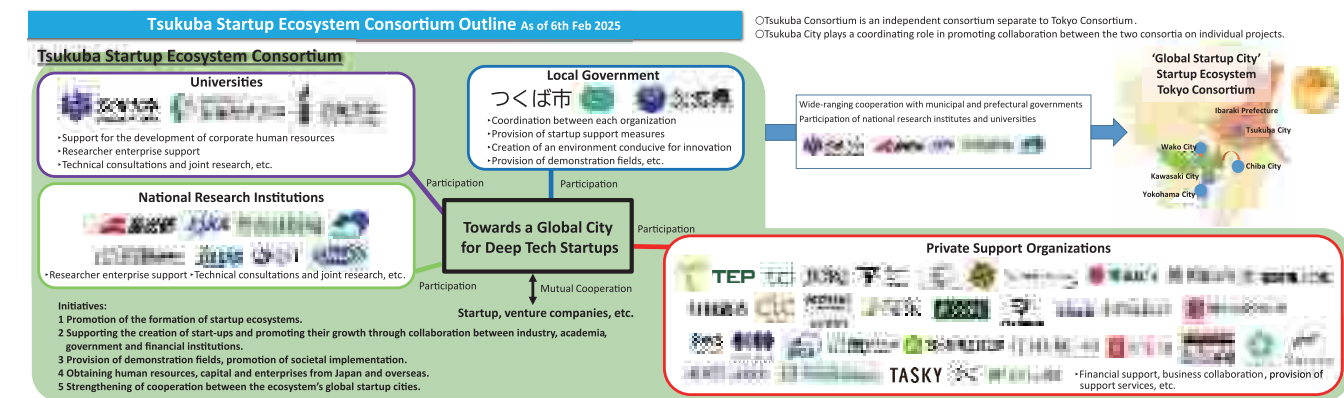
Development of micro satellite by a University of Tsukuba venture company "Warpspace".
Warpspace Inc. <https://warpspace.jp/>

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

Start-ups that pioneer new business models and aim for rapid growth have great potential to contribute to solving social problems, developing innovative technologies and creating new industries and new economic development. Tsukuba City formulated “Tsukuba City Startup Strategy: Phase 2” in February 2023, and they are supporting the creation and growth of startups while aiming to be a city where “human development and science and technology are brought to life in society by fostering an entrepreneurial culture”.

Tsukuba City has signed multiple MOUs on the basis of mutual support with international innovators to assist with global development in every region. This includes with CIC (Cambridge Innovation Center), an American world-class innovation hub in 2019, Luxembourg’s innovation agency Luxinnovation in 2022, JSIP which operates a co-creation community platform for new businesses in Singapore in 2024, and ERA (Entrepreneurs Roundtable Accelerator) a global accelerator in 2019.

Again, from July 2020, as a member of the Tokyo Consortium, which has been adopted as a National Startup Ecosystem Global City, the region is working together to form a start-up ecosystem.



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 Office

Opened in 2019 in front of Tsukuba Station, Start Up Office supports entrepreneurs looking to start new businesses and SMEs seeking new business development. It has an office room which can be used as a base for business activities and provides comprehensive consultations via incubation managers.
<https://www.tsukuba-tci.co.jp/office/plaza-startupoffice>



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.

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

- ◆Established 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

- ◆Establish large-scale production technology for algae oil which is expected to become an alternative fuel to petroleum. Aiming to create an industry which utilizes the functions of algae for health foods and medicine, while assisting with the world-wide energy crisis.

Development and application of a strategic urban mine recycling system

- ◆Aiming to develop innovative recycling technology (e.g. automated dismantling and high-grade sorting systems for waste products), effectively and economically remove used metals such as rare metals from used home appliances to support the achievement of a recycling-oriented society.

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 function

- ◆Our plan 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) collaborate to combine their comprehensive research capabilities to accelerate innovation in Japan while promoting an integrated approach from knowledge creation to industrialization.

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 some of the world's largest biomedical resources for the development and marketization of innovative seeds for drug discovery.

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

- ◆Expansion of suitable patients and promotion of the global development of "Cybernetics Treatment", which utilizes the world's first robotic medical device, HAL.
- ◆Cybernetics Treatment applies combined therapies with pharmaceuticals and regenerative medicine.

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

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.

Fostering a supportive environment for Space Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing the Ibaraki Space Business Creation Platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and operation of "Ibaraki Space Support Center" Placement of specialist coordinators ● Joint research with the Ibaraki Prefecture's Industrial Technology Innovation Center, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint research with prefectural companies and commissioning preliminary experiments
Accelerating commercialization of challenger companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Financial support for space-related companies, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidies for new product development ● Strengthen cooperation with JAXA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting exchange events and technological exhibitions with JAXA ● Establishment of a joint order receiving system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and operations of a joint order receiving system, development of in-house space business talent, support for participation at space-related exhibitions



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

Tsukuba City's Super City Initiatives

In April 2022, Tsukuba City was designated as a "Super City, National Strategic Special Zone". Under the "Tsukuba Super Science City Scheme", Tsukuba aims to be a Super City that collaborates with universities and national research institutions while making use of the connections within the community. Through bold regulatory reforms and the social implementation of advanced technologies and services, we seek to present people with new choices based on scientific evidence and bring about diverse forms of happiness into the community.



Implementation of 6 innovative services to carry out the Tsukuba Super Science City Scheme.

Mobility and Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full-scale introduction of personal mobility robots ● Automated delivery via robots and drones 	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Online voting ● Foreign language mobile apps and portals for foreigners 	Medicine & Welfare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of enhanced health and medical services through integrating health data with the My Number system
Disaster Prevention, Infrastructure and Crime Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Swift evacuation guidance and coordination of medical services for those in need of support during emergencies 	Digital Twin and Urban Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of innovative 3D digital infrastructure and services 	Open Hub <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for foreign entrepreneurial activities ● Lending of land and buildings from national university institutions for the promotion of innovation ● Streamlining of procurement procedures

04 Outstanding Living 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 206 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 “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 Japan International University.



■ Number of Academic Facilities in Tsukuba City

	Number		Number
Kindergarten	24	Compulsory Education Schools (Elementary and Junior High schools)	4
ECEC	6	Senior High Schools	7
Elementary Schools	31	Secondary Education Schools (Junior High and Senior High)	1
Junior High Schools	14		

※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)	400 (16.6%) (1)	2,408
Junior High School (percentage of prefectural total) (rank among the prefecture's 44 municipalities)	135 (13.2%) (2)	1,020

Source: FY2023-FY2024 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

	Tsukuba	National Average
Number of Doctors (per 100,000 people)	578.7	274.7

Source: 2022 Ibaraki Prefecture Statistics of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists



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

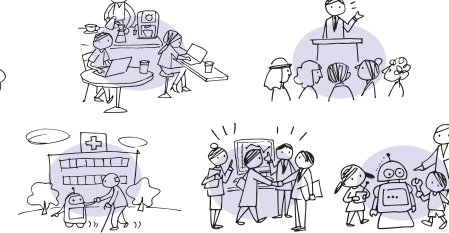


Science Technology × Innovation

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

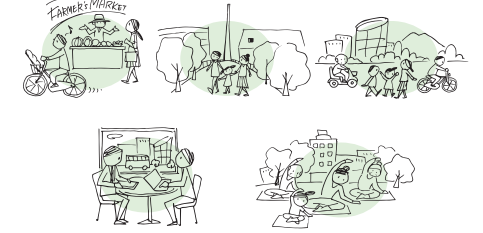


Local × Sustainability

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 area
- 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 area
- 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** Create 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

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

Create 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.



2 Tsukuba-Kasumigaura Ring-Ring Road



3 Kangōri Area



5 Science Gate (Kagaku Bampaku Kinenkoen)

Map Legend

1 Mt. 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 Manyōshū or Ogura Hyakunin Isshū.

2 Tsukuba-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 Mt. Tsukuba and Kasumigaura.

3 Kangōri Area

Kangōri, which was a place bustling with pilgrims heading to Mount Tsukuba, still retains its historic streetscape and traditional village landscape.

4 Hirasawa 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.

5 Science 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.

6 TX Tsukuba Station

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 System Laboratories Tsukuba R&D Center

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 of 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 District

22 National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Tsukuba Primate Research Center

23 National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Research Center for Medical 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

Sakuragawa

Kami-Oshima Industrial Park

1 Mt. Tsukuba

Chikusei

Ishioka

Shimotsuma

Tsukuba Northern Industrial Park

Tsukuba Technopark Oho

Tsukuba Technopark Toyosato

Tokodai Research Park

Katsuragi Region

Kenkyu-Gakuen Station

Tsukuba Station

Central Park

Nova Hall

Tsukuba International Congress Center

Tsukuba Western Industrial Park

Tsukuba Chuo IC

Doho Park

Sakura-Tsuchiura IC

Akatsuka Park

Tsukuba Research Park Hanare

Yatabe IC

Tsukuba Midorino Industrial Park

Kayamaru Region

Midorino Station

Miraidaira

Miraidaira Station

Tsukuba-mirai

Warp Station Edo

Ushiku

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station

Ushiku Station



1 Mt. Tsukuba



4 Hirasawa Kanga Relics



6 TX Tsukuba Station



15 JAXA



[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.



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

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)	
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 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	
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 Japan International University) June. Tsukuba Junior College of Technology opens (current Tsukuba University of Technology) The Tsukuba Cultural Center Arus 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)	
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 Japan International 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	
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 Ibaraki New City Development merge to become the Tsukuba Urban Development Co. (consolidated with New Urban Life Holdings in Jan 2024)	
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	
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 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	
2016	Apr. 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) 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 Center Building. As part of this, a base "co-en" was opened to support diverse working styles and activities.	
2023	Dec. "Tsukuba Station Citizen Services Office" opens	
2024	Feb. "Corridoio", a citizens' activity hub, opens in Tsukuba Center May. Development and Announcement of "Future Vision for Tsukuba Startup Ecosystem"	

1961↓2024