

Required roles of the Second Capital Osaka

Osaka is the leading metropolis in western Japan with the second most urban functions after Tokyo. Osaka possesses the all-round competitive power and rich character required to compete with other metropolitan regions in the world.

Utilizing this potential, Osaka will play four roles as the second capital in order to contribute to building national resilience and the growth and development of Japan, as well as leading the way to a decentralized society.

The Four Roles

Serve as the capital of western Japan

Serve as a leader of a region-oriented, multipolar society, and improve key economic functions as an engine for Japan's growth alongside Tokyo.

Cement its place as an Asian metropolis

Create and offer out new values and an identity distinct from Tokyo, and establish its position as an Asian metropolis. Act as Japan's gateway to Asia and display its presence in the world.

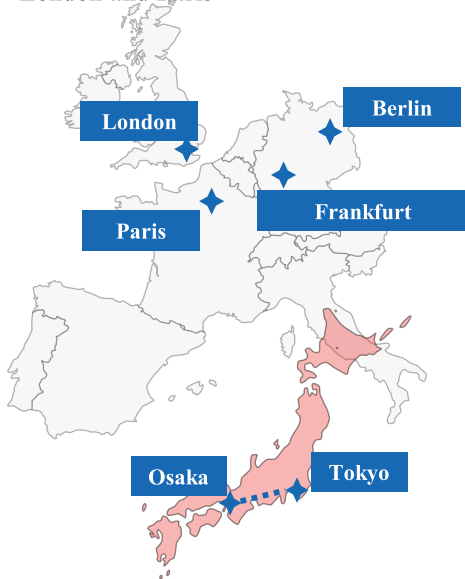
Back up the functions of the capital

Develop a system to support Japan in both normal and emergency situations by establishing Osaka and the Kansai region, which unlikely to be hit by a disaster at the same time as Tokyo, as a core backup metropolis.

A people-oriented metropolis

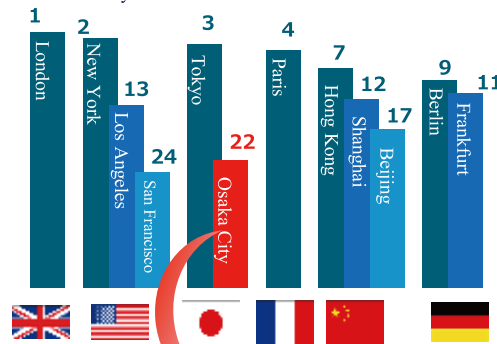
Set the dynamism of the private sector, which is beyond the thinking of the governmental sector, at the center of society, and develop an environment that makes the most of both profit-making and non-profit activities. Osaka sets an example of people-oriented societal development.

The distance between Osaka and Tokyo is equivalent to that between London and Paris



Ranking of the world's metropolises and urban areas (example)

◆ The 2016 ranking of the comprehensive strength of the cities in the world (The Mori Memorial Foundation)
⇒ Osaka City ranked 22nd out of 42 cities



■ Ranking by field
■ Ranking by actor

*Outer side of the chart indicates a higher score.



◆ Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto Cities ranked 3rd in scale among those in G8 countries.

Rank	Name of the urban area	Population (Unit: thousand people)	Area (km ²)
1	Tokyo, Yokohama	37,555	8,547
2	Jakarta	29,959	3,108
3	Delhi	24,134	2,072
4	Seoul	22,992	2,266
5	Manila	22,710	1,580
6	Shanghai	22,650	3,626
7	Karachi	21,585	945
8	New York	20,661	11,642
9	Mexico City	20,300	2,072
10	São Paulo	20,273	2,849
11	Beijing	19,277	3,756
12	Guangzhou, Foshan	18,316	3,432
13	Mumbai	17,672	546
14	Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto	17,234	3,212
15	Moscow	15,885	4,662
16	Los Angeles	15,250	6,299
27	Paris	10,975	2,845
28	Nagoya	10,238	3,820
29	London	10,149	1,738

"Data for the Regional Planning of the Broader Kansai Region"
(March 2016, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

*Source of the data: DEMOGRAFIA

What the Second Capital Osaka aspires to

Osaka will live up to its original potential by changing itself into a "top runner" that leads other metropolitan regions together with the capital, Tokyo.

As the western center of Japan, Osaka will serve as a growth engine that supports and leads the country into the future in both normal and emergency situations, displaying its presence in the world with new values and an identity distinct from Tokyo. This will contribute to greatly changing the pyramidal structure consisting of geographical, social, and value systems that have cemented Tokyo at the top, allowing Osaka to play a leading role in solving Japan's social problems.