

Beyond EXPO 2025

**— Post-Expo Strategy for Growth and Development as
the Second Capital of Japan —**

**The Osaka Prefectural Government and
Osaka Municipal Government**

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I. Introduction

1. Purpose of Formulating Beyond EXPO 2025

- **Beyond EXPO 2025 was formulated as a roadmap (growth strategy) outlining the path Osaka should take to achieve sustainable growth and development after the Expo and to improve the lives of the city's residents.**
- **To achieve Osaka's continued growth and development after the Expo, it is necessary to inherit the Expo's legacy while further strengthening the city's economic capacity, urban vitality, and human resources, thereby creating an Osaka that can compete on the global stage.**
- **Furthermore, alongside ongoing discussions regarding legislation for establishing Osaka as the Second Capital of Japan, it is essential for Osaka to develop into a major economic engine for Japan, with a view to realizing this second capital.**
- **With this in mind, this strategy has been compiled to outline the fundamental principles and policy directions for Osaka's growth.**
- **The “fundamental principles” of this strategy (including basic policies, the vision for the city and objectives) will be reviewed every five years following its formulation, while the “policy directions” (specific initiatives) will be updated and refined annually.**

- ※ Beyond EXPO 2025 was formulated by Osaka Prefecture, under the commission from Osaka City, pursuant to the ‘Ordinance on the Promotion of Integrated Administrative Operations in Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City’ (which came into force in April 2021).
- ※ The formulated strategy will serve as a shared vision for the prefecture and the city for about the next ten years and the specific measures will be discussed and implemented in the prefecture and the city, respectively.

2. The “Second Capital” Envisioned by Osaka

- In 2017, Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City formulated the ‘Vision for the Second Capital’ with the aim of establishing “Osaka as the Second Capital” as one of the two poles of East and West Japan, with a distinct character and new values different from those of Tokyo, and playing a role as an engine for growth that supports and drives Japan’s future in both normal and emergency situations.
- Since then, significant progress has been made toward establishing Osaka as the second capital. Developments include the hosting of Expo 2025, the concretization of the integrated resort (IR) plan, advancements in urban development and infrastructure, and the consolidation of organizations supporting Osaka’s growth, in addition to the start of national-level discussions on drafting legislation.
- Thus, in December 2025, a new proposal entitled “Regarding the Second Capital Concept” was presented at the meeting of the Headquarters for Promoting the Second Capital, where discussions are currently underway.

■ The ideal vision of Osaka as the second capital

As one of the key pillars of Japan’s multi-polar structure, Osaka drives Japan’s growth in peacetime and backs up the capital’s functions in emergencies

Engine for Japan’s growth in peacetime

Backing up capital’s functions in emergencies

【Second capital functions】

Economic driving force + backup for the capital’s functions

Economic driving force (including backup)

- High regional GDP driving the growth
- Economic policies that promote innovation (e.g., special economic zones, regulatory reform)
- Infrastructure supporting growth (e.g., transport networks, urban development, financial services, utilities, data centers)
- Establishment of corporate backup systems (e.g., secondary headquarters functions, backup of key systems)
- NHK backup broadcasts, commercial television stations, publishing

Driving Japan’s growth and preventing the Japanese economy from stagnating in times of emergency

Backup

Facilities and systems for holding parliamentary sessions

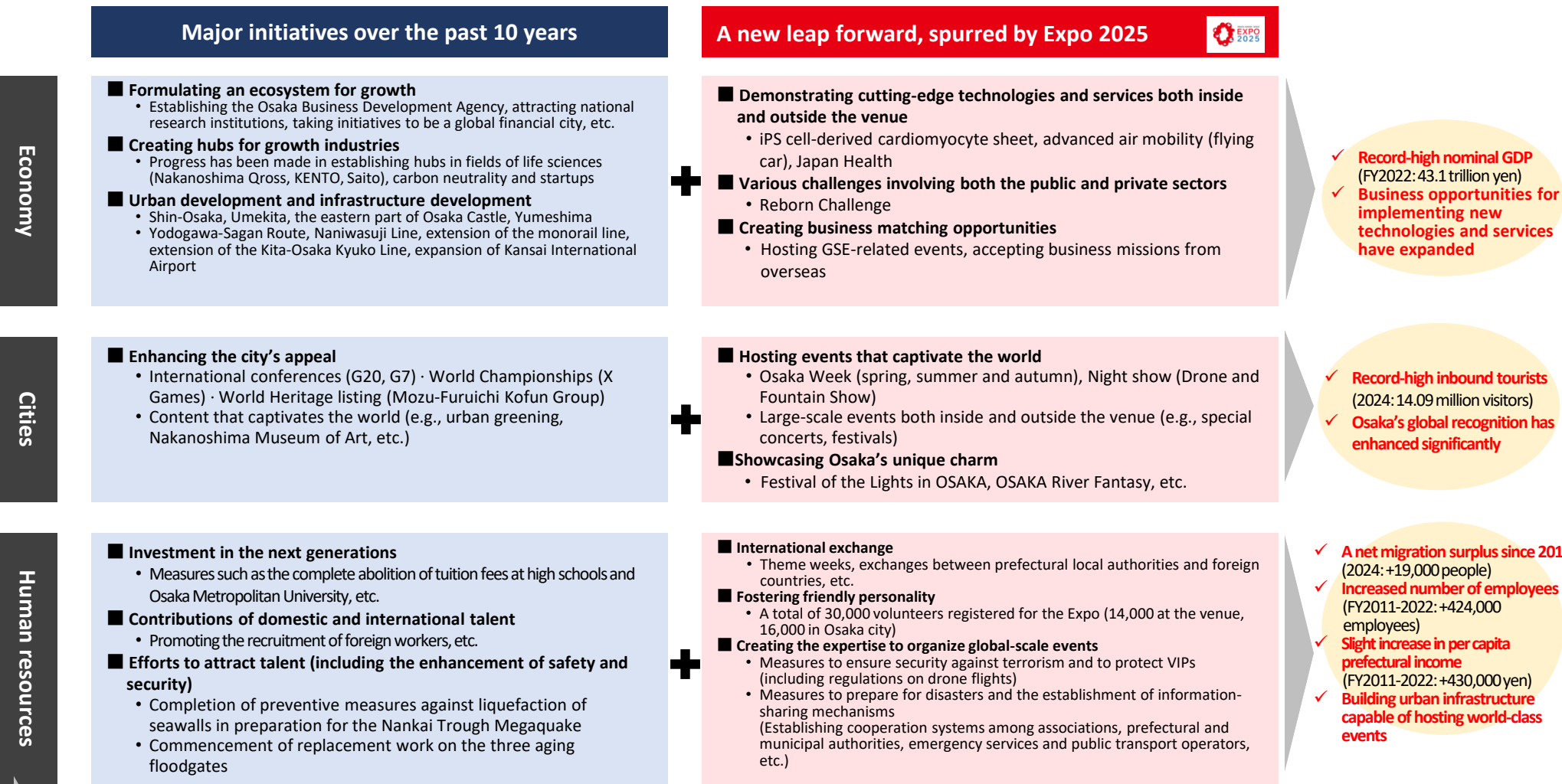
Facilities and systems capable of hosting cabinet meetings and disaster management headquarters meetings
Strengthening the functions of regional offices

Facilities and systems capable of supporting the work of the Supreme Court

The relocation of the National Diet, government ministries and other agencies is not assumed.

3. The Current Status of Osaka - A Decade of Efforts and the Expo Have Greatly Enhanced Osaka's Potential -

- Since Osaka began pursuing its bid to host the 2025 World Expo in 2015, Osaka has been undergoing significant change as a result of the integrated growth strategy pursued by the prefecture and the city, along with urban development and infrastructure improvements. The latest nominal GDP (FY2022) and inbound tourism (2024) have reached record highs, while the net migration surplus continues. The number of employees has also increased significantly.
- In 2025, the Expo was held. New technologies and services for the future society were showcased, promoting the Osaka brand to the world, expanding business opportunities
- While Osaka's potential to become the second capital has grown over the past decade, this has not yet sufficiently led into a tangible sense of prosperity for all individual residents of the prefecture.



Expo 2025 has served as a catalyst for enhancing Osaka's centrality and hub status, greatly boosting its potential as the "second capital."

These efforts will continue to improve the lives of the prefecture's residents (in terms of wages, quality of life, etc.)

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3. (1) Key Initiatives in Osaka over the Last 10 years (2015–2024)

- To date, the prefecture and city have worked together to establish mechanisms that will drive Osaka’s growth and development
- In addition, efforts have been made to create and develop next-generation growth industries, to enhance the appeal of cities, and to strengthen human resources development. Coupled with the bid for and award of Expo 2025, private investment in Osaka’s industrial agglomeration and urban development has also picked up.

Ecosystem aiming at the growth	Integrated prefectural and municipal initiatives ■ Unification of strategies • Integrated prefectural and municipal regulations • Urban Attraction Development Strategy • Global Financial City ■ Joint establishment of internal bodies • Second Capital Promotion Bureau • Expo 2025 Promotion Bureau • IR Promotion Bureau • Osaka Ports and Harbors Bureau • Osaka Urban Planning Bureau ■ Integration and privatization of prefectural and municipal bodies; and establishment of local independent agencies • Integration: Osaka Business Development Agency, Osaka Research Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, Osaka Institute of Public Health, etc. • Privatization (subway, bus) • Establishing local independent agencies (museum, zoo)	Strengthening the functions of regional administration ■ Attracting government agencies • PMDA Kansai Branch • AMED • INPIT • NITE (NLAB) • National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, etc. ■ Tax system to promote growth • Special provisions on local taxes for foreign financial institutions • Accommodation tax • Forest environment tax • Growth special zone tax system • Industrial agglomeration and promotion tax system ■ Special zone system to encourage private sector initiatives • Kansai Innovation International Strategic Comprehensive Special Zone • Kansai Sphere National Strategic Special Zone • Super City-type National Strategic Special Zone • Financial and Asset Management Special Zone	Developing human resources to support the future ■ Investment in the next generations • Complete abolition of tuition fees at high schools, etc. • Establishment of Osaka Metropolitan University and development of its Morinomiya Campus • Accreditation of Global Leaders High Schools, International Relations Departments and the International Baccalaureate Accredited Schools (Suito International High School) in prefectural high schools. 【Reference: Initiatives of Osaka City】 • Free early childhood education • Free school meals • Subsidies for cram school fees
	Economic growth ■ Creating hubs for growth industries 〈Public〉 • Industrial hubs: Creating clusters of Nakanoshima Qross, KENTO, and Saito • Carbon neutral: Establishing Battery Strategy Promotion Center • Startup: Global hub city 〈Private〉 • Energy hub at the bay area • Creating innovation hubs ■ Developing AI data centers 〈Private〉 • Saito, the former Sharp site in Sakai, etc. ■ Urban development and infrastructure development 〈Public〉 • The eastern part of Osaka Castle, Yumeshima • Naniwasuji Line, Yodogawa-Sagan Route, extension of the monorail • Extension of Kita-Osaka Kyuko Line • Concession for Kansai International Airport and Itami Airport 〈Private〉 • Kita (Umekita Phase 2), Minami, Minoh Semba, in front of Hirakata Station	Improving urban appeal ■ International conferences, events, heritage sites, etc. in the world • International conferences (G20, G7 Trade Ministers Meeting) • World Championships (X Games) • World Heritage Site (Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group) ■ Osaka's Attractions 〈Public〉 • Festival of the Lights in OSAKA • Opening of Nakanoshima Museum of Art, Osaka • Enhancing the appeal of water transport in Osaka, the Water City • Creating attractive urban centers through PMO, PPP and PFI 〈Private〉 • Integrated resort (IR) • GRAND GREEN OSAKA • Commercial development: EXPO CITY, LaLaport • Hotel construction: Opening of luxury hotels, etc.	Human resource development and accumulation ■ Fostering global talent • Establishment of Osaka Metropolitan University and development of its Morinomiya Campus • Initiatives on Global Leaders High School • Establishment of Suito Kokusai Junior & Senior High School ■ The contributions of domestic and international talent • Acceptance of foreign workers • Operation of the OSAKA Shigoto Field ■ Initiatives to accumulate talent 〈Public〉 ○ Enhancing safety and security measures • Preventive measures against liquefaction of seawalls, refurbishment of the three major floodgates • Improving public safety (measures against sophisticated fraud, etc.) ○ Enhancing the medical system: Osaka International Cancer Center, Osaka Heavy Ion Center 〈Private〉 ○ Educational institutions: Ritsumeikan University, Kindai University, Osaka University of Commerce

Specific measures for growth

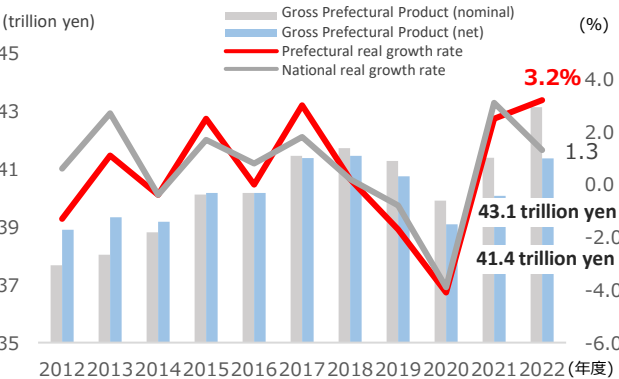
3. (2) Current Status Based on Our Initiatives (Key Points)

- **Economic strength:** Nominal GDP reached a record high of 43.1 trillion yen in FY2022. In particular, private-sector investment increased due to Expo 2025 and inbound tourism.
- **Urban strength:** The number of inbound visitors reached a record high (14.09 million) in 2024, indicating Osaka's growing appeal compared with other cities.
- **Talent strength:** The net migration surplus in 2024 reached 19,000, the highest since 1972. While employee compensation has risen only slightly, the number of employees rose steadily.

Economy

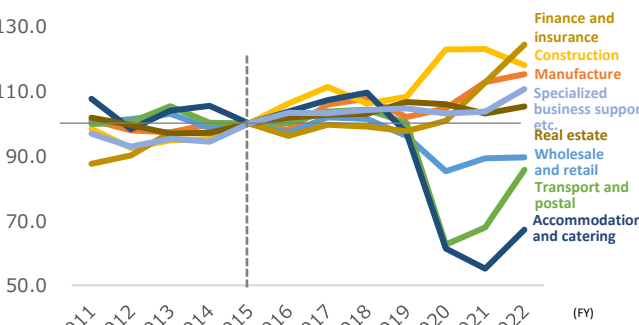
- Real growth was 3.2%, exceeding the national average of 1.3%.
- Various industries are becoming more active, fueled by Expo-related and other demand.

Gross Prefectural Product / Growth rate (nominal and net)



Source: "System of Prefectural Accounts" by Osaka Prefecture, "System of National Accounts" by Cabinet Office

Gross Regional Product by Major Industry (FY2015 = 100)

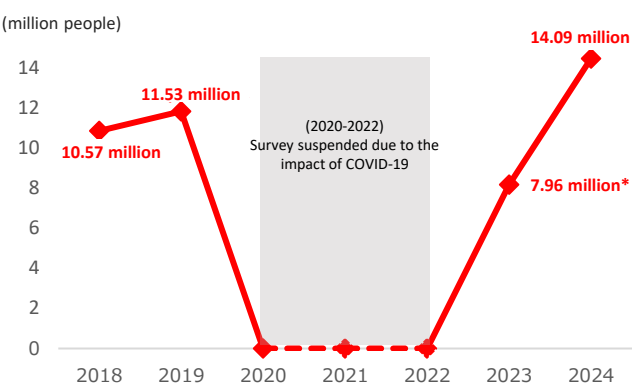


Source: "System of Prefectural Accounts" by Osaka Pref.

Cities

- The number of inbound visitors hit a record high (14.09 million) in 2024.
- Improvements in the city's appeal are also reflected in city rankings.

Number of foreign visitors to Osaka



*The 2023 figures are reference values from April to December, excluding the COVID-19 period (January to March). Source: "Inbound Tourism Consumption Survey" by Japan Tourism Agency

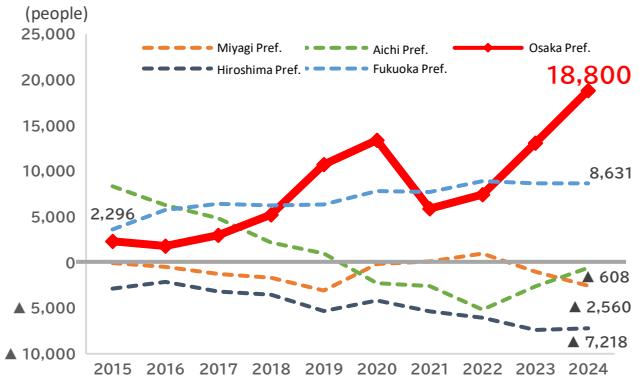
City Rankings (Osaka City)

- Evaluation of Urban Characteristics in Japan (The Mori Memorial Foundation):** 1st place (2025)
- Ranking of the most attractive prefectures (Brand Research Institute, Inc.):** 7th place (2024)
- Ranking of the world's most livable cities (The Economist (British)):** 7th place (2025)

Human resources

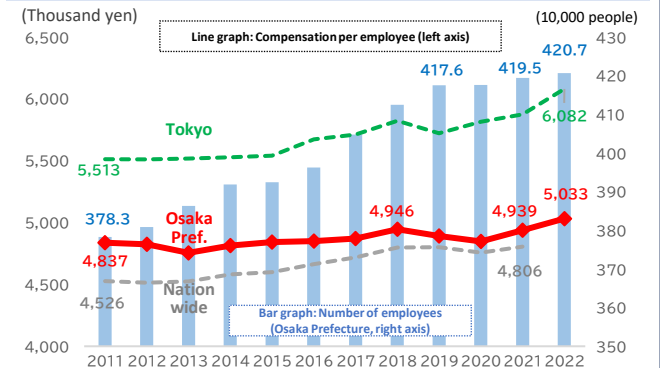
- A net migration surplus has been seen for 10 consecutive years since 2015 (2024: +19,000 people).
- While employee compensation has risen slightly, the number of employees has increased.

Change in net migration (migration surplus) (Japanese nationals)



Source: "Report on Internal Migration in Japan Derived from the Basic Resident Registers" by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Compensation per employee



Source: "Prefectural Economic Accounts" by Cabinet Office

3. (2) Current Status Based on Our Initiatives (Key Points)

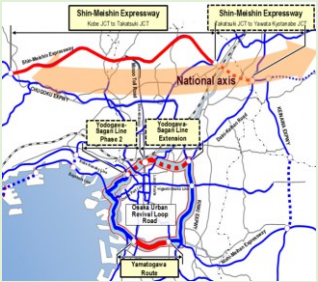
- **Transport infrastructure:** The development of ring roads is eliminating missing links, while railway links to major transport hubs such as Shin-Osaka and the airports are being expanded. Kansai International Airport, a major international hub, is expanding its capacity and enhancing its functions
- **Digital infrastructure:** Tokyo currently holds the advantage in terms of data centers. As Kansai has strengths in areas such as electricity, it is critical to leverage these strengths to promote the concentration of data centers going forward.

Transport Infrastructure

- The transport network supporting economic activities, such as expressways and railways, and wide-area urban infrastructure, such as airports, are well-developed in Osaka Prefecture. The development is still underway to further improve convenience.

Road

Road improvements are being undertaken to eliminate missing links in the Osaka Urban Regeneration Loop Roads and to create a new national land axis.



- 2018: Opening of Shin-Meishin Expressway (Takatsuki to Kobe)
- 2020: Full opening of Hanshin Expressway Route 6 Yamatogawa Route
- 2032: Scheduled completion of Yodogawa-Sagan Route (Phase 2) project
- Project underway for the Yodogawa-Sagan Route extension and Shin-Meishin Expressway (Yawata kyotanabe to Takatsuki)

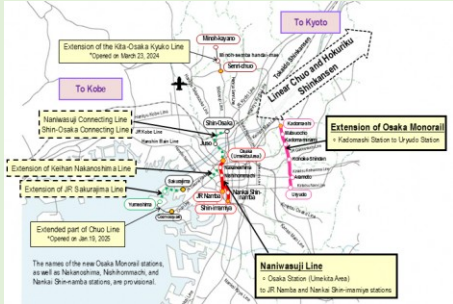
Airport (Kansai International)

In preparation for future growth in air traffic demand at Kansai International Airport, capacity expansion and large-scale renovations are underway.

- **Timeline:** Concessions started at Kansai and Itami airports in 2016 and integrated operations for the three Kansai airports, including Kobe Airport started in 2018.
- **Growth target:** Aiming for **300,000 takeoffs and landings per year** by the early 2030s.
- **Capacity extension:**
- **New flight paths were introduced, enabling an aircraft handling capacity of 60 flights per hour (March 2025)**
- **Refurbishment of terminals:**
[Terminal 1] **Grand opening in March 2025;** [Terminal 2 (Domestic)] **Scheduled to open around spring 2026**

Railway

Railway networks and related infrastructure are being developed with a view of “improving access to Shin-Osaka, the airports and World Heritage sites,” “strengthening connections among cities in the Keihanshin region,” “linking radial rail lines into a circular network” and “enhancing urban disaster prevention capabilities.”



Digital Infrastructure

- Compared with other areas excluding Tokyo, Osaka boosts a well-developed digital infrastructure, providing an environment conducive to deploying next-generation digital services.
- Furthermore, even compared with Tokyo, Osaka has a larger power supply capacity with lower electricity rates.

	Infrastructure	Index	Domestic comparison (Unit: %)		
			Osaka	Tokyo	Others
Telecommunication	1) Wireless base station	5G population coverage	99.9	99.8	Average 98.1
	2) Fiber-optic network	Fiber optic network coverage	95.9	96.3	Average 97.1
	3) Data center	Server area ratio	24.3	61.1	Total remaining 14.6
	4) Internet exchange	Connection ratio	24.2	74.2	Total remaining 1.6
	5) Submarine cable / landing station	Concentration ratio	26.8	53.7	Total remaining 19.5
Power supply	6) Power transmission and distribution	Surplus supply	Relatively sufficient capacity	Relatively little capacity	—
	⑦ Power supply	Electricity rate	16.1 yen	17.8 yen	Average 16.7 yen

● Development of data centers

Location (City)	Year of establishment	Outline
Osaka	Targeting 2027 onward	50MW large-scale data center (SC Capital Partners)
Sakai	Targeting 2026	Large-scale AI Data Center (Softbank)
Sakai	Started in January 2026	Osaka Sakai Data Center (KDDI)
Ibaraki	Started in 2019	Osaka 7 Data Center (NTT Docomo Business)
Ibaraki	Scheduled to start in the later half of FY2027	Osaka Kita Data Center (NTT Data Group)
Minoh	Started in 2023	KIX13 Data Center (MC Digital)

4. Accelerating Efforts toward Growth and Development

- Toward consolidating and accelerating the current positive momentum -

- Osaka, which had been caught in a “vicious cycle,” is now showing signs of shifting toward a “virtuous cycle” where “economic growth,” “enhanced urban vitality” and “population growth” are interconnected, thanks to recent thorough administrative and fiscal reforms (eliminating duplicated administration and strengthening urban functions), the implementation of an integrated growth strategy for the prefecture and city, and the concerted public-private efforts toward hosting Expo 2025.
- Seizing this opportunity, Osaka will use the results of hosting the World Expo as a catalyst to establish and accelerate a virtuous cycle of “economic growth,” “enhanced urban vitality,” and “population growth,” and as the second capital, it will function as an engine for growth that drives Japan’s economy.

Osaka in the past

Laying foundations for growth

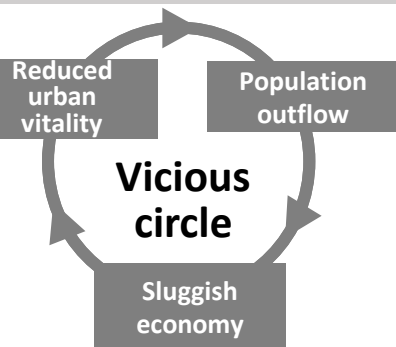
A new leap forward, spurred by Expo 2025

Drive Japan's economy

Vicious Cycle

- Osaka in the bubble burst, during the global financial crisis -

Financial crises and inefficiencies caused by duplicated administration raised, optimization failing to be achieved from a prefectural-wide perspective, and the vicious cycle continued unabated



Economic downturn (recession, declining incomes, etc.)

- Decreased investments and tax revenue, weakening urban vitality (Declined urban appeal, deteriorated public services, etc.)
- No influx of people, just outflow
- Further deterioration of economy

The prefecture and city working together to tackle challenges and restore and enhance Osaka's potential

Administrative reform

- Thorough administrative and fiscal reform
(financial reconstruction, privatization, elimination of duplicated administrative functions)

Growth

- Developing transport infrastructure (Yamatogawa Line, Yodogawa-Sagan Route, Naniwasuji Line, etc.)
- Integrated growth strategy between the prefecture and the city (support for innovation, Super City, Global Financial City, etc.)

Childcare

- Focal investment in the working generation (free education, measures to address the waiting list for childcare, subsidies for cram school fees, etc.)

Expo 2025

- Preparing for Expo 2025 (Creating business opportunities, enhancing urban appeal, international exchange, etc.)

Public-private initiatives making progress

- Urban development and infrastructure development
- Increased private capital investments
- Construction of apartments and hotels
- Development of new technologies and services
- Creating urban appeal

2025

Expo 2025

Virtuous Cycle

- Current Osaka -

With the fiscal crisis resolved and a concerted public-private effort to revitalize Osaka now underway, signs that the virtuous cycle is being consolidated and accelerated



Economic growth (record high GDP and inbound visitors)

- Increased capital investment and tax revenue, increased number of apartments and hotels, sophisticated infrastructure, improved urban appeal, higher land prices and enhanced childcare measures
- Continued trend of net migration surplus since 2011 with the increased number of foreign nationals
- Further growth of economy

Realization of the Second Capital, Osaka

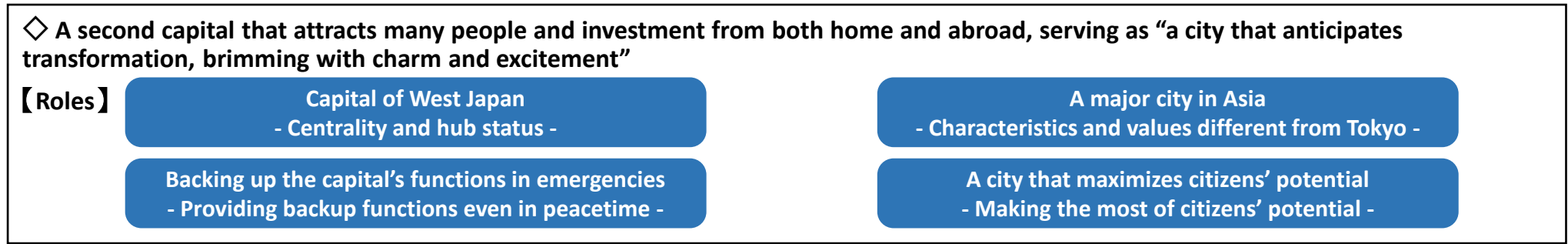
Alongside the capital, aiming to become Japan's engine for growth

II. Fundamental Principles of Beyond EXPO 2025

1. Goals of Beyond EXPO 2025

- To realize Osaka’s vision of becoming the second capital, it is more important than ever to enhance its “centrality and hub status” as well as its “distinctive character and new values different from those of Tokyo.”
- As the host city of Expo 2025, Osaka aims to build the “second capital” that will serve as an engine for growth in Japan, while building on the significance and legacy of the Expo.

【Osaka’s role as the second capital】 A city that serves as “an engine for growth in normal times” and “a backup in emergency”



【Significance and effect of the Expo】



Building on the “willingness to take on challenges,” “cohesiveness,” “presence,” and “global competence” enhanced at the Expo as a legacy, and maximizing citizens’ potential to enhance “centrality and hub status” and “characteristics and values different from Tokyo”

As a pivot of Western Japan, aiming to become the second capital that drives Japan’s growth and contributes to the world

2. Basic Policy and Vision for the City

- Through formulating and implementing “Beyond EXPO 2025” which serves as a renewed growth strategy, Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City will enhance “centrality and hub status” and “characteristics and values different from Tokyo” which are necessary for the second capital, seeking the early realization of “Osaka as the second capital” and to function as an engine for growth, driving the Japanese economy.
- By further refining “challenges by citizen,” “urban presence,” “outreach & attractive power,” and “global competitiveness” that were heightened at the Expo, through an all-Osaka effort, the specific aim is to achieve a nominal GDP of 80 trillion yen in the 2040s with the economy expanding to approximately twice its current size.

■ Basic Policy and Vision for the City

【Basic Policy】 To realize Osaka as the second capital as soon as possible and drive Japan’s growth

【Vision for the City】 A city with world-class economic and urban strength and a unique charm of its own

➡ **Target: Achieving a nominal GDP of 80 trillion yen in the 2040s**

【Focal Area】 Achieving world-class economic and urban strength to drive Japan’s growth

Economic strength

◆ A leading innovation city making inroads into next-generation industries by leveraging Osaka’s unique strengths

Urban strength

◆ An entertainment hub that inspires fun and excitement unique to Osaka

【Infrastructure supporting the second capital】 Laying foundations for economic and urban strength

Talent strength

◆ A vibrant hub city that attracts and produces global and creative talent

Community development and urban infrastructure

◆ A friendly city that embodies the spirit of “can’t leave it alone” and “give it a try”

Developing functions befitting the second capital

◆ A city with advanced urban functions that support growth

◆ A city that serves as an engine for growth in normal times and a backup in emergency

Realization of the Second Capital, Osaka

Engine for Japan’s growth

Enhanced well-being

3. Approach to Achieving the Economic Target (nominal GDP of approx. 80 trillion yen in the 2040s)

- **The Vision for the Second Capital sets economic targets, such as nominal GDP and growth rates, aiming to make Osaka the second capital**
 - Nominal GDP: approx. 50 trillion yen in 2030, approx. 60 trillion yen in 2040, and approx. 80 trillion yen in the 2050s
 - Growth rate: Average annual real economic growth rate of 2%
 - Domestic market share: approx. 9% in 2030, approx. 10% in 2040, and approx. 12% in the 2050s
- **Osaka's nominal GDP for FY 2022 was approximately 43.1 trillion yen, with its real GDP of approximately 41.4 trillion yen. The nominal and real growth rates stand at 4.2% and 3.2%, respectively, exceeding the national average, although the average annual real growth rate prior to the pandemic (2012–2018) was 0.7%, a significant gap from the real growth target of 2.0%.**
- **Going forward, we will proceed with public-private investment in growth sectors where market expansion is anticipated and that leverage Osaka's strengths, thereby increasing Osaka's market share and accelerating the economic growth targeted by the Vision for the Second Capital.**

【Approach to achieving economic targets】

In addition to steadily implementing the national “growth-oriented economic policies (1)” throughout Osaka, we will put forth “Osaka's unique initiatives (2)” that leverage city's strengths and the Expo legacy, aiming to achieve our economic target (an average annual real economic growth rate of 2%).

(1) National growth-oriented economic policies

With a view to achieving a national nominal GDP of 1,000 trillion yen by fiscal year 2040, we will steadily implement “the Grand Design and Action Plan for a New Form of Capitalism 2025 Revised Version” and “the 4th Interim Report by the Committee on New Economic and Industrial Policy: Industrial Structure in 2040 Led by Growth Investment.”

⇒ **Transition to a growth-oriented economy driven by increased wages and investment to achieve the “growth transition case (nominal growth rate of around 3.0% and real growth rate of around 1.5%)”**

(2) Osaka's unique initiatives

By leveraging “Osaka's strengths” and the “legacy of the Expo,” we aim to expand Osaka's market share in growth industries where market expansion is anticipated.

⇒ **Further increasing the national real growth rate of 1.5% and achieving a real growth rate of 2.0% or more in Osaka (nominal growth rate of around 3.5%)**

《Image》

Initiatives to achieve a national GDP (nominal) of 1,000 trillion yen by FY 2040

⇒ **Achieving a nominal rate of 3.0% and a real rate of approximately 1.5%**

Based on the “Medium- to Long-term Projections for Economy and Public Finance (August 2025)” by Cabinet Office

Initiatives that make use of Osaka's strengths and the legacy of the Expo
⇒ **Boosting real growth by 0.5% or more**

(GDP forecast for 2040 (2045))

Osaka's GDP

Nominal: 81.0 trillion yen (95.8 trillion yen)

Real: 57.4 trillion yen (63.4 trillion yen)

3. (1) Philosophy behind Osaka's Unique Initiatives

- In addition to actively pursuing a transition to a growth-oriented economy at both national and local levels, we aim to achieve an average annual real growth rate of 2% by implementing initiatives through an "All-Osaka" approach in growth sectors where market expansion is anticipated, leveraging Osaka's strengths, and building on the legacy of the Expo.

【Areas where Osaka can demonstrate its strengths】

◆Areas of growing industries◆

Life sciences

Carbon neutrality

Mobility

Robot and AI

Startups

◆Tourism areas◆

Increase in inbound
visitors

Increase in domestic
tourists

Increase in repeated
visitors

Increase in average
spending

【Initiatives toward expanded market share】

《Efforts to produce next-generation industries from Osaka》

- ◇ Implementing and commercializing new technologies showcased at the Expo, taking place in Osaka
- ◇ Promoting the creation and growth of startups (in the deep tech field)
- ◇ Developing mechanisms to attract domestic and international investments in Osaka
- ◇ Promoting the agglomeration of next-generation industries
- ◇ Securing and fostering talent to support the next-generation industries
- ◇ Promoting land use to establish hubs

《Efforts to increase the number of visitors and average spending per visitor》

- ◇ Creating a new international tourism hub in Yumeshima, centered on the IR
- ◇ Developing a world-level MICE city
- ◇ Creating killer content that leverages Osaka's unique characteristics to attract domestic and international tourists
- ◇ Strengthening communications that resonate with the target audience
- ◇ Enhancing hospitality enabling tourists to spend comfortable time

3. (2) Osaka GDP Simulation (Preliminary Estimate)

- By implementing “Beyond EXPO 2025” across all of Osaka, we aim to achieve a nominal GDP of approximately 80 trillion yen (approximately 60 trillion yen in real terms) for Osaka by the 2040s.
- By further strengthening initiatives that leverage Osaka’s strengths, we aim to further increase our domestic market share (projected for FY2040: 8.4%).

【Assumptions for the estimates】 (Actual figures up to FY2022)

- ◇ **Nationwide:** FY2023–2024 = Government forecast (Source: “System of National Accounts” by Cabinet Office) <FY2023: nominal 4.9%, real 0.6%; FY2024: nominal 3.7%, real 0.8%>
FY2025–2034 = Nominal and real GDP growth rates from the “Growth Acceleration Case” in the Cabinet Office’s “Medium- to Long-term Projections for Economy and Public Finance.” <FY2025: 3.3% nominal, 0.7% real; FY2026–FY2034: 2.4–3.0% nominal, 0.9–1.6% real>
FY2035–2050 = Based on the “Growth Acceleration Case” in the Cabinet Office’s “Medium- to Long-term Projections for Economy and Public Finance” for FY2034 <FY2034: 2.8% nominal, 1.4% real>
- ◇ **Osaka Prefecture:** FY2023–2025 = Based on estimates by the Asia Pacific Institute of Research (real GDP growth rate), the nominal growth rate was calculated by adding the national deflator <FY2023: 4.8% nominal, 0.6% real; FY2024: 3.7% nominal, 0.8% real; FY2025: 4.3% nominal, 1.7% real>
FY2026–2050 = Real growth rate fixed at 2%; nominal growth rate calculated by adding the national deflator for the relevant fiscal year (FY2026: 1.8%; 1.4% thereafter) to the real growth rate of 2.0%.

Nationwide

(FY)	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Nominal GDP (trillion yen)	540.7	556.8	567.1	637.4	728.9	839.3	963.5	1,106.2	1,270.0
Real GDP (trillion yen)	539.4	550.1	552.0	563.8	600.2	600.2	692.5	742.3	795.7
Nominal GDP growth rate (%)	3.3	0	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Real GDP growth rate (%)	1.7	-0.8	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Osaka Prefecture

(FY)	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Nominal GDP (trillion yen)	40.1	41.3	43.1	48.9	58.0	68.6	81.0	95.8	113.2
Real GDP (trillion yen)	40.2	40.7	41.4	42.7	47.1	52.0	57.4	63.4	70.0
Nominal GDP growth rate (%)	3.4	-1.1	4.2	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Real GDP growth rate (%)	2.5	-1.7	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

(Osaka Prefecture’s national market share)

(FY)	2015	2019	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
(Reference) Nominal share (%)	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9
(Reference) Real share (%)	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.8

III. Policy Direction of Beyond EXPO 2025

- This Policy Direction summarizes the initiatives under each pillar based on the Fundamental Principles, while taking into account the circumstances at the time of the formulation of Beyond EXPO 2025.
- Going forward, this Policy Direction will be reviewed flexibly on an annual basis, taking into account policy progress and environmental changes, with the aim of further enhancement.

1. A Leading Innovation City Making Inroads into Next-generation Industries by Leveraging Osaka's Unique Strengths

Fundamental Principles

Citizen-Led Challenges

■ Using the Expo as an opportunity to drive technological innovation

- Undertaking efforts to implement innovative technologies in society in fields such as regenerative medicine, healthcare, and AI and robotics
- 432 small and medium-sized enterprises also showcasing cutting-edge technologies as part of the Reborn Challenge initiatives

■ Significant expansion of international business exchanges

- The Expo attracted overseas delegations, stimulating business exchanges (involving a total of around 7,000 overseas companies)
- GSE and Japan Health brought together global startups, major corporations, investors and others

Strength of Osaka

■ Life science

- Forming a world-class life sciences cluster centered on the three hubs of Nakanoshima Qross, KENTO and Saito
- Home to leading universities, research institutions and major pharmaceutical firms, etc.

■ Carbon neutrality

- A cluster of leading domestic companies, research institutions and support organizations in fields such as “hydrogen, etc.,” “perovskite solar cells” and “biomanufacturing”

Expansion of Market

■ Market forecast for 2050

(Medical and Healthcare Field)

World: Approx. 249 trillion yen in 2020

➡ Approx. 527 trillion yen in 2050

Japan: Approx. 45 trillion yen in 2020

➡ Approx. 128 trillion yen in 2050

(Carbon neutral Field)

World: Approx. 5 trillion yen in 2020

➡ Approx. 100 trillion yen in 2050

Japan: Approx. 0.9 trillion yen in 2020

➡ Approx. 14 trillion yen in 2050

By supporting “citizen-led challenges” in sectors with growth potential, we aim to foster next-generation industries in Osaka and Kansai to capture a greater share of the global market

Pillars of Initiatives

[1] Enhancing support to encourage new challenges

[2] Establishing hubs to foster innovation

[3] Attracting domestic and international investment

1. A Leading Innovation City Making Inroads into Next-generation Industries by Leveraging Osaka's Unique Strengths

[Policy Direction] [1] Enhancing support

(1) Support framework for the implementation and industrialization of cutting-edge technologies

- We will establish mechanisms across the entire Kansai region to accelerate the **implementation** and **industrialization** of cutting-edge technologies in fields such as **life sciences** and **carbon neutrality**, while promoting commercialization by providing institutional support to pioneering companies in management, financing and regulatory reform.
- Furthermore, with regard to **deep-tech startups** (e.g., life sciences, carbon neutrality, quantum technology), we will establish an ecosystem centered on **innovation hubs** through collaboration between Nakanoshima Qross and the firms in the Keihanshin region, thereby fostering startups capable of succeeding on the global stage.

1) Establishing mechanisms to accelerate implementation

▪ Implementing and industrializing cutting-edge technologies showcased at the Expo

⇒ To accelerate the implementation of cutting-edge technologies showcased at the Expo, with a focus on fields where the Kansai region has strengths, a top management body comprising representatives from the business community, the national government, the Union of Kansai Governments, Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City will be established. Under this body, project-based support will be provided for concrete implementation.

2) Strengthening support (in terms of management, funding and institutional aspects) for companies taking on new challenges

▪ Management support (expert advice and hands-on support, promotion overseas, etc.)

⇒ Supporting the implementation and commercialization of cutting-edge technologies and services by businesses through consultation and advice from experts and support organizations with relevant expertise and know-how, as well as ongoing support that works closely with businesses.

Also strengthening the links between companies and the global market through opportunities such as international trade fairs (e.g., WHX and GSE) and building networks with overseas bases, while supporting the development of overseas sales channels.

▪ Financial support (grants for project costs, establishing funding mechanisms, etc.)

⇒ Providing grants to cover the costs for companies participating in the Reborn Challenge program and facing financial or other challenges in implementing or commercializing their technologies and services. Also, in order to enable startups to smoothly raise funds for their growth, we will consider and establish mechanisms for providing ultra-long-term funding and strengthening the use of M&A, thereby enhancing financial support. Also, a range of funding methods, including public-private funds, will be examined.

▪ Institutional support (utilizing initiatives such as the Super City-type National Strategic Special Zones)

⇒ By utilizing Super City-type National Strategic Special Zones and similar initiatives, data integration and regulatory reform will be promoted, while also in the “Yumeshima District,” “Umekita Phase 2 District” and others, continuous creation of cutting-edge services and their implementation in society will help improve residents' quality of life and strengthen the city's competitiveness.

Furthermore, support for companies undertaking projects in special zones across a wide range of sectors will be provided through measures such as interest subsidy schemes and special tax provisions relating to National Strategic Special Zones.

3) Startup Ecosystem Hub

▪ Establishment of an ecosystem hub by the “Osaka-Kyoto-Hyogo Kobe Consortium”

⇒ Through collaboration between the startup ecosystems of Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo, and by strengthening links between the diverse innovation hubs in the Keihanshin region, including the Osaka Innovation Hub, as well as expanding networks with overseas ecosystem hubs, a world-class hub for deep-tech startups will be established.

(Key areas: Biotechnology and life sciences, Green tech, digital technology (including AI, Web3.0 and quantum computing))

▪ Support for startups, leveraging Nakanoshima Qross's strategic location

⇒ By providing end-to-end support for the commercialization of promising seeds held by academia and promoting open innovation through industry-academia and corporate partnerships while attracting investment, talent and resources to Nakanoshima Qross, life sciences startups capable of operating on a global scale will be created and nurtured.

(2) Strengthening small and medium-sized businesses

- Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other businesses underpinning Osaka's economy by helping them **increase productivity, enhance their management foundations and advance their technologies**, to allow them to improve their ability to adapt flexibly to market changes and achieve independent and sustainable growth, thereby **strengthening their competitiveness**.
- Also, promoting the growth and expansion of primary industries by utilizing the latest technologies to increase added value while supporting overseas expansion.

1) Increasing productivity of SMEs

- **Making use of cutting-edge technologies (e. g., AI, robots)**
 - ⇒ By promoting the use of cutting-edge technologies such as AI and robots, and supporting SMEs in streamlining operations, reducing labor, and improving quality, we aim to enhance productivity and profitability, raise added value, strengthen competitiveness, and promote sustainable growth.
- **Improving business processes**
 - ⇒ We aim to support SMEs through financial aid for installing necessary equipment and expert consulting, thereby promoting labor and workforce savings through streamlining business processes and introducing systemization and automation.

2) Strengthening business foundations

- **Supporting SMEs engaged in business expansion, new business ventures, and similar initiatives**
 - ⇒ Providing hands-on support from experts to SMEs engaged in business expansion and new ventures, thereby improving their profit margin and enhancing their management foundations
- **Creating frameworks for business succession in SMEs**
 - ⇒ While exploring new mechanisms such as search funds, in which entrepreneurs receive funding from investors to take over the management of SMEs, we aim to create opportunities for businesses to survive through M&A and business succession of SMEs and for young entrepreneurs to thrive, thereby contributing to the enhancement of corporate value.
- **Developing management talent capable of taking on new initiatives**
 - ⇒ By fostering management talent capable of responding flexibly to environmental changes and possessing the management skills to formulate strategic plans quickly and manage organization effectively, we aim to support the creation of companies that achieve sustainable growth and enhanced competitiveness.

3) Sophisticating technologies and creating added value

- **Advancing support industries that underpin cutting-edge industries**
 - ⇒ We aim to promote the advancement of supporting industries that possess technological capabilities that form the foundation of cutting-edge industries, through technical support provided by the Osaka Research Institute of Industrial Science and Technology and management support involving expert guidance.
- **Exploring new forms of support that utilize corporate collateral rights through collaboration with financial institutions**
 - ⇒ To help SMEs secure funding for technological advancement and new business development, we aim to explore new support measures to promote corporate growth, such as the use of corporate value security interests that use the entire business, including intangible assets such as intellectual property, as collateral.
- **Promoting collaboration and co-creation among companies seeking growth**
 - ⇒ We aim to support initiatives to create new value through collaboration with startups and other companies possessing innovative business ideas or distinctive technologies
- **Promoting the use of design and creative talent**
 - ⇒ To enhance corporate added value, we aim to support the development of high-quality design products and services, and to make use of creators who generate new ideas.

4) Supporting the advancement and overseas expansion of primary industries through the use of the latest technologies

- **Adding high value to Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) for overseas expansion through the introduction of new technologies**

⇒By supporting the introduction of new technologies (refrigeration and freezing technologies, etc.) that lead to increased value and differentiation from domestic and international competitors, transportation demonstrations, test marketing overseas, and the necessary product improvements, and by promoting the overseas expansion of agricultural products that were previously difficult to export, we aim to create a virtuous cycle of expanding overseas demand and production.

- **Strengthening the functions of technical support centers to promote the blue economy**

⇒By strengthening the functions of the Research Institute of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Osaka Prefecture, a hub for research and technical support, to facilitate the development of new technologies and establishing a robust support system for businesses that use the institute's services, we aim to promote blue economy initiatives that balance "economic growth through the sustainable use of marine resources" with "sound conservation of marine ecosystems."

(3) Strengthening foundations that support business activities

- Developing **digital infrastructure** that will be essential for handling cutting-edge technologies in the future while promoting technological innovation across various industrial sectors
- Also strengthening support for the creation of businesses that leverage **cutting-edge technologies such as AI**, thereby fostering the development and growth of new industries.

1) Promoting technological innovation in various industrial fields

- **Developing digital infrastructure such as telecommunications, data centers, and power**

⇒ Leveraging Osaka's surplus power capacity, superior telecommunications networks, and abundant technical talent, we will promote the development of digital infrastructure. To address the growing demand for data centers due to the expansion of the AI industry and to strengthen backup functions of the capital, we are establishing the "Osaka Digital Infrastructure Council" in FY 2026 in collaboration with relevant companies and experts to formulate plans for the development of digital infrastructure.

The council will conduct initiatives such as examining the conditions for potential cluster sites, regulatory reform, and power supply-demand matching, thereby enhancing Osaka's urban competitiveness to achieve sustainable growth.

- **Creating businesses that utilize cutting-edge technologies such as AI**

⇒ To address social issues such as the declining birthrate, aging population, and labor shortage, we aim to strengthen support for businesses that create innovative products and services utilizing advanced technologies such as AI.

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[Policy Direction] [2] Establishing hubs

(1) Establishing life science hubs

- Formulating a world-leading **life sciences cluster** centered on Nakanoshima Qross (regenerative medicine, etc.), KENTO (health and medical care) and Saito (drug discovery), while leveraging the strengths of each hub to support the development of startups, thereby **fostering innovation** in the life sciences field
- **Building an ecosystem toward industrialization of future medical technologies**, including regenerative medicine, through initiatives that make use of Nakanoshima Qross's strategic location and collaboration with overseas clusters
- **Supporting the creation of new innovations and industries** through demonstration projects that capitalize on KENTO's strengths and the utilization of health and medical data
- **Supporting research and development on innovative products and services in the drug discovery field** through collaboration between research institutions and companies concentrated in Saito
- **Accelerating new drug development** and promoting **international collaborative clinical trials**, by utilizing a clinical trial network

1) Establishing an ecosystem toward industrialization of future medical technologies, including regenerative medicine, at Nakanoshima Qross

- **Support for startups, leveraging Nakanoshima Qross's strategic location**
 - ⇒ By providing end-to-end support for the commercialization of promising seeds held by academia and promoting open innovation through industry-academia and corporate partnerships while attracting investment, talent and resources to Nakanoshima Qross, life sciences startups capable of operating on a global scale will be created and nurtured.
- **Support for strengthening the functions of the PMDA Kansai Branch and establishing CDMO functions, to promote the industrialization of regenerative medicine**
 - ⇒ By strengthening the functions of the PMDA Kansai Branch, including its regulatory review functions in the field of regenerative medicine, and enhancing the functions of CDMO (that undertakes contract work ranging from the development to the commercial production of regenerative medicine products) at Nakanoshima Qross, we aim to promote the industrialization of regenerative medicine in Osaka and the Kansai and accelerate the social implementation of regenerative medicine products such as IPS cells.
- **Establishment of networks with overseas business clusters**
 - ⇒ By targeting overseas clusters that signed MOUs during the Expo, we will organize site tours and business matching events to showcase the Osaka-Kansai potential and the appeal of Nakanoshima Qross, thereby promoting the international expansion of companies within the prefecture. Furthermore, by holding roundtable discussions to deepen collaboration with overseas clusters and various other countries, we aim to take the lead in establishing global standards in the field of regenerative medicine.
- **Increasing awareness of the industrialization of regenerative medicine**
 - ⇒ We aim to disseminate specific information on the current state and future prospects of regenerative medicine to raise people's awareness by launching co-creation projects involving both internal and external stakeholders centered on Nakanoshima Qross and hosting international forums and events for the public.

2) Fostering innovation on health, medicine and drug discovery in KENTO and Saito

- **Promotion of the social implementation of new technologies and services in KENTO**
 - ⇒ By leveraging KENTO's strengths, namely its proximity to local residents and the concentration of facilities that serve as demonstration sites (such as sports parks, hospitals and commercial facilities), we aim to promote the social implementation of new technologies and services in the health and medical fields by supporting companies conducting resident-participatory demonstration projects.
- **Promotion of the use of health and medical data in KENTO**
 - ⇒ By encouraging the use of health and medical data, including pseudonymized medical data, in corporate research and development, centered in KENTO, we aim to foster new innovation and new industries.
- **Promotion of innovation in the field of drug discovery at Saito**
 - ⇒ With the Saito Life Science Park at its core, we aim to promote innovation in the drug discovery field by supporting the research and development of innovative products and services through collaboration between drug discovery research institutions, companies and startups based in incubation facilities.

3) Accelerating new drug development and promoting international collaborative clinical trials, by utilizing a clinical trial network

- **Establishing a clinical trial environment utilizing a clinical trial network**

⇒ By collaborating with medical institutions, placing “Clinical Trials Network Osaka” as the core, we aim to build up a track record in clinical trials by promoting decentralized trials, attracting international collaborative trials and fostering public understanding, thereby accelerating the development of new medicines

(2) Establishing carbon neutral hubs

- Promoting the industrialization of **cutting-edge carbon-neutral technologies** showcased at the Expo, with a focus on “**hydrogen, etc.,**” “**perovskite solar cells,**” and “**biomanufacturing**”
- Also creating demand to achieve both carbon neutrality and economic growth, through the promotion of technology demonstrations, proactive adoption by local governments, and incentives for adoption by the private sector

1) Promoting the commercialization and industrialization of carbon-neutral technologies

- **Hubs for commercializing carbon-neutral technologies**

⇒ To accelerate commercialization of carbon-neutral technologies by companies in the prefecture, measures include assisting team building through open innovation at “Carbon Neutral Business Base” and providing support tailored to companies’ needs.

- **Promoting industrialization in the fields of “hydrogen, etc.,” “perovskite solar cells,” and “biomanufacturing”**

⇒ Leveraging Osaka’s strength as a hub for companies and research institutions across various sectors, we aim to encourage local firms to enter these fields and while taking into account the specific characteristics of each sector, we will actively promote industrialization through support for technological development, establishment of mass production systems, and market expansion.

2) Creating demand by promoting decarbonization across the prefecture

- **Promoting the establishment and utilization of supply bases for next-generation energy in the Bay Area**

⇒ While supporting the establishment of supply bases for next-generation energy sources such as hydrogen in the Bay Area, including Sakai and Senboku, we encourage the use of next-generation energy by businesses.

- **Pioneering the social implementation of carbon-neutral technologies**

⇒ Dissemination of carbon-neutral technologies are being accelerated through the demonstration of wireless EV charging technology, the increased adoption of EVs and FCVs, the proactive introduction of perovskite solar cells in public facilities followed by their adoption in private facilities, the introduction of innovative technologies into sewage treatment plants, and the establishment of regional hubs for resource and energy recycling.

- **Promoting decarbonization behavioral change among residents and decarbonization management by businesses**

⇒ Through raising awareness of the carbon-neutral technologies showcased at the Expo, visualizing emission reductions and promoting the use of carbon credits, we aim to encourage decarbonization behavior among residents and decarbonization of businesses.

(3) Establishing an operating network for Advanced Air Mobilities (AAMs, also known as “flying cars”) in the Kansai region

- Realizing the ‘air mobility revolution’ from Osaka, by promoting necessary initiatives in collaboration with the national government, neighboring local authorities and the business community, with the aim of launching commercial operations ahead of the rest of the country in 2027 and to establish an early **AAM network** connecting Osaka with tourist destinations across the Kansai region
- Also, **pursuing initiatives to create and expand demand** while **seeking to enhance public acceptance**, through opportunities to experience travel to tourist destinations and sightseeing flights

1) Establishing the business environment that underpins transport operations

- **Creating a framework for the societal implementation of AAMs**
⇒ Social implementation of AAMs is being pursued by establishing a framework that integrates the respective promotion structures of the national government, neighboring local authorities and the business community.
- **Developing airfields and other related bases and expanding the areas where such facilities are located**
⇒ Airfields are being developed to establish a network of flights connecting tourist destinations within the prefecture while facilities and parking bases to support stable operations are being maintained.
- **Surveys and verification required for commercial operations**
⇒ Operators in charge of surveys of the flight environment and verification of operational procedures for commercial operation in Osaka are being supported.
- **Establishing an operating network in the Kansai region**
⇒ To enable AAMs to connect Osaka Bay with cities and tourist destinations throughout Kansai, initiatives are being conducted, including establishing flight routes at airports and other locations and building a network in collaboration with the national government, neighboring local authorities and the business community.

2) Generating demand and enhancing social acceptance

- **Promoting initiatives to stimulate demand**
⇒ Efforts are being made to further foster momentum in the tourism sector and to promote initiatives aimed at generating demand.
- **Increasing social acceptance as a means of transport**
⇒ Greater social acceptance of AAMs within the local community is aimed through organizing events such as public demonstration flights and opportunities to board mock-ups.

3) Promoting businesses that make use of AAMs

- **Providing new flying experiences and transport means**
⇒ Japan’s first-ever flight experiences and new transportation services are being introduced through sightseeing tours around the Bay Area and travelling to cities and tourist destinations.
- **Urban development making use of AAMs**
⇒ We aim to promote urban development that realizes new forms of air travel, with a view to a society where AAMs are a common sight, for example, at transport hubs, major stations with high tourist demand, rooftops of buildings, parking lots at commercial facilities, and waterfront.

(4) Creating and agglomerating new leading industries

- Establishing a network involving industry, government and academia to create **a cluster of next-generation industries** that will drive the growth of the Osaka and Kansai economies, while improving the business environment to attract domestic and international **investment into Osaka**

1) Developing a business environment that collectively attracts next-generation industries

- **Driving innovation in the robotics sector**
 - ⇒ With a view to untapped markets such as service robots, we will promote the open-sourcing and modularized technologies and establish an open, collaborative development environment that facilitates new entrants, thereby accelerating the societal implementation of cutting-edge robotics technologies while working in partnership with relevant organizations to secure skilled personnel while fostering the sustainable development of the robotics industry.
- **Applications of quantum technology**
 - ⇒ While working to attract talent, encourage corporate participation and foster the creation of startups in the field of quantum technology in collaboration with the University of Osaka, we aim to establish this field as a growth industry in Osaka and expand innovation across various fields, such as drug discovery and materials development, thereby promoting industrial development not only in the quantum field but across other industries as well.
- **Promoting the concentration of growth industries through special zone tax regimes**
 - ⇒ Under the tax relief schemes offered by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City, such as the Osaka Prefectural Special Growth Zone Tax System and the Osaka City Special Zone Tax System, which aim to attract growth industries, fields such as AI and quantum technology will be added to the list of eligible sectors for local tax relief systems for companies that make new investments in growth industries, and will further promote the concentration of growth industries through subsidy programs for large-scale investments in Osaka City.

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【Policy Direction】 【3】 Attracting investments

(1) Promoting Osaka's appeal through international events and exchanges with overseas countries

- During the Expo, **international trade fairs and conferences** such as Japan Health and GSE were hosted in Osaka, showcasing Osaka's potential to the world.
- Taking advantage of the increased international interest, we will continue to host events such as international trade fairs in Osaka as a legacy of the Expo, strongly promoting Osaka's presence globally.
- Furthermore, by utilizing overseas networks newly established during the Expo, we will strategically expand **business exchanges with other countries**.

1) Promoting Osaka's appeal to the world through international trade fairs and conferences

• Organizing “WHX (World Health Expo) Osaka” and “WHX Leaders Osaka”

⇒ Taking advantage of the opportunity given by the Expo, we will host “WHX Osaka” (formerly Japan Health), the international trade fair for the medical and healthcare fields in Osaka and provide booth exhibitions, business opportunities for companies within the prefecture, and networking events.

In conjunction with the “WHX Osaka” event, and as a legacy of the Expo themed around “life” in collaboration with private businesses, we will also hold “WHX Leaders Osaka,” an international conference on life sciences and healthcare, bringing together health ministers, researchers, and business leaders primarily from the APAC region.

By showcasing the potential of Osaka's life sciences field to the world, we aim to attract investment.

• Continuously hosting international startup events

⇒ Inheriting the philosophy of the “GSE (Global Startup Expo 2025)” organized by the government during the Expo, we will host startup conferences focusing on Japan's leading deep tech field.

Furthermore, by holding the “Tech Osaka Summit” and collaborating with each other, we aim to attract investment from around the world through matchmaking between domestic and international startups and investors, while showing the potential of Osaka's startups and working toward producing promising startups that will make their mark on the global stage.

2) Expanding strategic business exchanges with overseas partners and strengthening the organizational structure

• Promoting strategic business and personnel exchanges with overseas partners

⇒ We will prioritize countries and cities with which Osaka can establish or strengthen relations, focusing on fields where Osaka's strengths, such as life sciences and carbon neutrality, can be leveraged, as well as interaction with sister cities and friendship cities at the Expo. Through high-level promotional activities, the dispatch of delegations and the hosting of business matchmaking events, we will strategically promote business, tourism and cultural exchanges with overseas partners.

• Expanding business exchanges among SMEs

⇒ In addition to strengthening our efforts to provide various advices on international business, perform local market research and facilitate business opportunities, we will support domestic business's initiative to develop overseas sales channels through cross-border e-commerce, trade shows, and specialized trading companies, and promote the overseas business expansion of SMEs that have showcased technologies and services at the Expo by utilizing the network with overseas government agencies built through the Expo.

• Enhancing air routes through revitalization of business exchanges

⇒ By revitalizing business exchanges with overseas and promoting tourism, we aim to accelerate the flow of people and expand air routes.

• Securing operation hubs in the local area

⇒ We will discuss improving the locations and services of overseas activity hubs to enhance the business development of companies within the prefecture.

(2) Promoting investment under the initiative of “Global Financial City OSAKA Strategy”

- By also leveraging the legacy of the Expo, strengthening efforts to realize two visions for the city: “a **global city** driven by finance” and “a **leading city** in finance”
- Promoting domestic and international investment and collaboration in Osaka’s growth sectors while encouraging the concentration of financial firms in Osaka
- Creating unique financial markets through the use of digital technology while promoting financial innovation and deregulation making use of special zones for finance and asset management
- Promoting initiatives that form the foundation for a global financial city, such as developing globally competitive financial professionals and improving the living environment for foreign personnel

1) Promoting investment and collaboration from both domestic and international sources while accelerating the concentration of financial institutions

- **Promoting investment and collaboration from domestic and international financial institutions to Osaka-based companies**
⇒ Through high-level promotions by the governor and mayor, and participation in large-scale international events, we will strengthen the promotion of Osaka's business appeal and encourage investment and collaboration with Osaka-based companies.
- **Attracting foreign financial firms**
⇒ By utilizing incentives such as subsidies and special provisions on local taxation, we aim to attract foreign financial companies.
- **Examining methods of providing funding to startups, including the establishment of public-private funds**
⇒ After surveying the funding situation and needs of startups in Osaka, we will explore multifaceted funding methods, including venture capital funding through public-private partnerships.

2) Forming distinctive financial markets and accelerating financial innovation and deregulation

- **Developing pioneering financial markets in the private sector**
⇒ We aim to examine derivative products in light of the progress of financial digitalization in the private sector, and expand the range of security token products, such as the tokenization of stocks.
- **Promoting financial innovation**
⇒ By supporting pilot projects for pioneering financial services, such as networks using blockchain technology (Web3.0) and the use of stablecoins, we aim to promote Osaka globally as a hub for financial innovation

3) Pursuing initiatives that form the foundation of a global financial city

- **Developing highly skilled financial professionals through collaboration between financial institutions and universities**
⇒ We aim to foster highly skilled financial professionals with expertise in fintech through practical programs at universities, in collaboration with financial institutions
- **Attracting international schools**
⇒ To improve the educational environment for the families of personnel working for foreign financial institutions, we will attract international schools that meet the needs of highly skilled foreign professionals by, for example, offering public land (such as former school sites).

(3) Promoting business establishment and reinvestment in Osaka

- Promoting **business relocation and reinvestment in Osaka** through tax incentives and other measures provided by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City
- Strongly promoting the **agglomeration and reinvestment of growth industries**, by revising relevant systems, including expanding the range of newly eligible growth sectors and target companies.
- Further **agglomerating and promoting data centers** in line with the rapid evolution of cutting-edge technologies, including AI

1) Further promoting the agglomeration of growth industries and encouraging reinvestment

- **Promoting the concentration of growth industries through special zone tax regimes**
⇒ Under the tax relief schemes offered by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City, such as the Osaka Prefectural Special Growth Zone Tax System and the Osaka City Special Zone Tax System, which aim to attract growth industries, fields such as AI and quantum technology will be added to the list of eligible sectors for local tax relief systems for companies that make new investments in growth industries, and will further promote the concentration of growth industries through subsidy programs for large-scale investments in Osaka City.
- **Promoting reinvestment through the review of tax measures aimed at promoting industrial agglomeration**
⇒ Promoting further industrial agglomeration and reinvestment through a review of Osaka Prefecture’s tax and subsidy programs aimed at maintaining and promoting industrial agglomeration (including the addition of mid-sized companies to the eligible enterprises and the expansion of regional designation criteria)

2) Promoting concentration and development of data centers to build a cutting-edge AI and digital city

- **Expanding and developing digital infrastructure through industry-academia-government collaboration**
⇒ By leveraging Osaka’s potential, including its surplus electricity capacity, we promote collaborate among industry, academia, and government, including local authorities and relevant companies, to expand and develop the digital infrastructure that forms the foundation of an AI-driven, digital-first city. This will involve examining the conditions for potential data center clusters, attracting companies, reforming regulations to shorten data center construction times, and implementing power supply and demand matching to promote the agglomeration of data centers.

2. An Entertainment Hub that Inspires Fun and Excitement Unique to Osaka

Fundamental Principles

Inheriting the legacy of the Expo

- **Creating an appeal by leveraging the Expo legacy**
 - During the Expo, a variety of events were held every day both inside and outside the venue, creating an extraordinary atmosphere
 - Even after the Expo, it is essential to carry on the appeal and brand image of Osaka that were showcased to the world throughout the event as part of the Reborn Challenge initiatives
- **Creating a diverse appeal that resonates the world**
 - New value and urban attractiveness need to be created

Major regional tourism hub representing Japan

- **Abundant tourist attractions and international infrastructure**
 - A wealth of tourist attractions in Osaka, including its cuisine, history, culture, arts and sports (Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products), cultural and historical heritage such as Osaka Castle and the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, traditional performing arts of the Kansai region, Water City Osaka, Universal Studios Japan, etc.)
 - Popular tourist destinations such as Kyoto and Nara located within an hour's reach
 - Kansai International Airport, the gateway to the skies of Western Japan

Number of travelers expected to increase

- **Many foreign tourists visiting Osaka**
 - Number of foreign visitors to Osaka
 - Osaka: 14.09 million in 2024 → 23 million in 2030 (target)
 - Nationwide: 36.87 million in 2024 → 60 million in 2030 (target)
 - Total number of overnight stays (domestic and international travelers)
 - Osaka: 57.43 million in 2024 → 67 million in 2030 (target)
 - Unit price of consumption
 - Foreign tourists: 92,000 yen in 2024 → 102,000 yen in 2030 (target)
- *The target values are figures currently under consideration in the Osaka Urban Attraction Development Strategy 2030 (Draft).

While enhancing Osaka's unique appeal and increasing its presence on the global stage, Osaka aims to boost tourism spending and stimulate the local economy

Pillars of Initiatives

[1] Realizing an international tourist city
Establishing the city's unique branding

[2] New urban appeal
Expanding tourism consumption

[3] Impact on the local economy
Promoting tourism within the prefecture

2. An Entertainment Hub that Inspires Fun and Excitement Unique to Osaka

[Policy Direction] [1] Establishing the city's unique branding

(1) Creating a new international tourism hub centered on the IR

- Creating a **new international tourism hub** that acts as a catalyst for the Osaka economy by establishing a **world-class, growth-oriented integrated resort (IR)** on Yumeshima and using this IR as a hub to harness the dynamism of countries and regions across Asia and stimulate new demand
- Establishing the IR as a brand of Osaka's urban appeal, by realizing a virtuous cycle of sustainable economic growth and economic revitalization

1) Developing Yumeshima into an international tourism hub

- **Realizing of a world-class growth-oriented IR (Yumeshima Phase 1)**

⇒ We aim to open a world-class, growth-oriented integrated resort comprising international conference rooms, exhibition halls, hotels, restaurants, entertainment facilities and a casino in autumn 2030. By establishing a world-class, growth-oriented integrated resort, we aim to promote growth in the Osaka economy and boost tourism and the local economy.

- **The second phase of Yumeshima development that inherits the Expo legacy**

⇒ In conjunction with the first phase area, the venue will have diverse functions such as entertainment and recreation to enhance synergistic effects and will also strengthen its function as an international tourist hub by developing an environment where visitors can experience cutting-edge technologies that embody the spirit of the Expo.

(2) Developing a world-level MICE city

- Strategically advancing initiatives for establishing Osaka as a **Leading MICE City in the Asia-Pacific Region** based on the Osaka MICE Attraction Strategy
- Maximizing the impact of Expo 2025 and IR, whilst developing a **world-class MICE hosting infrastructure**
- Maximizing the benefits of attracting MICE events by focusing on **five key areas** in which Osaka possesses strengths and potential
(Focal areas: Life sciences, manufacturing, environment and energy, global financial city, sport, food culture and entertainment)

1) Enhanced attraction of MICE

- **Strengthening support for attracting and hosting MICE events**

⇒ By expanding grant schemes to cover the costs of hosting international conferences and enhancing support for such events, Osaka will work together through industry-academia-government collaboration to more actively attract MICE events focused on priority areas and the SDGs.
Also, international trade fairs and startup events will be actively held as part of the Expo's legacy.

- **Accelerating and strengthening marketing and promotional activities**

⇒ Through marketing efforts to ensure the type, theme, sector, scale, and venue of MICE events, as well as the needs of organizers including universities and related organizations, we will strengthen promotional activities, including the development of innovative and unique venues that leverage Osaka's strengths and the dissemination of information.

2) Improving the infrastructure for attracting MICE

- **Improving the infrastructure for hosting MICE events**

⇒ To attract and create MICE events linked to priority areas and the SDGs, we aim to pursue collaboration among regional MICE organizations, secure and cultivate personnel with expertise in MICE hosting with a view to integrated resorts (IRs) and improve the reception environment by strengthening the functions of MICE facilities.

- **Enhancing post-MICE activities**

⇒ We will offer more information about Osaka's urban attractions to MICE participants, expand opportunities for experience and interaction in conjunction with MICE events, such as offering night tour programs that allow them to see Osaka's urban charm and technical visits that allow them to experience Osaka's diverse industrial and academic landscape.

(3) Establishing a creative city

- **Organizing creative activities** in Osaka, including a wide range of cultural and artistic activities and new content such as esports
- Through the **city's improved attractiveness**, attracting creative talent both from Japan and abroad while building an environment where they can thrive, thereby forming a creative city.

1) Promoting creative activities

- **Collaboration for the growth and development of diverse cultural and artistic activities**
⇒ We aim at the sustainable growth and development of cultural and artistic activities by promoting co-creation among various stakeholders such as cultural and artistic professionals, local communities, academia, and businesses, and by hosting art fairs and other events that connect cultural and artistic activities to business.
- **Enhancing the popularity of esports, etc.**
⇒ We aim to host more tournaments, aiming for the regular holding of major tournaments in Osaka, and to attract related and peripheral industries and personnel such as equipment companies, streaming companies, educational institutions, and railway companies, thereby promoting the spread of new entertainment content.

2) Attracting and fostering creative talent

- **Improving an environment that attracts and fosters creative talent**
⇒ To increase opportunities for creators to thrive in the local area and to integrate the growing creative market into the local economic cycle, we will promote initiatives such as collaboration with existing markets.
- **Attracting and revitalizing the creative industries**
⇒ MEBIC (Creative Network Center Osaka) supports Osaka's creative businesses by promoting collaboration and co-creation through networking, creating opportunities for creators to thrive through information dissemination and business matching, and strengthening creators' business skills, thereby attracting and revitalizing related talent and companies.
- **Fostering art management talent to create an environment where artists can thrive**
⇒ To build an environment in which artists can root themselves and pursue their activities in Osaka, we will train art management professionals who can support related planning, publicity and fundraising, we aim to activate cultural and artistic activities across all of Osaka.

(4) World-class entertainment that showcases Osaka’s unique character

- Creating world-class **entertainment content** that represents Osaka and showcases the city's appeal to the world with a view to the construction of a new large-scale arena.
- Strengthening facilities that create attractive spaces such as **large-scale arenas**, while utilizing them to provide memorable spaces for large-scale music, sporting, and other events.

1) Providing world-class, killer content that showcases Osaka’s unique character

- **Enhancing the appeal of Water City Osaka**
⇒ Along with further revitalizing the water corridor, we will promote the enhancement of the appeal of “Water City Osaka” by improving the appeal of waterfront spaces and creating a pleasant waterfront environment.
- **Promoting the appeal of Midosuji (Boulevard) both domestically and internationally**
⇒ By organizing promotional events on Midosuji that effectively reach international inbound tourists, we aim to showcase the charm of Osaka to both domestically and abroad.

- **Enhancing the city's appeal by utilizing Osaka's diverse cultural resources**
⇒ Enhancing urban appeal of Osaka by utilizing various cultural resources within the prefecture, including traditional performing arts and entertainments of the Kansai region
- **The evolution and development of the Osaka Marathon**
⇒ Through this event, we aim to impress runners and spectators from both Japan and abroad with the vibrancy and charm of Osaka's cityscape, while showcasing Osaka's urban appeal through hosting the marathon as an international sporting event.
- **Creating edgy new entertainment content**
⇒ We aim to continuously host edgy entertainment events that captivate audiences both in Japan and abroad.
- **Providing new flying experiences using AAMs**
⇒ Offering a sightseeing tour around the bay area, for instance, we are the first in the country to provide flight experiences in Advanced Air Mobilities (AAMs).

2) Creating memorable and attractive spaces utilizing large-scale arenas

- **Creating new sports and cultural hubs**
⇒ We aim to create new hubs for sport and culture by utilizing existing facilities such as the Osaka Castle Hall, as well as large-scale arenas currently planned or proposed for development in areas around Expo '70 Commemorative Park Station and the eastern part of Osaka Castle.
- **Creating memorable content**
⇒ We aim to create memorable experiences, such as music festivals featuring internationally renowned artists, events in emerging fields such as urban sports and e-sports, and the attraction of major sporting events

(5) Upgrading the city's brand through the appeal of Osaka's cuisine

- **Promoting Osaka's cuisine overseas** not only for its deliciousness and price, but also for its holistic experience encompassing originality, regional characteristics and storytelling, thereby strengthening the attraction of visitors to Japan
- Enhancing the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) as a tourist attraction and encouraging domestic and international tourists to travel various parts of the prefecture

1) Making Osaka's cuisine an international brand

- **Creating and promoting the appeal of Osaka's cuisine**
⇒ We aim to create food-related content that attracts global attention and promote the appeal of Osaka's food culture, while enhancing the presence of Osaka's cuisine through research of its unique characteristics and strengths.
- **Establishing a city-wide framework**
⇒ We aim to establish the "Osaka Food Roundtable" (tentative name), comprising a wide range of stakeholders including producers, chefs, schools and the food and beverage industry, to build a city-wide framework to drive the initiative forward.

2) Enhancing the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) as a tourist attraction and promoting tourism

- **Enhancing the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) as a tourist attraction by leveraging gastronomy and promoting tourism**
⇒ We aim to enhance the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) by discovering favorite ingredients and showcasing the area's history and culture. Promotional activities targeting travel agencies will encourage tours to areas that make Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products).
- **Promoting Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products)**
⇒ Throughout the year, we will promote the strengths of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products)—"fully ripened and freshly picked, available only in Osaka"—to encourage domestic and international tourists to visit Osaka.
- **Creating tourism hubs that utilize local resources in agricultural areas**
⇒ To create new tourist hubs, we will promote the use of traditional houses and other properties, as well as "stay-and-experience tourism" that makes use of local resources in agricultural settings, such as tourist farms and farm shops.

(6) Enhancing hospitality befitting an international city

- Ensuring the safety and security of visitors to Osaka while enhancing the infrastructure to welcome tourists through the use of ICT, tourist information services and multilingual support
- Also, **preventing over-tourism**, **cultivating human resources** to support tourism, and **enhancing our hospitality standards** to meet international expectations

1) Enhancing the infrastructure to accommodate visitors as an international tourism hub

- **Ensuring the safety and security of tourists**
⇒ We aim to promote initiatives to disseminate information on disasters and other emergencies, improve accessibility at tourist and accommodation facilities, and enhance medical services and convenience
- **Enhancing the infrastructure to accommodate tourists and promoting digital transformation**
⇒ We aim to promote the utilization and enhancement of ICT (including smart mobility, MaaS, and the promotion of cashless payments), the expansion of tourist information services and the strengthening of multilingual support, the enhancement of urban parks, the improvement of reception facilities at accommodation and tourist sites, and the development of a welcoming environment taking into account differences in lifestyle and culture
- **Establishing a sustainable tourist city**
⇒ We will implement measures to prevent over-tourism by addressing issues such as littering and a shortage of toilets arising from an increase in tourists, while working jointly with businesses to foster a spirit of hospitality and encourage environment-conscious behavior among tourism operators and visitors, thereby creating a sustainable tourism environment.
- **Fostering human resources that support future tourism**
⇒ We will establish the Destination Management/Marketing Organization (DMOs), develop and utilize specialist personnel, and foster highly hospitable talent.

2. An Entertainment Hub that Inspires Fun and Excitement Unique to Osaka

[Policy Direction] [2] Expanding tourism consumption

(1) Edgy night-time activities unique to Osaka

- Enhancing Osaka's **night-time activities**, thereby enabling visitors to experience Osaka's charm through a variety of evening activities
- To ensure that visitors can enjoy the night-time activities, arranging for **night-time transportation**, including public transport timetables and the availability of ride-sharing and taxis, thereby promoting the increase of tourism spending.

1) Enhancing and establishing night-time activities

- **Creating edgy night-time activities unique to Osaka**
⇒ We aim to create edgy night-time activities, including massive-scale drone shows and projection mapping.
- **Enhancing and strengthening nightlife**
⇒ We will implement the Festival of the Lights in OSAKA with Midosuji Illumination and OSAKA Hikari-Renaissance as core programs. By continuously extending the lighting hours for the illuminations and enhancing Osaka's winter traditional events, we will welcome visitors with a spectacular display of lights.
Also, we will encourage businesses to organize night-time events and other forms of night-time culture, thereby fostering and enriching Osaka's night-time culture. We will also promote night-time performances and events organized by businesses, thereby creating and enriching Osaka's nightlife culture.
- **Enhancing night-time activities making use of Water City Osaka**
⇒ Along with the illumination of seawalls, bridges and landmark trees in the Nakanoshima area as well as water shows, we aim to enhance and revitalize night cruises.
- **Extending opening hours at aquariums, art galleries, museums and similar venues**
⇒ We will revitalize the night-time economy by organizing evening opening hours and evening events at facilities for tourists, such as aquariums, art galleries and museums.

2) Improving the environment to enhance night-time activities

- **Extending operating hours of public transportation**
⇒ By lobbying for extended operating hours on major rail networks, such as Osaka Metro, we aim to create an environment that enhances night-time activities.
- **Improving the convenience of ride-sharing and taxis**
⇒ By implementing measures such as fully-fledged ride-sharing service, such as flexible operating areas and hours, and the introduction of dynamic pricing, all of which are already standard practice worldwide, and by improving convenience through multilingual support in taxis, we will ensure and improve night-time transport options.

(2) Promoting luxury tourism

- Promoting luxury tourism by strengthening networks with the affluent market, encouraging tourism operators to enter the market by providing information on the affluent tourism sector, and developing high-value-added content
- Providing experiences with a narrative element, such as culture, art, and food, to **affluent individuals who value intellectual curiosity and experiential engagement**

1) Creating content unique to Osaka that appeals to affluent individuals, and increasing the city's recognition

- **Promoting high-value-added tourism**

- ⇒ We aim to strengthen networks with the affluent market, encourage tourism operators to enter the market by providing information on the affluent tourism sector, and developing high-value-added content

- **Enhancing content targeting affluent individuals and disseminating such information**

- ⇒ We will enhance Osaka's reputation as a travel destination for affluent travelers by hosting business matchmaking events in Osaka for operators specializing in luxury travel products for affluent clients both in Japan and overseas, and by organizing FAM trips for overseas buyers.

- **Providing new modes of transport using AAMs**

- ⇒ Providing Japan's first AAM transportation service connecting Osaka Bay with cities and tourist destinations throughout the Kansai region

2. An Entertainment Hub that Inspires Fun and Excitement Unique to Osaka

[Policy Direction] [3] Promoting tourism within the prefecture

(1) Promoting sightseeing within the prefecture making use of various attractions

- Effectively promoting the region's abundant **cultural and historical heritage** resources to attract tourists to the area
- Designating model areas and promoting tours for **touring mountains and countryside areas** that make the most of the abundant natural surroundings and local cuisine found close to urban centers, while revitalizing the bay area and creating a lively atmosphere to improve **accessibility to the sea**
- **Dispersing** tourists beyond urban areas to **regional areas**, thereby **preventing over-tourism** and spreading economic benefits throughout the region

1) Improving accessibility of the area by making use of abundant resources

• Appealing the region through the use of local resources

⇒ We aim to enhance and promote the appeal of local resources across the prefecture, while encouraging visitors to explore the region by expanding the range of cultural, artistic and sporting events and sightseeing tours that make use of these resources.
(e.g., creating and enhancing content that makes use of each area in the prefecture)

• Promoting the value and appeal of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Site

⇒ Osaka Prefecture, Sakai City, Habikino City and Fujiidera City are working together to promote the value and appeal of the ancient mounds and to encourage visits to the area through initiatives such as hot-air balloon rides.

• Attracting visitors by capitalizing on the Expo legacy

⇒ By utilizing monuments and other features of "MYAKU-MYAKU," the official mascot that gained popularity at Expo 2025, we aim to enhance the entire prefecture's appeal to attract more visitors.

• Enhancing the appeal of the area around Expo '70 Commemorative Park Station

⇒ We aim to create a new sports and cultural hub for Osaka and the Kansai region, centered around a large-scale arena, in the area surrounding Expo '70 Commemorative Park Station.

• Promoting wide-area tourism and attracting visitors

⇒ We aim to establish an organizational structure that can be utilized for initiatives to promote tourism, such as the collaborative relationships that were built between railway companies and related organizations in the run-up to the Expo. We will also continuously attract visitors to Osaka and encourage them to explore the city.

• Developing and using cycling routes and encouraging tourism through regional cycling events

⇒ We will proceed with the development of cycling routes (Yodogawa Riverside, Yamatogawa Riverside, Ishikawa River Riverside, Osaka Bayside) to enable domestic and international visitors to explore various parts of the prefecture safely and comfortably, while promoting tourism through wide-area cycling events in cooperation with neighboring municipalities and private organizations.

• Promoting the appeal of scenic spots

⇒ By using and publicizing "View Spot Osaka," a list of 100 beautiful scenic spots, we will encourage visitors to explore and appreciate Osaka's attractive scenic resources, including nature, urban scenery, and historical buildings.

2) Attracting visitors through “Hospitality in Mountain and Village”

- **Creating vibrancy in the surrounding mountain ranges (mountain hospitality)**

⇒ We aim to encourage visitors’ exploration of the surrounding mountain ranges by enhancing the appeal and convenience of natural park facilities such as the Meiji no Mori Minoh Quasi-National Park and the Kongō-Ikoma-Kisen Quasi-National Park, ensuring safety, and establishing model routes.

- **Promoting the appeal of Fumin-no-Mori (prefectural forest)**

⇒ Promoting the appeal of the Fumin-no-Mori by creating model circular routes that make the most of its unique features

- **Creating tourism hubs that utilize local resources in agricultural areas**

⇒ To create new tourist hubs, we will promote the use of traditional houses and other properties, as well as “stay-and-experience tourism” that makes use of local resources in agricultural settings, such as tourist farms and farm shops.

- **Revitalizing agriculture and greenery in the Chihaya-Enchi/Mt. Kongo Area**

⇒ The prefecture and the village are working together to revitalize agriculture and greenery in the Chihaya-Enchi/Mt. Kongo Area by promoting vibrancy and the development of agriculture and forestry.

- **Enhancing the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) as a tourist attraction by leveraging gastronomy and promoting tourism**

⇒ We aim to enhance the appeal of Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) by discovering favorite ingredients and showcasing the area’s history and culture. Promotional activities targeting travel agencies will encourage tours to areas that make Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products).

3) Attracting visitors through “Hospitality in Ocean”

- **Further revitalizing the Bay Area**

⇒ The Prefecture and relevant municipalities will collaborate to revitalize the Bay Area by establishing hubs that attract visitors for interaction, creating a vibrant atmosphere, and building networks between these hubs. These efforts include utilizing the sites of the former Civic Hall and Library in the Hamadera Waterway area, and connecting key locations in the coastal zone, including the Rinku Town area, to improve accessibility (this includes the exploration of new mobility options).

- **Revitalizing areas around Tannowa and Hakotsukuri**

⇒ We will study the integrated revitalization of the Tannowa and Hakotsukuri areas, including the Osaka Prefectural Youth Marine Center and the Sen'nan Satoumi Park.

4) Support for local initiatives

- **Support for tourism initiatives in local authorities**

⇒ We will provide ongoing support for the planning and formulation of appropriate, data-driven tourism policies that include improving the environment for welcoming tourists, enhancing the appeal of key tourist destinations, supporting businesses to attract visitors, and analyzing data on the visitors’ stay in Osaka.

- **Promoting commercialization and regional revitalization of tourism-related content**

⇒ Through activities such as public relations campaigns for local authorities and tourist facilities and business matchmaking events with tourism-related companies, we will promote the commercialization and business development of regional revitalization through local sightseeing content.

(2) Strengthening cooperation with the Kansai region and western Japan and enhancing transport networks

- Strengthening **cooperation with the Kansai region and western Japan** to generate synergies through the complementary use of tourism resources and the establishment of unified tourism brand, thereby encouraging visitors to visit Osaka
- Actively utilizing existing transport networks by leveraging Osaka's **role as a gateway** and strengthening links with regions across Japan by creating new maritime transport routes and flight paths for AAMs, while enhancing the **wider tourism environment**.

1) Encouraging wide-range tourism cooperation

- **Strengthening cooperation with the Kansai region and western Japan**

- ⇒ Strengthening cooperation with organizations in the Kansai region and western Japan such as the Kansai Tourism Bureau and tourism bodies in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, to encourage mutual visitor attraction across a wider area

2) Wide-area transport network serving as a gateway

- **Enhancing the transport network**

- ⇒ While enhancing the passenger transport role of the IR to various parts of Japan and the function of the bus terminal in central Osaka, we will promote the use of transport networks linking various parts of the country, including domestic air routes and the Shinkansen.

- **Enabling wide-area tours using water transport**

- ⇒ We aim to enhance networks linking Osaka Bay with the Seto Inland Sea and Western Japan as well as networks linked to Water City Osaka (the Water Corridor) and the Yodogawa waterway transport.

- **Establishing an operating network for Advanced Air Mobilities (AAMs) in the Kansai region**

- ⇒ We aim to develop networks connecting Osaka Bay with city centers and tourist destinations throughout the Kansai region via AAMs.

3. A Vibrant Hub City that Attracts and Produces Global Talent

Fundamental Principles

Reduced working population and increased foreign workers

- **Labor shortage**
 - Labor shortages are becoming apparent, with a shortfall of 11 million workers nationwide by 2040. Need to secure new workforce.
- **Increase in foreign workers**
 - Foreign workers are becoming a valuable workforce with their numbers on the rise in recent years.
Osaka: 72,000 foreign workers in 2017
→ 175,000 foreign workers in 2024

Progress in technological innovation

- **Changes in the skills required for work**
 - Technologies such as AI and robotics are evolving rapidly. Jobs handled by people are shifting towards “jobs that create new value.”
 - A need for individual career advancement in this new era

Fostering next-generation talent

- **Fostering global talent**
 - A need to foster talent capable of thrive in the international community amid progressing globalization
- **Fostering industrial talent**
 - A need to respond flexibly to industrial structure changes and to foster industrial talent suited to growth sectors
- **Enhancing educational options**
 - A need to create an educational environment in which children can voluntarily choose their path, regardless of family background

Promoting the recruitment of new talent from both domestic and international sources and the development of the next generation workforce, in order to address labor shortages and respond to technological innovation

Pillars of Initiatives

[1] **Securing talent** from both within and outside Japan

[2] **Fostering talent** that spreads its wings from Osaka to the world and supports Osaka

3. A Vibrant Hub City that Attracts and Produces Global Talent

[Policy Direction] [1] Securing talent

(1) Creating an environment that encourages the recruitment of global talent and the expansion of overseas companies

- To attract global talent that contributes to Osaka’s growth, we will enhance support tailored to their needs—not only in terms of **employment assistance** but also by **improving living conditions** such as clothing, food and housing, as well as information dissemination and consultation services.
- At the same time, we will call for the streamlining of procedures, increasing flexibility in residence status, and the **easing of regulations** aimed at preferential treatment, thereby creating an environment that **encourages the entry of overseas companies**.

1) Developing a living environment attractive to global talent

- **Attracting international schools**
⇒ With the aim of attracting global companies, securing highly skilled foreign talent and fostering individuals who can thrive on the global stage, we aim to establish international schools that meet specific requirements, such as high educational standards, by introducing suitable public land (e.g., former school sites).
- **Expanding medical institutions that accept international patients**
⇒ In areas where the foreign population is increasing, we will expand the number of medical institutions capable of treating foreign patients through training programs for its medical staff. Furthermore, to ensure that international patients can easily receive medical treatment, we will develop a multilingual telemedicine interpreting service while establishing a consultation service to address issues arising from differences in communication and culture.
- **Ensuring high-quality housing in the city center**
⇒ To meet the demand for global talent, we aim to provide high-quality housing in line with the development of new urban regeneration schemes, such as those under the urban regeneration scheme.

2) Securing talent by accepting international students

- **Developing a support system for foreign researchers and students at Osaka Metropolitan University**
⇒ We aim to introduce an autumn enrollment system, enhance the system for education and research support in foreign languages, and develop dormitories for international students.
- **Supporting international students in job placement**
⇒ By organizing business Japanese language courses for international students, employment seminars on job hunting and internships, and company visits, we will support these students in securing employment and settling into companies within the prefecture.

3) Facilitating the entry of foreign companies into Osaka

- **Comprehensively supporting foreign companies wishing to establish a presence in Osaka**
⇒ The Osaka Business and Investment Center (O-BIC) provides comprehensive support to foreign companies in expanding business in Osaka, including providing information on business opportunities and preferential schemes in Osaka, advising on procedures such as company establishment and residence status, and introducing specialists to assist with business development in Osaka.
- **Support by the Osaka Global Finance One-Stop Support Center**
⇒ By providing comprehensive support including assistance with licensing procedures in collaboration with the Financial Services Agency and relevant bodies, as well as support for daily life, we will create an environment that facilitates the smooth entry of foreign financial companies into Osaka.
- **Deregulation to facilitate the entry of foreign companies**
⇒ We aim to expand services such as English language support for company establishment procedures and preferential residence status schemes, as permitted within the special zone for financial and asset management businesses.

(2) Establishing a scheme to address labor shortages and enable diverse workforce to coexist and thrive

- Building a society where **various personnel**, including **foreign workers**, can thrive regardless of gender, age or disability, in order to address labor shortages caused by the declining birth rate, aging population and decreased working-age population, and further the growth of companies within the prefecture by capitalizing on Expo 2025
- Working to recruit foreign talent from countries that have strengthened ties with us through Expo 2025, while helping companies establish their systems to accept foreign talent and foster and retain them
- Furthermore, promoting employment opportunities for a diverse workforce, including foreign talent and **creating a society in which everyone** respects each other and **makes the most of individual abilities**

1) Providing seamless career support, from the recruitment of foreign talent through to their development and settlement

- **Directly obtaining talent from abroad**
 - ⇒ We aim to secure overseas talent by establishing schemes that directly connect overseas personnel, including those from countries which have concluded agreements with us, such as India, with companies within the prefecture.
- **Strengthening support for host companies to foster and retain staff**
 - ⇒ For companies seeking to recruit foreign workers, we aim to enhance consultation services, including expert advice on recruitment and support for resolving challenges, as well as strengthen advisory frameworks based on the training and employment scheme that is scheduled to be implemented on April 1, 2027. Also, by supporting the development of an inclusive environment for foreign workers and assisting with job matching, we seek to promote recruitment, training and retention, thereby creating a virtuous cycle which will further attract talent to Osaka.
- **Enhancing multilingual labor consultation services**
 - ⇒ To enable foreign workers to work easily in Osaka, we will enhance the functions of the Labor Consultation Center that utilizes multilingual advisory services using AI and chatbots, to encourage them to settle and thrive in companies in the prefecture.

2) Creating an environment for coexistence with foreign talent

- **Promoting coexistence with foreign residents and improving the environment for their activities**
 - ⇒ We aim to promote multilingual support services for foreign residents, including providing information and advice by the Osaka Foundation of International Exchange (OFIX), as well as training and dispatching volunteer interpreters and translators.
In the event of a disaster, we will cooperate with prefectural municipalities and international exchange organizations to establish a system for mutual support in providing multilingual information.
- **Expanding medical institutions that accept international patients**
 - ⇒ In areas where the foreign population is increasing, we will expand the number of medical institutions capable of treating foreign patients through training programs for its medical staff.
Furthermore, to ensure that international patients can easily receive medical treatment, we will develop a multilingual telemedicine interpreting service while establishing a consultation service to address issues arising from differences in communication and culture.
- **Ensuring learning opportunities for students requiring Japanese language instruction**
 - ⇒ Osaka Wakaba High School will be designated as a 'hub school' to support students enrolled in prefectural high schools who require Japanese language support, while enhancing collaborative learning among high school students from around the world who gather at prefectural high schools.
- **Coexistence between foreign talent and local communities at Kansai International Airport**
 - ⇒ We will discuss and examine initiatives, in collaboration with the national government, local municipalities, the airport operator and private companies, to promote the smooth coexistence of foreign talent and the local community at Kansai International Airport.

3) Encouraging active participation of diverse workforce

- **Employment support for diverse individuals based at OSAKA Shigoto Field**

⇒ Regardless of age, gender, or disability, we will provide personalized job search information and matching services to support each individual who wishes to work.

- **OSAKA Women's Active Promotion Conference**

⇒ To realize a society where women can fully make use of their potential and thrive in all fields, we will build momentum for promoting women's participation throughout Osaka.

- **Development of a new labor facility (New Airin Labor Center)**

⇒ In addition to offering employment support for day laborers, we are examining incorporating functions in the Airin Labor Center, which is scheduled for reconstruction in Nishinari Ward, to help diverse individuals, including local residents in financial hardship and foreign residents, work without worry.

- **Improving the working environment**

⇒ We aim to secure fair working conditions, including wages and working hours, while fostering a climate aimed at eradicating workplace harassment, thereby creating a working environment in Osaka where everyone, including foreign residents, can work without worries

3. A Vibrant Hub City that Attracts and Produces Global Talent

[Policy Direction] [2] Fostering talent

(1) Fostering industrial talent to support growth sectors

- An urgent need to **develop a workforce** capable of supporting **growth sectors** such as life sciences and carbon neutrality
- Utilizing Osaka's resources, such as **high schools, vocational schools, and universities** and actively promoting the development of highly skilled personnel, thereby accelerating the growth of industries

1) Training industrial talent in fields such as tourism and IT at vocational high schools

- **Industrial high school**

⇒ We aim to open a new technical high school (scheduled for FY2028) that will focus on curriculum reforms and introduction of hands-on training equipment aimed at developing IT and cyber security professionals as well as teaching cutting-edge technologies.

- **Commercial high school**

⇒ We will proceed with discussions, based on the deliberations of the Commercial Subcommittee of the School Education Council, on the future direction of commercial education according to changing times, including the development of tourism professionals and entrepreneurs who will drive Osaka's growth, and will revise the curriculum while improving the educational environment.

- **Agricultural high school**

⇒ With a view to agricultural education that addresses technological innovations such as smart farming and carbon neutrality, we will seek input from experts across various agricultural fields, examine the future direction of agricultural education, and aim to revise the curriculum.

2) Training skilled personnel at vocational schools

- **Actively developing skilled personnel through industry-academia collaboration with companies**

⇒ While supporting vocational schools that undertake initiatives to collaborate with companies and to enhance the quality of teaching staff and cultivating professionals who can immediately contribute to the prefecture's industries, we will foster specialist personnel to support the next-generation industries.

3) Fostering talent at Osaka Metropolitan University and Osaka Metropolitan University College of Technology

- **Promoting human resource development through collaboration with companies**

⇒ Researchers from Osaka Metropolitan University are collaborating with related companies to foster industry professionals in growth sectors such as carbon neutrality, semiconductors, and AI/data science

- **Promoting the practical training of industry professionals and engineers at Osaka Metropolitan University College of Technology**

⇒ To cultivate highly skilled, practice-oriented engineers capable of thriving in a global society, the university will implement a curriculum tailored to the needs of society and the times while, taking advantage of the relocation to the Nakamozu Campus, further collaborating with Osaka Metropolitan University (Faculty of Engineering, etc.).

The university will also proceed with the development of an environment to foster practical engineers, including the establishment of a "3D Printer Center" (tentative name).

4) Fostering industry professionals at Osaka Prefectural Technical College of Advanced Vocational Technology and other schools

- **Strengthening in-service training**

⇒ To support corporate staff training, which is becoming increasingly important amid structural shifts in industry, digital transformation and labor shortages, we will further strengthen in-service training.

- **Fostering talent to support future manufacturing**

⇒ To foster children's interest in manufacturing and help them discover potential future careers, we will collaborate with manufacturing companies to dispatch skilled engineers, such as Osaka Master Craftsmen, to primary and secondary schools to provide outreach lessons, thereby nurturing the talent that will lead the future of manufacturing.

(2) Fostering global talent

○ **Fostering global talent** is essential for Osaka to address intensifying international competition and achieve sustainable growth in the future,

○ Therefore, we will implement initiatives in secondary schools and universities to help students develop **understanding of other cultures and necessary language skills** and foster individuals **capable of thinking and acting independently**.

1) Cultivating global talent through reforms of prefectural high schools

- **Cultivating talent to lead the global community**

⇒ Through the 'Global Leaders High School' initiative designated by Osaka Prefecture, we aim to nurture individuals who possess rich sensibility and broad general knowledge, and who are committed to contributing to the future global society based on knowledge.

- **Fostering talent in science and technology through the enhanced science and mathematics education**

⇒ By using schemes such as the Super Science High School scheme, designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, we aim to develop students' scientific inquiry abilities through advanced science and technology, as well as science and mathematics education, thereby nurturing future science and technology talent who will drive society forward.

- **Enhancing inquiry-based learning to address contemporary social challenges**

⇒ By creating an educational environment where children's strengths and potential can be fully realized in society through the enhanced appeal of schools, and by establishing an environment to improve prefectural high school students' ability to use generative AI, we aim to nurture talent capable of addressing contemporary social challenges.

- **Enhancing the curriculum of the Department of International Relations**

⇒ The Department of International Relations will strengthen small-group foreign language instruction through international exchange programs with sister school students and international students, as well as by appointing specialist staff such as native-speaking lecturers.

- **Enhancing the International Baccalaureate program at Suito Kokusai Senior High School**

⇒ At Suito Kokusai Senior High School, further steps are being taken as an International Baccalaureate accredited school in preparation for the next phase of operations starting in FY2029.

- **Promoting exchanges with overseas sister schools at prefectural high schools**

⇒ Through exchange programs with young people of the same age with different cultural and lifestyle habits, via mutual school visits with sister schools, the students will be able not only to improve practical English language skills but also to foster a broad international perspective and an attitude of accepting diversity.

- **Offering comprehensive support for high school students seeking overseas experiences and opportunities to study at universities abroad**

⇒ By providing comprehensive support for overseas experiences and progression to universities abroad, we aim to broaden young people's perspectives while cultivating their international awareness, independence, and ambition, thereby fostering global talent to support Osaka's growth.

2) Promoting internalization at Osaka Metropolitan University

- **Introducing the autumn admission program for a bachelor's degree**

⇒ To welcome diverse students from both Japan and overseas, advance the internationalization of the university, and foster talent with a global perspective and practical skills, we aim to introduce the autumn enrollment system for undergraduate programs.

- **Enhancing global education**

⇒ By expanding the acceptance of outstanding international students and the dispatch of students abroad, while increasing the number of courses taught in English and developing exchange programs, we aim to nurturing global leaders who possess diverse communication skills and international perspective and are capable of deepening international mutual understanding.

- **Establishing international research hubs**

⇒ We aim to strengthen international competitiveness in the field of research by enhancing international collaborative research networks, extending support for joint projects with overseas partners, improving support for overseas young researchers' research activities, and expanding the number of overseas research hubs.

- **Internationalization of the campus**

⇒ We aim to create barrier-free campuses for international students and staff by implementing bilingual signage on campuses and opening new accommodation for international students.

(3) Creating an educational environment where children can choose the path they wish to follow

- To ensure that children who will drive Osaka's future growth have the opportunity to freely choose their school without being restricted by income, family size and other factors, effort will be made to **make tuition fees** at high schools and similar schools **entirely free**.
- Also initiatives to address the **aging infrastructure of high schools** and similar schools will be promoted to ensure that children can learn in a safe and attractive environment.

1) Ongoing efforts towards free education

- **Complete abolition of tuition fees at high schools and Osaka Metropolitan University, etc.**

⇒ To prevent children from abandoning their schooling or higher education due to financial reasons, we aim to reduce the burden of education costs on households raising children in Osaka.

- **Requests to the government regarding free education at high schools, universities, etc.**

⇒ To invest in the children who will shape the future and achieve sustainable growth, and with a view to creating an environment where children can receive education of their choice regardless of their financial circumstances, we will request the government to realize free tuition for high schools, universities and other schools under the responsibility of the government.

2) Reconstruction and major refurbishment projects at prefectural schools

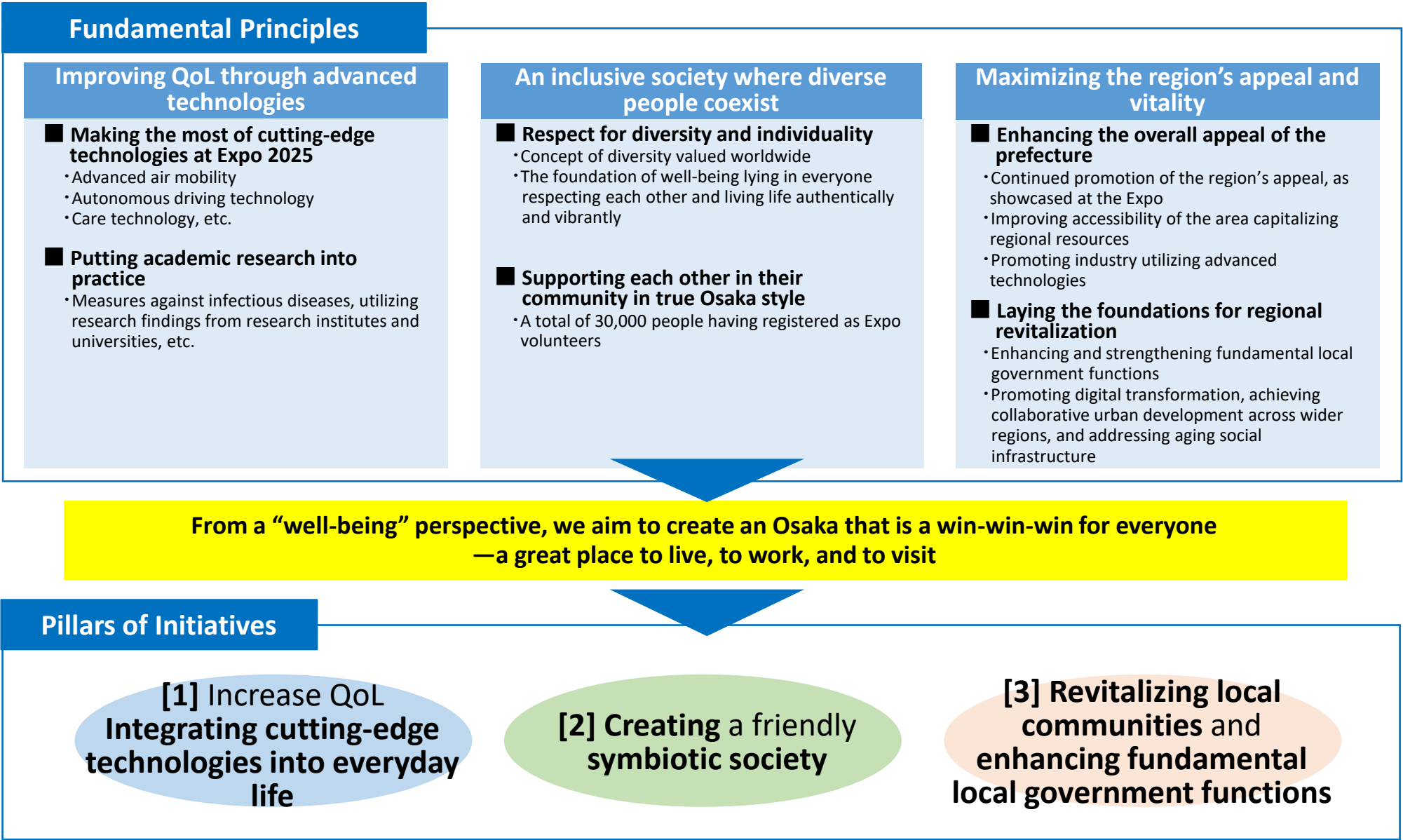
- **Measures to address aging school buildings and maintenance to extend their lifespan**

⇒ We will carry out major refurbishment works, including reconstructing aging school buildings (over 70 years old), repairing roof waterproofing and addressing deterioration of external walls, thereby creating a safe learning environment.

- **Improving learning environment through the refurbishment of school's interior**

⇒ We will proceed with the refurbishment (cosmetic improvements) of the interiors of standard classrooms in aging schools (30 to 60 years old), thereby improving the learning environment and enhancing the attractiveness of the schools.

4. A Friendly City that Embodies the Spirit of “Can’t Leave It Alone” and “Give It a Try”



4. A Friendly City that Embodies the Spirit of “Can’t Leave It Alone” and “Give It a Try”

[Policy Direction] [1] Integrating cutting-edge technologies into everyday life

(1) New, efficient and stress-free transportation service

- The growing need for efficient, stress-free **transportation services utilizing cutting-edge technologies** to address urban congestion and aging population
- **Advanced Air Mobility** will serve as a new mode of transport between and within cities. **Autonomous driving services** enhance safety and convenience, and help address labor shortages and support depopulated areas.
- **MaaS** (Mobility as a Service) provides a system that allows users to select the most suitable mode of transport via a single platform, thereby enabling efficient travel.
- These cutting-edge technologies will be integrated into society, thereby realizing sustainable and pleasant cities.

1) Making air travel accessible to everyone

- **Social implementation of Advanced Air Mobility**

⇒ Compared to existing aircraft, it offers features better suited to everyday and short-distance travel in terms of environmental performance, quietness, convenience and cost. We aim to implement it as a more accessible means of air travel and to utilize it in the future emergency medical services and disaster countermeasure.

2) Achieving autonomous driving services

- **Social implementation of autonomous buses**

⇒ By building on and utilizing the technologies developed during the Expo, we aim to carry out passenger pilot projects to provide transportation services that enhance international competitiveness and ensure sustainable local public transport, thereby working towards the implementation of Level 4 autonomous driving.
We will share the expertise gained from the pilot projects in the Minamikawachi region with municipalities across the prefecture to support the social implementation of autonomous buses.

- **Encouraging the introduction of autonomous taxis**

⇒ We aim to research and examine the introduction of autonomous taxis, which are expected to alleviate traffic congestion and reduce travelling times, as well as help address driver shortages and maintain local transportation services.

3) Diversifying transportation services, including the expansion of MaaS

- **Further expanding MaaS system introduced at the Expo**

⇒ To reduce the stress of everyday travel and support the mobility of older people and tourists, and maintain local transportation services, we will expand initiatives such as ‘KANSAI MaaS’ (which includes shuttle bus booking/ payment and digital ticket sales), implemented during the Expo, thereby actively collaborating across a wide range of industries, including transport and tourism.

- **Promoting the widespread adoption of electric mobility technologies demonstrated at the Expo**

⇒ To achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, we will promote the widespread adoption of electric and fuel cell vehicles (EVs and FCVs) through initiatives such as demonstrating the wireless charging technology for EVs in motion showcased at the Expo and supporting the introduction of electric mobility solutions such as commercial trucks, thereby reducing carbon dioxide emissions from transport.

- **Expanding AI on-demand transportation**

⇒ We aim to introduce AI-powered on-demand transportation utilizing new technologies to deal with future environmental changes in the regional transport resulting from declining population and the aging society.

(2) Realizing next-generation smart cities that address diversifying and accelerating social challenges

- In response to rapid advancements in digital technologies, including AI, and to address the diversifying and accelerating social challenges such as population decline and the aging society, and to realize a post-Expo future society, we aim to establish the **“Next-Generation Smart City OSAKA”** by the target year of 2030.
- By integrating cutting-edge technologies into daily life, we aim to create a society that promotes the well-being of residents where residents and visitors can enjoy a richer quality of life and more convenient services, thereby "improving the quality of life for residents". Also, to inherit the legacy of the Expo and provide urban functions befitting the second capital, we aim to build a city, through utilizing cutting-edge technologies such as AI, that excels in industrial creation and administrative efficiency, and continuously generates new services.

1) Improving residents’ quality of life

- **“Designing future society for our lives” which is healthy and prosperous**
 - ⇒ We aim to enhance health and welfare through the introduction of technologies such as robots in the care sector and the use of healthcare data, including PHRs.
We will also improve the quality of learning in prefectural schools through the use of digital content and generative AI, while offering administrative support for teaching staff via AI agents.
- **“Safe society” where everyone can live in safety and security**
 - ⇒ We aim to ensuring safety by promoting the use of the Osaka Disaster Prevention App, which provides earthquake and tsunami information and disaster prevention maps, and by developing a system to centralize information on evacuees.
We will create a city of Osaka where everyone, including foreign talent, can live with peace of mind through enhanced multilingual support using AI.
- **“Resident-centered society” equipped with convenient administrative services**
 - ⇒ We aim to enhance convenience for residents by expanding the functionality of the government portal, my door OSAKA, to enable everyone to easily access public services via smartphones and similar devices. We will also upgrade public services to meet residents’ needs through the use of rapidly advancing AI and the introduction of broad listening approaches.

2) Strengthening urban competitiveness

- **Developing next-generation digital services making maximum use of AI and data**
 - ⇒ By capitalizing on Osaka’s potential, such as its surplus electricity capacity, we aim to concentrate AI industries and services (such as AI robotics and artificial intelligence) and next-generation urban industries and services (such as autonomous driving).
- **Enhancing digital infrastructure toward the development of next-generation digital industries and services**
 - ⇒ We will enhance and strengthen digital infrastructure (such as telecommunications, data centers, and power)
- **Strengthening resilience to support a sustainable digital society**
 - ⇒ We aim to enhance and strengthen cybersecurity and digital specialists, (recruitment and training) and the backup of capital functions (in digital aspect).

3) Accelerating the transition to a next-generation smart society through collaboration

- **Accelerating the transition to a smart society through industry-academia-government collaboration**
 - ⇒ We aim to create a smart society through industry-academia-government collaboration including the Osaka Smart City Partners Forum, the Osaka Prefectural Government AI Agent Consortium, the Osaka Digital Infrastructure Council, and the Super City National Strategic Special Zone.
- **Accelerating the transition to a smart society through collaboration between the national and local governments**
 - ⇒ Through collaboration between municipalities, the national government and other prefectures, including initiatives such as GovTech Osaka and the Study Group on the Shared Use of Local Government Data Platforms, we aim at the realization of a smart society.
- **Achieving a smart society through collaboration with residents (resident participation)**
 - ⇒ By using new mechanisms, such as broad listening, we aim to create a smart society through resident participation

(3) Tackling medical and welfare challenges by leveraging the expertise of academia and other fields

- To address the complex **medical and welfare** challenges due to the declining birth rate, an aging population and labor shortages, it is essential to leverage the **expertise of academia**, such as universities and research institutions.
- By connecting the expertise of universities and research institutions with clinical practice and community welfare, we will work in collaboration with industry, academia and government to advance research into **infectious** and other **diseases**, develop countermeasures, and adopt cutting-edge technologies in medical and care services, thereby building sustainable, high-quality healthcare and welfare system and creating a society where everyone can live without worry.

1) Research aimed at addressing health and welfare issues

- **Promoting research and development at Osaka Metropolitan University**
 - ⇒ To resolve local health and welfare issues, we will collaborate with local authorities, hospitals and businesses to promote research into next-generation living arrangements utilizing ICT (such as remote rehabilitation and data analysis from wearable devices).

2) Comprehensive measures against infectious diseases to prepare for the next pandemic

- **Implementing comprehensive measures utilizing research findings from research institutes and universities, etc.**
 - ⇒ By establishing a risk assessment network system for infectious diseases, we aim to implement comprehensive measures for the early detection, analysis and information dissemination on disease trends, capitalizing research findings from the Osaka Institute of Public Health and Osaka Metropolitan University.

3) Developing healthcare services leveraging cutting-edge technologies

- **Promoting AI hospitals**
 - ⇒ By utilizing cutting-edge technologies such as the development of systems that use generative AI and the introduction of AI technology in the prefectural medical institutions, we aim to provide higher-quality medical services.
- **Implementing pre-disease and preventive measures through industry-academia-government collaboration in the data healthcare field.**
 - ⇒ By visualizing local health challenges, we will implement projects aimed at extending healthy life expectancy through collaboration between local authorities and businesses as well as awareness-raising activities on these health issues. Furthermore, by using the health app ‘Asmile,’ we aim to encourage residents to take proactive steps towards better health, while encouraging behavioral change through the visualization of health data, thereby helping residents lead even healthier lives.

4) Social implementation of robots and bathing-assistance technologies, the ‘Human Washing Machine,’ in the care sector

- **Promoting the social implementation of cutting-edge care technologies showcased at the Expo, such as the ‘Human Washing Machine.’**
 - ⇒ By providing support through the Osaka Prefectural Support Center for Productivity Improvement in Nursing Care and offering subsidies for introduction costs, we aim to actively adopt technology, improve the workplace environment, and advance initiatives to boost productivity and secure personnel in the care sector.

4. A Friendly City that Embodies the Spirit of “Can’t Leave It Alone” and “Give It a Try”

[Policy Direction] [2] Creating symbiotic society

(1) Society where everyone can live life on their own terms

- To **build a society in which everyone can live as their true selves**, it is important to create an environment where each individual is respected and can live with peace of mind, regardless of gender, age, nationality or disability.
- To this end, we will work to eliminate discrimination and prejudice through awareness reform and to **promote understanding of diversity** while in the tourism sector, promoting **universal tourism** and enhancing **barrier-free facilities, multilingual support** and **information accessibility**, thereby fostering an environment where every visitor to Osaka can enjoy their stay.

1) Expanding the reach of universal services, spurred by the Expo

- **Spreading the universal tourism initiatives from the Expo, across the prefecture**
 - ⇒ Inheriting the initiatives of the Expo, such as actively adopting UD taxis, implementing pioneering barrier-free facilities (including flashlights and adult care beds), and the Children’s Fast Track scheme, we will expand universal tourism throughout the prefecture.

2) Creating an environment for coexistence with foreign talent

- **Promoting coexistence with foreign residents and improving the environment for their activities**
 - ⇒ We aim to promote multilingual support services for foreign residents, including providing information and advice by the Osaka Foundation of International Exchange (OFIX), as well as training and dispatching volunteer interpreters and translators.
 - In the event of a disaster, we will cooperate with prefectural municipalities and international exchange organizations to establish a system for mutual support in providing multilingual information.
- **Expanding medical institutions that accept international patients**
 - ⇒ In areas where the foreign population is increasing, we will expand the number of medical institutions capable of treating foreign patients through training programs for medical staff.
 - Furthermore, to ensure that international patients can easily receive medical treatment, we will develop a multilingual telemedicine interpreting service while establishing a consultation service to address issues arising from differences in communication and culture.
- **Ensuring learning opportunities for students requiring Japanese language instruction**
 - ⇒ Osaka Wakaba High School will be designated as a ‘hub school’ to support students enrolled in prefectural high schools who require Japanese language support, while enhancing collaborative learning among high school students from around the world who gather at prefectural high schools.
- **Coexistence between foreign talent and local communities at Kansai International Airport**
 - ⇒ We will discuss and examine initiatives, in collaboration with the national government, local municipalities, the airport operator and private companies, to promote the smooth coexistence of foreign talent and the local community at Kansai International Airport.

3) Promoting understanding of diversity

- **Creating a society where everyone can live as their true selves through human rights initiatives**

⇒ To realize a society where human rights are respected, we aim to create a society where each individual is an irreplaceable being, where people recognize their individuality and respect each other, and where differences are valued, by promoting policies to raise awareness of human rights and protect human rights.

- **Promoting a society based on gender equality**

⇒ In collaboration with the OSAKA Women's Active Promotion Conference, which comprises representatives from industry, academia and government, we aim to implement initiatives across a wide range of fields by connecting young people with various relevant institutions, thereby creating Osaka where women can thrive.

- **Encouraging social participation of the elderly and people with disabilities**

⇒ We will implement initiatives to enhance welfare services and encourage social participation to allow the elderly and people with disabilities to lead active lives

- **Promoting understanding of LGBTQ+ diversity**

⇒ To eliminate misunderstandings and prejudice against LGBTQ+ groups and to build a society where everyone can live authentically, we will implement measures to enhance understanding of LGBTQ+ diversity and address challenges faced by individuals, including through the partnership oath system.

(2) A supportive society that leverages the open and friendly nature of Osaka residents

○ We aim to build a society that supports people facing isolation and anxiety by valuing **human connections** and fostering a **culture of mutual support**

○ By implementing tourism and community volunteering, we will establish systems in which everyone can participate comfortably while creating safe spaces where children and the elderly can gather within the community.

1) Opportunities for Expo volunteers and leadership development

- **Providing opportunities for Expo volunteers to get involved**

⇒ By preserving the culture of volunteering flourished during the Expo as a valuable asset for Osaka, we will implement the tourism volunteer scheme at major tourist attractions to help resolve the day-to-day difficulties faced by visitors to Osaka, particularly international visitors, and enhance the quality of tourist information services.

- **Training volunteer leaders at Osaka Metropolitan University**

⇒ At Osaka Metropolitan University, volunteer leaders will be trained, who take a proactive approach to tackling local issues through lectures and fieldwork, targeting both university students and general public.

2) Creating spaces for children and the elderly by harnessing the power of the community

- **Expanding the availability of places where children and the elderly can thrive**

⇒ Through initiatives such as the Children's cafeteria and the Osaka Eemachi Project, showcased at the Expo as public-private partnerships, we will support the creation of community spaces where children and the elderly can easily gather.

4. A Friendly City that Embodies the Spirit of “Can’t Leave It Alone” and “Give It a Try”

[Policy Direction] [3] Revitalizing local communities and enhancing fundamental local government functions

(1) Revitalizing the local economy through industrial development

- Revitalizing the local economy by **promoting business establishment and start-ups** in the region and **strengthening the competitiveness of SMEs**
- Encouraging the development of growth industries that make the most of local resources, for example through **enhanced value of primary industries (agriculture and fisheries)** that use of the latest technologies

1) Promoting siting and fostering businesses

- **Promoting siting of businesses**

⇒ We will work in partnership with local authorities’ urban development initiatives to create new industrial sites, while promoting siting of businesses through support systems such as the Prefecture’s special growth zone tax system and the tax incentives for industrial agglomeration.

- **Establishing innovation hubs in central areas**

⇒ In areas such as the vicinity of Nakamoju Station, Higashiosaka and Yao, new innovation hubs will be formed in collaboration with local businesses, universities, and industrial support organizations, leveraging the convenient location and transport accessibility.

- **Promoting establishment and fostering businesses**

⇒ To support business startups in the region, we will strengthen the support capabilities of local authorities, chambers of commerce and industry, the Osaka Business Development Agency, and other support organizations. We will support and nurture the implementation of technologies for high-potential startups and SMEs, including those participating in the Reborn Challenge.

2) Strengthening the operational foundations of SMEs and advancing their technology

- **Strengthening the operational foundations through increased productivity and business expansion via the use of AI and robotics technologies**

⇒ To strengthen the operational foundations of local SMEs, we will promote labor-saving and efficiency initiatives using advanced technologies such as AI and robots, provide financial support for capital investments, improve productivity through expert consulting, and expand sales through market development.

- **Advancing technologies through technical support, etc.**

⇒ Through technical support, including technical consultations and joint research projects provided by the Osaka Research Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, we promote the advancement of technologies held by SMEs, thereby enhancing their competitiveness and productivity.

- **Enhancing and strengthening shopping district functions**

⇒ To enhance the functionality of shopping districts across the prefecture, we will create innovative initiatives that support the development of local commerce and community functions tailored to the needs of each area, while promoting the revitalization of these areas by transforming shopping districts into tourism resources.

3) Transforming the primary sector (agriculture) into a growth industry

- **Promoting export of agricultural products from Osaka**

⇒ We aim to promote the overseas expansion of agricultural products from Osaka through initiatives such as shipping samples abroad and participating in trade fairs. By capitalizing new technologies such as refrigeration and freezing, we aim to develop overseas markets for agricultural products by exporting those that were previously difficult to export, thereby expanding the range of export destinations.

- **Branding agricultural products and creating next-generation fruit varieties**

⇒ With a view to the start of the IR, we will brand agricultural products from Osaka through business matchmaking events and promotional activities at mass retailers, in order to generate demand from affluent consumers, including inbound tourists. By collaborating with research institutions, we aim to explore new crop varieties such as high-value fruit trees and develop new production areas, thereby supplying unique Osaka-grown products characterized by their “freshness” and “peak ripeness.”

- **Advancement and digital transformation of production technology**

⇒ We will introduce advanced technologies such as sophisticated environmental control and automation systems utilizing AI, to stabilize and increase yields, improve efficiency, and secure workers. We will also actively transfer technologies to new farmers through initiatives such as filming the production methods of experienced farmers.

- **Optimizing the use of agricultural land and attracting food-related businesses**

⇒ Following the relaxation of regulations such as those on land-use conversion, we aim to actively attract food and agriculture-related companies that use local agricultural products.

4) Transforming the primary sector (fisheries) into a growth industry

- **Expanding aquaculture business**

⇒ Through industry-academia-government collaboration, we will expand sales channels, facilitate business matching, and promote entry into the market, thereby fostering and growing the aquaculture business.

- **Promoting the maritime industry and revitalizing the port**

⇒ We aim to promote local businesses (maritime industries) by capitalizing local resources such as unused land in fishing ports, including fishing experiences, stay-and-experience tourism, and the sale of seafood and processed products.

(2) Generating vibrancy by attracting domestic and international visitors

○ We will enhance the attractive **local resources** found across the prefecture, promote their value as tourism products, and promote their appeal, thereby attracting visitors from both within Japan and abroad.

○ By establishing systems to link hubs across multiple regions and promoting travel there, we aim to promote vitality throughout the prefecture, thereby revitalizing the local economy.

1) Support for local initiatives

- **Support for tourism initiatives in local authorities**

⇒ We will provide ongoing support for the planning and formulation of appropriate, data-driven tourism policies that include improving the environment for welcoming tourists, enhancing the appeal of key tourist destinations, supporting businesses to attract visitors, and analyzing data on the visitors' stay in Osaka.

- **Promoting commercialization and regional revitalization of tourism-related content**

⇒ Through activities such as public relations campaigns for local authorities and tourist facilities and business matchmaking events with tourism-related companies, we will promote the regional revitalization through local sightseeing content.

2) Creating new attractions throughout the prefecture

- **Attracting visitors through “Hospitality in Mountain and Village”**

⇒ We aim to enhance the appeal of the rich natural, historical and cultural resources found in various areas of the prefecture, and to attract tourists to the city center by presenting these as new tourist attractions. We also aim to enhancing the appeal and accessibility of natural park facilities within the Meiji no Mori Mino Quasi-National Park and the Kongō-Ikoma-Kisen Quasi-National Park (covering the three key hubs of Mino, Hoshida and Horigo, as well as the Mount Kongo area and other key locations). We also aim to strengthen Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products) with historical and cultural narratives as tourist attractions while revitalizing agriculture and green spaces in the Chihaya Park and the area surrounding Mount Kongo as well as promoting “stay-and-experience tourism” that makes use of local resources such as traditional houses, tourist farms and farm shops.

- **Attracting visitors through “Hospitality in Ocean”**

⇒ By establishing a hub for attracting visitors and fostering interaction highlighting the Bay Area's unique characteristics, we aim to generate vibrancy while exploring ways to comprehensively revitalize the wider Tannowa and Hakotsukuri area including the Osaka Prefectural Youth Marine Center and Sen'nan Satoumi Park.

- **Improving accessibility of the area capitalizing regional resources**

⇒ While enhancing cultural, artistic and sporting events that make use of local resources, we will use monuments featuring Myaku Myaku, the official mascot that proved popular at the Expo, thereby boosting visitors by enhancing the appeal of the entire prefecture.

- **Tours of multiple regions combining a wealth of resources such as cultural and historical heritage**

⇒ We will promote sightseeing tours that make the most of local resources such as cultural and historical heritage sites, including the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, a World Heritage Site.

- **Developing and using cycling routes and encouraging tourism through regional cycling events**

⇒ We will proceed with the development of cycling routes (Yodogawa Riverside, Yamatogawa Riverside, Ishikawa River Riverside, Osaka Bayside) to enable domestic and international visitors to explore various parts of the prefecture safely and comfortably, while promoting tourism through wide-area cycling events in cooperation with neighboring municipalities and private organizations.

3) Promoting the region's tourism attractions

- **Promoting tourism by leveraging the local landscape**

⇒ By using and publicizing "View Spot Osaka," a list of 100 beautiful scenic spots, we will encourage visitors to explore and appreciate Osaka's attractive scenic resources, including nature, urban scenery, and historical buildings.

- **Effective communication through digital technology**

⇒ We aim to disseminate the most relevant information to travelers regarding the tourism resources held by local authorities, utilizing digital media such as AI.

(3) Enhancing and strengthening fundamental local government functions

- In order to implement measures that will enable Osaka to continue to grow and to develop, it is **essential to enhance and strengthen the basic functions of local government**, which provide essential public services to the community.
- Accordingly, in accordance with the **Osaka Prefectural Ordinance on Enhancement and Strengthening of Fundamental Local Autonomy Functions**, we will establish the **Basic Policy** and implement initiatives to enhance and strengthen local government functions for providing local administrative services.
- Furthermore, we will support local authorities in taking appropriate measures to **ensure the provision of local public transportation** that deal with population decline and to carry out systematic maintenance and management of aging **infrastructure**, while providing support for the delivery of efficient, comfortable and convenient resident services **through digital transformation (DX)**, thereby establishing local communities with a high QoL for residents.

1) Enhancing and strengthening fundamental local government functions

- **Creating forums for discussing the future direction of local authorities**

⇒ We will provide information that contributes to discussions within local authorities, including assistance with medium- to long-term fiscal simulations and the development of regional future projections, as well as the dissemination of accessible information, while supporting the establishment and management of flexible forums for consultation, such as those focused on the future direction of the Minamikawachi region and the solutions to local issues.

- **Supporting initiatives by local authorities**

⇒ We will support the rationalization of municipal organizations and operations, including assistance with the formulation of various plans such as administrative and fiscal reforms and public facility reorganization schemes, as well as the promotion of digital transformation (DX) in municipalities, while also supporting initiatives aimed at fostering wider regional cooperation and facilitating voluntary mergers.

- **Human and financial support, etc.**

⇒ We will implement collaborative initiatives between the prefecture and local authorities on recruiting and training local government staff while implementing necessary financial measures such as subsidies for local authority development and other forms of support to proceed with policies to enhance and strengthen the functions of local government.

2) Ensuring and maintaining local public transport

- **Introducing autonomous buses**

⇒ We aim to support local authorities' efforts to ensure sustainable regional public transport, including carrying out demonstration trials in the Minamikawachi region using the autonomous buses showcased at the Expo.

- **Efforts to maintain and secure local public transport**

⇒ Collaborating with local authorities and transport operators, we will support operators for recruiting drivers and purchasing vehicles, as well as creating and expanding collaborative business models with various stakeholders such as schools and hospitals, while implementing deregulated ride-sharing schemes, which will help attract new personnel to the sector, thereby working towards securing sustainable local public transport.

3) Responding to aging infrastructure, etc.

- **Providing technical support for the maintenance and management of municipal infrastructure within the prefecture**

⇒ We provide technical support tailored to the needs of local authorities, including technical consultations on legislation such as the Building Standards Act via the Building Administration Support Desk, human resource development through technical training on the Regional Maintenance and Management Collaboration Platform, and the bulk procurement of services such as bridge inspections via the Osaka Prefectural Urban Development Promotion Center.

4) Promoting DX support for local authorities

- **Achieving both improved resident services and greater administrative efficiency through enhanced and strengthened digital transformation support for local authorities**

⇒ We aim to actively exchange and share information through coordination and collaboration between Osaka Prefecture and municipalities via the Osaka Municipalities Smart City Promotion Liaison Conference (GovTech Osaka)

Taking the lead nationwide, we will begin pooling resources, focusing primarily on core business systems (20 systems), thereby expanding the scope of joint procurement to reduce system implementation costs and ease the administrative burden. We will also comprehensively support municipalities in advancing their DX initiatives, such as dispatching DX promotion advisers and jointly recruiting external digital talent.

5. A City with Advanced Urban Functions that Support Growth

Fundamental Principles

Urban functions that support growth

- **Strengthening east-west and north-south urban axes**
 - Covering the areas around Yumeshima, Osaka Castle Park, eastern Osaka, Shin-Osaka Station, and the Umekita urban development project
- **Revitalizing the Bay Area**
 - Creating new hubs to attract visitors and promote interaction, as well as hubs for clusters of new industries and research and development
- **Strengthening transport infrastructure**
 - Promoting the early opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the entire Hokuriku Shinkansen lines
 - Improving the rail and road networks, and enhancing airport and port functions

Urban functions that support daily life

- **Revitalizing local hubs**
 - Creating new industrial sites and establishing business hubs around major stations
- **Regenerating suburban areas**
 - Urban development that leverages local characteristics
- **Living in harmony with nature**
 - Creating a comfortable, green town and a beautiful, abundant sea

Promoting urban development and establishing transport infrastructure befitting one of the two poles of East and West Japan

Pillars of Initiatives

[1] Developing new industrial hubs for attracting visitors and stimulating exchange

[2] Developing transport infrastructure

[3] Community development

5. A City with Advanced Urban Functions that Support Growth

[Policy Direction] [1] Developing new industrial hubs for attracting visitors and stimulating exchange

(1) East-west urban axis

- In addition to the **north-south urban axis** that has underpinned Osaka’s development to date, **east-west urban axis** connecting wider areas of exchange, tourism, and industry will be focused, taking advantage of the Expo.
- As a hub for the western region, we aim to create an international tourism hub on **Yumeshima** using the former Expo site, while promoting public-private partnerships in areas such as Maishima, Sakishima, western Konohana, and Tempozan / Chikko, working together with the Yumeshima project, thereby enhancing the appeal of the entire bay area.
- As a hub for the eastern region, and with the aim of establishing an international innovation hub in the **area surrounding Osaka Castle Park**, creating the environment for accepting international talent, and strengthening international tourism functions, we will, in accordance with the Urban Development Policy for the Area around Osaka Castle Park, promote integrated urban development across three areas—the vicinity of Kyobashi Station, Osaka Business Park Station, and the eastern Osaka Castle area (around Morinomiya). We will also make effort to enhance the area’s status as a hub across the entire region, including the surrounding areas. Also in the **eastern Osaka**, we will collaborate with the local council to promote urban development around Nagata and Aramato stations.

1) Urban development in Yumeshima

• Yumeshima Phase 1 Development (Urban development centered on an Integrated Resort (IR))

- ⇒ We aim to open a world-class, growth-oriented integrated resort comprising international conference rooms, exhibition halls, hotels, restaurants, entertainment facilities and a casino in autumn 2030.
- (Main facilities)
- World-class all-in-one MICE facility
 - Facilities dedicated to creating and promoting the appeal of Osaka, the Kansai region and Japan
 - Tourist information centers directing visitors to destinations across Japan
 - Unique accommodations tailored to guests’ needs
 - Facilities contributing to visitors and guests, aiming to become an international entertainment hub
 - Fair and ethical casino facilities under world-class regulatory standards
- (Facilities established by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to address concerns)
- Establishing police facilities (such as police stations) and fire stations (Yumeshima)
 - Establishing the Osaka Addiction Treatment Center (provisional name), a hub for addiction treatment across the prefecture (to be located in an easily accessible part of the prefecture)

• The second phase of Yumeshima (urban development inheriting the Expo legacy)

- ⇒ Building on the Yumeshima Phase 2 Area Master Plan, and with a view to inheriting the spirit of the Expo and achieving a “future society” through the creation of an international tourism hub, we plan to solicit development proposals.
- (Major policies of the Yumeshima Phase 2 Area Master Plan)
- | | |
|---|--|
| • Urban development policy: | Creating an entertainment city (creating spaces that offer an “extraordinary” experience by integrating water, greenery and vibrancy) while demonstrating, applying and integrating cutting-edge technologies, etc. |
| • Inheriting the Expo soft legacy: | Implementing and demonstrating showcasing function of research findings and cutting-edge technologies as well as building smart city platforms |
| • Inheriting the Expo hard legacy: | Utilizing the Grand Roof Ring, the trees of the Forest of Tranquility, and the Osaka Healthcare Pavilion |
| • Promoting DX and GX in urban development: | Promoting urban development that drives the creation of a sustainable society by utilizing cutting-edge technologies such as IoT, AI and big data to realize safe and secure communities and improve the efficiency and optimization of urban functions, while leveraging environmental technologies and developing green infrastructure |
| • Implementing area management: | Establishing a framework in which developers take the lead in “nurturing” the town through “town revitalization,” “creating vibrancy” and “safety and security” |

• Yumeshima Phase 3 Development (Long-term residential urban development utilizing the achievements of Phases 1 and 2)

2) Urban development around Yumeshima

- **Developing ferry terminals, attracting cruise ships, and improving facilities for superyachts**

⇒ We aim to expand the facilities at existing ferry terminals to accommodate larger ferries while constructing new ferry terminals. Also, in order to establish the port as a home port for cruise ships, we will enhance reception facilities and attract cruise ships, while developing the infrastructure to accommodate superyachts, thereby creating vibrancy through expanded maritime exchange.

- **Redeveloping Chikko south district**

⇒ We will explore the potential for redevelopment projects to establish a new hub, with the aim of revitalizing the area.

3) Urban development in the area surrounding Osaka Castle Park

- **Areas around Kyobashi Station and Osaka Business Park Station (including complex development for visitor attraction and accommodation facilities and infrastructure improvements of the Continuous Grade Separation Project for the JR Katamachi and Tozai Lines, etc.)**

⇒ We aim to create “international visitor attraction, accommodation and commercial spaces,” “vibrant hubs” and “start-up and venture zones.”

We also aim to create “pedestrian-friendly station precincts and hubs” and “new pedestrian networks” that contribute to strengthening regional transport hub functions and accessibility. Moreover, we will improve accessibility within the area and develop people-centered spaces, taking the undergrounding of the JR Katamachi and Tozai Lines as an opportunity.

- **Eastern Osaka Castle District (around Morinomiya) (Osaka Public University Phase 1.5 Campus, new station, station building, arena, Nakahama-Nishi Sewage Treatment Plant, etc.)**

⇒ To create an innovation core-zone, following the development of the Phase 1 campus of Osaka Metropolitan University, facilities for the Phase 1.5 campus will be developed as a ‘hub of knowledge.’

Making use of its location in front of the station and the large site area, the area will serve as a space for attracting visitors and stimulating interaction through the complex development of an arena, a concert hall and other facilities.

The new Osaka Metro station and station building, as well as a transportation plaza that will serve as a various transportation hub, including a landing and takeoff area for AAMs, will create a people-centered station front space creating a lively and relaxing atmosphere.

A pedestrian space network will be created through the development of the Osaka Castle Park connecting deck and waterside walkways that will contribute to the establishment of a key tourist hub.

As part of the redevelopment of the Nakahama-Nishi Sewage Treatment Plant, we aim to utilize the upper space in conjunction with urban development, while promoting the establishment of a hub for resource and energy recycling with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

4) Eastern Osaka

- **Urban development around Nagata and Aramoto stations**

⇒ As the “Eastern Osaka core area” along the east-west urban axis, we aim to provide this area with urban functions befitting a new transport hub created by the extension of the Osaka Monorail and make this area a destination that attracts people from both within and outside the region, thereby strengthening commercial and business functions, as well as enhancing visitor facilities and residential amenities (including the formulation of a future vision collaborating with the local municipality).

- **Cooperation between Keihanna Science City and the hubs along the east-west axis**

⇒ The national government, the business community, local authorities, universities, the Kansai Research Institute and other entities will work together to develop the city and its key hubs. We will collaborate with other hubs along the east-west axis to facilitate the social implementation of research outcomes from the Keihanna Science City.

(2) North-south urban axis

- A **key axis in Osaka** that runs straight from the north to the south of the city, centered on Midosuji Avenue, where business, commercial, educational and research functions are concentrated, supporting the growth of the entire metropolitan area
- Preparing for the future new developments of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the Hokuriku Shinkansen, we will proceed with urban development that will form the foundation for Osaka's growth as a hub for attracting visitors and fostering industrial activities, covering the **area around Shin-Osaka Station**, a major transport hub, as well as **Umekita area**, a center where "greenery" and "innovation" join together on the north side of Osaka Station.

1) Area around Shin-Osaka Station (Shin-Osaka, Juso, Awaji)

- **Implementing the early opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the entire Hokuriku Shinkansen lines and redeveloping the surrounding areas**
 - ⇒ We aim to implement the early opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the entire Hokuriku Shinkansen lines that will contribute to Osaka's growth as one of the nation's two major hubs and to the development of a national infrastructure that is resilient to large-scale disasters. In the meantime, we will actively redevelop the area surrounding Shin-Osaka Station with the aim of realizing urban development centered on one of the world's leading wide-area transportation hubs where the station and town are integrated.
- **Enhancing the function of the Shin-Midosuji Avenue as a route to Shin-Osaka**
 - ⇒ The Shin-Midosuji, a major arterial road in northern Osaka that connects the area around Shin-Osaka Station with national land axis such as the Shin-Meishin Expressway and the central Osaka area from north to south, will undergo functional enhancements made from the perspectives of increasing traffic capacity, large-scale renovation, and creating a high-quality road network.

2) Umekita

- **Grand opening of the entire Umekita Phase 2 development**
 - ⇒ Aiming at the full-scale opening of the area in FY 2027, we will proceed with infrastructure development for roads and parks. Further, centered on the Umekita Future Innovation Organization (U-FINO), which was established through public-private partnership, we are implementing initiatives aimed at fostering innovation to create a hub for the fusion of "greenery" and "innovation."

3) Midosuji Avenue, area around Osaka Station, Nakanoshima area

- **Expanding and enhancing people-centered road spaces along Midosuji Avenue**
 - ⇒ On Midosuji Avenue, which aims to be the world's most sophisticated street, we will actively create people-centered road spaces where people feel relaxed and at ease.
- **Promoting urban development in the area around Osaka Station**
 - ⇒ By promoting private-sector development and creating people-centered urban spaces, we aim to enhance urban vitality and international competitiveness.
- **Promoting urban development in Nakanoshima area**
 - ⇒ With a view to the opening of the Naniwasuji Line in the Nakanoshima area, we will encourage private-sector development that contributes to stronger international competitiveness and strengthen the potential of the city center.

4) Minami (Namba, Minatomachi), Tennoji, Abeno

- **Promoting urban development as the southern gateway to Osaka**
 - ⇒ Through the development of Namba Square as a tourist hub that attracts the world and the enhancement of the role as a key railway interchange ahead of the opening of the Naniwasuji Line, we will further promote urban development as a cultural and tourist hub that showcases the unique charm of Osaka, while leveraging various tourist resources such as food culture and entertainment, and promoting private development and enhancing people-centered spaces.

5) Senri-Chuo area and Nakamozu Station area

▪ Senri-Chuo area

⇒ As a key urban hub in Northern Osaka, the area aims to have a major, competitive commercial core, rich in diverse attractions in conjunction with the surrounding parks, and to have enhanced district center functions of the Senri New Town.

▪ Area around Nakamozu Station

⇒ The aim is to revitalize the area around Nakamozu Station based on the concept of “creating a people-centered area that generates interaction and activities.”

(3) Bay area

- To revitalize the bay area, stretching from the Yumeshima vicinity and Sakai Old Port, through the Hamadera Park area, Port of Hannan and Rinku Town, to the Sen'nan Satoumi and Misaki area, effort will be made to promote urban development of this area under a consultative framework comprising the relevant municipalities.
- Also, against the backdrop of the impact of the Expo and the increase in international visitors to Japan, effort will be made to create **hubs for attracting visitors and fostering interaction**. This involves utilizing various regional resources such as public facilities, historical, cultural and natural assets, and urban landscapes along the coast of the Senshu region, improving accessibility through the use of new forms of mobility and examining the development of wide-area transport networks connecting each district.
- We will also promote the clustering of facilities that serve as the foundation for cutting-edge technologies and the new energy industry, which is a growth sector, while creating **new industrial hubs** to spearhead Osaka's growth.

1) A new hub for attracting visitors and stimulating interaction

• Urban development around Yumeshima

⇒ In Yumeshima, we aim to create an international tourism hub utilizing the former Expo site, while promoting public-private partnerships in areas such as Maishima, Sakishima, western Konohana, and Tempozan / Chikko, working together with the Yumeshima project, thereby enhancing the appeal of the entire area.

• Urban development that makes use of water transport through the expanded waterway network

⇒ We aim to enhance networks linking Osaka Bay with the Seto Inland Sea and Western Japan as well as networks linked to Water City Osaka (the Water Corridor) and the Yodogawa waterway transport.

• Attracting visitors through “Hospitality in Ocean”

⇒ The Prefecture and relevant municipalities will collaborate to revitalize the Bay Area by establishing hubs that attract visitors for interaction and exchange, creating a vibrant atmosphere, and building networks between these hubs. These efforts include the utilization of the sites of the former Civic Hall and Library in the Hamadera Waterway area and connecting key locations in the coastal zone, including the Rinku Town area, to improve accessibility (this includes the exploration of new mobility options).

We will study the integrated revitalization of the Tannowa and Hakotsukuri areas, including the Osaka Prefectural Youth Marine Center and the Sen'nan Satoumi Park.

2) A hub for the clustering of new industries and research and development

• Establishing a next-generation energy hub (carbon-neutral port) through collaboration between the three ports, namely, Port of Osaka, Port of Sakai-Semboku and Port of Hannan

⇒ The three ports in the Osaka “Minato” area (Port of Osaka, Port of Sakai-Semboku and Port of Hannan) will collaborate to establish a Carbon Neutral Port (CNP), by developing infrastructure to enable the large-scale, stable and cost-effective import and storage of hydrogen and other substances, as well as sophisticating port functions focusing on decarbonization.

• Creating hydrogen supply hubs and perovskite production facilities, and promoting data center siting

⇒ Business operators are studying establishing a production hub for next-generation energy sources, such as hydrogen, in Port of Osaka and the waterfront area. By acquiring the land and buildings of the former Sharp Sakai Plant, the public and private sectors are collaborating to establish a production base for the construction of an AI data center and the mass production of perovskite solar cells.

• Securing new industrial sites, such as Port of Hannan, Hannan District 2

⇒ Industrial sites are being acquired through land reclamation projects such as Chikiri Island (Port of Hannan Port, Hannan District 2) and Izumiotsu Phoenix (Port of Sakai Semboku, Shiomi-oki area)

(4) Regional hubs

- Creating new industrial sites and developing hubs around major stations to **establish regional hubs**
- Creating sites for industrial clusters in the **eastern part of Saito and along major roads**, thereby establishing regional industrial hubs
- By working in partnership with local authorities and the private sector in the **areas surrounding major stations**, efforts are being made for urban development that offers a high quality of life according to diverse lifestyles, through the concentration of urban functions and the reorganization of public facilities.

1) Creating new industrial sites

- **Eastern district of Saito**
⇒ Making use of its convenient location adjacent to the Ibaraki-Sendaiji Interchange on the Shin-Meishin Expressway, we will promote land use primarily for industrial and commercial facilities.
- **Along major roads (Daini-Keihan Road, Osaka Outer Loop Line, etc.)**
⇒ Creating new industrial sites along the Daini-Keihan Expressway, the Outer Loop Line and other major routes
(Area around Nagao Station, Tera and Mukaiida areas, Neya 2-chome and Neyagawa Park, Tsudo and Koyama, Tannan, Oyamada Nishi, Yamadai Higashi, etc.)

2) Creating hubs around major stations

- **Redeveloping areas around major stations, etc.**
⇒ Promoting regional revitalization by proceeding with redevelopment projects to enhance urban amenities in areas around aging stations and in local centers within new towns
(South of JR Takatsuki Station, area around Hirakata-shi Station, west exit of JR Ibaraki-shi Station, Senri-Chuo area, in front of Kita-Senri Station, the Takemidai / Momoyamadai Neighborhood Center, in front of Kadoma-shi Station, around Moriguchi-shi Station, former site west of Yao Airport, around Izumigaoka Station, around Kongo Station, etc.)
- **Urban regeneration to encourage private investment (e.g. Moriguchi, Kadoma)**
⇒ By collaborating with local authorities, effort will be made to promote urban renovations around major stations and to implement city promotion initiatives using three-dimensional digital maps, thereby stimulating demand for private investment.
The scheme will be piloted at Moriguchi-shi Station and Kadoma-shi Stations, followed by other municipalities utilizing the know-how gained.

5. A City with Advanced Urban Functions that Support Growth

[Policy Directions] [2] Developing transport infrastructure

(1) Developing transport infrastructure to support growth and local life

- While implementing the early opening of the **Linear Chuo Shinkansen** and the entire **Hokuriku Shinkansen**, efforts will be made to enhance the **railway network** that contributes to the improvement of access to the national axis and wide-range hubs, diversification of transport links, and strengthening of links between cities.
- Further effort will be made to enhance and strengthen **road networks** such as access routes to national axis, the Bay Area and Kansai International Airport, as well as inter-prefectural roads, while improving logistics efficiency and alleviating chronic traffic congestion.
- Moreover, functions of **airports** and **ports** will be strengthened to further enhance international competitiveness.

1) Linear Chuo Shinkansen and Hokuriku Shinkansen

- **Promoting the early opening of the full lines**

⇒ We will engage in lobbying activities with the national government regarding the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the Hokuriku Shinkansen, which will contribute to Osaka's growth as one of the two major hubs in the country and to the development of a disaster-resilient national infrastructure, with the purpose of achieving the early opening of the full lines.

2) Enhancing the railway network

- **Enhancing the railway network by the improvement of access to central Osaka**

⇒ Routes currently under construction: Naniwasuji Line and extended Osaka Monorail

Routes under consideration: Naniwasuji Connecting Line and Shin-Osaka Connecting Line; extension of JR Sakurajima Line; extension of Keihan Nakanoshima Line

3) Enhancing the road network

- **Enhancing and strengthening the road network that forms the backbone of the city, including the development of seven radial axes and three ring roads**

⇒ These include Shin-Meishin Expressway, Yodogawa-Sagan Route (Phase 2) and extension, Shin-Midosuji Expressway capacity enhancement, Osaka-Kashiwara Line, Yao-Tondabayashi Line, Senshu-Yamate Line.

- **Implementing measures against traffic congestion through the construction of grade-separated junctions and the use of big data**

⇒ While constructing grade-separated junctions, we will discuss and implement congestion countermeasures by analyzing traffic flow based on vehicle location data (big data).

4) Enhancing airport functions

- **Expanding international and domestic routes to support business and tourism**

⇒ With Kansai International Airport, which has expanded its capacity to 300,000 takeoffs and landings per year, at its core, we aim to complete the renovation of Kansai Airport Terminal 1 to make optimal use of the airport functions that support the Osaka and Kansai economies. We will also proceed with the expansion of the international air network and the strengthening of the international cargo operations while maintaining and securing the domestic air network.

5) Strengthening the international competitiveness of ports

- **Strengthening the functions of Port of Osaka as a strategic international container port**

⇒ Efforts will be made to strengthen the port's functions as a strategic international container port, including the accommodation of larger vessels and improved efficiency of container terminals (such as AI-enabled terminals) and to enhance its capabilities as a logistics hub.

- **Establishing a carbon-neutral port**

⇒ As companies worldwide work to decarbonize their entire supply chains, the public and private sectors are collaborating to promote the decarbonization of ports, by decarbonizing port functions (such as the electrification of cargo-handling equipment) and by establishing frameworks to encourage the investment necessary for private-sector decarbonization, in order to remain a 'port of choice' for shippers and shipping companies.

- **Reorganizing the quays in the Shiomi-oki and Sukematsu areas of Port of Sakai-Semboku**

⇒ Effort will be made to strengthen used car export capabilities through the relocation and consolidation of used car storage yards to the Shiomi-oki area of Port of Sakai-Semboku and to enhance logistics functions through the expansion of container and RORO yards in the Sukematsu area.

6) Other public transport policies

- **Ensuring and maintaining local public transport**

⇒ Working jointly with local authorities and transport operators, we will support operators in securing drivers and purchasing vehicles and create and expand collaboration models with various stakeholders, such as schools and hospitals, while implementing new mobility solutions utilizing new technologies such as autonomous buses.

- **Fully implementing ride-sharing**

⇒ We aim to achieve a fully operational ride-sharing service free from various restrictions through introducing flexible operating areas and hours as well as dynamic pricing.

- **Expanding AI on-demand transportation**

⇒ We aim to introduce AI-powered on-demand transport utilizing new technologies to deal with future environmental changes in the regional transport resulting from declining population and the aging society.

- **Urban development utilizing AAMs**

⇒ We aim to promote urban development that realizes new forms of air travel, with a view to a society where AAMs are a common sight, for example, at transport hubs, major stations with high tourist demand, rooftops of buildings, parking lots at commercial facilities, and waterfront.

- **Alleviating traffic congestion through the transportation demand management (TDM) implemented during the Expo**

⇒ In the case of future large-scale event, we will consider soliciting cooperation and disseminating information using the similar TDM measures, which were implemented to ensure the smooth transport of visitors while maintaining urban activities during the Expo.

5. A City with Advanced Urban Functions that Support Growth

[Policy Direction] [3] Community development

(1) Urban development making use of regional unique characteristics, greenery, and abundant marine resources

- Capitalizing on the region's unique characteristics, efforts will be made to build communities that bring together a variety of stakeholders in areas such as the Minamikawachi region as well as communities that **revitalize residential areas** through new town revitalization and also utilize **bicycle networks** and the **Yodogawa waterway transport**.
- Effort will be made to **create pleasant, green urban environments** in areas such as Umekita, Yumeshima and Midosuji.
- In Osaka Bay, initiatives to restore the environment including the regeneration of seaweed beds are being implemented **while actively revitalizing fishing ports**.

1) Urban development making use of local characteristics

- **Community development involving various stakeholders, such as the Minamikawachi Community Development Study Group**
 - ⇒ Efforts are being made to establish a forum where local authorities and the prefectural government will work together to exchange information and discuss specific measures, thereby promoting distinctive urban development.
The prefecture and municipalities will work together to develop a vision that incorporates future urban development policies and specific initiatives tailored to local circumstances (including the formulation of the Minamikawachi Urban Development Vision in collaboration with the initiatives of the Minamikawachi Council for the Enhancement of Basic Local Government Functions).
- **Revitalizing residential areas through the refurbishment of community centers in new towns and public housing estates**
 - ⇒ In collaboration with local authorities, we aim to address challenges such as aging population in new towns, deteriorated buildings and infrastructure, and declining community centers, to effectively use the land released through the redevelopment and consolidation of prefectural housing, and to create communal spaces that generate commercial, educational and medical functions, thereby improving residents' quality of life and revitalize the region.
- **Promoting area management activities in central Osaka**
 - ⇒ Efforts will be made to maintain and manage public facilities such as roads and improve the appeal of the city, through proactive initiatives by local residents and businesses (targeting Umeda, Nakanoshima, Midosuji, Namba, Tennoji, Abeno, Osaka Business Park, etc.).
- **Expanding the cycle network and using it to promote tourism and urban development**
 - ⇒ In partnership with local authorities and the private sector, we will proceed with the development of cycle routes, while developing facilities for cyclists, such as cycle racks and rest areas, and enhancing the appeal of areas along the routes, thereby promoting tourism and revitalizing local communities through cycling.
- **Revitalizing the Yodogawa waterway transport and developing the local area by utilizing resources along the river**
 - ⇒ The national government, Osaka Prefecture and local authorities will work together to develop the waterway from Osaka Bay to Kyoto, made possible by the refurbishment of the Yodo River Weir Locks. These efforts include revitalizing Yodogawa waterway transport by promoting the appeal of river transport, developing transshipment ports and fostering private-sector-led creation of vibrancy, while utilizing local resources such as the Yodogawa waterway transport, the Yodogawa Riverside Cycle Line, the Kyo-kaido Road and other historic routes, and cultural resources, thereby promoting the development of riverside communities.

2) Promoting the creation of a pleasant, green town

- **Promoting the Umekita Phase 2 development, centered on “greenery” that envelops the entire town**
⇒ Building new relationships between cities, people, nature, and the environment and creating new urban spaces that embody a unique charm and play an integral part of the city’s culture
- **Preserving features such as the “Forest of Tranquility” in the development of the former Expo site**
⇒ Based on the concept of the “Forest of Tranquility,” which embodies the Expo’s theme by welcoming the “life” of trees, plants, and flowers, we will develop green spaces utilizing trees as part of entire urban planning efforts.
- **Developing green, relaxing, and spacious pedestrian areas along Midosuji**
⇒ Through collaboration between the public and private sectors, efforts will be made to redevelop green, spacious, and well-designed urban spaces, thereby creating vibrant and attractive communities.
- **Creating green urban spaces, fostering rich natural environments, and promoting a lifestyle surrounded by trees**
⇒ We will implement measures to combat extreme heat in urban areas through urban greening, while advancing nature-positive initiatives through the certification of nature-harmonious sites and the development of the coexistence forest. To establish a green network utilizing green infrastructure, we will develop green spaces equipped with stormwater retention and infiltration facilities in parks and along roads, while promoting watershed flood control measures and improving urban livability, including on adjacent private land.
We aim to create a people-centered, green, and vibrant community by fostering and preserving lush green spaces, introducing attractive park facilities, and encouraging diverse entities to make use of green spaces.
We will also strengthen the supply system for timber raised in the prefecture to realize a lifestyle surrounded by wood.
- **Developing and managing parks that enhance the town’s appeal**
⇒ To ensure safe, secure, and comfortable use of parks, we will collaborate with the private sector to develop new constructions, renovate aging facilities, make effective use of existing infrastructure, create rest areas, and foster the installation of facilities and events through private sector initiatives, thereby creating a comfortable and vibrant third places for relaxation.

3) Creating beautiful and abundant oceans

- **Implementing environmental improvement, including the creation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems in Osaka Bay**
⇒ To realize the “Osaka Bay MOBA Link Initiative,” which aims to encircle the Osaka Bay coastline with seaweed beds, we will promote efforts to create seaweed beds by companies, including members of the Osaka Bay Blue Carbon Ecosystem Alliance (MOBA), through the use of the J-Blue Credit system to generate economic value from marine conservation and providing effective methods for creating seaweed beds.
- **Enhancing the appeal and functionality of fishing ports, spurred by the National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive Sea**
⇒ Taking the National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive Sea, to be held in Osaka in 2026 for the first time, as an opportunity, we will promote marine industries by providing fishing experiences to know the attractiveness of fishing ports, open-air markets, and aquaculture, while strengthen the functions of fishing ports by streamlining fishing operations and distribution through the use of IT and other technologies.

6. A City that Serves as an Engine for Growth in Normal Times and a Backup in Emergencies

Fundamental Principles

Economic potential

- **Economic scale**
 - Nominal GDP (FY2022): 2nd in the nation (43.1 trillion yen)
- **Concentration of transport infrastructure**
 - Kansai International Airport: Number of arrivals by airport (2024): 2nd in the nation
 - Hanshin Port: Container handling volume: 2nd in the nation
- **Concentrating businesses and information functions**
 - Number of TSE-listed companies headquartered in the prefecture (2025): 2nd in the nation (11.2%)
 - Data Centers: 18.9% share of total server floor area nationwide

Concentration of critical infrastructure

- **Establishing dual critical infrastructure systems in Tokyo and Osaka**
 - Railways: General control centers of Shinkansen
 - Broadcasting: NHK's nationwide broadcasting service
 - Finance: Japan Exchange Group, Inc
 - Telecommunication: Internet eXchange (IX), data centers
- **Backup base for companies headquartered in Tokyo**
 - Approximately 40% of companies headquartered in Tokyo use Osaka as a backup base

Impact of a disaster in the Tokyo metropolitan area

- **Estimated damage from an earthquake directly beneath the capital**
 - Economic losses: Approximately 83 trillion yen
 - Damage to assets [affected areas]: Approximately 45 trillion yen
 - Impact on economic activity [nationwide]: Approximately 38 trillion yen
- **Impact on key economic functions**
 - Financial settlement functions
 - Corporate headquarters functions
 - (Critical infrastructure, particularly telecommunications and power, may be affected with stagnating or degrading functions; for large corporations, this includes headquarters-related functions)

With its high economic potential to drive Japan's growth, Osaka aims to become the second capital capable of supporting economic activity in place of the capital in the event of an emergency, such as a disaster in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

Pillars of Initiatives

[1] Strengthening the functions to drive Japan's growth during peacetime

[2] Strengthening mechanisms to prevent the Japanese economy from stagnating during emergencies

6. A City that Serves as an Engine for Growth in Normal Times and a Backup in Emergencies

[Policy Direction] [1] Strengthening the functions to drive Japan’s growth during peacetime

(1) Developing social infrastructure and promoting urban development befitting the second capital

1) Strengthening Japan’s national axes

- **Promoting the early opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the entire Hokuriku Shinkansen lines**
⇒ Efforts will be made for the early full opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen in terms of strengthening the national axis, and the Hokuriku Shinkansen from the perspective of redundancy.
- **Enhancing the functions of Kansai International Airport**
⇒ Efforts will be made to strengthen Kansai International Airport’s international flight network and to expand rail transport capacity
- **Enhancing the functions of Hanshin Port**
⇒ Efforts will be made to enhance the functions of Port of Osaka and Port of Sakai-Semboku to achieve carbon neutrality and accommodate cruise ships.
- **Developing wide-area road and rail networks**
⇒ Efforts will be made to improve access to national transportation corridors by expanding the regional road and rail networks

2) Promoting diverse urban development initiatives, such as establishing hubs that make a global impact

- **Creating diverse hubs, including east-west and north-south urban axes**
⇒ (North-South Urban Axis): Areas around Osaka Station, including the Umekita Phase 2 project, which aims to create a hub integrating “greenery” and “innovation”; areas around Shin-Osaka Station, which aims to develop into one of the world’s leading wide-area transportation hubs; and areas such as Minami (Namba and Minatomachi), Tennoji, and Abeno
(East-West Urban Axis): Areas such as Yumeshima and the vicinity of Osaka Castle Park, which aim to become international tourism hubs

(2) Strengthening economic functions as one of the two poles of East and West

1) Developing digital infrastructure

- **Expanding and enhancing telecommunications, data centers, power infrastructure, etc.**
⇒ Leveraging the advantages of the infrastructure, such as surplus power capacity and internet exchanges, public-private collaboration efforts will be made to enhance and strengthen the “digital infrastructure” comprising communications networks, data centers, and power systems, which form the foundation of next-generation smart cities.

2) Establishing startup and innovation hubs

- **Establishment of two regional hubs, east and west, for government agencies in growth sectors**
⇒ Efforts will be made to strengthen the functions of government agencies to foster innovation and to establish two headquarters, east and west.
(Examples) PMDA (Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency) Kansai Branch Granting approval review functions in the regenerative medicine field
AMED (Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development) Research and development and project support functions in the medical field
JST (Japan Science and Technology Agency) Research and development and project support functions in the science technology and innovation fields

NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization) Industrial technology development support functions in the energy and environmental fields
NICT (National Institute of Information and Communications Technology) Grant functions for ICT (Information and Communication Technology) development
NIMS (National Institute for Materials Science) Joint research with companies in the materials science field

3) Realizing a global financial city

- **Attracting the West Japan branch of Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Innovation Hub**
⇒ Effort will be made to strengthen the foundation of a global financial city by attracting global asset management firms and innovation hubs, thereby concentrating financial firms and talent.
- **Improving the environment for foreign financial institutions entering the market**
⇒ We aim to create an environment for foreign financial firms easy to enter through deregulation and fiscal and tax measures utilizing the scheme of the special financial and asset management zones.

4) Establishing an international hub for exchange

- **Promoting the attraction of MICE facilities**
⇒ We will work to develop and enhance the capabilities of core MICE facilities, such as Intex Osaka and the Osaka International Convention Center, in order to attract international conferences and exhibitions.
- **Enhancing the appeal of arenas**
⇒ We aim to enhance the functions of arenas and stadiums to create an environment for hosting large-scale events that attract people from around the world, such as international sports competitions.
- **Realizing IR (Integrated Resort)**
⇒ By serving as an exchange hub connecting the world and various regions of Japan, we will create a highly competitive, attractive world-class, growth-oriented IR facilities in Yumeshima, Osaka.

6. A City that Serves as an Engine for Growth in Normal Times and a Backup in Emergencies

[Policy direction] [2] Strengthening functions to prevent Japan's economy from stalling during emergencies

(1) Developing urban functions and infrastructure capable of serving as alternatives to the capital's functions

1) Developing the infrastructure capable of maintaining social and economic activities during emergencies

- **Ensuring business operations during emergencies**

- ⇒ We aim to establish companies' secondary headquarters and main office functions to diversify the risks associated with excessive concentration in the Tokyo metropolitan area and minimize the economic impact on the area even in the event of a large-scale disaster.

- **Strengthening Osaka's own safety and crisis management functions**

- ⇒ Providing seismic retrofitting of roads, bridges, railways, rivers, ports, tidal barriers, water and sewage systems, medical facilities, public health centers, parks, buildings, etc.

- ⇒ Enhancing and strengthening digital infrastructure, including telecommunications, data centers, and power supply, to ensure continued social and economic activities even if the Tokyo metropolitan area is affected by a disaster

- ⇒ Strengthening disaster response capabilities and measures to help people unable to return home

(2) Enhancing functional concentration through the development of national and local hubs to back up the capital's functions during emergencies

1) Developing national and local emergency response centers

- **Establishing back-up bases**

- ⇒ To enable the city to serve as an alternative to the Tokyo metropolitan area during emergencies and to facilitate cooperation among disaster prevention agencies during peacetime, a joint government office building for the national and prefectural governments will be constructed.

- ⇒ To ensure that social and economic activities continue uninterrupted even during emergencies, we will attract regional offices of national agencies and strengthen the functions of existing regional branch offices.

2) Strengthening local government functions necessary for the city to serve as the second capital

- **Enhancing and strengthening wide-area and fundamental local government functions**

- ⇒ We aim to establish the administrative systems and facilities necessary for the functions of the second capital, including the transfer and enhancement of functions of fire services, water supply, and sewerage.

- ⇒ We will enhance and strengthen basic local government functions to ensure the stable provision of services to residents even in the future.

IV. Realizing a Prosperous Osaka Through Growth

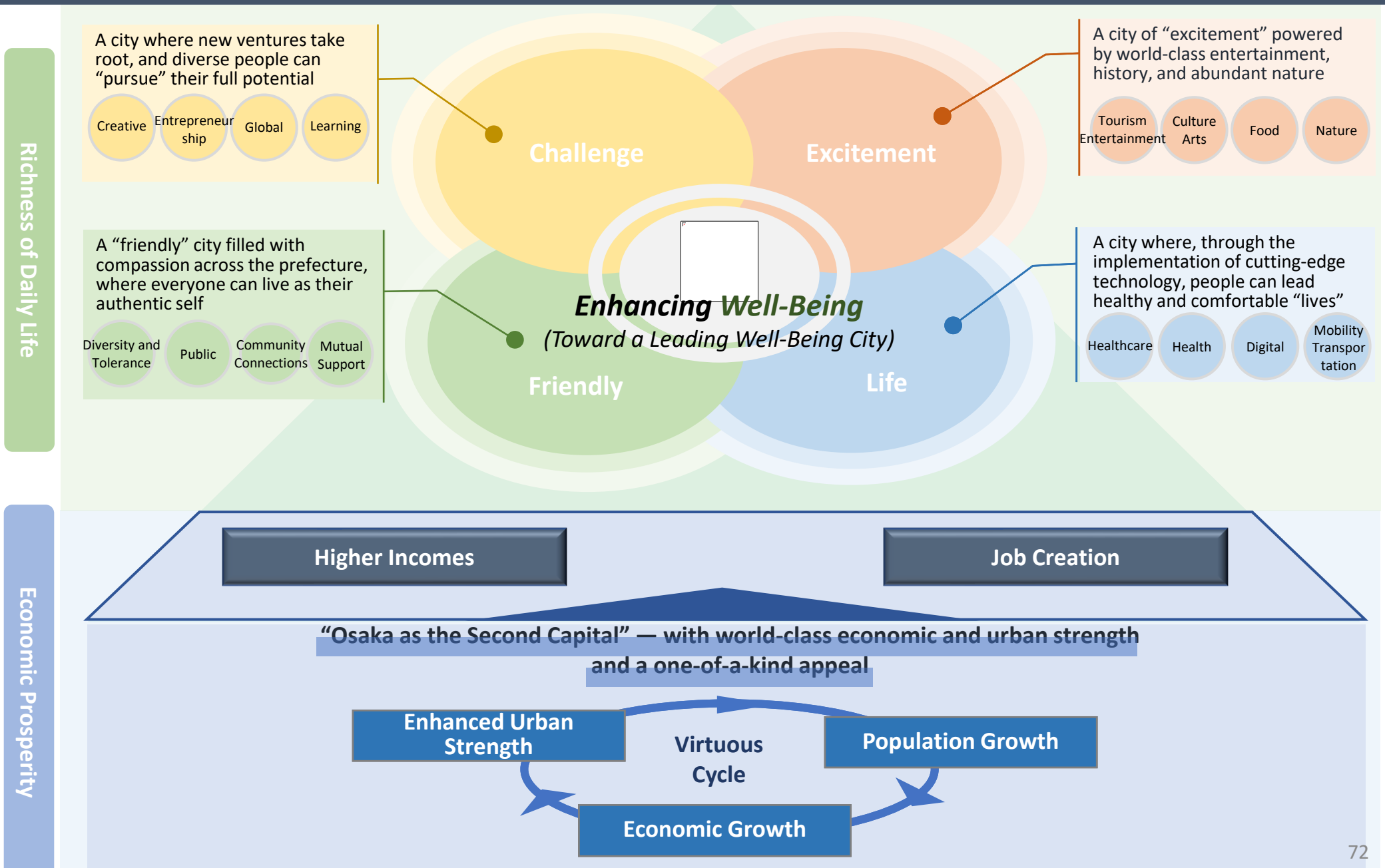
— Toward a Leading City in Well-being—

1. The Future of Osaka

- The **Osaka-Kansai Expo** has **accelerated innovation** in a wide range of fields, including life sciences, healthcare, and carbon neutrality. It has also **forged new ties** with other countries in **culture, business, and diplomacy**. For **the children who will lead the next generation**, the Expo brought **many valuable experiences** — engaging with diverse cultures and getting a **firsthand sense of the “future society” and the wider “world.”**
- **Building on these achievements**, Beyond EXPO 2025 **will firmly carry the Expo’s legacy forward and embed it in Osaka** through the social implementation and industrialization of cutting-edge technologies that emerged from the Expo, as well as the continued hosting of international exhibitions and conferences.
- Furthermore, by clustering growth industries, advancing urban development centered on Yumeshima, and improving road and rail networks, Osaka will **establish and accelerate a virtuous cycle** in which **“economic growth,” “enhanced urban strength,”** and **“population growth”** reinforce one another. This will drive further leaps forward and **bring about “Osaka as the second capital,”** a city with **“world-class economic and urban strength and a one-of-a-kind appeal,”** at an early stage.
- Through these efforts, Osaka will further strengthen the foundations of daily life for Osaka residents — including **higher incomes and job creation** — and build a future society in which every resident can truly feel a sense of **prosperity**.
- Specifically:
 - A city where new ventures take root and diverse people can **“challenge”** themselves to reach their full potential
 - A city of **“excitement”** powered by world-class entertainment, rich history, and abundant nature
 - A **“friendly”** city filled with compassion across the prefecture, where everyone can live as their authentic self
 - A city where, through the implementation of cutting-edge technology, people can lead healthy and comfortable **“lives”**

By **building this “future society,”** we will realize Osaka’s sustainable growth and development as well as richer lives for residents, and **further enhance residents’ well-being.**

1. The Future of Osaka (Concept Image)



2(1). Establishing Indicators for Beyond EXPO 2025 (Objective Indicators)

- To establish and accelerate a virtuous cycle in which “economic growth,” “enhanced urban functions,” and “population growth” reinforce one another and to drive Osaka to new heights, it is essential to steadily implement the initiatives outlined in “III. The Direction of Beyond EXPO 2025 Policies.”
- To this end, objective indicators will be set, and progress will be managed while assessing and verifying the effects of policies.

<Goal> Achieve a nominal GDP of 80 trillion yen in the 2040s
<KPI>

Pillars of Beyond EXPO	Indicator	Latest Data
Overall	Real Growth Rate	FY2023: 1.2%
	Employee Compensation per Capita	FY2023: ¥5.14 million
	Unemployment Rate	2024: 3.1%
	Global Power City Index <Overall> (Mori Memorial Foundation)	2025: 18th
Economic Strength	Number of Startups Created	FY2024: 188 companies
	Overseas Fundraising Deals by Startups	FY2020–FY2024: 3 companies
	Value Added per Company	2020: ¥11,734 million; net value added ¥10,407 million (all industries excluding public services)
	Number of TSE-Listed Company Headquarters (Prime, Standard, Growth)	2025: 424 companies (as of January 29, 2026 search)
	Global Power City Index <Economy> <R&D> (Mori Memorial Foundation)	2025: Economy — 33rd; R&D — 18th
	Number of Corporate (Headquarter) Relocations into Osaka	2024: 174 companies
Urban Strength	Visitors to Osaka (Japanese, Foreign)	2024: Japanese — 32.32 million; Foreign — 14.09 million*
	Total Overnight Visitors (Japanese, Foreign)	2024: Japanese — 32.04 million person-nights; Foreign — 25.39 million person-nights*
	Average Travel Spending (Japanese, Foreign)	2024: Japanese — ¥30,000; Foreign — ¥92,000*
	Global Power City Index <Cultural Interaction> (Mori Memorial Foundation)	2025: 13th
	Top City Destinations Ranking (Euromonitor International)	2024: 16th*
	Number of International Conferences Held	2024: 31
*Figures from the Osaka Urban Attraction Development Strategy 2030 (Draft)		
Talent Strength	Female Employment Rate	2024: 53.5%
	Number of Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals Residing in the Prefecture	2024: 50,705 people; of whom 2,101 are Highly Skilled Professionals
	Number of Researchers (Global Power City Index <R&D>)	2025: 17th
	Number of International Schools (as tracked by Osaka Prefecture and City)	2025: 6 schools
	Percentage of Students with English Proficiency (9th graders: CEFR A1 or higher / equivalent to Eiken Grade 3; 12th graders: CEFR A2 or higher / equivalent to Eiken Grade Pre-2)	2024: 54.1% of junior high school students with English proficiency equivalent to A1 or higher 57.8% of high school students with English proficiency equivalent to A2 or higher
	Number of High School Students Studying Abroad	2023: 311 students
	Number of International Students Studying in Osaka	2024: 32,451 students
Community Development and Urban Infrastructure	Net In-Migration Rate (vs. National)	2024: 0.19%
	Healthy Life Expectancy of Residents	2022: Men — 71.77 years; Women — 74.95 years
	Annual Takeoffs and Landings at Kansai International Airport	FY2024: 199,000
	Number of Foreign Trade Containers Handled at Ports	2024: 2,038,318 TEU

2(2). Establishing Indicators for Beyond EXPO 2025 (Subjective Indicators / Well-Being)

- By continually tracking how Osaka's city and lifestyle are transformed by sustainable growth and improved daily life, and how those changes affect residents' lived experience, we will work to enhance residents' happiness (Well-Being).

Future Vision

Enhancing Well-Being (Toward a Leading Well-Being City)

- Through Beyond EXPO 2025, Osaka achieves sustainable growth and development and residents enjoy richer lives — a future in which residents' well-being is enhanced

Challenge

A city where new ventures take root and diverse people can "pursue" their full potential

- An environment that encourages new challenges — from entrepreneurship to creative endeavors — where anyone can take a first step
- An educational environment that lets students choose the path they want to pursue

Excitement

A city of "excitement" powered by world-class entertainment, history, and abundant nature

- People can enjoy world-class entertainment and content as part of everyday life
- Both domestic and international visitors can enjoy the prefecture's rich culture and historical heritage, cuisine, and the nature of all four seasons

Friendly

A "friendly" city filled with compassion across the prefecture, where everyone can live as their authentic self

- Every individual is respected and can live with peace of mind, regardless of gender, age, nationality, or disability
- A culture of mutual support and human connection is widespread

Life

A city where, through the implementation of cutting-edge technology, people can lead healthy and comfortable "lives"

- Everyone can live active and fulfilling lives thanks to cutting-edge medical and care technologies
- Autonomous vehicles and AAMs make convenient travel possible for anyone, anywhere
- Next-generation digital services are introduced, making administrative procedures more convenient

Setting Indicators

- To measure each resident's sense of prosperity, we will use the Digital Agency's "Liveable Well-Being City Indicator" and continually capture subjective evaluations through survey research.
- In addition, we will set Osaka Prefecture's own indicators to track subjective trends across Osaka as a whole.

<Digital Agency "Liveable Well-Being City Indicator" (Subjective Indicators)>

Healthcare & Welfare	Shopping & Dining	Housing Environment	Mobility & Transportation	Leisure & Recreation	Childcare	Primary & Secondary Education	Local Government	Digital Life	Public Spaces	Cityscape	Natural Landscape
Gifts of Nature	Environmental Coexistence	Natural Disasters	Accidents & Crime	Community Connections	Diversity and Tolerance	Self-Efficacy	Health	Culture & Arts	Richness of Educational Opportunities	Employment & Income	Business Creation

The Liveable Well-Being City Indicator is classified into four categories from the perspectives of "Challenge," "Excitement," "Friendly," and "Life."

2(2). Establishing Indicators for Beyond EXPO 2025 (Subjective Indicators / Well-Being)

*Response format: For indicators marked with ★, respondents choose one number on an 11-point scale, where 10 means “Strongly agree / Very happy / Very satisfied” and 0 means “Strongly disagree / Very unhappy / Very dissatisfied.” For other items, a 5-point scale is used: “Strongly agree” = 5, “Somewhat agree” = 4, “Neither agree nor disagree” = 3, “Somewhat disagree” = 2, “Strongly disagree” = 1.
*[Reversed]: Response scores are reversed. “Strongly agree” = 1, “Somewhat agree” = 2, “Neither agree nor disagree” = 3, “Somewhat disagree” = 4, “Strongly disagree” = 5.

Well-Being Category	Classification in the Digital Agency’s “Liveable Well-Being City Indicator”	Indicator	2024	2023	Difference
Overall Indicators	Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator	Percentage of people who feel that Osaka’s economy is vibrant <Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator>	—	—	Survey is scheduled to begin next fiscal year
		Percentage of people who feel that Osaka has a strong global presence <Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator>	—	—	Survey is scheduled to begin next fiscal year
		Percentage of people who feel that Osaka has appeal that attracts people <Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator>	—	—	Survey is scheduled to begin next fiscal year
		Percentage of people who feel pride in their community <Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator>	—	—	Survey is scheduled to begin next fiscal year
		Percentage of people who feel that daily life has become more convenient and comfortable <Osaka Prefecture’s Own Indicator>	—	—	Survey is scheduled to begin next fiscal year
	Happiness / Satisfaction	How happy are you at present? [Happiness]	6.0 ★	6.6	-0.6
Challenge	Childcare	In the community where I live, children can lead vibrant lives	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Primary & Secondary Education	In the community where I live, the educational environment (elementary, middle, and high schools) is well established	3.5	3.5	0
		In the community where I live, schools are conveniently located for commuting	3.6	3.6	0
	Self-Efficacy	I feel positively about myself	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Richness of Educational Opportunities	In the community where I live, there are opportunities to learn what I want to learn	3.2	3.2	0
	Employment & Income	In the community where I live, it is easy to find the kind of work I want to do	2.9	2.9	0
		In the community where I live, there are opportunities to earn an appropriate income	3.1	3.1	0
	Business Creation	In the community where I live, there are opportunities to take on new challenges and grow	3.0	3.0	0
Excitement	Shopping & Dining	In the community where I live, there are plenty of places to enjoy food and drink	3.5	3.4	0.1
	Mobility & Transportation	In the community where I live, there are entertainment venues where I can have a good time	3.1	3.0	0.1
	Cityscape	In the community where I live, there is a cityscape I can be proud of	3.0	3.0	0
	Natural Landscape	In the community where I live, there is a natural landscape I can be proud of	3.0	3.0	0
	Gifts of Nature	In the community where I live, I can feel nature close at hand	3.1	3.1	0
	Culture & Arts	The community where I live has a thriving culture, arts, and performing arts scene that I take pride in	2.9	2.9	0
		I want to preserve a good environment and culture for future generations	3.5	3.5	0

2(2). Establishing Indicators for Beyond EXPO 2025 (Subjective Indicators / Well-Being)

Well-Being Category	Classification in the Digital Agency's "Liveable Well-Being City Indicator"	Indicator	2024	2023	Difference
Friendly	Housing Environment	I have a comfortable place to relax at home	3.6	3.6	0
	Childcare	In the community where I live, there is generous childcare support and assistance	3.2	3.2	0
	Local Government	I feel the local government where I live genuinely cares about the community	3.2	3.2	0
		The public facilities in the community where I live are user-friendly and convenient	3.3	3.3	0
	Public Spaces	The atmosphere of the community where I live feels comfortable to me	3.4	3.4	0
		In the community where I live, there are pleasant places to walk — in town, in parks, along rivers, and elsewhere	3.5	3.4	0.1
	Gifts of Nature	I feel that the air and water in the community where I live are clean and pure	3.0	3.0	0
	Natural Disasters	In the community where I live, disaster preparedness measures are well in place	3.1	3.1	0
		The community where I live has good crime prevention measures (police boxes, streetlights, security cameras, neighborhood watch, etc.) and is safe	3.2	3.2	0
	Accidents & Crime	In the community where I live, sidewalks and traffic signals are well maintained, giving me peace of mind	3.5	3.5	0
		I trust the people living in my neighborhood (community)	3.1	3.1	0
	Community Connections	In the community where I live, citizen participation in community activities (neighborhood associations, local events, disaster preparedness, etc.) is active	3.0	3.0	0
		There are people close by in the community where I live who I can turn to when I have a problem	2.8	2.8	0
		I help out my neighbors (community members) when they are in need	3.1	3.1	0
		I feel attached to my neighborhood (community)	3.2	3.2	0
		My neighborhood (community) has an atmosphere that welcomes opinions from people of all kinds	3.0	3.0	0
	Diversity & Tolerance	I trust people even if they are strangers	2.7	2.8	-0.1
		I am concerned about what people in my neighborhood (community) think of me	2.6	2.7	-0.1
		In the community where I live, there is an atmosphere in which women can thrive	2.9	3.0	-0.1
		In the community where I live, there is an atmosphere in which young people can thrive	3.0	3.0	0
		Overall, how happy do you think the people in your neighborhood (community) are at present?	6.2 ★	6.3	-0.1
	Happiness / Satisfaction	How satisfied are you with life in the community where you currently live?	6.0 ★	5.1	0.9
		Not just myself, but the people close to me also seem to feel happy	3.3	3.6	-0.3
Life	Healthcare & Welfare	In the community where I live, medical institutions are well established	3.6	3.5	0.1
		In the community where I live, it is easy to access nursing care and welfare services	3.4	3.4	0
	Shopping & Dining	In the community where I live, daily shopping is completely hassle-free	3.8	3.8	0
	Housing Environment	[Reversed] I am bothered by noise near my home	3.4	3.4	0
		In the community where I live, I can secure housing at a reasonable cost	3.3	3.3	0
	Mobility & Transportation	In the community where I live, public transportation lets me travel where I want, when I want	3.8	3.8	0
		In the community where I live, the digitalization of administrative services is making good progress	3.1	3.1	0
	Digital Life	In the community where I live, digital services are easy to use at work and in daily life	3.2	3.1	0.1
		In the community where I live, environmental initiatives such as recycling and renewable energy use are active	3.1	3.1	0
	Environmental Coexistence	I am mentally healthy	3.3	3.4	-0.1
		I am physically healthy	3.4	3.5	-0.1

V. Future Steps

◆ FY2025

Formulation of Beyond EXPO 2025

◆ FY2026 and beyond

- The prefecture, city, and other parties will work with relevant stakeholders to advance related projects.
- For matters requiring national government action, we will engage with the national government and other relevant bodies.
- To ensure the strategy is steadily implemented, the prefecture will monitor progress (strategic goals, objective indicators, and subjective indicators).

*The “Fundamental Principles (including basic policies, vision for the city, objectives)” of this strategy will be reviewed every five years following its formation.

*The “Policy Directions” will be reviewed flexibly each year based on the results of initiatives and changes in the environment.

(Reference) Glossary

Glossary (1)

Term	Description
Urban sports	• A general term for sports played in urban spaces, specifically those rooted in everyday environments such as parks and squares in city centers • Examples include bouldering, BMX, slacklining, parkour, skateboarding, and 3x3 basketball.
Innovation	The creation of significant economic and social changes by generating new value through scientific discoveries or inventions, the development of new products or services, and other creative activities, and by disseminating this value
Incubation	A process in which the national or local government provides newly established companies with management expertise, funding and human resources to help them grow
International school	An educational institution where lessons are conducted primarily in English and which caters to foreign students
Inbound	Tourists visiting Japan from abroad
Waterfront	Urban areas facing bodies of water such as the sea, rivers, and lakes, where land use and urban development are carried out by taking advantage of the characteristics of the waterside (landscape, history, waterfront accessibility, etc.)
Umekita Phase 2	A large-scale development project currently underway at the former Umeda Freight Station (approx. 17 hectares), north of JR Osaka Station. The project aims to establish a hub that integrates ‘greenery’ and ‘innovation’ as its goal.
Ecosystem	An environment in which multiple companies, individuals, and support organizations are interconnected, and where startups and innovations are generated one after another through their interactions
Osaka Eemachi Project	A project which promotes social participation among the elderly and community mutual support activities throughout Osaka by utilizing individuals’ experience and skills
Osaka Wide-Area Bay Area	The waterfront and coastal areas, as well as the adjacent waters, of the nine cities and three towns along the coast from Osaka City to Misaki Town, within the scope of the “Osaka Wide-Area Bay Area Urban Development Vision (Draft)” (August 2021)
Osaka-mon (Osaka-made products)	Agricultural, forestry, and fishery products produced within Osaka Prefecture, and processed goods made from them
Members of the Osaka Bay Blue Carbon Ecosystem Alliance	An alliance (consultative body) jointly established by Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures to promote the conservation, restoration, and creation of blue carbon ecosystems (such as seaweed beds and mudflats) through public-private partnerships
Open innovation	The intentional and proactive use of internal and external resources, such as technologies and ideas to promote innovation within an organization, thereby increasing market opportunities to deploy innovations created within the organization to external parties
Carbon credits	A scheme that enables the trading of greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved through the introduction of energy-saving equipment and renewable energy, as well as greenhouse gas removals achieved through appropriate forest management
Carbon neutral	Achieving a state where carbon dioxide emissions are balanced with equivalent reductions or offsets elsewhere, resulting in a net-zero carbon footprint

Glossary (2)

Term	Description
Gastronomy	The enjoyment of food shaped by the local climate, environment, customs, traditions, and history, and the experience of local food culture
Kansai Innovation International Strategic Comprehensive Special Zone	Special zones jointly applied for by six prefectures and cities in the Kansai region (Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Kyoto City, Osaka City, and Kobe City) and certified by the Cabinet Office. Within Osaka Prefecture, the relevant zones include the Northern Osaka area, the Osaka Station area, the Yumeshima and Sakishima areas, the Kansai International Airport area, and the Hanshin Port area. The national government, local authorities, and business organizations are jointly working to support companies seeking to develop new businesses, such as healthcare/pharmaceuticals and batteries/energy.
Conference	A meeting or convention
Osaka Prefectural Government AI Agent Consortium	A consortium established in collaboration with Osaka Prefecture and businesses with the aim of investigating and analyzing the current state of AI agents, and examining and promoting future development opportunities through demonstration projects
Killer content	Here, ‘killer content’ refers to attractive and extraordinary content that captures the interest and curiosity of many people.
Cluster	A geographically concentrated group comprising companies, research institutions, and others in a specific field
Green infrastructure	An approach that utilizes the functions of the natural environment to address various social issues
Green tech	Technologies and initiatives designed to address environmental challenges and promote sustainability
Creative	Being able to generate creative value and expression
Global Leaders High School	With the aim of “cultivating individuals who possess a rich sensibility and broad general knowledge, are committed to contributing to society, and are capable of leading a knowledge-based society,” ten high schools have been designated as ‘Global Leaders High Schools’ as part of an initiative to develop the distinctive characteristics of each prefectural high school. (Target schools: Kitano, Toyonaka, Ibaraki, Otemae, Shijonawate, Kozu, Tennoji, Ikuno, Mikunigaoka, and Kishiwada)
Economic growth rate	The year-on-year change in gross domestic product
Healthy life expectancy	The period during which a person can live without restrictions on daily life due to health issues
KENTO (Northern Osaka Health and Biomedical Innovation Town)	• The town located north of JR Kishibe Station, where a cluster is being developed with a focus on “health and medicine” • With the National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center and the National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition at its core, various related companies and facilities are concentrated in the area. • Its nickname is KENTO.
Gateway	An entrance or node within a network
International Baccalaureate	• An international program offered by the International Baccalaureate Organization (headquartered in Geneva) • It was established as a challenging and comprehensive educational program, aiming to nurture students who can understand and cope with the complexities of the world, equipping them with the attitudes and skills necessary to act responsibly towards the future, and providing them with an internationally recognized university entrance qualification (the International Baccalaureate), thereby securing pathways to higher education.

Glossary (3)

Term	Description
National axis	An axial zone formed along the longitudinal axis of a country, comprising a series of regions that share commonalities in terms of climate, topography, cultural heritage, and geographical characteristics within the Asia-Pacific region, which are fundamental conditions for creating culture and lifestyles
National Strategic Special Zones	A regulatory reform scheme that, based on the Act on National Strategic Special Zones, aims to create one of the world’s most business-friendly environments by implementing bold deregulation, institutional reforms, and tax incentives in specific regions and sectors
Children’s cafeteria	An initiative in which local volunteers provide meals and a warm, welcoming atmosphere free of charge or at a low cost, while also looking out for children
Children’s Fast Track	An initiative designed to create a child-friendly society, for example by giving priority to pregnant women and those with children
Saito	• The area located in the hilly terrain of northern Osaka, spanning the cities of Minoh and Ibaraki • The Saito Life Science Park, the symbolic hub of western Saito, is home to a concentration of research institutes and companies with research and development capabilities in various life science fields, including biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, such as the National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition and the Saito Bio Incubator.
Search fund	An investment scheme in which individuals aspiring to become business owners receive support from investors and become involved in the management of the business they are set to take over
Supporting industry	An industry that supplies basic products such as components and technical services to industries assembling or manufacturing finished products
Real GDP	This is estimated by removing the effects of price fluctuations from nominal GDP.
Information accessibility	Ensuring that all individuals, regardless of age or disability, can easily access and use the information they require
Water City Osaka	A name representing the historical and cultural character of Osaka, a city surrounded by rivers and canals and developed through water transportation, as well as the philosophy behind its urban development
3D printer	A printer capable of producing three-dimensional objects based on design data created using 3D CAD software
Super Science High School	Super Science High Schools have been designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology since 2002 to conduct research and development related to science and technology, as well as science and mathematics education, with the aim of fostering future international science and technology talent. These schools develop curricula that focus on science and mathematics and implement advanced science and mathematics education in collaboration with universities and other institutions.
Super City	A National Strategic Special Zone aimed at realizing a future society ahead of the curve through data linkage and utilization, and regulatory and institutional reforms
Startup	A new company that possesses innovative technologies and business models and aims for rapid growth
Stablecoin	A cryptocurrency designed to track the value of real assets such as fiat currencies
Smart City	A city that creates new value, including comfort and convenience, while streamlining and enhancing urban and local functions and services through the use of advanced technologies, thereby addressing various issues
Smart agriculture	A new form of agriculture that utilizes cutting-edge technologies such as robotics, AI, and the IoT to achieve labor savings, high-quality fresh produce, and increased efficiency

Glossary (4)

Term	Description
Sexual minority	•An umbrella term used to refer to anyone who is not heterosexual or straight (e.g., lesbian and gay) •LGBTQ is also used as an umbrella term for sexual minorities
Advanced Air Mobility	A user-friendly, sustainable next-generation means of air transportation made possible by aviation technologies such as electrification and automation, as well as operational modes such as vertical takeoff and landing
Dynamic pricing	A mechanism in which prices fluctuate according to the supply and demand for goods and services
Diversity	An approach of actively utilizing diverse human resources
Deep tech	Technologies based on scientific discoveries obtained through research in specific natural science fields. Such technologies have the potential to significantly impact society, for example by addressing economic and social challenges facing the nation and the entire world, if successfully commercialized and implemented in society.
Data science	An academic field that utilizes theories from mathematics, statistics, computer science, programming, machine learning, and business to analyze large volumes of data, thereby deriving valuable insights
Data center	A facility that provides spaces to install and accommodate information system equipment, such as servers, and offers various services to ensure their stable operation
Data Health	Health promotion programs based on data analysis of medical claims, health check-up information, and other factors
Technical visit	A site visit to companies, government agencies, and specialist organizations with the aim of gaining knowledge on advanced technologies and specialized fields
Digital infrastructure	A collective term for the infrastructure underpinning the digital society and the AI era, represented by data centers, submarine cables, fiber-optic networks, 5G/6G, and non-terrestrial networks (satellites)
Derivative products	Financial instruments in which the right or obligation to trade foreign currencies, interest rates, and other assets at a fixed price is agreed in advance, in order to manage the risk of future fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates. One type of financial derivative
Security token	Securities that are digitalized using blockchain technology
Domestic RORO vessel	A cargo vessel onto which trucks and trailers can drive themselves on and off while carrying cargo
Night-time economy	•Economic activities occurring between 6 pm and 6 am the following morning •It aims to enhance the economic benefits by expanding nighttime entertainment options suited to local conditions and creating distinctive nighttime consumption activities and attractions.
Nakanoshima Qross	•An international hub for future medicine that promotes the industrialization of cutting-edge “future medicine” based on regenerative medicine and responds swiftly to advances in medical technology •It is intended to promote international contributions by providing “future medicine” to patients both in Japan and abroad. It opened in Nakanoshima, Osaka, in June 2024.

Glossary (5)

Term	Description
New town	• A newly built town systematically developed as a residential area, primarily on the outskirts of cities • Notable new towns in Osaka Prefecture include Senri New Town and Senboku New Town.
Nature Positive	A global social goal aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and restoring nature
Agricultural DX	• A concept encompassing not only the optimization of agriculture using AI and robotics but also extending to the fields of food and health • This initiative aims to transform the entire agricultural sector, encompassing not only individual farming production but also distribution, sales, marketing, and branding, through cutting-edge scientific technologies and data utilization.
Partnership Oath System	A system in which local authorities officially certify that sexual minority individuals have pledged to be life partners to one other
Biomanufacturing	• The production of substances using cells of microorganisms, plants, and animals through genetic technologies • This technology is used in a variety of industrial fields, including chemical materials, fuels, pharmaceuticals, animal fibers, and food.
Barrier-free	• The removal of barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating in society • The term has been used in residential construction, often referring to the removal of physical barriers such as steps, but it is also used more broadly to mean the removal of all social, institutional, and psychological barriers that make it difficult for people with disabilities to participate in society.
Big data	• A collection of data comprising a vast array of information in various formats, such as videos, audio, social media posts, and location-based data, rather than a conventional database of numerical data. • It is capable of providing services that meet individual user needs, streamlining business operations, and creating new industries through anomaly detection and short-term forecasting.
FAM Trip	Abbreviation for Familiarization Trip. It is a tour designed to promote tourism in a resort destination, where travel operators and the media representatives are invited to inspect the location.
FinTech	• A term combining “Finance” and “Technology.” • It refers to new financial services provided mainly via smartphones and tablets, utilizing emerging technologies such as blockchain, big data, and AI.
Gross Prefectural Product	The total “added value” generated within Osaka Prefecture
Blue Economy	An initiative to simultaneously achieve marine environment conservation and economic development through the sustainable use of ocean resources
Broad Listening	A method for gathering public opinion, particularly from social media, and identifying broad-ranging needs through AI analysis

Glossary (6)

Term	Description
Blockchain	A method that combines cryptographic techniques to synchronize and record data such as transaction information (ledger data), across multiple computers. Also known as distributed ledger technology.
Healthcare	• Health promotion (maintaining and improving health, health management, etc.). A general term for activities and services to maintain and improve people's health. • It includes a wide range of areas, including disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and health promotion.
Perovskite solar cells	Next-generation solar cells that use materials with a crystal structure called perovskite. They are lightweight and flexible.
Venture capital fund	An investment fund that invests in private (unlisted) companies with high growth potential. Venture capital firms set up funds and raise capital from investors to manage them.
Nominal GDP	This is estimated based on prices actually traded in the market.
Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group	• A group of tombs of the kings of the ancient Japanese archipelago, constructed during the height of the Kofun period (late 4th century to late 5th century) • In July 2019, the World Heritage Committee held in Azerbaijan decided to inscribe the site on the World Heritage List.
Modularization	A design methodology that breaks down the functions and components of a robot into independent elements (modules) to facilitate their combination and reuse
Mobility	In the transportation field, this refers to means of transporting people and goods, such as vehicles and trains.
Universal tourism	Travel that can be enjoyed safely by everyone, regardless of age, disability, and other factors
Rideshare	Paid transport services utilizing private cars and non-professional drivers in the local area
Life science	• A comprehensive field of science and technology related to elucidating biological phenomena and applying the results thereof. • Osaka Prefecture aims to enhance its industries' international competitiveness by positioning "health- and medical-related industries," such as pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and regenerative medicine as growth industries and promoting their growth.
Round table	A form of discussion in which participants sit around a round table and exchange views on an equal footing
Redundancy	The characteristic of having multiplexed transport networks, essential infrastructure, or backup measures in place to prevent a total breakdown of functions in the event of natural disasters or similar incidents
Riverfront	An urban area facing a river, where the benefits of river landscape and access to water are reflected in land use and urban development

Glossary (7)

Term	Description
Reborn Challenge	The exhibition held within the Osaka Healthcare Pavilion at the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, where 432 small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups from the prefecture took turns each week to showcase new technologies and products, promoting their innovative capabilities both domestically and internationally
Quantum technology	A general term for cutting-edge technologies that use the unique quantum properties which appear in the extremely small world of atoms and electrons, and apply them to information processing, communications, measurement, and other fields. A prime example is quantum computers.
AI	• Abbreviation for Artificial Intelligence. The technology that allows computers to perform processes such as recognizing, understanding, learning and making judgements, similar to those performed by the human brain. • AI technology enables robots equipped with artificial intelligence to carry out tasks that have been performed by human hands.
AI on-demand transportation	A shared transport service that, rather than operating on fixed schedules and routes, uses AI to determine the optimal route and allocate vehicles in real time based on passenger bookings
AMED (Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development)	• Established in April 2015 as an institution that plays a pivotal role in research and development in the medical field and in improving the necessary environment • This is a national research and development corporation that promotes integrated medical research and development from the fundamental stage to practical application, ensures the smooth implementation of its findings, and undertakes various initiatives to comprehensively and effectively improve the research and development environment.
CDMO	Abbreviation for Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization, referring to a company that, particularly in the field of biopharmaceuticals, undertakes the entire process from drug development and manufacturing method development to actual manufacturing and marketing of such products, on behalf of pharmaceutical companies (including venture companies)
CNP (Carbon Neutral Port)	• A port that aims to achieve net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), generated by port operations and logistics activities, through a variety of initiatives, including the introduction of energy-saving equipment and the transition to renewable energy.
DMO	<i>Kanko Chiiki-Zukuri Hojin</i> (Destination Management/Marketing Organization). A corporation that acts as a driving force for tourism development, taking a “tourism destination management” perspective that draws out the region’s “earning potential” while fostering pride and attachment to the region. It collaborates with diverse stakeholders to formulate strategies for realizing tourism development based on a clear concept, and possesses coordination functions to steadily implement those strategies.
DX/Digital transformation	• The transformation of people’s lives for the better in every aspect, made through the widespread adoption of IT • For companies, this means responding to rapid changes in the business environment, leveraging data and digital technology to transform products, services, and business models based on the needs of customers and society, while also transforming operations, organizational structures, processes, and corporate culture, thereby establishing a competitive advantage.
EV・FCV	• EV (Electric Vehicle): A vehicle that is charged from an external source and runs by using the electricity stored in its battery to power its motor. • FCV (Fuel Cell Vehicle): A vehicle that generates electricity by causing a chemical reaction between stored hydrogen and oxygen from the air in a fuel cell, thereby allowing that electricity to drive the motor.
Esports	Abbreviation for electronic sports. This refers, in a broad sense, to entertainment, competitions, and sports in general that are played using electronic devices, and is also the name given to competitive play involving computer games and video games when viewed as a sporting discipline.

Glossary (8)

Term	Description
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GovTech Osaka	The common name for the Osaka Municipalities Smart City Promotion Liaison Conference. It was established to enable Osaka Prefecture and all municipalities within the prefecture to exchange and share information regarding information systems and networks, and promote mutual cooperation and collaboration.
GSE	Abbreviation for Global Startup EXPO, undertaken at the Expo 2025. It is an international conference that brings together the world's leading deep-tech start-ups, along with investors, universities, research institutions, and companies seeking collaboration, as well as startup support organizations, to explore solutions to global challenges.
ICT	Abbreviation for Information and Communications Technology, a collective term for technologies relating to computers and data communications
INPIT	Abbreviation for National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training, a comprehensive support organization for intellectual property, working to underpin the intellectual property system and promote its utilization
IR	• Abbreviation for integrated resort • A complex of facilities consisting of those that contribute to the promotion of tourism, such as international conference centers, exhibition venues, attractions, visitor reception facilities, and accommodation, established and operated collectively by private businesses, together with casino facilities
IX	Abbreviation for internet exchange, which means an exchange point for internet traffic
Japan Health	An international trade fair focusing on medicine and healthcare, held for the first time to coincide with the Expo 2025. It showcased the appeal and potential of Osaka's life sciences field, featuring key hubs within the prefecture such as Saito, KENTO, and Nakanoshima Qross.
MaaS	Abbreviation for Mobility as a Service, which is a unified service that allows users to search, book, and pay for the most suitable transport options, routes, and points of interest, tailored to their diverse needs and available across all transport operators
MICE	Acronym formed from the initial letters of "Meeting" (at companies), "Incentive Travel" (sponsored by companies as a part of reward and training trips), "Convention" (organized by international organizations, associations, and academic societies), and "Exhibition/Event" (trade fairs and events), serving as a collective term for these business events
my door OSAKA	Osaka's comprehensive administrative portal that utilizes ORDEN (Osaka Regional Data Exchange Network) to provide digital services across the entire prefecture that contribute to improving residents' quality of life, thereby offering personalized information and online administrative procedures
NITE	Abbreviation for National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, an official institution that carries out testing, evaluation, and certification regarding industrial products, chemical substances, microorganisms, product safety, and assessment techniques
NLAB	Abbreviation for National LABoratory for advanced energy storage technologies, which was established by NITE in Sakishima, Suminoe Ward, Osaka City, for the testing and evaluation of large-scale batteries and large-scale energy storage systems
ORDEN	• Abbreviation for Osaka Regional Data Exchange Network • It serves as a platform to promote the circulation and utilization of various public and private data and to create diverse services.

Glossary (9)

Term	Description
OSPF (Osaka Smart City Partners Forum)	• This is a public-private partnership platform established in August 2020 in collaboration with Osaka Prefecture, 43 municipalities within the prefecture, businesses, universities, civic tech organizations, and others, to serve as the driving force behind the realization of the “Osaka Model” smart city. • The forum has been working on the demonstration and implementation of ICT-based services to solve regional and social challenges faced by municipalities.
PFI	PFI (Private Finance Initiative) is a business methodology based on the Act on Promotion of Private Finance Initiative that effectively and efficiently implements the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of public facilities, by utilizing private funds and managerial and technical capabilities, with the aim of improving citizen services while reducing total costs.
P-PFI	P-PFI (Park-Private Finance Initiative) is a regulatory framework for public offerings, in which private businesses develop and operate revenue-generating facilities such as cafes and shops within a park and use the proceeds to comprehensively develop park facilities (specified park facilities) such as pathways and plazas.
PHR	Abbreviation for Personal Health Record, which means an individual’s lifelong health and medical information (including medical examination records, vaccination history, medication details, test results, and other clinical information, as well as vital signs measured by the individual on a daily basis)
PMDA Kansai Branch	• The Kansai Branch of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, a public body that integrates three key functions, namely, providing relief for health damage caused by pharmaceuticals, reviewing for approvals, and implementing safety measures • Established in October 2013, it provides various advisory services ranging from the early stages of research and development of pharmaceuticals to the post-marketing phase. • It relocated from GRAND FRONT OSAKA to Nakanoshima Qross in December 2024.
PPP	Stands for Public Private Partnership, which aims to promote the efficient use of public funds and the streamlining of administrative processes by fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors in the construction, maintenance, and operation of public facilities, thereby utilizing the creativity and ingenuity of the private sector
QoL	Stands for Quality of Life which means the quality of each individual’s life and their quality of life from a social perspective
SDGs	• The international goals set forth in the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,’ adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, which should be pursued jointly by developed and developing countries • With a view to ‘achieving a sustainable world where no one is left behind,’ 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 specific targets have been set to help achieve these goals.
TDM	Abbreviation for Transportation Demand Management, referring to initiatives aimed at alleviating traffic congestion by managing transport demand, specifically, by encouraging changes in transport behavior, such as adjusting transport origins or altering travel times and routes by rail and road users, thereby reducing traffic volumes and leveling out peak periods
UD (Universal Design)	A concept of designing cities and living environments in advance to ensure they are accessible to a diverse range of people, regardless of disability, age, gender, race, or other factors
UD Taxi	Universal Design Taxi, which is a ‘new, accessible taxi’ designed to be easy for everyone to use, not only those in good health, but also elderly people with mobility issues, wheelchair users, parents with strollers, and pregnant women. It is a standard taxi that anyone can easily use, whether hailed on the street or reserved.

Glossary (10)

Term	Description
Web3.0	A decentralized network environment based on blockchain technology that enables individuals to connect directly with one another without the need for intermediaries such as platform operators, and allows for bidirectional data utilization and decentralized management
Well-Being	A state in which individuals' rights and self-fulfilment are guaranteed, and in which they enjoy good physical, mental and social conditions
WHX Osaka	•An abbreviation for World Health Expo, an international trade fair showcasing Japan's cutting-edge medical technologies and services to the world •It was held for the first time in 2025 under the name "Japan Health," and is scheduled to take place in 2026 as "WHX Osaka" (an international exhibition) and "WHX Leaders Osaka" (an international conference).