

Issue Outline of the sixty-sixth Joint Local Government Bond

The following is a part of translation of the original issue outline of the Bonds in Japanese and prepared for the convenience of overseas investors. The original outline in Japanese will prevail in all circumstances. All references to dates in the following translation are to Tokyo time.

1. Issuers

The following 30 local governments

Hokkaido Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Kagoshima Prefecture, Sapporo City, Sendai City, Chiba City, Kawasaki City, Niigata City, Shizuoka City, Kyoto City, Osaka City, Kobe City, Hiroshima City, Kitakyushu City and Fukuoka City

2. Aggregate issue amount

JPY105,000,000,000

3. Use of proceeds

The net proceeds of the issue of the Bonds will be used for funding the projects of issuers in fiscal year 2007 and 2008, and refunding in 2008

4. Denomination of the Bonds

JPY100,000 each

5. Interest rate

1.55 per cent. per annum

6. Issue price

JPY99.95 per JPY100.00 of the face value

7. Redemption amount

JPY100.00 per JPY100.00 of the face value

8. Yield to subscribers

1.555 per cent. Per annum

9. Method of redemption and due date

- (1) The aggregate principal of the Bonds shall be redeemed on September 25th, 2018.
- (2) In the event that the due date for such redemption falls on a banking holiday, such redemption shall be made on the first preceding day that is a banking business day.
- (3) The issuer may at any time purchase the Bonds and cancel them.

10. Method of payment of interest and due date

- (1) The Bonds shall bear interest from the day immediately following the issue date to and including the redemption date. The first interest payment shall be made on February 25th, 2009 in respect of the period from, but excluding, the issue date to, and including February 25th, 2009. After that, the interest payment shall be made on February 25th and August 25th every year in respect of the period of the preceding half a year.
- (2) For the purpose of the payments of interest for the period from the day immediately following the issue date of the Bonds to February 25th, 2009 and interest in respect of period falling short of half a year due to redemption, interest shall be calculated on a daily *pro rata* basis of the actual days in such half a year.
- (3) In the event that any interest payment date falls on a banking holiday, such payment shall be made on the first preceding date that is a banking business day.
- (4) Each Bond will cease to bear interest from but excluding its redemption date.

11. Deadline of offering period

September 11th, 2008

12. Allocation method

If there is oversubscription, allocation will be done by the lead managers at their discretion.

13. Closing

September 25th, 2008

14. Commissioned bank

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

15. Underwriters

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. (Lead Manager), Daiwa Securities SMBC Co., Ltd.

(Lead Manager), Nikko Citigroup Limited, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (Lead Manager), Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd., Shinko Securities Co., Ltd., Morgan Stanley Japan Securities Co., Ltd., Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd., The Mizuho Investors Securities Co., Ltd., Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd., The 77 Bank, Ltd., Joyo Bank, Ltd., The Chiba Bank, Ltd., The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd., The Daishi Bank, Ltd., The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd., Bank of Kyoto, Ltd., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Shinkin Securities Co., Ltd., Deutsche Securities Inc., Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Okasan Securities Co., Ltd., BNP PARIBAS Securities (Japan) Limited, Tokyo Branch, DEPFA BANK plc.(Tokyo Branch), Barclays Capital Japan Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd., Credit Suisse Securities (Japan) Limited, Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd., SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd., Cosmo Securities Co., Ltd., Marusan Securities Co., Ltd., Lehman Brothers Japan Inc., Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd., Shinkin Central Bank

16. Book-Entry Transfer Institution

Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc.

17. Legal status of the Bonds

The Bonds and the Coupons are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with Japanese law including Law Concerning Book-entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds, etc. (Law No.75 of 2001)

The above 30 issuers issue Joint local governments bonds jointly in accordance with the article 5-7 of Local Public Finance Law.

Each issuer guarantees the full amount of aggregate redemption and interest payment.

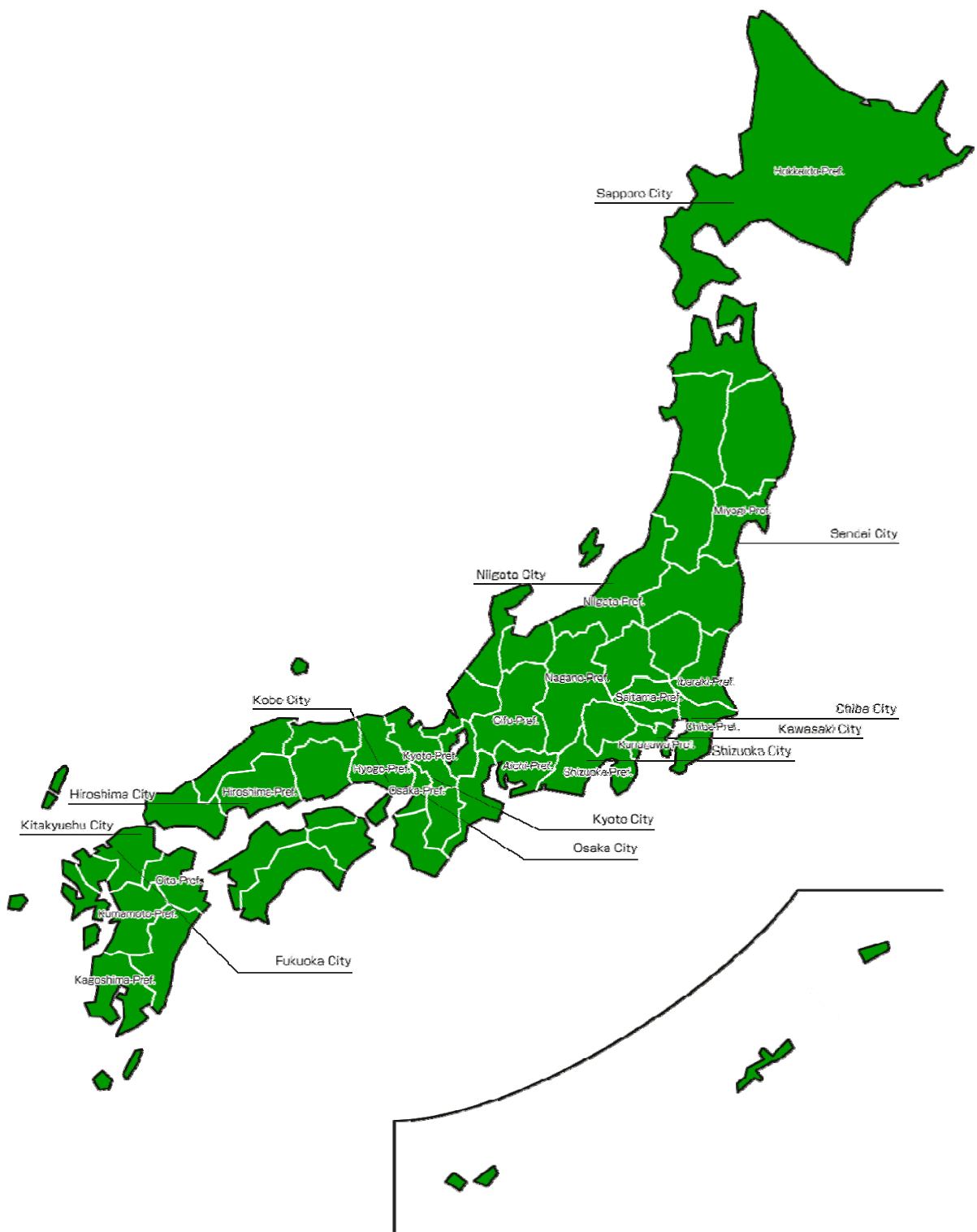
18. Securities Code

JP2990001899

19. General information of issuers

The attached (<http://www.chihousai.or.jp/english/index.html>).

19. General information of Local Government Bond Issuers



Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	Total Revenue												
		Local Tax		Local Transfer Tax		Local Allocation Tax		Nat'l Govt. Disbursement		Local Government Bond		Other Revenue	
			Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Raito		Ratio
Hokkaido	2,623,794	608,113	23.2	17,184	0.6	703,000	26.8	343,241	13.1	350,332	13.4	601,924	22.9
Miyagi	888,365	299,500	33.7	2,946	0.3	173,200	19.5	84,499	9.5	129,485	14.6	198,735	22.4
Ibaraki	1,024,346	429,892	42.0	4,830	0.5	157,000	15.3	108,896	10.6	108,099	10.6	215,629	21.1
Saitama	1,578,200	879,139	55.7	4,918	0.3	179,600	11.4	147,935	9.4	178,804	11.3	187,804	11.9
Chiba	1,458,649	798,386	54.7	4,487	0.3	149,700	10.3	156,263	10.7	150,028	10.3	199,785	13.7
Kanagawa	1,745,880	1,256,185	72.0	2,956	0.2	26,000	1.5	162,616	9.3	174,015	10.0	124,108	7.1
Niigata	1,108,934	320,331	28.9	5,575	0.5	276,800	25.0	159,863	14.4	151,412	13.7	194,953	17.6
Yamanashi	445,122	121,693	27.3	1,817	0.4	117,228	26.3	59,139	13.3	65,148	14.6	80,097	18.0
Nagano	830,200	285,061	34.3	5,017	0.6	219,312	26.4	95,539	11.5	96,734	11.7	128,537	15.5
Gifu	762,553	280,991	36.8	4,473	0.6	163,300	21.4	83,789	11.0	97,204	12.7	132,796	17.4
Shizuoka	1,118,264	592,675	53.0	3,100	0.3	129,500	11.6	125,433	11.2	135,654	12.1	131,902	11.8
Aichi	2,124,627	1,317,962	62.0	2,298	0.1			188,105	8.9	229,587	10.8	386,675	18.2
Kyoto	795,093	360,493	45.3	2,280	0.3	143,000	18.0	73,628	9.3	87,193	11.0	128,499	16.2
Osaka	2,989,196	1,386,553	46.4	4,647	0.2	175,000	5.9	220,036	7.4	243,608	8.1	959,352	32.1
Hyogo	2,059,049	760,742	36.9	5,472	0.3	289,100	14.0	188,999	9.2	257,245	12.5	557,491	27.1
Hiroshima	945,368	404,495	42.8	4,171	0.4	165,159	17.5	124,947	13.2	133,350	14.1	113,246	12.0
Kumamoto	733,065	190,459	26.0	3,982	0.5	211,768	28.9	112,142	15.3	98,622	13.5	116,092	15.8
Oita	578,164	134,724	23.3	3,370	0.6	168,700	29.2	96,190	16.6	79,116	13.7	96,064	16.6
Kagoshima	778,103	172,324	22.1	4,576	0.6	282,000	36.2	143,236	18.4	109,975	14.1	65,992	8.5
Sapporo city	784,759	285,000	36.3	7,114	0.9	103,700	13.2	117,273	14.9	46,910	6.0	224,762	28.6
Sendai city	406,236	180,731	44.5	3,486	0.9	25,100	6.2	40,741	10.0	44,146	10.9	112,032	27.6
Chiba city	360,992	182,000	50.4	3,001	0.8	500	0.1	37,865	10.5	65,157	18.0	72,469	20.1
Kawasaki city	550,756	282,192	51.2	3,444	0.6	600	0.1	63,851	11.6	55,880	10.1	144,789	26.3
Niigata city	330,423	121,415	36.7	4,191	1.3	45,800	13.9	34,378	10.4	44,001	13.3	80,638	24.4
Shizuoka city	268,478	129,400	48.2	2,840	1.0	10,300	3.8	30,500	11.4	40,710	15.2	54,728	20.4
Kyoto city	694,588	259,317	37.3	4,343	0.6	76,991	11.1	93,529	13.5	67,583	9.7	192,825	27.8
Osaka city	1,610,467	680,428	42.3	8,532	0.5	22,000	1.4	262,620	16.3	153,456	9.5	483,431	30.0
Sakai city	300,173	129,188	43.0	2,673	0.9	25,007	8.3	47,182	15.7	29,858	9.9	66,265	22.1
Kobe city	763,845	277,976	36.4	5,655	0.7	81,800	10.7	99,065	13.0	53,461	7.0	245,888	32.2
Hiroshima city	509,634	210,821	41.4	4,143	0.8	43,000	8.4	79,422	15.6	38,730	7.6	133,518	26.2
Kitakyushu city	507,736	169,442	33.4	4,041	0.8	54,000	10.6	60,288	11.9	46,129	9.1	173,836	34.2
Fukuoka city	678,442	274,122	40.4	7,416	1.1	40,900	6.0	86,564	12.8	61,487	9.1	207,953	30.7

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	Total Expenditure										
		Obligatory Expenditure						Capital Expenditure		Other Expenditure	
				Personnel Expenditure		Debt Payment					
			Ratio		Ratio		Ratio				
Hokkaido	2,623,794	1,181,901	45.6	695,778	26.5	426,370	16.3	541,980	20.7	899,913	34.3
Miyagi	888,365	489,487	55.1	281,115	31.6	184,302	20.7	126,872	14.3	272,006	30.6
Ibaraki	1,024,346	496,040	48.4	338,301	33.0	139,027	13.6	154,011	15.0	374,295	36.5
Saitama	1,578,200	891,070	56.5	671,188	42.5	188,791	12.0	182,913	11.6	504,217	31.9
Chiba	1,458,649	805,712	55.2	597,262	40.9	178,961	12.3	172,374	11.8	480,563	32.9
Kanagawa	1,745,880	991,793	56.8	783,731	44.9	159,865	9.2	182,128	10.4	571,959	32.8
Niigata	1,108,934	506,887	45.7	312,534	28.2	185,476	16.7	241,329	21.8	360,718	32.5
Nagano	830,200	430,981	51.9	273,952	33.0	143,948	17.3	145,842	17.6	253,377	30.5
Gifu	762,553	382,202	50.1	239,601	31.4	130,309	17.1	161,280	21.2	219,071	28.7
Shizuoka	1,118,264	573,387	51.3	387,633	34.7	167,215	15.0	218,673	19.6	326,204	29.2
Aichi	2,124,627	1,071,365	50.4	762,558	35.9	270,973	12.8	280,733	13.2	772,529	36.4
Kyoto	795,093	417,709	52.5	312,278	39.3	90,002	11.3	102,638	12.9	274,746	34.6
Osaka	2,989,196	1,270,977	42.5	924,756	30.9	310,525	10.4	252,887	8.5	1,465,332	49.0
Hyogo	2,059,049	924,790	44.9	636,309	30.9	269,593	13.1	320,347	15.6	813,912	39.5
Hiroshima	945,368	491,483	52.0	317,465	33.6	147,614	15.6	174,264	18.4	279,621	29.6
Kumamoto	733,065	375,376	51.2	230,904	31.5	124,020	16.9	166,185	22.7	191,504	26.1
Oita	578,164	279,345	48.3	177,169	30.6	92,182	15.9	148,574	25.7	150,245	26.0
Kagoshima	778,103	413,761	53.2	248,005	31.9	142,955	18.4	189,739	24.4	174,603	22.4
Sapporo city	784,759	385,944	49.2	115,278	14.7	100,988	12.9	68,968	8.8	329,847	42.0
Sendai city	406,236	186,568	45.9	65,801	16.2	67,558	16.6	67,847	16.7	151,821	37.4
Chiba city	360,992	169,561	47.0	65,692	18.2	50,625	14.0	76,290	21.1	115,141	31.9
Kawasaki city	550,756	279,932	50.8	112,151	20.4	75,826	13.8	79,170	14.4	191,654	34.8
Niigata city	330,423	139,335	42.2	58,348	17.7	36,896	11.2	62,278	18.8	128,810	39.0
Shizuoka city	268,478	121,862	45.4	51,116	19.0	36,278	13.5	68,327	25.4	78,289	29.2
Kyoto city	694,588	349,531	50.3	127,932	18.4	80,852	11.6	91,597	13.2	253,460	36.5
Osaka city	1,610,467	870,767	54.1	275,379	17.1	211,519	13.1	182,282	11.3	557,418	34.6
Kobe city	763,845	414,864	54.3	136,459	17.9	142,808	18.7	80,724	10.6	268,257	35.1
Hiroshima city	509,634	269,695	52.9	89,093	17.5	72,825	14.3	42,621	8.4	197,318	38.7
Kitakyushu city	507,736	231,256	45.5	73,455	14.5	72,919	14.4	76,939	15.2	199,541	39.3
Fukuoka city	678,442	307,299	45.3	79,518	11.7	110,923	16.3	88,941	13.1	282,202	41.6

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Revenue												
		Local Tax	Local Transfer Tax		Local Allocation Tax		Nat'l Govt. Disbursement		Local Government Bond		Other Revenue			
			Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Raito	Ratio	Ratio				
Hokkaido	2002	2,928,672	558,335	19.1	12,357	0.4	795,996	27.2	554,826	18.9	525,729	18.0	481,429	16.4
	2003	2,833,753	546,638	19.3	15,928	0.6	730,497	25.8	533,734	18.8	532,557	18.8	474,399	16.7
	2004	2,625,406	554,100	21.1	26,991	1.0	686,715	26.2	482,704	18.4	459,411	17.5	415,485	15.8
	2005	2,637,806	550,879	20.9	46,922	1.8	710,127	26.9	435,526	16.5	404,224	15.3	490,128	18.6
	2006	2,556,032	582,075	22.8	109,124	4.3	711,305	27.8	372,924	14.6	377,505	14.8	403,099	15.8
Miyagi	2002	825,160	243,473	29.5	2,147	0.3	209,256	25.4	139,762	16.9	99,740	12.1	130,782	15.8
	2003	812,791	245,372	30.2	2,834	0.3	198,034	24.4	130,283	16.0	104,120	12.8	132,148	16.3
	2004	806,192	249,129	30.9	7,057	0.9	182,199	22.6	118,976	14.8	102,759	12.7	146,072	18.1
	2005	804,811	251,975	31.3	15,488	1.9	184,476	22.9	103,702	12.9	94,125	11.7	155,045	19.3
	2006	795,746	264,081	33.2	41,626	5.2	180,657	22.7	89,055	11.2	86,464	10.9	133,863	16.8
Ibaraki	2002	1,094,374	306,873	28.0	3,552	0.3	223,754	20.5	173,912	15.9	185,718	17.0	200,565	18.3
	2003	1,061,795	320,761	30.2	4,631	0.4	219,706	20.7	169,116	15.9	184,210	17.4	163,371	15.4
	2004	1,008,094	336,659	33.4	10,088	1.0	188,389	18.7	154,665	15.3	153,059	15.2	165,234	16.4
	2005	999,287	353,884	35.4	20,709	2.1	185,562	18.6	140,074	14.0	127,032	12.7	172,026	17.2
	2006	1,044,991	372,863	35.7	55,321	5.3	163,474	15.6	111,481	10.7	141,546	13.5	200,306	19.2
Saitama	2002	1,690,022	618,667	36.6	5,121	0.3	309,549	18.3	253,933	15.0	320,840	19.0	181,912	10.8
	2003	1,572,529	633,293	40.3	4,825	0.3	262,354	16.7	233,213	14.8	262,727	16.7	176,117	11.2
	2004	1,557,104	664,997	42.7	16,864	1.1	244,544	15.7	210,783	13.5	218,722	14.0	201,194	12.9
	2005	1,517,008	681,715	44.9	41,612	2.7	238,915	15.7	184,598	12.2	183,018	12.1	187,150	12.3
	2006	1,569,709	739,329	47.1	128,656	8.2	216,154	13.8	154,114	9.8	173,911	11.1	157,545	10.0
Chiba	2002	1,548,539	559,273	36.1	3,704	0.2	265,909	17.2	252,104	16.3	231,336	14.9	236,213	15.3
	2003	1,466,851	555,876	37.9	4,363	0.3	229,084	15.6	228,983	15.6	225,975	15.4	222,570	15.2
	2004	1,454,700	584,610	40.2	14,658	1.0	221,914	15.3	209,420	14.4	208,696	14.3	215,402	14.8
	2005	1,459,168	635,887	43.6	35,861	2.5	218,475	15.0	185,757	12.7	154,255	10.6	228,933	15.7
	2006	1,431,806	667,476	46.6	112,538	7.9	159,414	11.1	153,465	10.7	144,083	10.1	194,830	13.6
Kanagawa	2002	1,711,074	884,406	51.7	2,602	0.2	147,917	8.6	268,675	15.7	215,606	12.6	191,868	11.2
	2003	1,710,637	880,703	51.5	2,778	0.2	162,485	9.5	247,178	14.4	282,933	16.5	134,560	7.9
	2004	1,754,839	974,989	55.6	17,222	1.0	150,124	8.6	225,230	12.8	239,091	13.6	148,183	8.4
	2005	1,727,724	999,747	57.9	47,711	2.8	122,893	7.1	200,600	11.6	195,608	11.3	161,165	9.3
	2006	1,762,451	1,066,427	60.5	166,745	9.5	64,631	3.7	167,719	9.5	178,291	10.1	118,638	6.7
Niigata	2002	1,277,751	244,262	19.1	4,721	0.4	334,263	26.2	252,170	19.7	196,091	15.3	246,244	19.3
	2003	1,219,897	242,825	19.9	6,183	0.5	315,516	25.9	243,888	20.0	196,176	16.1	215,309	17.6
	2004	1,557,425	252,257	16.2	10,881	0.7	301,538	19.4	245,096	15.7	512,454	32.9	235,199	15.1
	2005	1,251,970	260,230	20.8	19,616	1.6	297,754	23.8	271,491	21.7	184,145	14.7	218,734	17.5
	2006	1,256,405	275,382	21.9	45,981	3.7	292,276	23.3	238,447	19.0	201,414	16.0	202,905	16.1
Nagano	2002	973,402	225,351	23.2	3,700	0.4	260,928	26.8	161,398	16.6	136,213	14.0	185,812	19.1
	2003	890,301	224,361	25.2	4,900	0.6	256,905	28.9	139,072	15.6	107,338	12.1	157,725	17.7
	2004	876,237	233,510	26.7	9,046	1.0	244,002	27.9	127,838	14.6	96,976	11.1	164,865	18.8
	2005	853,237	235,752	27.6	16,844	2.0	238,134	27.9	121,582	14.3	86,328	10.1	154,597	18.1
	2006	833,131	247,334	29.7	41,396	5.0	232,175	27.9	97,453	11.7	82,315	9.9	132,458	15.9
Gifu	2002	890,075	210,925	23.7	3,311	0.4	215,614	24.2	158,219	17.8	159,434	17.9	142,572	16.0
	2003	828,961	209,845	25.3	4,302	0.5	207,037	25.0	150,959	18.2	133,891	16.2	122,927	14.8
	2004	789,691	217,407	27.5	8,260	1.0	192,876	24.4	127,086	16.1	122,326	15.5	121,736	15.4
	2005	786,666	223,025	28.4	15,683	2.0	191,485	24.3	114,498	14.6	106,697	13.6	135,278	17.2
	2006	789,954	240,346	30.4	39,970	5.1	181,734	23.0	92,681	11.7	103,562	13.1	131,661	16.7

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Revenue												
		Local Tax	Ratio	Local Transfer Tax	Ratio	Local Allocation Tax		Nat'l Govt. Disbursement		Local Government Bond		Other Revenue		
						Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Raito	Ratio	Ratio		
Shizuoka	2002	1,204,987	439,359	36.5	3,752	0.3	204,950	17.0	206,433	17.1	194,866	16.2	155,627	12.9
	2003	1,170,775	452,095	38.6	4,599	0.4	191,776	16.4	190,375	16.3	189,058	16.1	142,872	12.2
	2004	1,138,312	469,119	41.2	11,342	1.0	165,167	14.5	174,396	15.3	169,947	14.9	148,341	13.0
	2005	1,107,894	487,120	44.0	24,104	2.2	169,147	15.3	152,066	13.7	135,794	12.3	139,663	12.6
	2006	1,110,979	520,280	46.8	69,540	6.3	144,225	13.0	128,769	11.6	127,207	11.4	120,958	10.9
Aichi	2002	2,173,028	999,457	46.0	4,905	0.2	132,000	6.1	294,028	13.5	356,227	16.4	386,411	17.8
	2003	2,142,747	1,008,531	47.1	5,892	0.3	102,427	4.8	280,436	13.1	368,863	17.2	376,598	17.6
	2004	2,126,668	1,031,803	48.5	18,223	0.9	73,091	3.4	262,496	12.3	338,781	15.9	402,274	18.9
	2005	2,085,927	1,088,655	52.2	43,337	2.1	87,692	4.2	224,921	10.8	241,068	11.6	400,254	19.2
	2006	2,192,731	1,228,168	56.0	135,866	6.2	568	0.0	191,612	8.7	240,467	11.0	396,050	18.1
Kyoto	2002	827,723	254,207	30.7	1,675	0.2	203,449	24.6	118,766	14.4	116,037	14.0	133,589	16.1
	2003	797,112	249,199	31.3	2,221	0.3	195,819	24.6	109,250	13.7	126,736	15.9	113,887	14.3
	2004	811,384	255,468	31.5	6,857	0.8	183,534	22.6	105,233	13.0	115,300	14.2	144,992	17.9
	2005	852,209	299,895	35.2	16,210	1.9	192,961	22.6	106,279	12.5	111,469	13.1	125,395	14.7
	2006	818,845	310,626	38.0	46,486	5.7	150,031	18.3	81,395	9.9	98,213	12.0	132,094	16.1
Osaka	2002	2,710,705	1,006,954	37.1	4,930	0.2	339,066	12.5	348,785	12.9	316,818	11.7	694,152	25.6
	2003	2,601,633	990,905	38.1	5,148	0.2	306,829	11.8	318,948	12.3	336,076	12.9	643,727	24.7
	2004	2,650,286	1,055,896	39.8	20,388	0.8	283,229	10.7	306,605	11.6	299,618	11.3	684,550	25.8
	2005	2,629,316	1,113,377	42.3	51,828	2.0	279,002	10.6	262,421	10.0	209,130	8.0	713,558	27.1
	2006	2,807,838	1,199,001	42.7	151,378	5.4	246,278	8.8	222,858	7.9	214,233	7.6	774,090	27.6
Hyogo	2002	2,066,253	516,069	25.0	4,259	0.2	432,653	20.9	286,018	13.8	287,679	13.9	539,575	26.1
	2003	2,111,897	501,143	23.7	5,202	0.2	398,573	18.9	271,328	12.8	381,427	18.1	554,224	26.2
	2004	2,120,227	538,937	25.4	14,927	0.7	389,117	18.4	274,626	13.0	342,742	16.2	559,878	26.4
	2005	2,646,630	573,397	21.7	34,744	1.3	382,666	14.5	258,669	9.8	293,701	11.1	1,103,453	41.7
	2006	2,196,850	628,209	28.6	101,159	4.6	329,792	15.0	199,133	9.1	275,834	12.6	662,723	30.2
Hiroshima	2002	1,076,672	278,302	25.8	3,005	0.3	256,561	23.8	203,651	18.9	193,328	18.0	141,825	13.2
	2003	1,039,136	281,009	27.0	4,033	0.4	233,608	22.5	192,339	18.5	197,675	19.0	130,472	12.6
	2004	992,686	296,510	29.9	9,244	0.9	213,140	21.5	175,583	17.7	176,659	17.8	121,550	12.2
	2005	983,355	320,811	32.6	19,486	2.0	208,847	21.2	153,877	15.6	152,030	15.5	128,304	13.0
	2006	953,708	345,779	36.3	53,530	5.6	182,421	19.1	129,843	13.6	140,520	14.7	101,615	10.7
Kumamoto	2002	826,495	150,951	18.3	2,906	0.4	261,778	31.7	156,589	18.9	134,059	16.2	120,212	14.5
	2003	796,621	151,102	19.0	3,859	0.5	243,691	30.6	152,587	19.2	133,910	16.8	111,472	14.0
	2004	763,097	162,896	21.3	7,312	1.0	226,358	29.7	143,131	18.8	112,767	14.8	110,633	14.5
	2005	735,927	160,825	21.9	13,880	1.9	219,908	29.9	130,795	17.8	104,498	14.2	106,021	14.4
	2006	747,301	169,669	22.7	32,782	4.4	222,641	29.8	118,632	15.9	100,861	13.5	102,716	13.7
Oita	2002	684,802	102,562	15.0	2,442	0.4	218,070	31.8	134,561	19.6	98,021	14.3	129,146	18.9
	2003	648,730	102,805	15.8	3,260	0.5	200,416	30.9	119,501	18.4	100,098	15.4	122,650	18.9
	2004	600,117	109,704	18.3	5,607	0.9	187,657	31.3	113,281	18.9	88,861	14.8	95,007	15.8
	2005	590,187	114,018	19.3	9,893	1.7	182,218	30.9	108,299	18.3	78,205	13.3	97,554	16.5
	2006	592,899	121,190	20.4	22,862	3.8	177,810	30.0	99,653	16.8	73,926	12.5	97,458	16.4
Kagoshima	2002	993,629	139,056	14.0	3,254	0.3	308,959	31.1	241,847	24.3	188,010	18.9	112,503	11.3
	2003	932,205	138,525	14.9	4,349	0.5	299,221	32.1	226,932	24.3	170,824	18.3	92,354	9.9
	2004	868,494	142,692	16.4	7,745	0.9	281,576	32.4	204,140	23.5	141,099	16.3	91,242	10.5
	2005	831,578	145,444	17.5	14,043	1.7	283,518	34.1	188,296	22.6	112,670	13.5	87,607	10.5
	2006	833,955	149,738	18.0	32,566	3.9	279,978	33.6	172,300	20.7	110,335	13.2	89,038	10.7

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Revenue												
			Local Tax		Local Transfer Tax		Local Allocation Tax		Nat'l Govt. Disbursement		Local Government Bond		Other Revenue	
				Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Raito		Ratio
Sapporo city	2002	824,559	268,215	32.5	6,574	0.8	124,800	15.1	117,069	14.2	95,765	11.6	212,136	25.7
	2003	826,901	258,380	31.2	6,878	0.8	115,692	14.0	127,939	15.5	92,353	11.2	225,659	27.3
	2004	819,968	258,255	31.5	10,404	1.3	112,463	13.7	133,330	16.3	72,927	8.9	232,589	28.4
	2005	806,611	261,123	32.4	13,552	1.7	112,837	14.0	126,495	15.7	62,251	7.7	230,353	28.6
	2006	777,747	265,980	34.2	19,093	2.5	113,087	14.5	115,837	14.9	43,496	5.6	220,254	28.3
Sendai city	2002	394,079	175,333	44.5	3,292	0.8	36,706	9.3	40,270	10.2	50,508	12.8	87,970	22.3
	2003	418,189	169,016	40.4	3,463	0.8	34,492	8.3	47,074	11.3	66,263	15.9	97,881	23.4
	2004	403,751	164,862	40.8	5,409	1.3	31,693	7.9	46,536	11.5	58,429	14.5	96,822	24.0
	2005	403,421	167,652	41.6	7,186	1.8	33,729	8.4	44,331	11.0	49,068	12.2	101,455	25.1
	2006	395,782	169,560	42.9	10,073	2.6	30,208	7.6	41,427	10.5	49,864	12.6	94,650	23.9
Chiba city	2002	340,440	166,250	48.8	2,986	0.9	7,772	2.3	34,305	10.1	56,631	16.6	72,496	21.3
	2003	351,592	159,431	45.3	3,108	0.9	5,781	1.6	42,806	12.2	66,908	19.0	73,558	20.9
	2004	349,295	156,950	44.9	4,790	1.4	3,573	1.0	38,985	11.2	62,832	18.0	82,165	23.5
	2005	360,567	163,575	45.4	6,407	1.8	4,324	1.2	41,386	11.5	57,857	16.0	87,018	24.1
	2006	350,874	167,705	47.8	8,780	2.5	541	0.2	37,697	10.7	66,391	18.9	69,760	19.9
Kawasaki city	2002	531,933	262,743	49.4	3,614	0.7	6,570	1.2	62,032	11.7	65,813	12.4	131,161	24.7
	2003	562,538	255,126	45.3	3,712	0.7	852	0.1	62,751	11.1	106,412	18.9	133,685	23.8
	2004	516,305	254,759	49.3	6,049	1.2	753	0.1	62,515	12.1	69,622	13.5	122,607	23.7
	2005	513,109	262,779	51.2	7,861	1.5	633	0.1	63,848	12.4	55,339	10.8	122,649	23.9
	2006	528,500	270,263	51.1	11,394	2.2	566	0.1	59,995	11.4	56,473	10.7	129,809	24.6
Niigata city	2002	289,557	111,710	38.6	3,019	1.0	54,343	18.8	22,750	7.9	30,162	10.4	67,573	23.3
	2003	290,613	108,275	37.3	3,194	1.1	49,865	17.2	26,931	9.3	34,826	12.0	67,522	23.2
	2004	307,769	108,279	35.2	4,767	1.5	49,191	16.0	24,632	8.0	28,930	9.4	91,970	29.9
	2005	285,601	109,338	38.3	6,132	2.1	49,989	17.5	26,778	9.4	31,414	11.0	61,950	21.7
	2006	296,805	111,696	37.6	8,967	3.0	46,723	15.7	25,787	8.7	32,868	11.1	70,764	23.8
Shizuoka city	2002	244,580	119,998	49.1	1,986	0.8	14,049	5.7	20,868	8.5	26,353	10.8	61,326	25.1
	2003	272,579	120,953	44.4	2,134	0.8	18,380	6.7	28,031	10.3	41,668	15.3	61,413	22.5
	2004	243,348	117,323	48.2	3,341	1.4	14,381	5.9	24,406	10.0	33,265	13.7	50,632	20.8
	2005	249,281	118,434	47.5	5,414	2.2	16,914	6.8	27,662	11.1	27,558	11.0	53,299	21.4
	2006	259,891	120,516	46.4	7,831	3.0	13,671	5.3	28,609	11.0	33,503	12.9	55,761	21.5
Kyoto city	2002	667,971	239,086	35.8	4,054	0.6	102,946	15.4	88,573	13.3	75,356	11.3	157,956	23.6
	2003	674,556	234,163	34.7	4,240	0.6	97,273	14.4	95,715	14.2	84,790	12.6	158,375	23.5
	2004	673,719	229,824	34.1	6,977	1.0	87,930	13.1	102,195	15.2	84,125	12.5	162,668	24.1
	2005	681,058	242,059	35.6	9,673	1.4	95,803	14.1	98,287	14.4	73,584	10.8	161,652	23.7
	2006	689,143	249,737	36.2	12,726	1.9	80,251	11.7	97,385	14.1	76,588	11.1	172,456	25.0
Osaka city	2002	1,790,706	635,039	35.5	8,942	0.5	84,384	4.7	250,342	14.0	251,116	14.0	560,883	31.3
	2003	1,722,657	613,049	35.6	8,841	0.5	80,475	4.7	263,563	15.3	242,899	14.1	513,830	29.8
	2004	1,703,865	618,500	36.3	13,675	0.8	72,843	4.3	273,692	16.1	217,748	12.8	507,407	29.8
	2005	1,666,375	628,573	37.7	18,119	1.1	60,716	3.7	273,575	16.4	186,997	11.2	498,395	29.9
	2006	1,590,506	652,624	41.0	24,603	1.6	47,208	3.0	252,668	15.9	142,188	8.9	471,215	29.6
Kobe city	2002	887,579	264,170	29.8	5,021	0.6	125,333	14.1	108,544	12.2	81,136	9.1	303,375	34.2
	2003	842,029	251,690	29.9	5,181	0.6	119,313	14.2	117,411	14.0	79,708	9.5	268,726	31.9
	2004	826,130	250,580	30.3	8,060	1.0	120,085	14.5	114,902	13.9	62,141	7.5	270,362	32.7
	2005	1,129,083	256,829	22.7	10,782	1.0	121,155	10.7	108,045	9.6	59,255	5.3	573,017	50.8
	2006	748,993	262,579	35.1	14,245	1.9	97,942	13.1	96,237	12.8	45,969	6.2	232,021	31.0

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

(millions of yen, %)

Local Government	FY	Total Revenue												
			Local Tax		Local Transfer Tax		Local Allocation Tax		Nat'l Govt. Disbursement		Local Government Bond		Other Revenue	
				Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Ratio		Raito		Ratio
Hiroshima city	2002	544,578	202,154	37.1	3,853	0.7	57,850	10.6	85,753	15.7	73,256	13.5	121,712	22.3
	2003	548,032	197,611	36.0	4,075	0.7	52,963	9.7	88,612	16.2	70,865	12.9	133,906	24.4
	2004	515,595	194,102	37.6	6,243	1.2	46,332	9.0	85,835	16.6	52,099	10.1	130,984	25.4
	2005	513,317	196,210	38.2	8,179	1.6	47,795	9.3	83,524	16.3	48,250	9.4	129,359	25.2
	2006	519,228	200,174	38.6	11,688	2.3	45,290	8.7	82,695	15.9	47,893	9.2	131,488	25.3
Kitakyushu city	2002	554,966	156,902	28.3	3,712	0.7	81,185	14.6	76,007	13.7	79,469	14.3	157,691	28.4
	2003	535,714	150,246	28.0	3,907	0.7	77,028	14.4	79,012	14.8	73,061	13.6	152,460	28.5
	2004	523,535	151,990	29.0	5,892	1.1	74,893	14.3	74,565	14.3	58,615	11.2	157,580	30.1
	2005	526,149	158,407	30.1	7,687	1.5	74,255	14.1	69,437	13.2	65,056	12.4	151,307	28.8
	2006	510,388	159,255	31.2	10,569	2.1	61,752	12.1	64,324	12.6	63,348	12.4	151,140	29.6
Fukuoka city	2002	750,317	250,938	33.4	6,677	0.9	71,705	9.6	89,383	11.9	113,671	15.1	217,943	29.0
	2003	743,805	245,332	33.0	6,666	0.9	63,094	8.5	95,420	12.8	111,378	15.0	221,915	29.8
	2004	748,476	249,196	33.3	9,556	1.3	55,542	7.4	99,778	13.3	94,752	12.7	239,652	32.0
	2005	713,126	250,463	35.1	11,907	1.7	51,999	7.3	93,544	13.1	73,958	10.4	231,255	32.4
	2006	689,594	259,151	37.6	15,180	2.2	47,850	6.9	86,238	12.5	71,718	10.4	209,457	30.4

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Expenditure										
			Obligatory Expenditure						Capital Expenditure		Other Expenditure	
				Ratio	Personnel Expenditure		Debt Payment			Ratio		Ratio
						Ratio		Ratio				
Hokkaido	2002	2,908,969	1,229,800	42.3	783,083	26.9	353,848	12.2	882,487	30.3	796,682	27.4
	2003	2,816,383	1,193,100	42.4	772,571	27.4	354,058	12.6	780,756	27.7	842,527	29.9
	2004	2,614,444	1,161,375	44.4	754,873	28.9	341,002	13.0	693,102	26.5	759,967	29.1
	2005	2,632,283	1,251,872	47.6	753,030	28.6	433,219	16.5	662,478	25.2	717,933	27.3
	2006	2,551,075	1,191,709	46.7	687,864	27.0	441,942	17.3	628,565	24.6	730,801	28.6
Miyagi	2002	804,232	426,777	53.1	283,695	35.3	120,275	15.0	172,755	21.5	204,700	25.5
	2003	793,194	416,889	52.6	279,648	35.3	119,654	15.1	157,185	19.8	219,120	27.6
	2004	787,582	407,312	51.7	274,440	34.8	115,679	14.7	151,353	19.2	228,917	29.1
	2005	788,129	402,496	51.1	278,409	35.3	109,766	13.9	144,890	18.4	240,743	30.5
	2006	783,003	396,377	50.6	279,832	35.7	103,189	13.2	150,311	19.2	236,315	30.2
Ibaraki	2002	1,077,826	507,585	47.1	348,426	32.3	125,979	11.7	235,525	21.9	334,716	31.1
	2003	1,047,467	499,092	47.6	340,353	32.5	130,943	12.5	202,201	19.3	346,174	33.0
	2004	991,813	494,056	49.8	340,837	34.4	125,506	12.7	186,558	18.8	311,199	31.4
	2005	985,237	496,174	50.4	340,904	34.6	131,695	13.4	180,639	18.3	308,424	31.3
	2006	1,033,687	491,656	47.6	342,968	33.2	131,159	12.7	163,318	15.8	378,713	36.6
Saitama	2002	1,673,491	911,332	54.5	637,127	38.1	232,618	13.9	301,602	18.0	460,557	27.5
	2003	1,555,088	895,446	57.6	634,431	40.8	232,430	14.9	210,603	13.5	449,039	28.9
	2004	1,543,069	890,752	57.7	637,729	41.3	222,940	14.4	193,113	12.5	459,204	29.8
	2005	1,504,087	877,338	58.3	644,690	42.9	202,404	13.5	176,622	11.7	450,127	29.9
	2006	1,558,039	903,146	58.0	653,309	41.9	221,678	14.2	184,199	11.8	470,694	30.2
Chiba	2002	1,541,678	811,923	52.6	598,356	38.8	169,859	11.0	260,118	16.9	469,637	30.5
	2003	1,455,088	777,434	53.4	585,707	40.3	158,588	10.9	217,799	15.0	459,855	31.6
	2004	1,441,070	779,467	54.1	590,978	41.0	157,020	10.9	187,786	13.0	473,817	32.9
	2005	1,446,649	799,581	55.3	580,558	40.1	189,870	13.1	172,576	11.9	474,492	32.8
	2006	1,419,321	794,168	56.0	592,342	41.7	178,438	12.6	158,007	11.1	467,146	32.9
Kanagawa	2002	1,696,944	1,028,654	60.6	819,985	48.3	152,114	9.0	214,989	12.7	453,301	26.7
	2003	1,697,599	1,035,387	61.0	814,251	48.0	179,088	10.5	195,615	11.5	466,597	27.5
	2004	1,736,027	1,032,901	59.5	794,814	45.8	197,078	11.4	219,049	12.6	484,077	27.9
	2005	1,711,262	995,645	58.2	798,713	46.7	155,708	9.1	188,062	11.0	527,555	30.8
	2006	1,747,717	1,028,477	58.8	806,432	46.1	181,759	10.4	165,050	9.4	554,190	31.7
Niigata	2002	1,258,164	504,338	40.1	324,395	25.8	160,043	12.7	410,441	32.6	343,385	27.3
	2003	1,203,832	505,510	42.0	316,108	26.3	175,157	14.5	357,485	29.7	340,837	28.3
	2004	1,540,524	505,529	32.8	315,339	20.5	176,773	11.5	326,323	21.2	708,672	46.0
	2005	1,227,495	506,795	41.3	309,868	25.2	185,717	15.1	365,741	29.8	354,959	28.9
	2006	1,205,340	505,358	41.9	309,383	25.7	186,403	15.5	360,522	29.9	339,460	28.2
Nagano	2002	953,191	461,306	48.4	275,465	28.9	165,714	17.4	237,213	24.9	254,672	26.7
	2003	866,067	446,939	51.6	265,661	30.7	167,058	19.3	167,824	19.4	251,304	29.0
	2004	857,168	443,043	51.7	262,083	30.6	166,455	19.4	163,080	19.0	251,045	29.3
	2005	835,175	429,968	51.5	258,161	30.9	157,787	18.9	161,303	19.3	243,904	29.2
	2006	819,862	432,925	52.8	269,669	32.9	150,381	18.3	148,212	18.1	238,725	29.1
Gifu	2002	866,653	355,596	41.0	252,017	29.0	86,471	10.0	295,319	34.1	215,738	24.9
	2003	811,290	354,067	43.6	248,915	30.7	95,735	11.8	245,259	30.2	211,964	26.1
	2004	774,598	349,919	45.2	240,765	31.1	99,976	12.9	212,376	27.4	212,303	27.4
	2005	772,850	356,516	46.1	241,657	31.3	105,840	13.7	187,992	24.3	228,342	29.5
	2006	777,133	370,436	47.7	244,239	31.4	118,148	15.2	170,747	22.0	235,950	30.4

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Expenditure										
			Obligatory Expenditure						Capital Expenditure		Other Expenditure	
			Ratio	Personnel Expenditure		Ratio	Debt Payment		Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio
Shizuoka	2002	1,183,444	606,082	51.2	405,292	34.2	175,928	14.9	311,610	26.3	265,752	22.5
	2003	1,146,740	596,129	52.0	392,015	34.2	185,922	16.2	274,479	23.9	276,132	24.1
	2004	1,121,866	586,918	52.3	391,979	34.9	176,434	15.7	253,806	22.6	281,142	25.1
	2005	1,092,766	578,534	52.9	393,045	36.0	170,204	15.6	225,619	20.7	288,613	26.4
	2006	1,095,317	578,400	52.8	394,219	36.0	168,338	15.4	212,770	19.4	304,147	27.8
Aichi	2002	2,153,392	1,077,913	50.1	764,063	35.5	261,331	12.1	375,161	17.4	700,318	32.5
	2003	2,118,458	1,054,011	49.8	756,741	35.7	259,838	12.3	347,009	16.4	717,438	33.9
	2004	2,113,746	1,055,878	49.9	759,310	35.9	258,388	12.2	354,626	16.8	703,242	33.3
	2005	2,073,650	1,058,365	51.0	753,819	36.4	266,472	12.9	278,655	13.4	736,630	35.5
	2006	2,181,775	1,115,945	51.1	757,371	34.7	322,960	14.8	284,307	13.0	781,523	35.8
Kyoto	2002	822,247	428,887	52.2	319,497	38.9	92,152	11.2	145,349	17.7	248,011	30.2
	2003	789,951	411,880	52.1	307,531	38.9	93,154	11.8	127,615	16.2	250,456	31.7
	2004	804,539	424,705	52.8	313,375	39.0	100,128	12.4	121,490	15.1	258,344	32.1
	2005	843,175	411,446	48.8	308,159	36.5	92,411	11.0	139,725	16.6	292,004	34.6
	2006	813,315	420,830	51.7	317,476	39.0	93,489	11.5	113,612	14.0	278,873	34.3
Osaka	2002	2,720,339	1,372,145	50.4	955,809	35.1	351,500	12.9	319,166	11.7	1,029,028	37.8
	2003	2,603,109	1,327,527	51.0	953,961	36.6	335,382	12.9	274,800	10.6	1,000,782	38.4
	2004	2,652,994	1,321,556	49.8	948,410	35.7	333,452	12.6	284,036	10.7	1,047,402	39.5
	2005	2,633,213	1,260,261	47.9	889,000	33.8	330,829	12.6	241,984	9.2	1,130,968	43.0
	2006	2,802,544	1,247,040	44.5	902,772	32.2	306,563	10.9	246,180	8.8	1,309,324	46.7
Hyogo	2002	2,051,242	941,505	45.9	638,747	31.1	268,375	13.1	384,303	18.7	725,434	35.4
	2003	2,100,376	927,051	44.1	629,815	30.0	274,394	13.1	469,691	22.4	703,634	33.5
	2004	2,106,300	935,864	44.4	623,396	29.6	289,168	13.7	419,919	19.9	750,517	35.6
	2005	2,635,387	1,531,735	58.1	625,605	23.7	886,010	33.6	401,470	15.2	702,182	26.6
	2006	2,187,526	886,961	40.5	634,064	29.0	232,475	10.6	342,420	15.7	958,145	43.8
Hiroshima	2002	1,060,956	527,511	49.7	335,396	31.6	146,992	13.9	265,894	25.1	267,551	25.2
	2003	1,026,042	514,807	50.2	332,961	32.5	144,445	14.1	244,365	23.8	266,870	26.0
	2004	981,352	497,176	50.7	324,792	33.1	136,410	13.9	214,756	21.9	269,420	27.5
	2005	972,796	488,198	50.2	318,859	32.8	136,612	14.0	197,297	20.3	287,301	29.5
	2006	944,243	482,252	51.1	319,971	33.9	135,599	14.4	182,513	19.3	279,478	29.6
Kumamoto	2002	797,132	398,305	50.0	234,467	29.4	134,907	16.9	214,089	26.9	184,738	23.2
	2003	770,987	385,944	50.1	228,891	29.7	136,565	17.7	198,274	25.7	186,769	24.2
	2004	741,341	382,224	51.6	230,303	31.1	131,208	17.7	180,332	24.3	178,785	24.1
	2005	719,188	364,137	50.6	228,029	31.7	116,797	16.2	173,308	24.1	181,743	25.3
	2006	727,716	361,233	49.6	226,698	31.2	115,839	15.9	172,102	23.6	194,381	26.7
Oita	2002	668,481	318,447	47.6	189,139	28.3	110,375	16.5	204,831	30.6	145,203	21.7
	2003	632,328	312,909	49.5	183,984	29.1	115,704	18.3	163,436	25.8	155,983	24.7
	2004	583,324	288,398	49.4	179,430	30.8	95,716	16.4	152,682	26.2	142,244	24.4
	2005	572,276	279,872	48.9	177,592	31.0	92,043	16.1	151,606	26.5	140,798	24.6
	2006	577,316	274,314	47.5	173,951	30.1	91,406	15.8	154,532	26.8	148,470	25.7
Kagoshima	2002	971,964	453,395	46.6	267,359	27.5	147,765	15.2	359,566	37.0	159,003	16.4
	2003	912,027	448,780	49.2	263,267	28.9	153,824	16.9	300,015	32.9	163,232	17.9
	2004	849,016	435,248	51.3	255,989	30.2	150,086	17.7	254,615	30.0	159,153	18.7
	2005	814,200	416,462	51.2	252,741	31.0	136,411	16.8	234,517	28.8	163,221	20.0
	2006	823,268	413,167	50.2	250,625	30.4	139,910	17.0	233,620	28.4	176,481	21.4

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Expenditure										
			Obligatory Expenditure						Capital Expenditure		Other Expenditure	
				Ratio	Personnel Expenditure		Debt Payment			Ratio		Ratio
Sapporo city	2002	816,377	341,601	41.8	119,126	14.6	91,976	11.3	158,593	19.4	316,183	38.7
	2003	819,699	375,394	45.8	118,154	14.4	111,757	13.6	120,409	14.7	323,896	39.5
	2004	816,047	381,845	46.8	114,547	14.0	112,158	13.7	106,329	13.0	327,873	40.2
	2005	802,835	381,862	47.6	114,131	14.2	107,594	13.4	90,722	11.3	330,251	41.1
	2006	773,343	373,980	48.4	112,000	14.5	99,400	12.9	70,660	9.1	328,703	42.5
Sendai city	2002	385,135	162,738	42.3	65,979	17.1	60,762	15.8	85,393	22.2	137,004	35.6
	2003	411,771	175,800	42.7	66,401	16.1	69,251	16.8	98,717	24.0	137,254	33.3
	2004	396,582	174,590	44.0	64,690	16.3	66,342	16.7	81,958	20.7	140,034	35.3
	2005	395,464	182,605	46.2	64,165	16.2	71,833	18.2	73,467	18.6	139,392	35.2
	2006	390,316	176,472	45.2	65,300	16.7	62,535	16.0	72,325	18.5	141,519	36.3
Chiba city	2002	333,300	152,396	45.8	66,301	19.9	48,602	14.6	73,239	22.0	107,665	32.3
	2003	344,520	155,162	45.0	65,599	19.0	47,624	13.8	79,116	23.0	110,242	32.0
	2004	343,600	157,904	46.0	65,181	19.0	46,942	13.7	76,823	22.4	108,873	31.7
	2005	355,467	159,017	44.7	63,104	17.7	48,605	13.7	74,852	21.0	121,598	34.2
	2006	348,403	171,586	49.2	64,599	18.5	57,352	16.5	68,870	19.8	107,947	31.0
Kawasaki city	2002	527,187	253,181	48.0	121,991	23.1	63,481	12.0	92,194	17.5	181,812	34.5
	2003	556,966	250,026	44.9	117,324	21.1	58,132	10.4	99,237	17.8	207,703	37.3
	2004	511,149	252,949	49.5	111,316	21.8	62,312	12.2	74,600	14.6	183,600	35.9
	2005	506,269	258,643	51.1	108,865	21.5	68,560	13.5	73,979	14.6	173,647	34.3
	2006	521,733	277,148	53.1	108,101	20.7	84,641	16.2	74,397	14.3	170,188	32.6
Niigata city	2002	283,143	119,700	42.3	55,881	19.7	34,776	12.3	51,783	18.3	111,660	39.4
	2003	284,122	121,167	42.6	54,395	19.1	34,064	12.0	48,472	17.1	114,483	40.3
	2004	303,196	130,911	43.2	58,335	19.2	36,640	12.1	45,421	15.0	126,864	41.8
	2005	280,883	135,257	48.2	56,839	20.2	39,768	14.2	37,212	13.2	108,414	38.6
	2006	294,125	132,981	45.2	57,696	19.6	34,912	11.9	43,175	14.7	117,969	40.1
Shizuoka city	2002	229,608	106,349	46.3	47,183	20.6	36,718	16.0	54,722	23.8	68,537	29.8
	2003	263,765	118,738	45.0	58,399	22.1	34,741	13.2	61,718	23.4	83,309	31.6
	2004	235,658	110,259	46.8	51,355	21.8	31,772	13.5	49,801	21.1	75,598	32.1
	2005	239,796	113,339	47.3	50,508	21.1	32,688	13.6	48,329	20.2	78,128	32.6
	2006	251,291	114,222	45.5	49,217	19.6	33,700	13.4	60,581	24.1	76,488	30.4
Kyoto city	2002	657,134	339,341	51.7	135,227	20.6	90,684	13.8	88,233	13.4	229,560	34.9
	2003	663,832	349,364	52.6	127,450	19.2	96,514	14.5	88,822	13.4	225,646	34.0
	2004	667,538	340,082	50.9	127,531	19.1	81,307	12.2	90,180	13.5	237,276	35.5
	2005	672,032	345,796	51.5	131,203	19.5	80,342	12.0	83,546	12.4	242,690	36.1
	2006	679,145	348,384	51.3	133,403	19.7	79,550	11.7	89,000	13.1	241,761	35.6
Osaka city	2002	1,787,971	858,753	48.1	328,600	18.4	233,813	13.1	287,916	16.1	641,302	35.9
	2003	1,719,987	870,933	50.6	324,236	18.8	218,849	12.7	219,703	12.8	629,351	36.6
	2004	1,701,951	876,409	51.5	312,114	18.3	217,563	12.8	185,020	10.9	640,522	37.6
	2005	1,664,689	862,535	51.8	295,822	17.8	210,400	12.6	166,774	10.0	635,380	38.2
	2006	1,587,643	849,205	53.5	278,549	17.5	207,507	13.1	150,545	9.5	587,893	37.0
Kobe city	2002	879,755	433,900	49.3	140,274	15.9	188,296	21.4	141,419	16.1	304,436	34.6
	2003	834,521	451,954	54.2	135,878	16.3	202,207	24.2	106,012	12.7	276,555	33.1
	2004	818,490	458,651	56.0	133,782	16.3	202,047	24.7	91,777	11.2	268,062	32.8
	2005	1,118,156	751,070	67.2	132,540	11.9	494,345	44.2	110,687	9.9	256,399	22.9
	2006	732,165	407,092	55.6	135,766	18.5	145,845	19.9	77,221	10.5	247,852	33.9

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen , %)

Local Government	FY	Total Expenditure	Obligatory Expenditure						Capital Expenditure		Other Expenditure	
				Ratio	Personnel Expenditure		Debt Payment			Ratio		Ratio
						Ratio		Ratio				
Hiroshima city	2002	541,790	250,028	46.1	85,636	15.8	77,163	14.2	98,508	18.2	193,254	35.7
	2003	543,523	258,902	47.6	84,450	15.5	79,384	14.6	75,012	13.8	209,609	38.6
	2004	511,478	252,001	49.3	81,669	16.0	70,821	13.8	52,354	10.2	207,123	40.5
	2005	507,799	254,353	50.1	83,726	16.5	68,680	13.5	55,916	11.0	197,530	38.9
	2006	513,525	257,362	50.1	84,272	16.4	69,468	13.5	60,238	11.7	195,925	38.2
Kitakyushu city	2002	546,145	215,415	39.4	84,745	15.5	60,023	11.0	143,889	26.4	186,841	34.2
	2003	527,431	218,473	41.4	82,623	15.7	60,661	11.5	117,942	22.4	191,016	36.2
	2004	516,006	222,513	43.1	78,746	15.3	65,770	12.7	100,885	19.5	192,608	37.3
	2005	518,673	215,228	41.5	73,259	14.1	63,622	12.3	112,609	21.7	190,836	36.8
	2006	503,521	217,134	43.1	72,231	14.3	66,700	13.2	98,061	19.5	188,326	37.4
Fukuoka city	2002	739,722	287,665	38.9	81,519	11.0	113,993	15.4	146,015	19.7	306,042	41.4
	2003	732,356	297,685	40.6	81,874	11.2	115,622	15.8	118,241	16.1	316,430	43.2
	2004	735,808	305,310	41.5	80,968	11.0	116,747	15.9	113,914	15.5	316,584	43.0
	2005	703,901	302,632	43.0	77,174	11.0	116,304	16.5	102,067	14.5	299,202	42.5
	2006	676,536	302,724	44.8	78,909	11.7	112,967	16.7	98,901	14.6	274,911	40.6

Unemployment Ratio

(thousands of yen)

Local Government	FY2004			FY2005			FY2006		
	Debt Payment			Debt Payment			Debt Payment		
		Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
Hokkaido	341,001,874	272,922,383	68,079,491	433,219,154	329,631,188	103,587,966	441,941,787	341,103,876	100,837,911
Miyagi	115,679,237	87,092,568	28,586,669	109,766,057	83,975,321	25,790,736	103,188,533	77,098,877	26,089,656
Fukushima	128,263,011	111,034,092	17,228,919	127,168,643	108,228,822	18,939,821	117,959,389	96,655,741	21,303,648
Ibaraki	125,505,632	102,987,558	22,518,074	131,695,395	104,594,700	27,100,695	131,159,064	100,554,867	30,604,197
Saitama	222,940,001	163,075,591	59,864,410	202,404,215	149,841,848	52,562,367	221,677,900	163,707,960	57,969,940
Chiba	157,020,340	113,487,643	43,532,697	189,869,944	151,121,600	38,748,344	178,438,146	137,124,579	41,313,567
Kanagawa	197,077,788	139,347,525	57,730,263	155,077,886	103,484,575	51,593,311	181,758,617	128,355,502	53,403,115
Niigata	176,773,367	140,542,130	36,231,237	185,717,217	146,975,392	38,741,825	186,403,488	140,968,297	45,435,191
Yamanashi	78,239,370	68,504,876	9,734,494	74,416,644	64,099,983	10,316,661	74,904,475	59,344,411	15,560,064
Nagano	166,455,297	137,822,322	28,632,975	157,786,762	131,549,013	26,237,749	150,380,708	120,070,967	30,309,741
Gifu	99,975,881	88,286,292	11,689,589	105,839,929	86,671,831	19,168,098	118,148,350	94,939,271	23,209,079
Shizuoka	176,433,530	134,986,347	41,447,183	170,203,557	128,903,738	41,299,819	168,337,629	125,670,880	42,666,749
Aichi	258,387,832	192,620,308	65,767,524	266,471,836	200,762,421	65,709,415	322,959,873	254,361,674	68,598,199
Kyoto	100,127,917	80,546,574	19,581,343	92,410,683	68,561,393	23,849,290	93,488,833	69,855,648	23,633,185
Osaka	333,452,425	233,377,371	100,075,054	330,829,432	241,155,807	89,673,625	306,562,619	224,195,494	82,367,125
Hyogo	274,218,180	188,582,810	85,635,370	886,010,423	781,141,724	104,868,699	232,474,733	167,841,376	64,633,357
Hiroshima	136,410,103	115,643,593	20,766,510	136,611,598	103,598,605	33,012,993	135,598,511	101,549,489	34,049,022
Kumamoto	131,208,332	109,864,893	21,343,439	116,797,368	93,923,337	22,874,031	115,838,697	90,076,992	25,761,705
Oita	95,716,121	80,687,000	15,029,121	92,042,732	77,159,266	14,883,466	91,406,457	74,536,656	16,869,801
Kagoshima	150,086,104	124,139,986	25,946,118	136,410,542	114,400,208	22,010,334	139,910,429	112,651,102	27,259,327
Sapporo city	112,157,503	87,685,511	24,471,992	107,594,003	84,453,580	23,140,423	99,400,038	77,548,702	21,851,336
Sendai city	66,342,247	51,174,060	15,168,187	71,833,156	54,909,411	16,923,745	62,535,035	46,470,366	16,064,669
Chiba city	46,942,485	34,969,100	11,973,385	48,604,789	37,834,648	10,770,141	57,352,374	45,412,849	11,939,525
Kawasaki city	220,660,387	164,264,885	56,395,502	235,816,689	184,979,731	50,836,958	198,369,066	150,384,011	47,985,055
Niigata city	35,580,069	28,274,860	7,305,209	39,768,452	32,951,665	6,816,787	34,911,984	27,981,695	6,930,289
Shizuoka city	31,424,128	25,180,549	6,243,579	32,687,892	25,608,177	7,079,715	33,700,519	26,707,208	6,993,311
Kyoto city	81,307,460	55,698,302	25,609,158	80,341,786	57,291,382	23,050,404	79,550,437	57,719,723	21,830,714
Osaka city	217,563,210	158,704,437	58,858,773	210,399,871	155,816,605	54,583,266	207,507,218	153,363,946	54,143,272
Kobe city	202,047,381	156,356,226	45,691,155	494,345,319	443,281,282	51,064,037	145,844,516	114,367,304	31,477,212
Hiroshima city	70,821,077	52,264,919	18,556,158	68,679,717	48,930,929	19,748,788	69,467,715	50,113,436	19,354,279
Kitakyushu city	65,770,606	52,885,643	12,884,963	63,622,257	49,018,323	14,603,934	66,699,875	50,510,378	16,189,497
Fukuoka city	116,746,820	85,636,998	31,109,822	116,304,485	86,205,841	30,098,644	112,967,035	84,580,860	28,386,175

Unemployment Ratio

(millions of yen)

	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
Hokkaido	19,626,345	19,679,875	19,741,587
Miyagi	8,383,982	8,407,641	8,525,555
Ibaraki	11,152,906	10,939,154	10,955,711
Saitama	19,924,506	20,338,791	20,650,938
Chiba	19,157,764	19,544,840	19,917,728
Kanagawa	30,800,225	30,807,724	31,184,324
Niigata	9,100,089	9,185,229	9,373,105
Nagano	8,027,400	7,988,499	8,199,272
Gifu	7,207,844	7,085,947	7,247,705
Shizuoka	15,868,391	15,980,516	16,415,050
Aichi	33,764,341	34,583,989	35,819,911
Kyoto	9,708,299	9,887,944	10,029,686
Osaka	37,813,604	38,178,989	38,529,386
Hyogo	18,613,610	18,693,439	18,857,185
Hiroshima	11,576,530	11,712,552	11,998,795
Kumamoto	5,622,285	5,616,021	5,708,791
Oita	4,481,010	4,541,160	4,473,007
Kagoshima	5,290,634	5,305,386	5,357,544
Sapporo city	6,990,741	7,024,323	7,121,435
Sendai city	4,226,742	4,195,136	4,327,436
Chiba city	3,645,723	3,719,089	3,801,864
Kawasaki city	12,361,643	12,609,309	12,693,423
Niigata city *	9,100,089	9,185,229	9,373,105
Shizuoka city *	15,868,391	15,980,516	16,415,050
Kyoto city	5,911,236	5,976,092	6,005,863
Osaka city	21,263,416	21,561,397	21,863,247
Kobe city	5,942,097	6,026,149	6,036,328
Hiroshima city	4,757,753	4,829,403	5,015,426
Kitakyushu city	3,450,259	3,452,902	3,523,636
Fukuoka city	6,770,100	6,890,455	7,197,361

Cities added * after their name do not have figures of GDP. Figures entered on this sheet are of the prefectures they belong to.

Unemployment Ratio

					(person)
	31-Mar-04	31-Mar-05	31-Mar-06	31-Mar-07	31-Mar-08
Hokkaido	5,650,573	5,632,133	5,629,970	5,600,705	5,571,770
Miyagi	2,350,026	2,347,970	2,344,569	2,340,485	2,334,874
Ibaraki	2,991,804	2,988,729	2,988,533	2,986,115	2,982,000
Saitama	6,980,889	6,996,528	7,019,919	7,042,044	7,067,336
Chiba	6,001,032	6,014,584	6,035,658	6,058,248	6,090,799
Kanagawa	8,600,109	8,644,031	8,693,373	8,741,025	8,798,289
Niigata	2,455,996	2,445,807	2,438,482	2,425,683	2,413,103
Nagano	2,200,896	2,193,419	2,190,874	2,184,596	2,176,806
Gifu	2,106,917	2,106,293	2,105,011	2,100,413	2,095,484
Shizuoka	3,773,140	3,773,826	3,775,903	3,775,367	3,775,400
Aichi	7,027,499	7,062,762	7,106,585	7,145,614	7,185,744
Kyoto	2,565,424	2,565,170	2,566,420	2,562,282	2,558,542
Osaka	8,651,977	8,651,301	8,663,719	8,665,105	8,670,302
Hyogo	5,566,566	5,571,148	5,576,784	5,580,497	5,582,230
Hiroshima	2,869,555	2,868,251	2,870,907	2,867,423	2,864,167
Kumamoto	1,862,895	1,857,998	1,858,522	1,852,073	1,844,644
Oita	1,227,107	1,224,892	1,221,714	1,218,066	1,215,388
Kagoshima	1,769,932	1,763,004	1,759,650	1,751,510	1,739,075
Sapporo city	1,849,650	1,856,442	1,869,180	1,874,410	1,880,138
Sendai city	994,232	997,199	998,402	1,001,387	1,003,733
Chiba city	894,973	899,438	905,199	910,142	917,854
Kawasaki city	3,495,117	3,518,095	3,544,104	3,562,983	3,585,785
Niigata city	515,772	773,911	804,873	803,791	803,470
Shizuoka city	703,150	701,735	713,333	711,882	710,854
Kyoto city	1,386,309	1,385,401	1,392,746	1,389,595	1,387,935
Osaka city	2,495,769	2,497,208	2,506,456	2,510,459	2,516,543
Kobe city	1,488,637	1,493,841	1,498,805	1,502,772	1,505,111
Hiroshima city	1,123,032	1,127,913	1,141,304	1,144,572	1,149,478
Kitakyushu city	993,983	990,878	989,830	986,755	982,836
Fukuoka city	1,326,875	1,336,666	1,352,221	1,363,841	1,375,292

Unemployment Ratio

(thousands of yen)

	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
Hokkaido	3,473	3,494	3,507
Miyagi	3,568	3,581	3,636
Ibaraki	3,728	3,660	3,666
Saitama	2,854	2,907	2,942
Chiba	3,192	3,250	3,300
Kanagawa	3,581	3,564	3,587
Niigata	3,705	3,756	3,844
Nagano	3,647	3,642	3,742
Gifu	3,421	3,364	3,443
Shizuoka	4,206	4,235	4,347
Aichi	4,805	4,897	5,040
Kyoto	3,784	3,855	3,908
Osaka	4,371	4,413	4,447
Hyogo	3,344	3,355	3,381
Hiroshima	4,034	4,084	4,179
Kumamoto	3,018	3,023	3,072
Oita	3,652	3,707	3,661
Kagoshima	2,989	3,009	3,045
Sapporo city	3,779	3,784	3,810
Sendai city	4,251	4,207	4,334
Chiba city	4,074	4,135	4,200
Kawasaki city	3,537	3,584	3,582
Niigata city *	3,705	3,756	3,844
Shizuoka city *	4,206	4,235	4,347
Kyoto city	4,264	4,314	4,312
Osaka city	8,520	8,634	8,723
Kobe city	3,992	4,034	4,027
Hiroshima city	4,237	4,282	4,394
Kitakyushu city	3,471	3,485	3,560
Fukuoka city	5,102	5,155	5,323

Cities added * after their name do not have figures of GDP. Figures entered on this sheet are of the prefectures they belong to.

Unemployment Ratio

(%)

	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007				2008			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Hokkaido	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.6	7.1	5.6	6.0	5.6	8.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.1		
Miyagi	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.4	4.5		
Ibaraki	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0		
Saitama	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9		
Chiba	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7		
Kanagawa	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7		
Niigata	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5		
Nagano	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1		
Gifu	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7		
Shizuoka	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8		
Aichi	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9		
Kyoto	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.2		
Osaka	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.4	7.6	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2		
Hyogo	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1		
Hiroshima	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4		
Kumamoto	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.3		
Oita	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.2		
Kagoshima	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.8		
Sapporo city	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.6	7.1	5.6	6.0	5.6	8.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.1		
Sendai city	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.4	4.5		
Chiba city	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7		
Kawasaki city	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7		
Niigata city	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5		
Shizuoka city	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8		
Kyoto city	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.2		
Osaka city	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.5	8.4	7.6	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2		
Kobe city	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1		
Hiroshima city	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4		
Kitakyushu city	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1		
Fukuoka city	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1		

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Prefecture	Number of medical institutions,Oct. 1, 2004			Number of physicans, dentists and pharmacists, 2004			Newspaper circulation, Oct, 2005 (In thousands of copies)
	Hospitals	General clinics	Dental clinics	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	
Hokkaido	627	3,364	3,007	12,201	4,325	160	2,176
Miyagi	150	1,551	1,028	4,765	1,697	70	810
Ibaraki	204	1,634	1,349	4,483	1,746	91	1,199
Saitama	363	3,738	3,162	9,454	4,445	194	2,798
Chiba	291	3,626	3,033	9,179	4,489	162	2,447
Kanagawa	357	5,977	4,621	15,209	6,465	221	3,545
Niigata	139	1,719	1,160	4,400	2,040	72	848
Nagano	139	1,501	996	4,221	1,527	66	906
Gifu	112	1,466	921	3,614	1,430	63	826
Shizuoka	187	2,628	1,727	6,639	2,227	110	1,464
Aichi	353	4,707	3,512	13,295	4,961	206	2,982
Kyoto	180	2,525	1,327	7,250	1,720	71	1,162
Osaka	555	8,118	5,305	21,563	7,283	240	4,091
Hyogo	352	4,771	2,872	11,569	3,583	161	2,421
Hiroshima	262	2,615	1,505	6,821	2,299	84	1,157
Kumamoto	223	1,485	803	4,584	1,202	58	572
Oita	165	971	550	2,898	731	35	443
Kagoshima	281	1,397	798	3,967	1,210	58	540
Sapporo City							
Sendai City							
Chiba City							
Kawasaki City							
Niigata City							
Shizuoka City							
Kyoto City							
Osaka City							
Kobe City							
Hiroshima City							
Kitakyushu City							
Fukuoka City							

HOKKAIDO

Area : 83,454.73 sq.km.
Population : 5,629,970
Number of Households : 2,580,577
Number of Municipalities : 35 cities, 130 towns and 15 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 2,545,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 110



Prefectural Government Office : Kita 3-jo Nishi 6-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi 060-8588

Telephone : (011) 231-4111

URL : <http://www.pref.hokkaido.lg.jp>

International Affairs Division

Telephone : (011) 204-5114

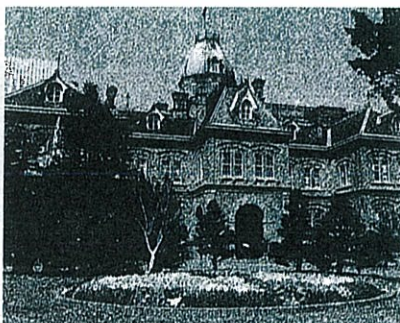
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Tokyo Office : 2-17-17 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014

Telephone : (03) 3581-3411

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



The Former Hokkaido Government Office Building



The Red-Crested Crane (Tanco)

Industries :

Agriculture: Hokkaido is presently undergoing large scale agricultural development is presently underway. This development centers on paddy, upland and dairy farming using the abundant land resources of Hokkaido, the nation's largest agricultural producer. It optimizes Hokkaido's cool climate and low rainfall, and promotes a clean agriculture, with pesticides and chemical fertilizers kept to a minimum.

Forestry: Hokkaido's rich forests are representative of Japan's wooded areas. In Hokkaido, approximately 70% of the land area is comprised of wooded areas and this accounts for about a quarter of the nation's total forest area.

Fishery: Surrounded by three oceans (the Pacific, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk), Hokkaido is richly blessed with marine resources such as scallops, salmon, and kelp. It is the nation's largest fishery base that boasts of one-fourth of the nation's marine product output.

Industry: Hokkaido attaches great importance to the development of industries that are backed by abundant resources. (Manufacturing, and the processing of foodstuffs, pulp and paper are just a few examples.) The prefecture ships more food than any other. At the same time, we have been inviting domestic and foreign enterprises to set up or branch out in Hokkaido.

International Relations :

International relations in Hokkaido focuses on three areas: (1) Hokkaido belongs to the Northern Forum, an international organization that aims to solve common issues in northern regions with similar climate and global-scale problems affecting northern regions; (2) Hokkaido has partnerships with Heilongjiang (China), Alberta (Canada) and Massachusetts (USA) for exchanges of culture, economy, education, sports, medicine, environment issues and tourism; and (3) Hokkaido pays close attention particularly to East Asian regions, and thus concludes an agreement of friendship and economic cooperation with Sakhalin (Russia) and exchange prospectuses with Busan Metropolitan City and Gyeongsangnam-do (South Korea), both of which are for stronger partnership.

MIYAGI PREFECTURE

Area : 7,285.60 sq.km.
Population : 2,344,569
Number of Households : 873,867
Number of Municipalities : 13 cities, 22 towns and 1 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 2,521,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 61



Prefectural Government Office : 3-8-1 Honcho, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, 980-8570

Telephone : (022) 211-2111

URL : <http://www.pref.miyagi.jp/>

International Relations Division

Telephone : (022)211-2276

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E-mail : kokusai@pref.miyagi.jp

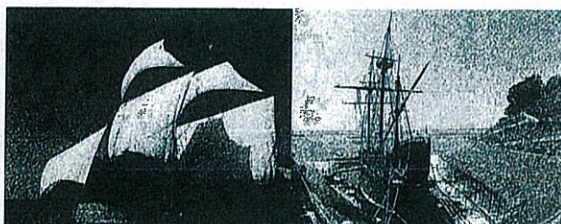
Tokyo Office : Todofuken-kaikan 12F, 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9045

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Matsushima



Sant Juan Bautista

Industries :

Since early times, Miyagi Prefecture has been blessed with prosperous industries, such as forestry, agriculture, and fishing. Miyagi Prefecture is made up of about 60% forestland, has fertile fields, and rich fishing grounds on the Sanriku coastline.

Progress is being made in the development of industrial infrastructure such as bullet trains, highway networks, airports, harbors, and industrial parks. New business locations and industries in distribution of goods are also becoming active. The ratio of trade and manufacturing in every industry is increasing and becoming a pillar in Miyagi. Recently, the ratio of the service sector in Miyagi has also been rising.

Many local industries make use of their area's resources and techniques to create practical items and gifts.

Miyagi Prefecture has many traditional crafts, such as the kokeshi doll, Ogatsu inkstones, Naruko lacquerware, and Sendai's tansu (Japanese chest). There are also local products such as sasakamaboko (a fishpaste cake in a bamboo-leaf shape - one example of processed marine products), soybean paste (miso), soy sauce, manufactured sake, and umen noodles.

International Relations :

Miyagi Prefecture's international relations first began in 1613 by orders of Lord Date Masamune when Hasekura Tsunenaga, aboard the missionary ship during the Keicho period, Sant Juan Bautista (currently only a replica remains), went overseas to Spain and Rome. Presently, every sector of Miyagi is actively pursuing efforts in international relations.

Miyagi Prefecture, and 19 municipalities within Miyagi, have a goodwill exchange with 38 towns or areas in various places in the world. Miyagi Prefecture has joined in friendship exchanges with China's Jilin Province, the State of Delaware in America, and the Province of Rome in Italy.

As an international airport, Sendai has regular flights to Seoul, Guam, Dalian-Beijing (with stops at each location), Shanghai-Beijing (with stops at each location), Changchun, and Taipei. In 2005, there were 215 charter flights, mainly to Asia and Europe. As internationalization in the Tohoku region is speeding up, Sendai airport is being improved in order to become a more important gateway.

IBARAKI PREFECTURE

Area : 6,095.68 sq.km.
Population : 2,988,533
Number of Households : 1,066,417
Number of Municipalities : 32 cities, 10 towns and 2 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥2,977,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 65



Prefectural Government Office : 978-6 Kasahara-cho, Mito-shi 310-8555
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URL : <http://www.pref.ibaraki.jp>
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Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
Telephone : (03) 5212-9088

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Tsukuba Science City



Kairakuen Park

Industries :

Silk Products(Yuki Tsumugi), Ceramics(Kasama Yaki). Manufacturing, Agriculture, Fisheries.

International Relations :

Friendship Ties with Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy ; Essonne Prefecture, France. Hosting overseas technical trainees.

SAITAMA PREFECTURE

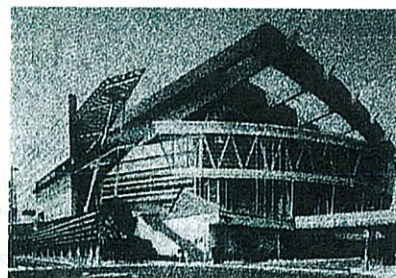
Area : 3,797.25 sq.km.
Population : 7,019,919
Number of Households : 2,740,244
Number of Municipalities : 40 cities, 30 towns and 1 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥2,909,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 94



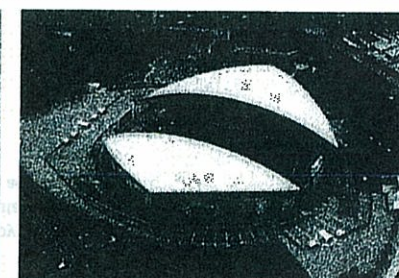
Prefectural Government Office : 3-15-1 Takasago, Urawa-ku, Saitama-shi 330-9301
Telephone : (048) 824-2111
URL : <http://www.pref.saitama.lg.jp/>
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Telephone : (048) 830-2705
Fax : (048) 831-0289
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Tokyo Office : Todofuken-kaikan 8F, 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
Telephone : (03) 5212-9104

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Saitama Super Arena



Saitama Stadium 2002

Industries :

Promotion of Industry- A Prefecture with Vitality -

Commerce and Industry

Saitama is working to build attractive community shopping areas full of vitality, in response to the changes in our commercial environment caused by the advancement of large suburban shopping malls and the diversification of consumers' needs.

Also in Saitama, various industries, including transporting equipment and electronics are developing. Saitama plans to continue to foster highly competitive industries by supporting management and technological innovation.

【 Start your Business in Saitama Prefecture 】

The Saitama Business Startup Support Center was established in May 2004, and is the core support center for entrepreneurs and venture companies. Our professional team can give concrete and practical advice in regards to starting up your own business. Saitama Prefecture supports those with initiative helping to make Saitama the number one prefecture for small to medium-sized and venture enterprises.

Agriculture and Forestry

Saitama produces a wide variety of agricultural produce, being the 6th largest vegetable producer in

the country (FY2002), which in particular includes spinach and broccoli. Saitama's wheat production is also 4th in the country (FY2002). Other major agricultural production includes rice and cattle. Production of Saitama's specialty produce such as gardening plants, flowers and tea is also very prosperous.

Saitama is promoting the "Buy Locally Grown" movement so that consumers know that the produce was produced by trustworthy local producers and safe fresh produce is supplied.

Saitama also conserves its forests, which occupy one third of the prefecture's land, while promoting citizen involvement in forestry activities, such as encouraging use of local lumber and involvement in volunteer activities.

Traditional Crafts and Specialties - Talent and Flavor Infused with History and Tradition -

Neighboring Edo (now Tokyo), Saitama has always been rich with culture, fostering fine arts and handicrafts. The important skills required to make the unique traditional handicrafts such as Hina dolls, warrior dolls and carp streamers, essential for Girls and Boys Festival have been passed onto today.

Here are just a few examples of Saitama's many unique handicrafts and products.

Hina dolls (Iwatsuki City)

The doll making industry of Iwatsuki is known to have started by the craftsmen who built the Nikko Toshogu Shrine, who settled in Iwatsuki.

They started making dolls using powdered paulownia produced in the area, and the doll making industry has remained to be the largest industry for the city.

Bonsai Village (Saitama City)

Bonsai Village was formed in 1925 and has become one of the most well-known areas for raising bonsai (dwarfed potted plants) in Japan.

Nowadays, such world-class bonsai attracts many foreign tourists. There are more than ten professional bonsai-raisers in Bonsai Village, who grow approximately 100,000 bonsai plants.

Ogawa Washi (Hosokawa Japanese Paper) (Ogawa Town)

Hosokawa paper is made from only mulberry pulp. The papermaking technique and the resultant simple but strong paper is highly praised.

This unique papermaking skill has been designated an important Japanese cultural asset.

Soka Senbei (Rice Crackers) (Soka City)

The charm of Soka Senbei is in their crispy texture. The name "senbei" is said to have derived from a grandmother named "O-sen" who sold rice crackers in Soka and "bei" meaning rice cake.

SOPIA (Saitama City) Shopping Center for Prefectural Products

Special prefectural goods and traditional handicrafts are on display and sale, showcasing the talent and flavor of Saitama.

Carp Streamer (Kazo City)

Saitama produces the most amount of carp streamers in the country. In May, the beautiful hand-painted streamers can be seen flying through the clear blue sky.

Sayama Tea (Iruma City)

It is often said that Shizuoka tea is known for its color, Uji tea for aroma and Sayama tea for taste. However, Sayama tea's features not only include its full-bodied flavor, but also its bright green color and invigorating aroma.

International Relations :

International Exchange and Cooperation - Opening the Doors of Saitama to the World -

Exchange Programs with Saitama's Sister-States

- State of Ohio (United States of America)
- State of Mexico (Mexico)

- State of Brandenburg (Germany)
- Shanxi Province (China)
- State of Queensland (Australia)

To increase mutual understanding between countries around the world and to attain peace and prosperity, Saitama believes that it is important to promote international relations not only at the national level, but also at the prefectural or state level. Therefore, has formed international sister-relations with five states and provinces, deepening our mutual understanding through cultural, educational, economic, agricultural, and environmental exchange programs. Saitama Prefecture sends and accepts students and trainees abroad to encourage this international understanding.

Alkaline Soil Improvement Support (Shanxi Province, China)

Alkaline soil extensively found in Shanxi Province, China, hinders agricultural cultivation in that area. With the cooperation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Saitama accepts agricultural engineers from Shanxi Province and dispatches specialists to the Province in order to conduct surveys and perform research to improve the soil conditions.

Donation of Used Machinery and Materials to Other Countries

In cooperation with Saitama-based NGOs, the prefecture and municipalities offer used and surplus materials and equipment to developing countries. Items donated include ambulances, fire engines, emergency rations, chairs, desks and other school supplies.

Developing People for International Cooperation

Saitama actively helps raise and support NGOs by conducting international exchange activities and by providing a center for activities and information. Saitama also encourages people to become involved in international exchanges and international cooperation activities.

CHIBA PREFECTURE

Area : 5,156.58 sq.km.
Population : 6,035,658
Number of Households : 2,415,289
Number of Municipalities : 36 cities, 17 towns and 3 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 3,085,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 98



Prefectural Government Office : 1-1 Ichiba-cho, Chuo-ku, Chiba-shi 260-8667
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Policy Promotion Office, Policy Planning Division
Telephone : (043) 223-2436
Fax : (043) 224-2631
E-mail : kokusai@mz.pref.chiba.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : Todofuken-kaikan 14F, 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
Telephone : (03) 5212-9013

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Narita International Airport (Narita City)



Municipal Aquatic Botanical Garden (Katori City)

Industries :

Manufacturing

Since the development of the Keiyo Industrial Zone along Tokyo Bay, manufacturing in Chiba has been led mainly by iron, steel, and petrochemical industries resulting in high shipment values of metal and machinery products (including electrical machinery). Other significant shipment values include food products shipped to the metropolitan area. The total shipment of manufactured goods from Chiba totaled 11.258 trillion, ranking 7th in the nation.

Recently, more and more leading edge industries are locating themselves in the interior regions of Chiba. In particular, industries related to international logistics are located around the Narita International Airport area. The Chiba Prefectural Government is promoting collaboration between industries and universities. As there are ten universities of science and technology within the prefecture.

Commerce

Commercial activities in Chiba Prefecture play a key role in supporting the daily lives of its six-million residents as well as the regional economy. Annual sales for wholesale and retail sectors rank 10th in the nation.

Urbanization is developing in each region, led by the Chiba and Higashi Katsushika regions, where commercial areas are most robust. The Keiyo Waterfront, stretching from Urayasu to Chiba is home to Tokyo Disney Resort, Funabashi La-la Port (largest shopping mall in Asia), and Makuhari Messe, where a

major leading-edge software complex is being developed.

Agriculture

Two advantageous factors for Chiba's agriculture industry are Chiba's warm climate and its proximity to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (a major consumer region). Most of agriculture development is led by suburban agriculture, typified by vegetable cultivation. Chiba's gross agricultural production value ranks second in line with Hokkaido Prefecture (vegetable production alone would place Chiba at #1).

Fisheries

Surrounded by the ocean on three sides and located at the confluence of a warm current flowing north and a cold current flowing south, Chiba provides rich grounds for both coastal and offshore fishing industries. As a result, many varieties of fish and fishery products make up a major year-long industry. Chiba ranks 5th in the nation for sea fishing and aquaculture, and 3rd in the production value of marine processed goods.

International Relations :

Chiba Prefecture is home to two major gateways to the world, Narita International Airport and Chiba Port, as well as Makuhari New City and Kazusa Akademia Park – two bases for international exchange.

Since becoming sister-states in 1990, Chiba Prefecture and the State of Wisconsin (USA) have built strong relationships in various fields such as culture, economics, social welfare, education and biomass, and cooperate together to pursue benefits on both sides. In Europe, Chiba has been promoting their relationship with the City of Dusseldorf (Germany), which serves as their base point in Europe. Mutual cooperation between the two exists in a variety of fields. The State of Para (Brazil) has also been a sister-state of Chiba since 1979.

In addition, Chiba has formed sister-facility relations to promote information and human-resource exchange. These include Chiba Port & the Port of Portland (USA, 1980), Makuhari Messe & Frankfurt Messe (Germany, 1992), and Kazusa Akademia Park & Sophia Antipolis (France, 1996).

Chiba's international cooperation efforts include a special education support project in Vietnam (joint effort with Chiba University and JICA); a pilot study for environment and water improvement in Vietnam (funded by JBIC); and iodine donation to Cambodia.

KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

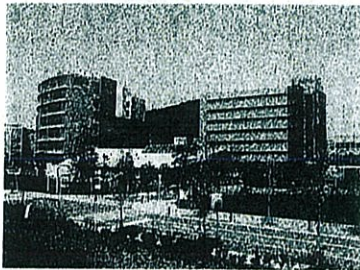
Area : 2,415.84 sq.km.
Population : 8,693,373
Number of Households : 3,713,460
Number of Municipalities : 19 cities, 15 towns and 1 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 3,184,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 107



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URL : <http://www.pref.kanagawa.jp/>
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E-mail : kokusaikk@pref.kanagawa.jp

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Telephone : (03) 5212-9090

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Yokosuka Research Park



Lake Ashi-no-ko and Mt. Fuji in Hakone

Industries :

From a long time ago, Kanagawa has been a highly industrialized prefecture. In particular, the eastern coastal belt developed as one of the largest industrial zones in Japan, centering on the heavy and chemical industries.

In the area of foreign trade, the international ports of Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka play major roles, with the Port of Yokohama ranked 4th in Japan in terms of import-export value. Also, a large number of research and development institutes are concentrated in the prefecture, creating many high-technology industries.

Along with these industries, traditional arts and crafts industries, such as Kamakura-bori and Hakone-zaiku marquetry, are also thriving in the prefecture.

International Relations :

Kanagawa Prefecture has been conducting exchange programs mainly with the eight regions* of the world in broad areas such as economy, education, culture and sports. It has been also developing cooperation projects like receiving overseas technical trainees. Kanagawa Prefecture intends to strive to solve common global problems, such as environmental issues, from the regional level with the cooperation and alliance of NGOs, NPOs, municipalities, enterprises and the concerned organizations.

* The State of Maryland(U.S.A.), Liaoning Province(China), Odessa Region(Ukraine), the State of Baden-wuerttemberg (Germany), Gyeonggi Province(South Korea), the City of the Gold Coast(Australia), the State of Penang(Malaysia), and the Country of Vastara Gotaland(Sweden)

NIIGATA PREFECTURE

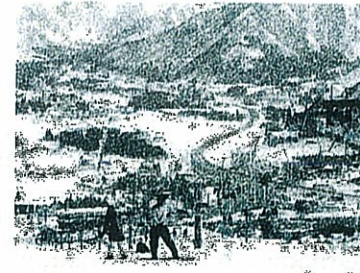
Area : 12,583.32 sq.km.
Population : 2,438,482
Number of Households : 824,873
Number of Municipalities : 20 cities, 9 towns and 6 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 2,705,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 61



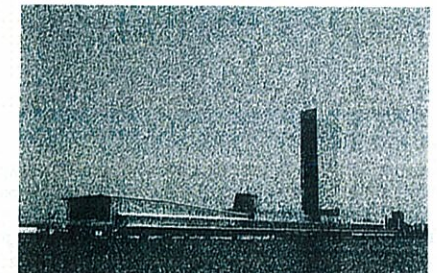
Prefectural Government : 4-1 Shinko-cho, Niigata-shi 950-8570
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URL : <http://www.pref.niigata.jp/>
International Affairs Division
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Fax : (025) 280-5126
E-mail : kokusai@mail.pref.niigata.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
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PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



A Ski Resort (©NIIGATA-KEN PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS SOCIETY)



Toki Messe

Industries :

Niigata based manufacturers hold a dominant position in industrial markets worldwide. Tableware manufactured in Niigata is used at the Nobel Prize Award Banquets, drill chucks produced in Niigata are used to help repair NASA's surveillance repairing tools, and motorcycle gauges made in Niigata make up 25% of the world's market. Other industries include the development of magnesium alloy products, which are created in the area around Tsubame and Sanjo, and the production of knitted wear, which flourishes in the area around Mitsuke and Gosen. Niigata is also Japan's "Rice" basket. "Niigata Koshihikari" is the nation's best and most renowned brand of rice. Major industries in Niigata include electronic machinery, metal products (kitchenware, tableware), general machinery, rice products (rice crackers, rice cakes, etc.), rice, and sake.

International Relations:

- Promotion of exchanges with Japan Sea Rim nations.
- Establishment of seven regular international flights to China, Russia, Korea, and Guam.
- Hosting of students and trainees from countries such as China, Russia, and South Korea.
- Establishment of the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA) and implementation the Northeast Asia Economic Conference.
- Cultivation of exchanges with our friendship regions, Heilongjiang (China); Khabarovsk, Primorsky

- (Russia); North Holland (the Netherlands); Illinois and Hawaii (U.S.A).
- Implementation of exchange for experts in agricultural, public works and medical fields.
 - Creation of "Toki Messe", which comprises of a convention center that houses international conference halls, an international exhibition hall, and a hotel.

NAGANO PREFECTURE

Area : 13,562.23 sq.km.
 Population : 2,190,874
 Number of Households : 792,352
 Number of Municipalities : 19 cities, 25 towns and 37 villages
 Per Capita Income : ¥2,737,000 /yr.
 Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 58



Prefectural Government Office : 692-2 Aza-Habashita, Oaza-Minami-Nagano, Nagano-shi 380-8570

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E-mail : kokusai@pref.nagano.jp

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Telephone : (03) 5212-9055

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Cherry blossom, at Takato Castle, southern of Nagano Prefecture



Monkeys, bathing in Jigokudani hot springs

Industries :

Agriculture : fruit, vegetables, flowers

Traditional Arts and Crafts : lacquerware, silk

Manufacturing : precision instruments, computers, cameras

Tourism : More than one hundred million tourists every year

International Relations :

Sister-state relationships with the State of Missouri, U.S.A. and Hebei Province, China.

Hosting Overseas Technical Trainees.

Hosting the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Programme participants.

Overseas offices in Shanghai and Shenzhen.

GIFU PREFECTURE

Area : 10,621.17 sq.km.
Population : 2,105,011
Number of Households : 717,915
Number of Municipalities : 21 cities, 19 towns and 2 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥2,851,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 49



Prefectural Government Office : 2-1-1 Yabuta minami, Gifu-shi 500-8570

Telephone : (058) 272-1111

URL : <http://www.pref.gifu.lg.jp/>

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E-mail : c11129@pref.gifu.lg.jp

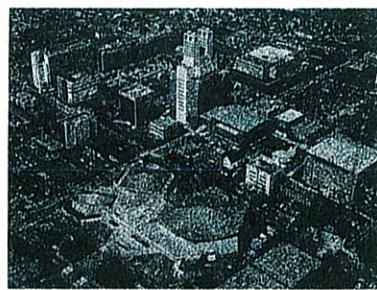
Tokyo Office : Todofuken-kaikan 14F, 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9020

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Shirakawa-go (UNESCO's World heritage)



Softopia Japan (Advanced Information Base)

Industries :

Local Industries

Gifu's seven main local industries developed using traditional craftsmanship, region-specific resources, labor and capital. The following products manufactured in Gifu reflect the highest commitment to quality and craftsmanship: apparel, cutlery, paper, china and porcelain, furniture/woodwork, plastics, and food products.

Promotion of New Industries

Gifu Prefecture is striving to develop new ventures that will make the region a mecca for new industry. The prefecture is encouraging the development of the following innovative industries: IT, biotechnology, and new materials development. Gifu is also trying to stimulate the development of lifestyle industries in fields such as health, welfare, and the environment.

Tourism

Gifu Prefecture has splendid features of the true Japan that you cannot experience in big cities, including Shirakawa-go Village designated a World Heritage Site, Takayama with its wonderful townscapes of old streets, Gero Hot Springs known as one of the top three spas in Japan, and Nagatani Fishing Boating boasting a 1,300-year history, just to name a few. Gifu Prefecture promotes tourism

over a wide area by utilizing these tourism resources along with the upgraded transportation infrastructure.

International Relations :

Base for Exchange with the World

By making the most of its superior location, Gifu Prefecture is becoming a nucleus for global exchange. The 21st century will witness the emergence of Gifu as an international hub with the completion of a highspeed expressway network, the Chuo Linear Shinkansen and the Central Japan International Airport.

Exchange with the World Strategy

In response to an ongoing era of dynamic globalization, Gifu Prefecture currently carries out a number of policies to promote internationalization and facilitate international exchange with the following three goals as basic principles:

- Realizing that the days when local governments initiate alliances with overseas countries are over, the Gifu Prefectural Government commits itself to supporting residents' and corporations' efforts to forge ties with other countries.
- Shifting its focus from one-off events, the Gifu Prefectural Government works with its residents to establish sustainable and ongoing solid grass-roots relations with countries overseas.
- In addition to the ongoing international cooperation efforts, the Gifu Prefectural Government is pursuing international cooperation through support from JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The government also endeavors to create a multicultural society, which will help foreign residents coexist with and live in harmony with other Gifu residents.

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

Area : 7,780.03 sq.km.
Population : 3,775,903
Number of Households : 1,381,349
Number of Municipalities : 23 cities and 19 towns
Per Capita Income : ¥ 3,226,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 78



Prefectural Government Office : 9-6 Ote-machi, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka-shi 420-8601

URL : <http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp>

International Affairs Office

Telephone : (054) 221-3316

Fax : (054) 221-2542

E-mail : kokusai@pref.shizuoka.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9035

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Mt.Fuji and Tomei Express way



Mt.Fuji and Tea Field

Industries :

Transport Machinery; Musical Instruments; Green Tea; Paper products

International Relations :

Promoting bilateral relations that focus on the industrial and academic fields; Friendship agreement with Zhejiang Province, China

AICHI PREFECTURE

Area : 5,162.02 sq.km.
Population : 7,106,585
Number of Households : 2,727,161
Number of Municipalities : 35 cities, 26 towns and 2 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 3,403,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 104



Prefectural Government Office : 3-1-2 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, 460-8501

Telephone : (052) 961-2111

URL : <http://www.pref.aichi.jp/>

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Telephone : (052) 951-1809

Fax : (052) 951-2590

E-mail : kokusai@pref.aichi.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9092

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Production Line in Toyota Motor Corporation



Nagoya Castle

Industries :

Aichi's total production ranks third in Japan after Tokyo and Osaka. Since 1977, the value of its manufactured goods shipments has been the highest among all 47 prefectures. Aichi has long been known as a manufacturing base, with industries ranging from high-tech fields such as machine tools, automobiles, and aerospace, to more traditional areas such as textile and ceramics.

International Relations :

In 1980, Aichi Prefecture formed sister-state ties with the Australian state of Victoria and Jiangsu Province in China. Over the years, these affiliations have become steady sources of international exchange including study group programs.

Within Aichi Prefecture, 24 cities and towns have established sister city relationships with 45 cities in 17 countries. Meanwhile, universities, other schools, and research organizations in the prefecture are also carrying out academic exchanges with their counterparts around the world.

The opening of Central Japan International Airport in February 2005 further improved the area's

domestic and international transportation infrastructure. In addition, the successful 2005 World Exposition, Aichi, Japan (March 2005 - September 2005) gave momentum to international exchange.

Aichi Prefecture is steadily growing into an active center of global exchange.

KYOTO PREFECTURE



Area : 4,613.00 sq.km.

Population : 2,566,420

Number of Households : 1,073,798

Number of Municipalities : 14 cities, 13 towns and 1 village

Per Capita Income : ¥ 2,839,000 /yr.

Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 62

Prefectural Government Office : Yabunouchi-cho, Shinmachi-Nishiiru, Shimodachiuri-dori,
Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8570

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URL : <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/>

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E-mail : kokusai@pref.kyoto.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9109

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Kyoto Prefectural Government Office (the old building: important cultural property)



Kansai Science City (Seika, Kizu Area)

Industries :

The industry of Kyoto Prefecture has been born about from the over 1,000 years of history and tradition, and has thrived from the support of its pool of advanced scholastics and unsurpassed culture. It is within this environment that traditional and modern industries have influenced each other to create the harmonious blend of rapidly developing industries that characterize today's Kyoto.

Kyoto is home to cutting-edge industries such as IT and biotechnology, as well as traditional industries such as Nishijin weaving, Kyo-yuzen dyeing, Tango crepe, and Kiyomizu pottery.

International Relations :

Promoting exchange with states or provinces with which we have friendly ties, including: Shaanxi Province, People's Republic of China; Yogyakarta Special Territory, Republic of Indonesia; The State of Oklahoma, U.S.A.; Leningrad Region, Russian Federation; and The City of Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.

Supporting non-Japanese (such as students, tourists and residents) and promoting change programs.

Promoting exchange with Pan North East Asia.

Promoting local internationalization.

Promoting international conventions, tourism, the introduction of Japanese culture, and so on.

Promoting international cooperation, expanding the internationalization network.

In addition, we are attracting foreign businesses and advancing trade promotion with countries on the Japan Sea Rim, with Maizuru Port acting as a hub for international economic and cultural exchange.

OSAKA PREFECTURE



Area : 1,894.31 sq.km.
Population : 8,663,719
Number of Households : 3,737,692
Number of Municipalities : 33 cities, 9 towns and 1 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥ 3,042,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 112

Prefectural Government Office : 2-1-22 Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi 540-8570

Telephone : (06) 6941-0351

URL : <http://www.pref.osaka.jp/>

International Affairs Office

Telephone : (06) 6944-6624

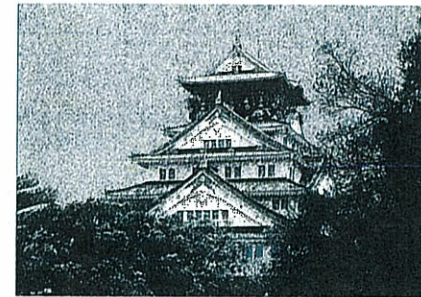
Fax : (06) 6944-6622

E-mail : kokusai@sbox.pref.osaka.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9118

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Osaka Castle



Tenjin Festival

Industries :

Textiles, Cutlery; Household electrical goods, Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, Pharmaceuticals

International Relations :

Hosting of APEC Meeting in November, 1995.

Hosting of OPEC Meeting in September, 2002.

Hosting of the 8th International Energy Forum in September, 2002.

Hosting of the 3th International Water Forum in March, 2003

Friendship agreements with Shanghai, China; East Java, Indonesia;

Val d'Oise, France; Queensland, Australia; Primorsky, Russia;

California, United States; Lombardy, Italy; Dubai, United Arab Emirates

HYOGO PREFECTURE

Area : 8,394.92 sq.km.
Population : 5,576,784
Number of Households : 2,241,030
Number of Municipalities : 29 cities and 12 towns
Per Capita Income : ¥2,624,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats: 92



Prefectural Government Office : 5-10-1 Shimoyamate-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi 650-8567

Telephone : (078) 341-7711

URL : <http://web.pref.hyogo.jp>

International Relations Division

Telephone : (078) 362-9017

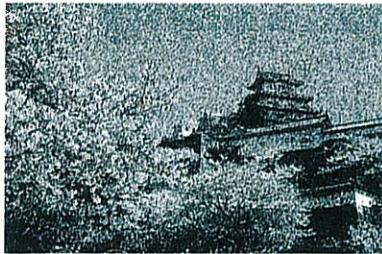
Fax : (078) 361-2540

E-mail : kokusaikouryuuka@pref.hyogo.jp

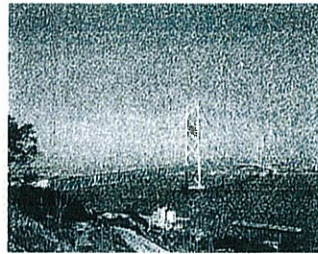
Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9040

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Himeji Castle in the Spring



View of the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge

Industries :

The gross prefectural product, reflecting the scale of Hyogo's economic activities, was over 19 trillion yen in fiscal 2005. Hyogo is currently developing various projects in IT, environment and fashion industries in addition to already prosperous heavy industry. Also, research institutions bearing the next generation of the Prefecture are being established one after another, such as an organization of research and transfer of new technology, the New Industry Research Organization(NIRO), SPring-8, which is the world's largest third-generation synchrotron radiation facility in order to meet the world's increasing attention to nanotechnology, and the Hyogo Ion Beam Medical Center where the state-of-the-art cancer treatment are offered. The Kobe Medical Industry Development Project in Port Island is established aiming not only to attract related companies from within and outside Japan but also to encourage the creation of new industries. On the other hand, Hyogo has a number of traditional local industries, such as sake, rubber, synthetic leather shoes, bags, and clay roof tiles. As a result, Hyogo enjoys an extremely diverse industrial composition.

International Relations :

Hyogo Prefecture has been enjoying a key role in Japan's internationalization efforts; having a total of seven sister states and friendly regions. Having suffered a devastating earthquake, Hyogo has newly built infrastructure aimed at the contribution of international disaster management, and the construction of a base for humanitarian aid. Kobe New Eastern City Center, located 3 kilometers east of Sannomiya, is

home to the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, the U.N. Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Kobe, the WHO Kobe Centre, the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change, JICA Hyogo International Centre, the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art - Hall of the Arts -, and so forth. The main objective of these organizations is the contribution to the development of world peace in the 21st century.

HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE

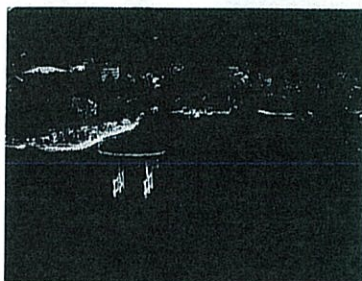
Area : 8,477.92 sq.km.
Population : 2,870,907
Number of Households : 1,187,580
Number of Municipalities : 14 cities and 9 towns
Per Capita Income : ¥2,849,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 70



Prefectural Government Office : 10-52 Moto-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi 730-8511
Telephone : (082) 228-2111
URL : <http://www.pref.hiroshima.jp/>
International Affairs Office
Telephone : (082) 228-5877
Fax : (082) 228-1614
E-mail : soukokusai@pref.hiroshima.jp

Tokyo Office : Toranomon Kotohira Tower 22F, 1-2-8 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0001
Telephone : (03) 3580-0851

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Itsukushima Shrine (Miyajima Island)



Atomic Bomb Dome(Peace Memorial Park)

Industries :

The material production, and processing and assembly industries, such as steel, car, shipbuilding, and general machinery, are concentrated in Hiroshima Prefecture, with the automobile industry product shipment value amounting to a fifth prefecture-wide for 2004.

Thanks to the advancement of these leading industries, production leaders and well-known amongst their peers nation-wide, various products (ie. safes, balls, etc.) are produced. Furthermore, industries (furniture, koto, etc.) which inherited the tradition of production from the Edo Period are also represented, thus adding to the diversity of the industries within Hiroshima Prefecture.

With efforts focused on the technical advancement of the manufacturing industry to cultivate it into our greatest asset, and by fostering new growth industries such as the environment, medical welfare and treatment, information communication, and the advancement of existing industries, Hiroshima Prefecture aims for industrial production competitive with the international market.

International Relations :

With the increasing progression of internationalization, the deepening of mutual understanding

and cooperation within various fields including education, culture and economics amongst countries becomes progressively more important.

In continuation of this spirit of expansive exchange, Hiroshima Prefecture has established sister relationships with Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China and with Hawaii State, U.S.A.

Working under the "Creation of Peace" theme, Hiroshima Prefecture has been active in making strides towards the realization of world peace. Students, trainees and research teams from the international community are welcomed in Hiroshima, not to mention the work done in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in their Hiroshima office for international peace training of diplomats within the Asia-Pacific region focused on supporting developing countries.

KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

Area : 7,404.83 sq.km.
Population : 1,858,522
Number of Households : 706,000
Number of Municipalities : 14 cities, 26 towns and 8 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥2,422,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 55



Prefectural Government Office : 6-18-1 Suizenji, Kumamoto-shi, 862-8570
Telephone : (096) 383-1111
URL : <http://www.pref.kumamoto.jp/>
International Affairs Division
Telephone : (096) 333-2157/(096) 333-2158/(096) 333-2159
Fax : (096) 381-3343
E-mail : kokusai@pref.kumamoto.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : Todofuken-kaikan 10F, 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, 102-0093
Telephone : (03) 5212-9084

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Students from Kumamoto and Nanning, Guangxi enjoy the games.



Governor Shiotani listens to an explanation of the World Ginseng Expo held in Chung cheung nam-Do, Korea.

Industries :

IC production, Electronics, Vehicle manufacturing, Food processing, Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry

International Relations :

In the fiscal year 2007, it will have been 25 years since Kumamoto prefecture started its friendly or sister relationships with Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, Montana State, U.S.A., and Chung Cheung Nam Do, Korea. Each relationship started at the administrative level and has expanded to the private sector level such as schools, companies, and individuals. The exchanges also vary in sports, culture, economy, and academic fields.

OITA PREFECTURE

Area : 6,339.32 sq.km.
Population : 1,221,714
Number of Households : 490,431
Number of Municipalities : 14 cities, 3 towns and 1 villages
Per Capita Income : ¥2,647,000 /yr.
Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 46



Prefectural Government Office : 3-1-1 Ote-machi, Oita-shi 870-8501
Telephone : (097) 536-1111
URL : <http://www.pref.oita.jp/>
International Affairs Office
Telephone : (097) 506-2129
Fax : (097) 506-1723
E-mail : a10105@pref.oita.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : Shoyu-kaikan 2F, 3-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0013
Telephone : (03) 3501-0261

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



Hot Spring Steam in Beppu



Usuki Stone Buddha - National Treasure -

Industries :

In 2003, Oita prefecture's gross domestic product was 4,423 trillion yen. The percentage of employees per industrial category is as follows: 9.6% in primary industry, 26.8% in secondary industry and 62.9% in tertiary industry.

In the prefecture, important industries including iron and steel, chemicals, electrical machinery, automotive manufacture, and semiconductors are well balanced geographically. Manufacturing shipment value was 3,644 trillion yen, the second highest in Kyushu after Fukuoka.

Over 70% of the prefecture land is covered in the forest, and stretches to an altitude as high as 1,000meters. The total length of coastline is 759km.

The wide variety of agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries that make use of these natural environmental conditions contributes to the development of the region.

In terms of Oita's traditional industries, Beppu's bamboo-ware rank at the top of bamboo produce in Japan; Hita's cedar-producing industry and brewing industry (particularly barley shochu), based on high-quality water resources, are the best examples.

International Relations :

As a response to economic globalization and increasing opportunities for exchange with foreign countries, and in order to produce vigor and competitiveness in the local region. The prefecture is strengthening its cooperation with countries in the Asian region, particularly with China and Korea, with whom the prefecture holds a close connection - geographically, historically, and economically - and in

numerous fields, including economics, tourism, culture and education.

Also, Oita has approximately 3,000 international students who are enrolled in Asia Pacific University and other universities. The population of international students in the prefecture is second in the country after Tokyo per capita. Given this situation, Oita promotes the regional construction of an environment in which international students can make the best of their abilities.

In addition, we assist international exchange and cooperation, the development of human resources, and promote grass-roots international exchange and cooperation that is the result of the prefectural residents's own hard work.

KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE

Area : 9,187.69 sq.km.

Population : 1,759,650

Number of Households : 771,145

Number of Municipalities : 17 cities, 28 towns and 4 villages

Per Capita Income : ¥2,239,000 /yr.

Fixed Number of Prefectural Assembly Seats : 54

Prefectural Government Office : 10-1 Kamoike-Shinmachi, Kagoshima-shi 890-8577

Telephone : (099) 286-2111

URL : <http://www.pref.kagoshima.jp/>

International Affairs Division

Telephone : (099) 286-2306

Fax : (099) 286-5522

E-mail : kokusai@pref.kagoshima.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : 2-6-3 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 5212-9060

PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT



One of the world's most famous active volcanoes, Mt. Sakurajima stands majestically across Kinko Bay from Kagoshima city. As a symbol of the prefecture, it is a popular tourist destination. Sakurajima is also known for the world's largest radishes and Japan's smallest mandarin oranges.



Yakushima, home to Kyushu's highest mountain, Mt. Miyanoura, and many other peaks, the island is known as The Floating Alps. It is the first place in Japan to be designated as a World Natural Heritage Site and has been drawing world attention as an eco-tourist spot. The island's symbol is the 7,200 year-old "Jomon-sugi" cedar tree.

Industries :

Blessed with bountiful nature and a warm climate, the agricultural industry of Kagoshima has made good use of the vast land stretching over 600 km from north to south in terms of exploiting the regional characteristics of the land to develop an industry based on animal rearing and agriculture production.

The development process has also contributed positively to related industries such as the food industry and the tourism industry, making it a main pillar of the prefecture's economy.

Local produce such as Kagoshima Black Pork, green tea, and sweet potatoes have won nation-wide recognition for having a very high standard of quality.

Fishery is another of the prefecture's main industries. The fishing ports of Makurazaki and Yamagawa produce large catches of bonito fish. Fish farming is widely practiced in Kinko Bay and open ocean.

Other traditional crafts industries include those such as Oshima pongee fabric, Kawanabe Buddhist altars and Satsuma pottery.

Shochu (the local spirit) distilling and processing industries related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries also abound.

The accumulation of electronic related industries and the advancement of technology have been developed in the Kokubu – Hayato region of Kagoshima Prefecture. In addition to having the geographical advantage of being located at the southern tip of the Japanese Main Land and therefore open to the south, Kagoshima Prefecture is also home to a modern scientific rocket launching base. Due to the abundant southern biogenetic resources unique to the Amami Islands and the existence of unused resources of shirasu (a type of light – grey volcanic ash), there is potential for the development of new industries in Kagoshima.

International Relations :

Historically, Kagoshima prefecture has played an important role as Japan's southern doorway to the world, taking advantage of its geographical characteristics and proximity to Asia. As a result, trade and cultural exchange have taken place with many countries such as China, Korea and other nations in Southeast Asia.

Today, Kagoshima maintains ties to many countries in Asia such as Jiangsu (China), Hong Kong, Jeollabuk-do (South Korea), Singapore and also its sister state, Georgia, (United States) in order to continue its long history of exchange.

Kagoshima Prefecture has been holding biannual exchange conferences with Hong Kong from 1980, with Singapore from 1982, and finally with Chollabuk-do, South Korea from 1994 and with activities taking place in many fields of trade like tourism, culture and sports, youth exchange.

Furthermore, the regular exchange conferences with Jiangsu Province, have been held in Kagoshima and in China alternately since 1998. Kagoshima Prefecture also welcomes technical trainees from all over Asia.

CITY OF SAPPORO

Area : 1,121.12 sq.km.

Population : 1,869,180

Number of Households : 907,775

Number of Wards : 10

Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 68



Municipal Office : Kita 1-jo Nishi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, 060-8611

Telephone : (011) 211-2111

URL : <http://www.city.sapporo.jp>

International Relations Section

Telephone : (011) 211-2032

Fax : (011) 211-2168

E-mail : koryu@somu.city.sapporo.jp

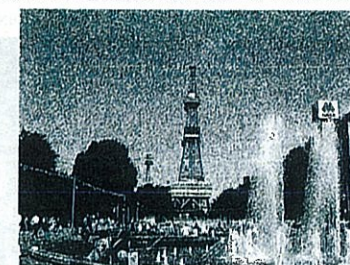
Tokyo Office : Tokyokotsukaikan 3F, Yurakucho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0006

Telephone : (03)3216-5090

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Sapporo Snow Festival



Odori Park

Industries :

In an environment marked by the integration of key economic functions, the composition of Sapporo's industries is characterized by an extreme inclination towards the three main fields of retail/wholesale, restaurant, and service industries.

Among those, the IT industry has received great acclaim recently for its cutting edge technological developments. As a result, the area surrounding the north exit of the JR Sapporo Station, which is home to many IT-related businesses, has been called "Sapporo Valley."

International Relations :

At present, the city of Sapporo has four sister city relationships established with Portland (U.S.A.), Munich (Germany), Shenyang (China), and Novosibirsk (Russia).

The secretariat for the World Winter Cities Association for Mayors, a global network bringing together winter cities faced with similar issues and climates, is located in the International Relations Department of the city of Sapporo.

Citizens who participate in home stay and foreign-language volunteer programs are also a moving force behind Sapporo's community-building as an "international city."

CITY OF SENDAI

Area : 783.54 sq.km.
Population : 998,402
Number of Households : 432,112
Number of Wards : 5
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 60



Municipal Office : 3-7-1 Kokubun-cho, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi 980-8671

Telephone : (022) 261-1111 (Switch Board)

URL : <http://www.city.sendai.jp/>

International Relations and City Marketing Section

Telephone : (022) 214-1252

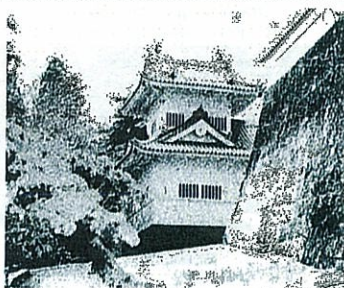
Fax : (022) 211-1917

E-mail : kik002040@city.sendai.jp

Tokyo Office : Nihon Toshi Center Kaikan 9F, 2-4-1 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 3262-5765

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Sumiyagura at Otemon (reconstructed gate house of Sendai Castle)



Jozenji-dori Avenue

Industries :

Commerce. Service sectors including information, and software development and programming. The followings are the major projects representing Sendai's industrial promotion activities.

Industrial Academic Joint Projects

Sendai actively promotes joint research projects that aim to commercialize innovative research in local institutions. Industry, academia, and government are cooperating to provide support for ambitious small and venture businesses, in order to facilitate the creation of revolutionary technologies and new industries through unique research.

Sendai-Finland Well-being Center Project

Sendai in affiliation with a national program in Finland, established the Finnish Wellbeing Center. The center functions as a nucleus to advance the research and development of health and welfare equipment that utilize information technology and generate high added values. Collaborative efforts between Finnish and local industries will make local industries more competitive and increase globalization.

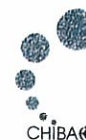
International Relations :

Sister/Friendship Cities: Riverside (U.S.A.) , Rennes (France) , Minsk(Belarus), Acapulco(Mexico), Changchun(China), Dallas(U.S.A.), Gwangju(South Korea)

Cities with Other Official Agreements: Oulu(Finland) , Tainan(Chinese Taipei)

CITY OF CHIBA

Area : 272.08 sq.km.
Population : 905,199
Number of Households : 380,140
Number of Wards : 6
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 56



Municipal Office : 1-1 Chibaminato, Chuo-ku, Chiba-shi 260-8722

Telephone : (043) 245-5111

URL : <http://www.city.chiba.jp/>

International Relations Section

Telephone : (043) 245-5018

Fax : (043) 238-6677

E-mail : kokusai.GEM@city.chiba.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : Nihon Toshi Center Kaikan 9F, 2-4-1 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 3261-6411

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Toshikeikan Citizen's Festival (Chuo Park)



International Exchange: Chiba-North Vancouver Youth Exchange Programme

Industries :

Steel Industry, Convention Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, etc

International Relations :

Sister Cities: Asuncion (Paraguay), North Vancouver (Canada), Houston (U.S.A.), Quezon (Philippines), Tianjin (China), Montreux (Switzerland), Wujiang (China)

Youth Exchange Programme: Chiba-North Vancouver, Chiba-Houston, Chiba-Montreux

CITY OF KAWASAKI

Area : 142.70 sq.km.
Population : 1,294,439
Number of Households : 597,441
Number of Wards : 7
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 63



Municipal Office : 1 Miyamoto-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki-shi, 210-8577

Telephone : (044) 200-2111

URL : <http://www.city.kawasaki.jp>

International and Domestic Exchange Section

Telephone : (044) 200-2240

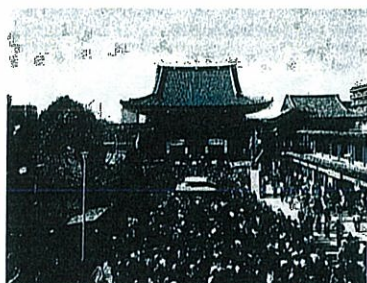
Fax : (044) 200-3746

E-mail : 16koryu@city.kawasaki.jp

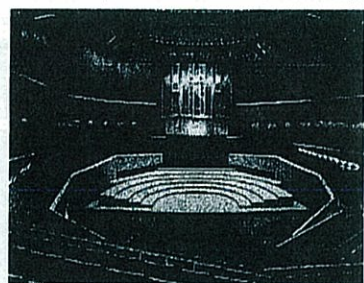
Tokyo Office : Shisei Kaikan 7th Floor, 1-3 Hibiya Koen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0012

Telephone : (03) 3591-0917

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Kawasaki Daishi Heikenji Temple filled with visitors at the beginning of the new year.



A symbol of the concept "Kawasaki-City of Music", MUZA Kawasaki Symphony Hall with 1997 seats arranged in a vineyard style is truly an elegant, world-class concert hall.

Industries :

The City of Kawasaki is known both as a manufacturing-based industrial city and as one of the central hubs for technicians, researchers, as well as research institutes involved in the most cutting-edge R&D activities in Japan. Along with its plan to attract more frontier technology-related businesses and events such as exhibitions and conventions, the city is also striving to promote itself and possibilities for industrial exchange with cities overseas through collaboration with the private sector. Additionally, through promoting its Asian Venture Business Town concept and participating in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the city is active in sharing with the international community some of the notable and effective environmental technologies developed by its local companies in overcoming pollution problems with the hope of contributing to alleviate environmental problems facing the globe today.

International Relations :

In fostering international peace, the City of Kawasaki actively seeks to promote mutual respect and understanding between its citizens and people around the world through activities such as goodwill delegation visits and collaborative sister city programs. Kawasaki currently has four sister cities: Rijeka (Croatia), Baltimore (USA), Shenyang (China), and Wollongong (Australia), and four friendship cities: Sheffield (UK), Salzburg (Austria), Luebeck (Germany), and Bucheon (Korea).

The city recognizes private individuals and groups who plan to promote international understanding and cooperation overseas as Kawasaki International Friendship Ambassadors (K.I.F.A.) and support these privately initiated visits with the aim of fostering and further enhancing the friendly ties between the people of our city and those of their visiting destinations.

CITY OF KYOTO

Area : 827.90 sq.km.
Population : 1,392,746
Number of Households : 626,736
Number of Wards : 11
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 65



Municipal Office : 488 Kamihonnojima-cho, Oike Agaru, Teramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-shi
604-8571

Telephone : (075) 222-3111

URL : <http://www.city.kyoto.jp>

International Relations Office

Telephone : (075) 222-3072

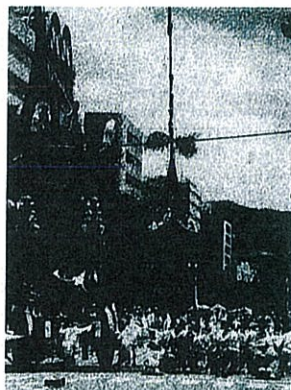
Fax : (075) 222-3055

E-mail : kokusai@city.kyoto.jp

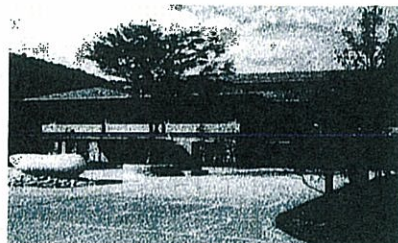
Tokyo Office : Daichitekkou Bldg. 5F, 1-8-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, 100-0005

Telephone : (03) 3216-3691

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Gion Matsuri



Kyoto International Community House

Industries :

Nishijin brocades, Yuzen dyed fabrics, Kiyomizu pottery, etc.
Electric machinery, Precision machinery, Medical machinery, etc.

International Relations :

Twinned with 9 cities (Paris France, Boston U.S.A., Cologne Germany, Florence Italy, Kiev Ukraine, Xian China, Guadalajara Mexico, Zagreb Croatia and Prague Czech)
The League of Historical Cities (68 cities of 49 countries)
Exchange programs at Kyoto International Community House

CITY OF OSAKA

Area : 222.11 sq.km.
Population : 2,506,456
Number of Households : 1,229,485
Number of Wards : 24
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 89



Municipal Office : 1-3-20 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi 530-8201

Telephone : (06) 6208-8181

URL : <http://www.city.osaka.jp/>

International Relations Dept. Office of the Mayor

Telephone : (06) 6208-7245

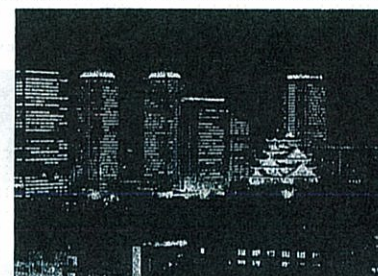
Fax : (06) 6227-9871

E-mail : aa0006@city.osaka.lg.jp

Tokyo Office : Shisei Kaikan, 1-3 Hibiya-Koen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0012

Telephone : (03) 3504-1336

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Osaka Castle and Osaka Business Park



Tenjin Festival

Industries :

The Kansai region is home to a diverse mix of industries, including manufacturing, retail and finance. Osaka City's economic preeminence in the region is highlighted by its share in major industries such as wholesale, retail, finance, insurance, transport, communication and service.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) processing unique management and technical expertise are clustered in Osaka City and make up nearly 99% of all enterprises in the region. Most of these SMEs are filled with an enterprising spirit and continuously churn out entrepreneurs along with creative and innovative products and businesses. In recent years, numerous unique products, businesses and services incorporating high technology and innovative ideas have originated in Osaka and the Kansai region.

Traditional Industries of Osaka City

Osaka ranma(transom), Osaka karaki cabinets, Osaka Buddhist altars, Osaka Naniwa tin ware, etc.

International Relations :

Sister City :

San Francisco, U.S.A. (from 1957)
Chicago, U.S.A. (Partner City, from 1973)
Melbourne, Australia (from 1978)
Milan, Italy (from 1981)

Sao Paulo, Brazil (from 1969)
Shanghai, China (Friendship City, from 1974)
St. Petersburg, Russia (from 1979)
Hamburg, Germany (Friendship City, from 1989)

Business Partner Cities :

Hong Kong (from 1988)
Bangkok, Thailand (from 1989)
Manila, Philippines (from 1989)
Seoul, Korea (from 1992)
Ho chi minh, Vietnam (from 1997)
Melbourne, Australia (from 1999)

Singapore (from 1989)
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (from 1989)
Jakarta, Indonesia (from 1990)
Shanghai, China (from 1995)
Mumbai, India (from 1998)
Tianjin, China (from 2004)

Sister Ports :

San Francisco (from 1967)
Le Havre, France (from 1980)
Valparaiso, Chile (from 1983)
Saigon, Vietnam (from 1994)

Melbourne, Australia (from 1974)
Shanghai, China (from 1981)
Pusan, Korea (from 1985)

Friendship Cooperation Cities :

Buenos Aires, Argentina (from 1998)

Budapest, Hungary (from 1998)

CITY OF KOBE

Area : 551.62 sq.km.
Population : 1,498,805
Number of Households : 662,984
Number of Wards : 9
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 72



Municipal Office : 6-5-1 Kano-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi 650-8570

Telephone : (078) 331-8181

URL : <http://www.city.kobe.jp/>

International Division

Telephone : (078) 322-5010

Fax : (078) 322-2382

E-mail : kokusai@office.city.kobe.jp

Tokyo Office : Zenkoku Toshi Kaikan, 2-4-2 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 3263-3071

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Kobe's Downtown



Port of Kobe

Industries :

Apparel, Sake, Pearls, Steel, Shipbuilding

International Relations :

Promoting ties with sister cities and friendly cities; Enhancing international awareness among the citizens;
Making Kobe a more comfortable place for non-Japanese to live and work, Building the foundations for a cosmopolitan city

CITY OF HIROSHIMA

Area : 905.01 sq.km.
Population : 1,141,304
Number of Households : 494,209
Number of Wards : 8
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 61



Municipal Office : 1-6-34 Kokutaiji-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi 730-8586

Telephone : (082) 245-2111

URL : <http://www.city.hiroshima.jp/>

International Peace Promotion Department, International Relations Division

Telephone : (082) 504-2106

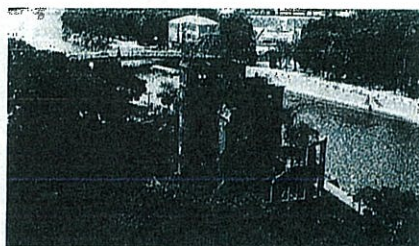
Fax : (082) 249-6460

E-mail : kokusai@city.hiroshima.jp

Tokyo Office : Shisei Kaikan, 1-3 Hibiya Koen, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0012

Telephone : (03) 3591-1292

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Atomic Bomb Dome



The Hiroshima Flower Festival

Industries :

cast-metal products, machinery, sewing needles, automobiles, wooden furniture, rubber products

International Relations :

Promotion of everlasting world peace

Promotion of solidarity for peace among cities worldwide

Promotion of inter-city exchange activities

Sister and friendship cities; Honolulu(U.S.), Volgograd(Russia), Hanover(Germany), Chongqing(China), Daegu(Korea), Montreal(Canada)

Receiving trainees for the Hiroshima International Cooperation Program,
Support of exchange students

CITY OF KITAKYUSHU

Area : 487.66 sq.km.
Population : 989,830
Number of Households : 442,244
Number of Wards : 7
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 64



Municipal Office : 1-1 Jonai, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu-shi 803-8501

Telephone : (093) 582-2162 (International Relations Section)

URL : <http://www.city.kitakyushu.jp/>

International Relations Section

Telephone : (093) 582-2162

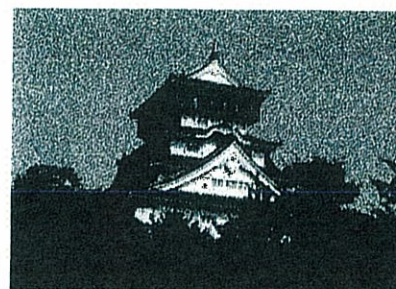
Fax : (093) 583-7947

E-mail : kei-kokusai@mail2.city.kitakyushu.jp

Tokyo Office : Zenkoku Toshi Kaikan 5F, 2-4-2 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 3264-7321

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Kokura Castle



Mojiko Retro District

Industries :

Steel, Science, Machinery, Ceramics, Semiconductors and Information related industries

International Relations :

Sister/Friendship City Relations; Tacoma (U.S.A), Norfolk (U.S.A), Dalian (China) and Incheon(Korea)

Business Partnership City Relation; Pittsburgh(U.S.A.) and Busan(Korea)

The Organization for the East Asia Economic Development; The ten member cities are, besides Kitakyushu, Shimonoseki City and Fukuoka City in Japan, Tianjin City, Dalian City, Qindao City and Yantai City in China, and Incheon Metropolitan City, Busan Metropolitan City and Ulsan Metropolitan City in Korea.

CITY OF FUKUOKA

Area : 340.60sq.km.
Population : 1,352,221
Number of Households : 623,086
Number of Wards : 7
Fixed Number of City Assembly Seats : 63



Municipal Office : 1-8-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-8620

Telephone : (092) 711-4111

URL : <http://www.city.fukuoka.jp/index.html>

International Affairs Department

Telephone : (092) 711-4023

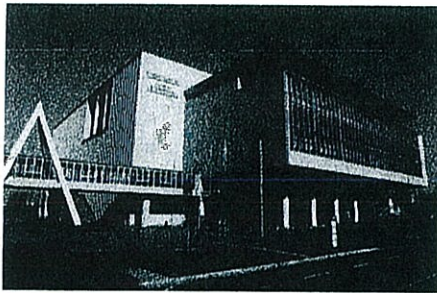
Fax : (092) 733-5597

E-mail : kokusaikoryu.GAPB@city.fukuoka.jp

Tokyo Office : Nippon Toshi Center Kaikan 12F, 2-4-1 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093

Telephone : (03) 3261-9712

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



Fukuoka International Congress Center



Hakata Gion Yamakasa

Industries :

One of the major industries of Fukuoka City is one that provides services to businesses and consumers in the Kyushu Yamaguchi region with a population of 16 million. Fukuoka City has a host of business functions that support industries across the Kyushu region as the city dominates in business related service and wholesale sector in Kyushu.

Fukuoka City offers an excellent business environment consisting of rich human resource, sophisticated transportation infrastructure, and concentration of information related industries including research and development of system LSIs. In recent years, East Asia has been paying attention to the city as a hub of physical distribution.

Against this backdrop, Fukuoka City sets out the goal of becoming a hub for Asia business based upon its strong geographical, historical, and economical link to Asia. Furthermore, its seaport and airport which excel in accessibility and convenience, and national projects will come into full play in this endeavor.

International Relations :

Fukuoka City promotes exchange with its seven sister cities in various fields. In 1987, a focal point of exchanges within Asia was added as its vision. Since then, the city has been active in internationalization focusing on Asia such as the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes, the Asian-Pacific City Summit, the Focus on