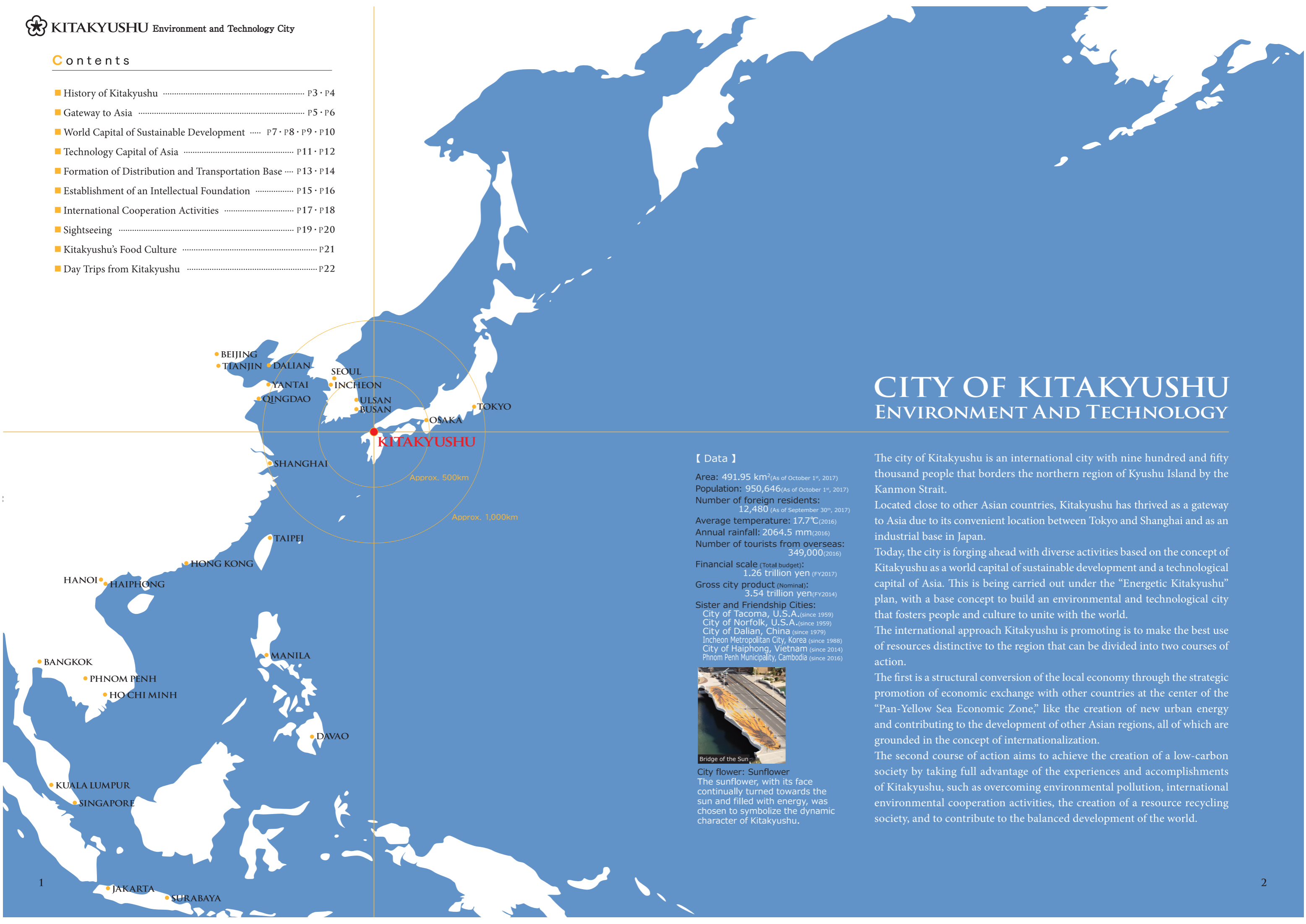


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CITY OF KITAKYUSHU

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

【 Data 】

- Area: 491.95 km²(As of October 1st, 2017)
- Population: 950,646(As of October 1st, 2017)
- Number of foreign residents:
12,480 (As of September 30th, 2017)
- Average temperature: 17.7°C(2016)
- Annual rainfall: 2064.5 mm(2016)
- Number of tourists from overseas:
349,000(2016)
- Financial scale (Total budget):
1.26 trillion yen (FY2017)
- Gross city product (Nominal):
3.54 trillion yen(FY2014)
- Sister and Friendship Cities:
City of Tacoma, U.S.A.(since 1959)
City of Norfolk, U.S.A.(since 1959)
City of Dalian, China (since 1979)
Incheon Metropolitan City, Korea (since 1988)
City of Haiphong, Vietnam (since 2014)
Phnom Penh Municipality, Cambodia (since 2016)



Bridge of the Sun
City flower: Sunflower
The sunflower, with its face continually turned towards the sun and filled with energy, was chosen to symbolize the dynamic character of Kitakyushu.

The city of Kitakyushu is an international city with nine hundred and fifty thousand people that borders the northern region of Kyushu Island by the Kanmon Strait.

Located close to other Asian countries, Kitakyushu has thrived as a gateway to Asia due to its convenient location between Tokyo and Shanghai and as an industrial base in Japan.

Today, the city is forging ahead with diverse activities based on the concept of Kitakyushu as a world capital of sustainable development and a technological capital of Asia. This is being carried out under the “Energetic Kitakyushu” plan, with a base concept to build an environmental and technological city that fosters people and culture to unite with the world.

The international approach Kitakyushu is promoting is to make the best use of resources distinctive to the region that can be divided into two courses of action.

The first is a structural conversion of the local economy through the strategic promotion of economic exchange with other countries at the center of the “Pan-Yellow Sea Economic Zone,” like the creation of new urban energy and contributing to the development of other Asian regions, all of which are grounded in the concept of internationalization.

The second course of action aims to achieve the creation of a low-carbon society by taking full advantage of the experiences and accomplishments of Kitakyushu, such as overcoming environmental pollution, international environmental cooperation activities, the creation of a resource recycling society, and to contribute to the balanced development of the world.