

## II Features of Kyoto Industries

## 1. Outstanding Industry Projects

### ■ **Kyoto Environment Nano Cluster**

Kyoto Environment Nano Cluster is a collaborative project of industries, universities and government started in 2008. It is appointed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as “Intellectual Cluster Creation Project (the second term)”.

“Nano technology” is an ultra fine processing technique which Kyoto has developed in the history of its traditional industry. Taking “nano technology” as a fundamental core technology, active collaborative researches to create new industry have taken place at Katsura Innovation Park and Kansai Science City. Collaboration of Kyoto Prefecture and Kyoto City, the headquarters are located in the Advanced Software Technology & Mechatronics Research Institute of Kyoto. 10 universities in Kyoto including Kyoto University and Doshisha University, 44 companies and 3 public research institutes join the project to develop and commercialize new high functional components for environmental issues as a birth place of Kyoto Protocol, for instance, energy saving and resource saving field. As a result, it will contribute to the local revitalization and to improve Kyoto’s international competence.

This project aims to collect environmental and nano technology related industries in the Kyoto area (Kyoto City and Kansai Science City) to form a center of research, development and commercializing of “environment nano technology component” which has international competences. “Kyoto Nano Center” will be established in Kyoto City and Kansai Science City to be a core of the project.

### ■ **Development project of ubiquitous bio-instrumentation healthcare device and system**

With the collaborative suggestions of three prefectures in Kansai region, Kyoto, Osaka and Nara, development project of ubiquitous bio-instrumentation healthcare device and system is started. A variety of research institutions, companies and related people based in Kansai Science City and neighborhood area will take collaborative research. The project aims to contribute to improve nation’s healthcare by developing bio-instrumentation system at home taking advantage of utilizing recent ubiquitous network. At the same time, the project try to create new industry related to ICT and healthcare. Specifically, it aims to develop system for: 1) watching for pregnant mothers, 2) urological measurement, 3) non-restraint, less invasive, real time bio-instrumentation devices for provision of adult disease. The collected information will be shared among the institutions and will be used to develop new healthcare system for practical application based on the previous research results accumulated in the intellectual cluster creation project (the first term).

### ■ **Nurturing the New Kyoto Brand**

Not only as a city of traditional industry, but Kyoto is also a home of a number of small and medium sized companies with high level technology, IT related high-tech companies, universities and research institutions. Based on those foundations, Kyoto is an ideal place to create new industries and to revitalize existing industries using IT related technology and the latest research achievements.

With those advantages, active promotion plans are taken to support small and medium sized companies in Kyoto prefecture to nurture new industry or venture business to form the “New Kyoto Brand”, for example, 1) IT related field including mobile phone technology, 2) experiment industry related field, 3) healthcare creation (wellness) industry related field, 4) environment related field, 5) movie and image industry related field.

### ■ **Base Creation Project for Optical Medical Industry Valley**

This is a project which tries to create a new medical and industrial cluster. Specifically, it aims to realize a new cure by developing breakthrough laser-driven corpuscular beam acceleration technique and finally, to achieve to downsize the corpuscular beam cancer therapeutic instrument to provide cheaper treatment. This is one of the projects that industries, universities and government are in collaboration one another. The Kansai Optical Science Research Center of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency plays a main role in the project.

### ■ **The Kyoto Bio City Framework**

Kyoto is a home to many universities where various studies and researches on life science are currently being carried out. Also many global companies specialized in analysis, measurement and observational studies have their headquarters in Kyoto. Using this situation to advantage, Kyoto City has been prompting the ‘Kyoto Bio City Framework’. The city believes that this project can vitalize the Kyoto economy as well as promote the development in sciences and industries nationwide. In addition this project can develop the quality of life and find solutions to the serious environmental problems that we are facing now.

### ■ **The Kyoto Bio Industry and Technology Forum**

The Kyoto Bio-Industry and Technology Forum is a forum to promote bio related industry in Kyoto through the exchange of research and public awareness campaigns with the co-operation of universities, enterprises, and governmental bodies. The members of this forum include researchers at universities and bio-related enterprises and those with an interest in bio industry. It is held based on the ‘Kyoto Bio City Framework’, which places importance on the three categories of ‘collaboration between medicine and engineering’, ‘environment’, and ‘projects for taking advantage of regional innovation’.

### ■ **Kyoto Eco Industry**

As the birth place of Kyoto Protocol, “Kyoto Industrial Eco Promotion Organization” was established to provide support for environmental issues, including global warming, in Kyoto’s industrial field by making best use of Kyoto’s local resources and research and development ability. Under the cooperation of the industry, university and government, creation of new eco-industry, ecological promotion in the small and medium sized companies, reduction of CO2 emission and other challenges are taken in Kyoto.

### ■ **Katsura Venture Plaza, University of Kyoto**

The Katsura Venture Plaza of the University of Kyoto has been established to encourage the use of university-created technology in industry, based on the ‘Creative Business Promotion Law’. The goal is to assist the creation of small and medium enterprises by making use of the intellectual properties owned by universities.

### ■ **‘Creation Core Kyoto Mikuruma’, Development Center for New Venture Business**

Creation Core Kyoto Mikuruma, an entrepreneur nurturing facility that works on a merit-basis and focuses mainly on biotechnology projects, was established in 2006. The building is conveniently located in Kyoto City’s Kamigyo-ku ward, near the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, and is very convenient for public transport. In order to support this facility, Kyoto Prefectural Government and the City of Kyoto are working together to offer both economic and human resource support to member companies.

### ■ **Venture Business Development Factory**

The City of Kyoto offers the use of a factory facility with low rent in order to support venture businesses at an early stage in the creation of technology and ideas. The tenants must be certified as rank-A by the ‘Kyoto City Judge Committee for Venture Business’ and must operate a business facility in the factory. The factory can be leased for up to 5 years.

### ■ **Kyoto Digital Archives Project**

The ‘Kyoto Digital Archives Project’ preserves 1,200 years worth of cultural heritage in digital graphic format. This project enables invaluable cultural information to be preserved, reproduced and made known to a wide audience. By digitalizing Kyoto’s cultural heritage, this project also enables the culture of Kyoto to be transmitted all over the world.

### ■ International *KEITAI* Forum

The International *KEITAI* Forum, based on the theme of 'Asia and the cell phone', has been held every year since 2002. This forum was established in order to develop the cell phone industry with regards communication, manufacturing, content business, and miscellaneous services. It includes lectures by CEOs from leading ICT companies, the ubiquitous nature of cell phones in future society, and exhibitions to match enterprises, academic bodies, research institutes, and so forth. The 5<sup>th</sup> forum was held in Kyoto on March 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006, and major exhibitors included the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency as well as institutes from Zhongguancun, Beijing. The 6<sup>th</sup> forum is scheduled to be held in Beijing from March 26<sup>th</sup> through 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007. The International *KEITAI* Forum hopes to develop the 'cell phone industry' of the world as well as of Asia.

### ■ Kyoto Strategic Design Workshop

The Kyoto Strategic Design Workshop was established by the Kyoto Research Park (KRP), one of the leading business developers and international research and development institutions for high technology through the co-operation of industrial, academic, and governmental bodies. This workshop aims to further improve the 'Kyoto Brand' to offer better value products and services by making use of resources including the creative ideas of design graduates and strategic design by professional designers. This workshop introduces the themes of 'Practical Use of Design as a Business Resource' and 'Design Management' to enterprises that often work with designers and also offers an opportunity for products and services to take advantage of the ideas of young designers.

## 2. Enterprises Developed by Traditional Industries in Kyoto

Some of the leading Japanese companies are originally from Kyoto, and many of those are currently active in the global market. Remarkably, these companies have often been developed through collaboration with Kyoto's 1200-year old traditional industries.

The following traditional industries combine with the latest technology: Kyoto and Kiyomizu ware, for ceramics and condensers, Kyoto Yuzen Dyeing (a painting and printing technique of Kimono), for printing on semiconductors, wiring, metal ornaments of 'Household Buddhist altars and Paraphernalia' and precision machine tools. This is one of the remarkable features of Kyoto's industry; simultaneously, it enables small and medium enterprises to seek their own technological merits while developing a global business strategy.

Kyoto's traditional industry technologies have an effect on a wide range of enterprises. The following are famous examples.

- Firing Technology of Kyoto and Kiyomizu Ware:  
Ceramic condenser (Kyocera Corp., Murata Manufacturing Co.,Ltd)  
Artificial teeth, ceramic materials (Shofu Inc.,)
- Cloth Printing Technology of Kyoto Yuzen Dyeing  
Apparel (Yoshichu Co.,Ltd)  
Semiconductor and printing wiring (Kyosha Co.,Ltd, Dai Nippon Screen MFG. Co., Ltd.)  
Printing (Nissha Printing Co., Ltd)
- Silk Thread Refining Technology of Kimono  
Surfactant and high polymer pharmacy (Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co.,Ltd, Sanyo Chemical Industry, Ltd)
- Metal Ornaments and Gold Foil Processing Technology of 'Household Buddhist Altars and Paraphernalia'
  - Gold foil and thread ⇒ vacuumed metal deposit (Oike & Co., Ltd.)
  - Gold and silver powder ⇒ metal foil for semiconductor & printing wiring (Fukuda Metal Foil & Power Co.,Ltd.)
  - Cut gold and silver foil (Nishimura Manufacturing Inc.)
- Brewing Technology of Japanese *Sake*  
Biotechnology (Gekkeikan *Sake* Co.,Ltd., Takara Shuzou Co.,Ltd.)  
※Cited from "The Essence of Kyoto's Economy" (Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

### 3. Matured Environment in Education

There are 457 elementary, 205 middle, and 105 high schools in Kyoto Prefecture<sup>38</sup>. Out of all the prefectures Kyoto has one of the highest ratios of schools to habitable area.

Number of Schools per 100,000 persons (As of Year 2007)

	Elementary School (Age 6–11)		Middle School (Age 12–14)		High School (Age 15–17)	
	Number of Schools	Rank	Number of Schools	Rank	Number of Schools	Rank
Kyoto Pref.	312.2	34	281.5	36	141.8	32
Japan	319.5	–	303.8	–	144.5	–

Number of Schools per 100 k m<sup>2</sup> of Habitable Area

	Elementary School (Age 6–11)		Middle School (Age 12–14)		High School (Age 15–17)	
	Number of Schools	Rank	Number of Schools	Rank	Number of Schools	Rank
Kyoto Pref.	38.69	4	17.66	4	9.18	4
Japan	18.70	–	9.03	–	4.38	–

E) Education “Prefectures through Statistics ’2007”

Ranking of Number of Schools per 100 k m<sup>2</sup> of Habitable Area

	Pref.	Number of Elementary School	Pref.	Number of Middle School	Pref.	Number of High School
1	Tokyo	98.97	Tokyo	59.15	Tokyo	32.23
2	Osaka	79.17	Osaka	39.96	Osaka	21.61
3	Kanagawa	61.51	Kanagawa	32.95	Kanagawa	16.92
4	Kyoto	38.69	Kyoto	17.66	Kyoto	9.18
5	Aichi	33.34	Saitama	17.58	Hyogo	8.11

E) Education “Prefectures through Statistics ’2009”

<sup>38</sup> 1. List of Schools “Data Series, 2007” Kyoto Prefectural Government

Also, Kyoto Prefecture has 31 universities and 17 junior colleges<sup>39</sup>. In 2009, the ratio for the number of universities and junior colleges per 100,000 persons was ranked the top out of all prefectures. Also, in 2003, the ratio of college entrance for high school students was the highest out of all prefectures. This may be because of Kyoto's academic environment.

#### Higher Education in Kyoto Prefecture

	Number of Universities per 100,000 persons (As of Year 2007)		Number of Junior Colleges per 100,000 persons (As of Year 2007)		Ratio of college entrance for high school students (As of Year 2007)	
	Number of schools	Rank	Number of schools	Rank	Number of schools	Rank
Kyoto Pref.	1.18	1	0.65	1	62.9%	1
Japan	0.59	-	0.34	-	51.2%	-

E) Education "Prefectures through Statistics '2009"

In addition, Kyoto has produced many Nobel Laureates. Currently, Japan boasts 9 Laureates, 7 of which are connected to Kyoto.

	Laureate	Year	Field	Research Theme
1	Hideki Yukawa	1949	Physics	Dr. Yukawa is the first Japanese to be awarded the Nobel Prize for announcing the existence of mesons. He graduated from Kyoto Imperial University (present: University of Kyoto). He had held important posts such as the First President of the Basic Physics Research Laboratory and Distinguished Professor at University of Kyoto.
2	Shinichiro Tomonaga	1965	Physics	Dr. Tomonaga was awarded the prize for his work in the basic research of quantum electronic mechanics. He graduated from the Department of Science at Kyoto Imperial University.
3	Leo Esaki	1973	Physics	Dr. Esaki was awarded the prize for his discovery of 'Tunneling' by semiconductors based on experiments. He graduated from Doshisha Junior High School (present: Doshisha High School) and the Third Governmental High School (present: Department of Human Resources, University of Kyoto).

<sup>39</sup> 1. List of Schools "Data Series, 2009" Kyoto Prefectural Government



4	Kenichi Fukui	1981	Chemistry	Dr. Fukui was awarded the prize for theoretical research of the 'chemical reaction process'. He graduated from Kyoto Imperial University. He held important roles such as Professor of Engineering, University of Kyoto, President of the Kyoto Institute of Technology, President of the Basic Chemistry Laboratory.
5	Susumu Tonegawa	1987	Biology / Medicine	Dr. Tonegawa confirmed that genetic theory consists of various antibodies. He graduated from the Department of Science, University of Kyoto.
6	Ryoji Noyori	2001	Chemistry	Dr. Noyori was awarded for his research into the asymmetric reaction by chiral catalyst. He graduated from the Department of Engineering, University of Kyoto.
7	Koichi Tanaka	2002	Chemistry	Dr. Tanaka was awarded the prize for his work on biopolymers and the methodological development of structural analysis. He served as a researcher of Shimadzu Corporation, and a visiting professor of the International Innovation Center, University of Kyoto.
8	Toshihide Masukawa	2008	Physics	Research about "symmetry breaking" in the elementary particle physics
9	Makoto Kobayashi	2008	Physics	Research about "symmetry breaking" in the elementary particle physics
10	Osamu Shimomura	2008	Chemistry	Research about the green fluorescence protein

Historically, Kyoto has been developed as a center for academia and as a result there are many universities. The Universities connect with local society and industry through academic research and art and culture activities. In order to make this connection stronger, ‘The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto’ was established. This consortium, which aims for improved education, research and output to the local society and industries, engages in research to reform higher education, provide information and plan life-long education<sup>40</sup>.

- ‘The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto’ Secretariat

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

Furthermore, the ‘Industry-Academia-Government Cooperation Institute’ was established for the purpose of sharing information among industrial, academic, and governmental bodies in February 2003<sup>41</sup>. This institute consists of 19 organizations representing industry, 19 organizations (including 18 universities) representing academia, and 6 organizations representing government.

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<sup>40</sup> Prospectus of the Consortium of Universities in Kyoto  
<<http://www.consortium.or.jp/consortium/opinion.html>>

<sup>41</sup> Summary, the Association of Industry-University-Government Cooperation in Kyoto  
<<http://www.kyo.or.jp/~sangakukou/index.shtml>>

#### 4. International Conventions

As well as being a world-famous sightseeing city, Kyoto also competes to hold international conventions.

From 2003 to 2005, Kyoto was ranked in the top 4 Japanese cities for holding conventions<sup>42</sup>. Moreover, in the ranking of middle to large-scale international conventions, defined as being a convention with over 300 participants and over 50 non-Japanese participants, Kyoto came in fourth place in 2004 and 2005. Following the number of conventions held having exceeded 200 in 2002, the number of participants as well as conventions has continued to increase, and many conventions are scheduled to take place in the coming years.

Top 5 Cities and the Number of International Conventions

	Grand Total						Middle and Large Scale Conventions					
	Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007		Year 2005		Year 2006		Year 2007	
	City	total	City	total	City	total	City	total	City	total	City	total
1	Tokyo	742	Tokyo	460	Tokyo	440	Tokyo	64	Tokyo	71	Tokyo	63
2	Osaka	249	Kyoto	154	Kyoto	183	Yokohama	42	Yokohama	43	Kyoto	39
3	Nagoya	236	Fukuoka	126	Yokohama	157	Osaka	27	Kyoto	38	Yokohama	37
4	Kyoto	224	Osaka	111	Fukuoka	151	Kyoto	19	Fukuoka	24	Kobe	21
5	Fukuoka	180	Nagoya	109	Nagoya	109	Fukuoka	17	Osaka	20	Fukuoka	19

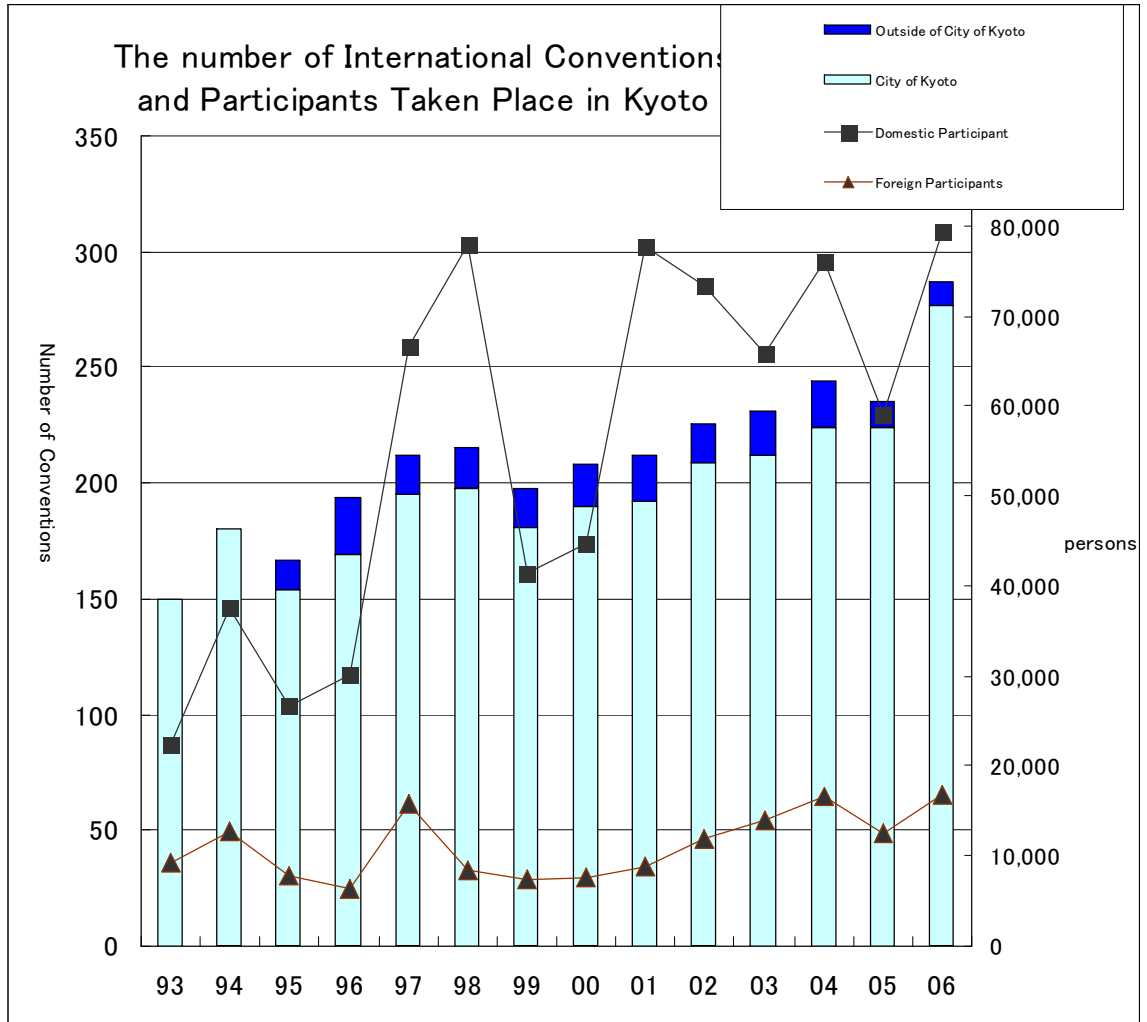
※more than 20 participants from more than two countries, or more than 20 participants including 10 non-Japanese

#### 1. Trend of the Conventions Held in Japan “Statistics of Convention ‘04”, Japan National Tourist Organization

<sup>42</sup> 1. Trend of the Conventions Held in Japan “Statistics of Convention ‘04”, Japan National Tourist Organization

<Notable Conventions in Recent Years>

- Kyoto Protocol Memorial Event (February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2005)  
1,200 persons from 11 countries participated in this event. The former Minister of the Environment, Yuriko Koike, hosted this ceremony with other guests, including the Nobel Peace Laureate, Wangari Muta Maathai.
  
- The 7<sup>th</sup> ASEM Foreign Minister's Meeting (May 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup>, 2005)  
13 Asian countries, including Japan, China, & South Korea, and 25 EU countries and the European Commission participated in this meeting. This was the first Minister's meeting since the number of EU-affiliated countries increased in October, 2004. The venue of this meeting was the Kyoto State Guest House, the first time it had been used for an International Conference. In this meeting, the characteristic topics to Kyoto of climate change and cultural affairs were discussed.
  
- The 5<sup>th</sup> International Symposium of America-Japan Societies (April 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup>, 2006)  
This symposium took place with approximately 400 regular members and general participants.
  
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of Science & Technology in Society Forum (September 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>, 2006)  
The 3<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting took place with the participation of over 600 leading scientists, policymakers and business executives from 70 different countries as well many different international organizations. This meeting is held every autumn in Kyoto.
  
- The 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Asia Development Bank (May 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>, 2007)  
Approximately 1,000 persons from 64 countries are set to participate.
  
- The 34<sup>th</sup> G-8 Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting (June 26-27, 2008)  
About 1,000 people attended including the government officials from each G-8 countries and domestic and international press.
  
- The 5<sup>th</sup> STS Forum Annual Meeting  
(an international forum for science technology and future of the human beings)  
(October 5-7, 2008)  
More than 700 people attended from about 90 countries and regions.



※ 1 Outside of Kyoto City

※ 3 Domestic Participants

※ 2 City of Kyoto

※ 4 Foreign Participants

Cited from “Internationalization in Kyoto Prefecture”

## 5. Sightseeing and Tourists from Overseas

Over the past nine years, the number of visitors to the world famous sightseeing city of Kyoto has exceeded 70 million people<sup>43</sup>. This number of visitors has been on a continued high.

The Number of Visitors (As of Year 2007)

Prefecture	Number of Visitors	Ranking
Kyoto	74,620,334	12
Osaka	143,860,000	2
Hyogo	133,276,000	5

"The number of Visitors by Prefectures"

The Number of Visitors to Kyoto Area (As of Year 2006)

	Number of Visitors	Consumption (thousand yen)
Kyoto Prefecture	72,602,883	683,440,176
City of Kyoto	48,391,000	637,106,000

"Number of Visitors and their Consumption" Tourism & Convention Office,  
Kyoto Prefectural Government

Kyoto is the most popular sightseeing area among non-Japanese. Kyoto had been in the top 5 popular prefectures for sightseeing. American tourists number the highest (26.0%), followed by Europe (15.0%), Taiwanese (9.0%), Koreans (7.0%), Chinese (7.0%)<sup>44</sup>.

<sup>43</sup> The number of Visitors and their Consumption, "Data Series, 2005" Kyoto Prefectural Government

<sup>44</sup> "The number of Visitors by Prefectures"

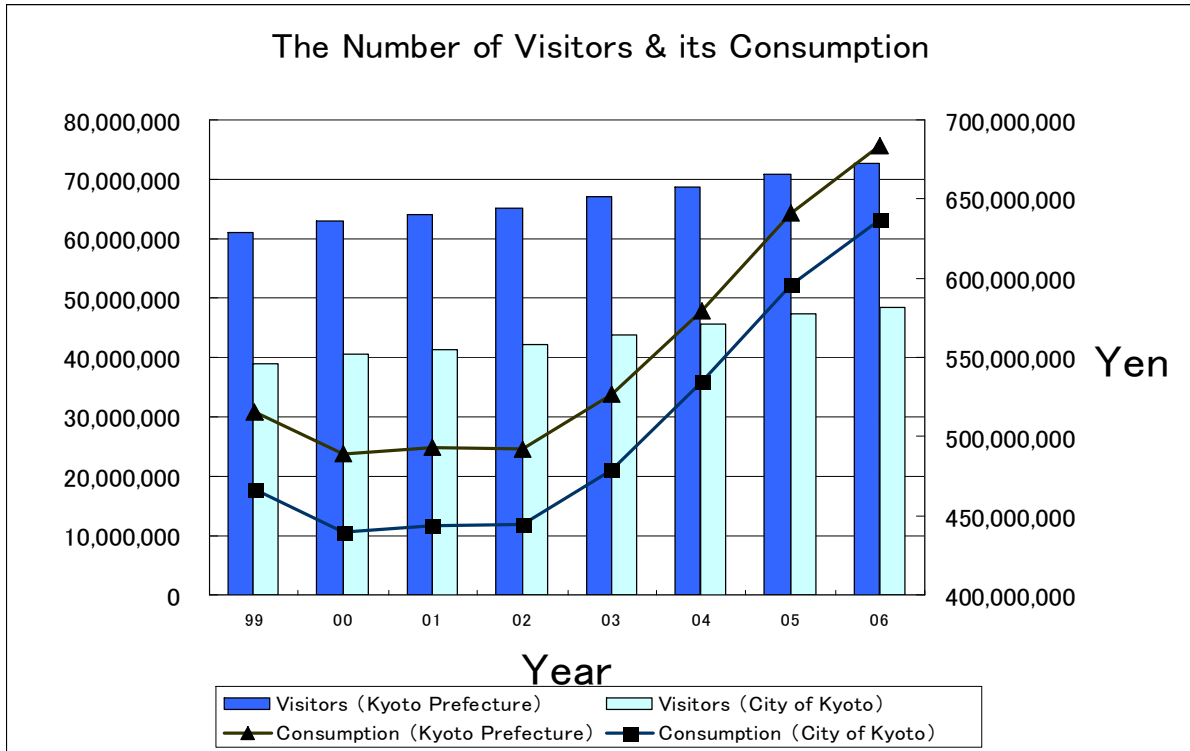
Destination for Foreigners

Ranking	Year 2007		Year 2008	
	Destination	Percentage	Destination	Percentage
1	Tokyo	58.2%	Tokyo	58.9%
2	Osaka	25.8%	Osaka	25.0%
3	Kyoto	21.8%	Kyoto	21.4%
4	Kanagawa	16.3%	Kanagawa	15.2%
5	Chiba	11.4%	Chiba	11.8%

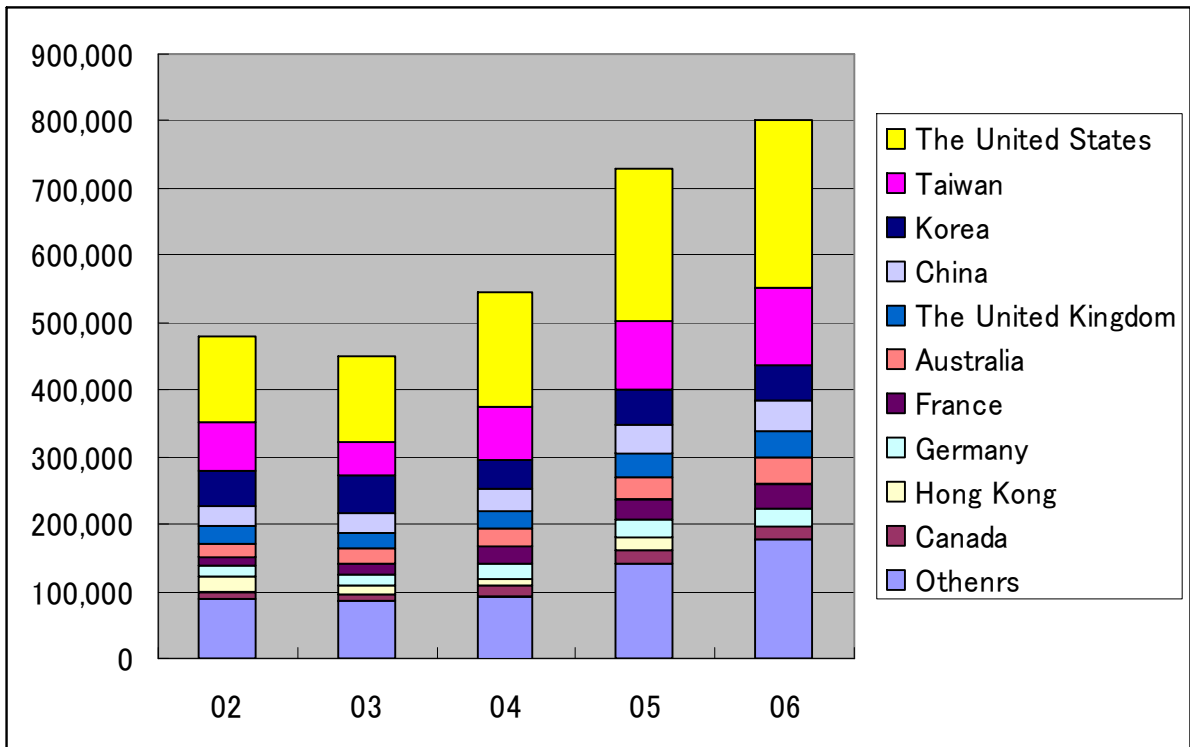
The Number of Foreign Visitors for Short-Term Stay  
(By Country/Area, As of Year 2006)

Ranking	Nation/Area	Number of Visitors	Ratio
1	United States	250,000	31.2%
2	Taiwan	114, 000	14.2%
3	Korea	55, 000	6.9%
4	China	44, 000	5.5%
5	Australia	41, 000	5.1%
6	United Kingdom	40, 000	5.0%
7	France	36,000	4.5%
8	Germany	26, 000	3.2%
9	Canada	20, 000	2.5%
10	Others	176, 000	21.9%
	Total	543, 000	100.0%

The Number of Foreign Visitors for Overstay by Country/Area "Data Series, 2006" City of Kyoto



The Number of Visitors and their Consumption “Data Series, 2004” Kyoto Prefectural Government



Foreign Visitors for Short-Term Stay “Data Series, 2004” City of Kyoto



## 6. International Students

The number of international students in Kyoto Prefecture has been increasing steadily since 1999 following a dip around 1995<sup>45</sup>. In 2007, 4 non-Japanese students lived in Kyoto, 4% of the non-Japanese students in Japan<sup>46</sup>. By nationality, 57.8% of students were from China, followed by Korea (17.0%), Europe (5.0%). On the other hand, in the ranking for prefectures that employ international students Tokyo is number one, followed by Osaka, Aichi, Kanagawa, Saitama, Fukuoka, and then Kyoto<sup>47</sup>. Only 2% of international students find the opportunity for employment in Kyoto. This data indicates that the international students in Kyoto move to another prefecture after their graduation. This issue needs to be addressed in order to take advantage of international students in the business field.

International Student in Employment by Prefecture

Prefectures	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007	Ratio
Kyoto	113	136	160	185	1.8%
Osaka	579	669	919	1033	10.6%
Hyogo	135	158	220	254	2.5%
Tokyo	2,699	2,599	2,599	5,055	49.3%
Japan	3,209	3,778	3,778	10,267	100.0%

“Employment for International Students, 2004”, Immigration Bureau

Currently, Kyoto Prefectural Government (KPG) and the City of Kyoto are working on the following projects to support employment for international students.

- Administrating “Job Café” and “Job Café Satellite”<sup>48</sup>  
See website <<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/jobcafe/index.html>>
- Consultation and “Job Fair”<sup>49</sup>  
See website <<http://www.kcif.or.jp/jp/zigyo/shusyoku/05-report.html>>

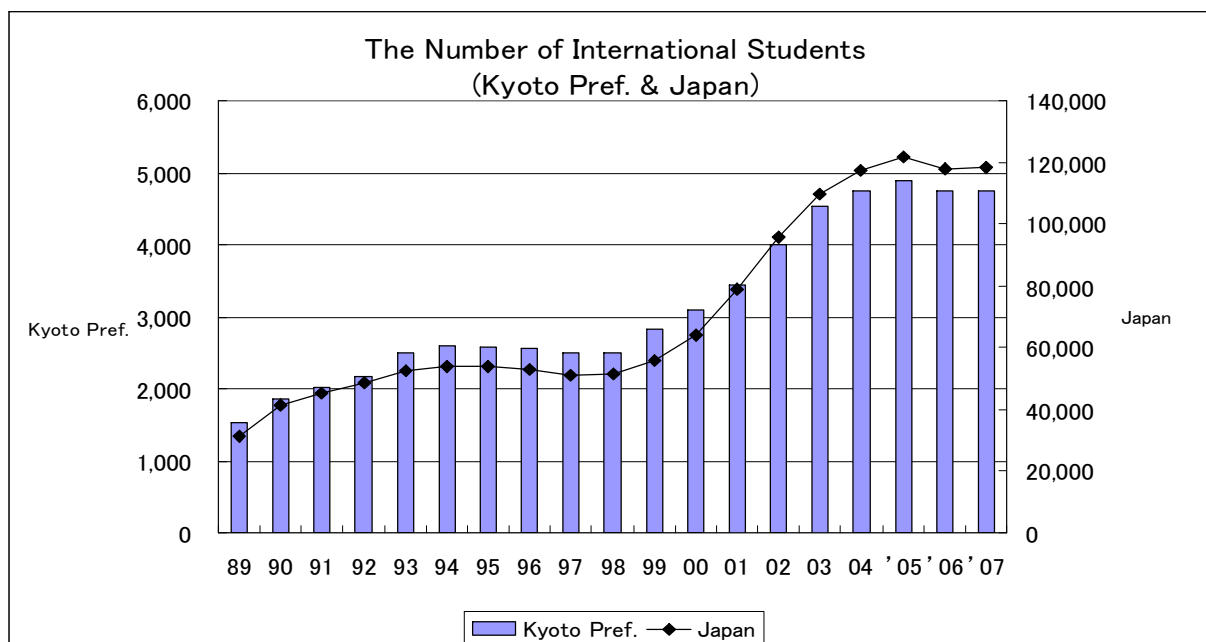
<sup>45</sup> The Number of International Students “Internationalization in Kyoto Prefecture”

<sup>46</sup> International Students by Nationality in Kyoto Prefecture  
“Internationalization in Kyoto Prefecture”

<sup>47</sup> “Employment for International Students, 2006”, Immigration Bureau  
<<http://www.moj.go.jp/PRESS/050801-1/050801-1.html>>

<sup>48</sup> Kyoto Prefecture Employment Support Center for the Fledged  
<<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/jobcafe/index.html>>

<sup>49</sup> “The Third Job Hunting Guidance & Job Fair”, Kyoto City International Foundation  
<<http://www.kcif.or.jp/jp/zigyo/shusyoku/05-report.html>>



The Number of International Students “Internationalization in Kyoto Prefecture”

**International Students in Kyoto Prefecture**

Ranking	Nationality	Number	Ratio
1	China	2,356	52.8%
2	Korea	757	17.0%
3	Taiwan	215	4.8%
4	The United States	113	2.5%
5	Vietnam	99	2.2%
6	Thailand	86	1.9%
7	Indonesia	68	1.5%
8	Malaysia	57	1.3%
9	France	52	1.2%
10	Germany	40	0.9%
11	Bangladesh	25	0.6%
12	Philippine	33	0.7%
13	Australia	25	0.6%
14	Brazil	15	0.3%
15	Others	522	11.7%
Grand Total		4,463	100.0%

International Students by Nationality in Kyoto Prefecture “Internationalization in Kyoto Prefecture”

## 7. Cultural Heritage

In Kyoto Prefecture, there are many designated national historical sites. The number of national treasures and designated national important cultural assets are 2,207. This is the second highest, following Tokyo, whose number is 2,274<sup>50</sup>.

The Number of Designated Historical Sites, Natural Monuments in Kyoto Pref.  
(As of Year 2006)

Category			Number
Monument	Historical Site		80
		Special	3
	Scenic Beauty		40
		Special	11
	Natural Monument		9
		Special	–
Important Tangible Folk-Cultural Assets			3
Important Intangible Folk-Cultural Assets			9
Important Intangible Cultural Heritage	Living National Treasure	Number	15 persons
			14 matters
	Total Designated Holder		–
	Holder/Organization		–
Important Historical Building Site			7

“The Number of Designated Historical Sites, Natural Monument“, Statistics Division,  
Kyoto Prefectural Government

Designated National Treasure and Important Cultural Assets in Kyoto Pref.  
(As of Year 2006)

	Art Crafts								Buildings		Grand Total
	Picture	Sculpture	Craft	Calligraphy	Antiquarian book	Historical Spot	History	Total	Matters	Buildings	
National Treasure	45	37	14	70	28	3	–	197	48	60	245
Important Cultural Assets	509	403	162	519	296	28	15	1932	286	555	2218

“List of National Treasures and Important Cultural Assets by Prefecture”, Agency for Cultural Affairs

<sup>50</sup> “List of National Treasures and Important Cultural Assets by Prefecture”, Agency for Cultural Affairs

In addition to this, there are 617 cultural assets designated by the Kyoto Prefectural Government, including 64 ‘Cultural and Environmental Preservation Sites’, as well as 4 designated methods of preservation.

In December 1994, 17 historical spots including temples, shrines, and castle were designated as ‘Valuable Cultural Heritages of the Ancient Capital of Kyoto’. These sights possess national treasure buildings and special scenic gardens<sup>51</sup>.

#### World Cultural Heritages

Kamigamo-jinja Shrine	Shimogamo-jinja Shrine	To-ji Temple
Kiyomizu-dera Temple	Enryaku-ji Temple	Daigo-ji Temple
Ninna-ji Temple	Byodo-in Temple	Ujigami-jinja Shrine
Kozan-ji Temple	Koke-dera Temple	Tenryu-ji Temple
Golden Pavillion	Silver Pavillion	Ryoan-ji Temple
Hongan-ji Temple	Nijo Castle	

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<sup>51</sup> “World Cultural Heritage”, Kyoto Prefectural Government  
<<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/intro/isan/index.html>>

## 8. Environmental Strategies

### <Summary of Kyoto Protocol>

In March 1994, the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change was signed. Since 1995, signatory nations had taken place in an annual meeting and then, in 1997, the COP3 meeting took place in Kyoto. In this meeting the content of the Kyoto Protocol was concluded and each signatory nation's numeral target and tentative policy for CO2 emission after 2000 was set. These numerical targets and policies were the point of controversy for many years in different nations. However, after Russia had ratified the Kyoto Protocol in November 2004, it was officially promulgated in February 2005.

### <Designated System by Kyoto Prefectural Government and the City of Kyoto>

- Eco Kyoto 21(KPG)<sup>52</sup>

KPG designates enterprises and organizations with environmental credentials.

- KES Environmental Management System Standard (City of Kyoto)<sup>53</sup>

In order to be authorized by this standard it costs only 100,000 yen, which is cheaper than the ISO.

This standard has 2 steps designated by the City of Kyoto. Step 2 is the same level as ISO 14001.

### <Other Projects>

- 'KEEP', Kyoto Eco Energy Project (KPG)<sup>54</sup>

KEEP works on the research and development of new energy systems such as wind power, solar power, biogas, power generation, and battery power.

<[http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kankyo/project/ecoene\\_.htm](http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kankyo/project/ecoene_.htm)>

- 'RITE', Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (KPG)

RITE takes a central role in research and development towards industrial technology for the earth.

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<sup>52</sup> <<http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kankyoecokyoto/index.html>>

<sup>53</sup> <<http://web.kyoto-inet.or.jp/orgkesma21f/index.htm>>

<sup>54</sup> <<http://www.rite.or.jp/>>