

# TOKYO

City Profile and Government

FY 2025 Edition

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## TOKYO'S HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND POPULATION

### ► History of Tokyo

The history of the city of Tokyo stretches back some 400 years. Originally named Edo, the city started to flourish after Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa Shogunate here in 1603. As the center of politics and culture in Japan, Edo grew into a huge city with a population of over a million by the mid-eighteenth century. Throughout this time, the Emperor resided in Kyoto, which was the formal capital of the nation. The Edo Period lasted for nearly 260 years until the Meiji Restoration in 1868, when the Tokugawa Shogunate ended and imperial rule was restored. The Emperor moved to Edo, which was renamed Tokyo. Thus, Tokyo became the capital of Japan.

During the Meiji era (1868-1912), Japan avidly assimilated Western civilization. Buildings made of bricks and stone were built on the sites of the mansions of feudal lords, and the major roads were paved with round stones. In 1869 Japan's first telecommunications line was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama, and the first steam locomotive started running in 1872 from Shimbashi to Yokohama. Western hairstyles replaced the traditional topknot worn by men, and bowler hats, high collars, and bustled skirts were the height of fashion. In 1882 Japan's first zoological gardens were opened in Ueno. In 1885 the cabinet system of government was adopted and Ito Hirobumi became Japan's first prime minister. With the promulgation of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan in 1889 Japan



Tokyo Tower (1964)

established the political system of a modern state.

During the Taisho era (1912-1926), the number of people working in cities increased, and a growing proportion of citizens began to lead consumer lifestyles. Educational standards improved, and the number of girls going on to study at higher schools increased. Performing arts such as theater and opera thrived.

In September 1923 Tokyo was devastated by the Great Kanto Earthquake. The fires caused by the earthquake burned the city center to the ground. Over 140,000 people were reported dead or missing, and 300,000 houses were destroyed. After the earthquake a city reconstruction plan was formulated. While not all of it was realized because the projected costs exceeded the national budget, this effort established the basic framework of Tokyo's current urban infrastructure.

Beginning shortly after the Great Kanto Earthquake, the Showa era (1926-1989) started in a mood of gloom. Even so, Japan's first subway line was opened between Asakusa and Ueno in 1927, and in 1928 the 16th general elections for the House of Representatives of the Diet were held for the first time following the enactment of universal male suffrage. In 1931 Tokyo Airport was completed at Haneda, and in 1941 the Port of Tokyo was opened. By 1935 the resident population of Tokyo had grown to 6.36 million, comparable to the populations of New York and London.

However, the Pacific War, which broke out in 1941, had a great impact on Tokyo. The dual administrative system of Tokyo-fu (prefecture) and Tokyo-shi (city) was abolished for war-time efficiency, and the prefecture and city were merged to form the Metropolis of Tokyo in 1943. The metropolitan administrative system was thus established and a governor was appointed. In the final phase of the war, Tokyo was bombed 102 times. The heaviest air raid was on March 10, 1945, in which there was great loss of life and material damage. The war came to an end on September 2, 1945, when the Japanese government and military representatives signed the Instrument of Surrender. Much of Tokyo had been laid waste by the bombings and by October 1945 the population had fallen to 3.49 million, half its level in 1940.

In May 1947 the new Constitution of Japan and the Local Autonomy Law took effect, and Seiichiro Yasui was elected the first Governor of Tokyo by popular vote under the new system. In August of that year, the present 23 special-ward system (see p.13 for explanation) began in Tokyo Metropolis.

The 1950s were a time of gradual recovery for the

nation. Television broadcasting began in 1953, and Japan joined the United Nations in 1956. Economic recovery was aided in particular by the special procurement boom arising from the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. This led to Japan's entry into a period of rapid economic growth in the 1960s. Due to technological innovations and the introduction of new industries and technologies, this period saw the beginning of mass production of synthetic fibers and household electric appliances such as televisions, refrigerators, and washing machines. As a result, the everyday lives of the residents of Tokyo underwent considerable transformation. In 1962 the population of Tokyo broke the 10 million mark. In 1964 the Olympic Games were held in Tokyo, the Shinkansen ("Bullet Train") line began operations, and the Metropolitan Expressway was opened, forming the foundation for Tokyo's current prosperity.

Entering the 1970s, the strain of rapid economic growth became apparent as the country was beset by environmental issues such as pollution of the air and rivers, as well as high levels of noise. The Oil Crisis of 1973 brought the many years of rapid economic growth to a halt.

In the 1980s, Tokyo took large steps in economic growth as a result of its increasingly global economic activity and the emergence of the information society. Tokyo became one of the world's most active major cities, boasting attractions such as cutting-edge technology, information, culture, and fashion, as well as a high level of public safety. From 1986 onwards, land and stock prices spiraled upwards, a phenomenon known as the "bubble economy."

Japan enjoyed tremendous growth under the bubble economy, but with the burst of the bubble at the beginning of the 1990s, sinking tax revenues caused by the protracted economic slump led to a critical state in metropolitan finances. Tokyo was, however, able to overcome this financial crisis through two successive fiscal reconstruction programs. The population also started returning to Tokyo, and in 1997, in-migration exceeded out-migration for the first time in 12 years. Tokyo's population reached 12 million in 2000, 13 million in 2009, and surpassed 14 million in 2019.

In March 2011 the Great East Japan Earthquake struck the Tohoku region. Although it was far from the epicenter, Tokyo was still seriously affected, including a vast number of individuals unable to return home and significant power shortages. To address these impacts, Tokyo updated its earthquake response plans to improve the city's resilience.

In September 2013, Tokyo won the bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games for the second time. However, due to COVID-19, which became a global pandemic in early 2020, it was decided to postpone the Games by one year and hold them without spectators. This unprecedented situation posed enormous difficulties, but through strict measures to prevent infection, a safe and secure Games were held in summer 2021.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is now working with the residents of Tokyo to make Tokyo the best city in the world—a city that balances maturity and ongoing growth, where all individuals can shine and enjoy a sense of well-being.



Tokyo Tower and Tokyo Skytree (2019)

## Timeline

- 1603 Tokugawa Ieyasu establishes the Shogunate Government (Tokugawa Shogunate) in the town of Edo. Edo period begins.
- 1657 Major fire in Edo claims over 100,000 lives.
- 1674 Seki Takakazu publishes *Hatsubi-Sanpo*, presenting solutions to algebraic equations.
- 1718 Firefighting organizations established.
- 1721 First population census conducted (Edo's population about 1.3 million).
- 1722 Koishikawa Yojosho established as the first free hospital by the government.
- 1854 Treaty of Peace and Amity between Japan and the U.S. concluded (Japan ends seclusion policy).
- 1867 Tokugawa Yoshinobu, last shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate, resigns and returns governing power to the Emperor.
- 1868 New Meiji government established. Meiji era begins.  
Edo renamed Tokyo and becomes a prefecture.
- 1872 First railway line opens between Shimbashi (Tokyo) and Yokohama.
- 1877 First Industrial Exhibition held at Ueno Park.
- 1879 First Tokyo-fu (prefecture) Conference held.
- 1882 First zoo opens in Ueno.
- 1885 Cabinet system established. Ito Hirobumi appointed as first Prime Minister.
- 1888 Municipal organization system introduced.
- 1889 Constitution of the Empire of Japan promulgated. Tokyo City and 15 wards established.
- 1893 Jurisdiction of three Tama Areas transferred from Kanagawa Prefecture to Tokyo-fu.
- 1894 Tokyo-fu Government Building completed in Marunouchi.  
Sino-Japanese War begins (ends 1895).
- 1904 Russo-Japanese War begins (ends 1905).
- 1914 World War I begins (ends 1918).  
Red brick and tile Tokyo Station completed.
- 1920 Japan becomes one of the original members of the League of Nations.  
First census conducted. Population of Tokyo-fu rapidly increases and becomes 3,699,428.
- 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake claims the lives of around 140,000 people and destroys about 300,000 houses.
- 1925 Universal male suffrage enacted.  
Radio broadcasting services launched.
- 1927 First subway line opens between Asakusa and Ueno.
- 1931 Tokyo Airport opens in Haneda.
- 1935 Tokyo's resident population reaches 6.36 million (almost the same as New York City and London).
- 1941 Port of Tokyo opens.  
Pacific War begins.
- 1943 Metropolitan administration system established.
- 1945 March 10: Tokyo hit by heaviest air raid since beginning of war.  
Pacific War ends.  
Tokyo's population drops to 3.49 million (half of 1940 levels).
- 1947 Constitution of Japan promulgated.  
New local self-government system introduced. Yasui Seiichiro elected first Governor of Tokyo by popular vote.  
Tokyo launches 23 special-ward administration system.
- 1951 Treaty of Peace with Japan and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty concluded.
- 1953 Television broadcasting services launched.
- 1956 Japan joins United Nations.
- 1959 Azuma Ryotaro elected Governor of Tokyo.
- 1962 Tokyo's population reaches 10 million.
- 1964 The Olympic Games and Paralympic Games held in Tokyo.
- 1967 Minobe Ryokichi elected Governor.

- 1968 Ogasawara Islands returned to Japan.  
Tokyo Centennial Anniversary Festival held.
- 1969 Tokyo Metropolitan Pollution Control Ordinance enacted.
- 1973 Oil crisis occurs.
- 1975 First public election of ward mayors conducted.
- 1979 Fifth G7 Economic Summit Meeting held in Tokyo.  
Suzuki Shunichi elected Governor.
- 1991 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Buildings move to Shinjuku from Marunouchi.
- 1993 Rainbow Bridge opens.
- 1995 Aoshima Yukio elected Governor.
- 1999 Ishihara Shintaro elected Governor.  
Fiscal Reconstruction Promotion Plan announced.
- 2000 Responsibility of refuse collection and disposal transferred to wards.  
Miyake Island erupts and all residents evacuated.
- 2003 Diesel Vehicle Emissions Regulations introduced in Greater Tokyo Area.
- 2005 New Tokyo Metropolitan University begins operations.
- 2007 Inaugural Tokyo Marathon held.  
Tokyo announces Japan's first financial statements based on a new public accounting system.
- 2008 C40 Tokyo Conference on Climate Change held.
- 2010 Haneda Airport puts new runway and international terminal into service.
- 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake occurs.  
Ogasawara Islands inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- 2012 Tokyo Gate Bridge opens.  
Tokyo Skytree opens.  
Inose Naoki elected Governor.
- 2013 Tokyo selected to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- 2014 Masuzoe Yoichi elected Governor.
- 2015 Tokyo Metropolitan Expressway Central Circular Route fully opens to traffic.
- 2016 Koike Yuriko elected Governor.  
New Tokyo. New Tomorrow. The Action Plan for 2020 released.
- 2018 Toyosu Market opens.  
Tokyo 150 Years Festival held.
- 2019 Rugby World Cup 2019 held in Japan.  
The strategic vision for Tokyo's future unveiled.
- 2020 Decision made to postpone the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020.  
Emergency measures implemented in Tokyo to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- 2021 Future Tokyo: Tokyo's Long-Term Strategy unveiled.  
The Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 held.
- 2022 Tokyo Resilience Project launched.  
Global City Network for Sustainability (G-NETS) launched.
- 2023 Start of Tokyo Green Biz to protect, nurture, and utilize green spaces.
- 2024 First SusHi Tech Tokyo (Sustainable High City Tech Tokyo) event held.
- 2025 Tokyo 2050 Strategy released.  
World Athletics Championships Tokyo 25 held.  
Tokyo 2025 Deaflympics held.

\*All names in this publication follow the Japanese order of family name first.

► **Geography of Tokyo**

Tokyo Metropolis is located in the southern Kanto region, positioned in approximately the center of the Japanese archipelago. It is bordered to the east by the Edogawa River and Chiba Prefecture, to the west by mountains and Yamanashi Prefecture, to the south by the Tama River and Kanagawa Prefecture, and to the north by Saitama Prefecture.

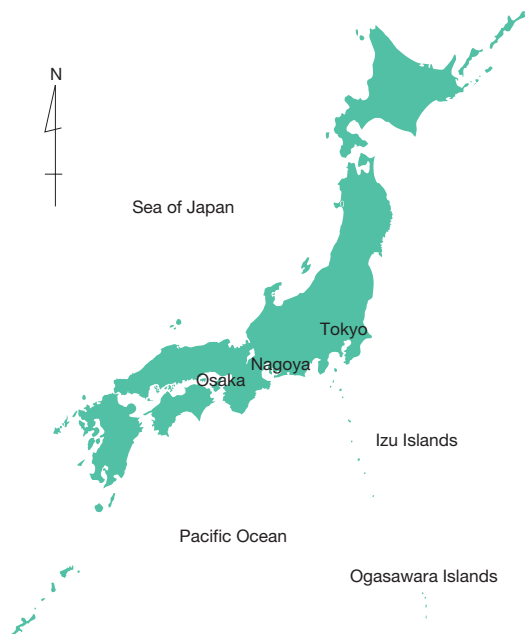
The Tokyo Megalopolis Region, or Greater Tokyo Area, is made up of Tokyo and the three neighboring prefectures of Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa. This area is home to around 30% of Japan's total population. The National Capital Region is made up of Tokyo and the seven surrounding prefectures of Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, and Yamanashi.

Tokyo Metropolis is a regional local government (metropolitan prefecture) comprising 23 special wards (*ku* in Japanese), 26 cities (*shi*), 5 towns (*machi*), and 8 villages (*mura*). The overall

population of Tokyo is about 14.27 million (as of October 1, 2025), and the area is about 2,199.94 square kilometers (as of July 1, 2025). The climate is generally mild.

The administrative district covers a long, narrow stretch of land made up of 23 special wards and the Tama area (26 cities, 3 towns, and 1 village), and two island groups in the Pacific Ocean south of Tokyo Bay—the Izu Islands and the Ogasawara Islands (two towns, 7 villages). The Okinotorishima Islands, at the southernmost part of Japan, which have an exclusive economic zone of about 400,000 square kilometers, and Minamitorishima Island, at the easternmost part of Japan, also fall under the administrative district of Ogasawara-mura.

■ **Map of Japan**



■ **Tokyo Metropolis and Surrounding Prefectures**



### The 23 Special-ward Area

The total area covers about 628 square kilometers. The population has been showing an upward trend, with 9.95 million residents—a population density of about 15,853 persons per square kilometer—as of October 1, 2025.

The 23 special-ward area is the political, economic, and cultural hub of Japan. Government offices, corporations, and commercial facilities are concentrated in the heart of Tokyo, and the transportation network is well developed. The bay area is a transportation and logistics hub, with regional transportation infrastructure that includes a major international airport and port. Cultural facilities such as museums and art galleries, as well as sightseeing and entertainment facilities, are located in the 23 special-ward area, making it an area bustling with large numbers of visitors.

### The Tama Area

The Tama area covers about 1,160 square kilometers. Its population is 4.30 million—a population density of about 3,710 persons per square kilometer—as of October 1, 2025.

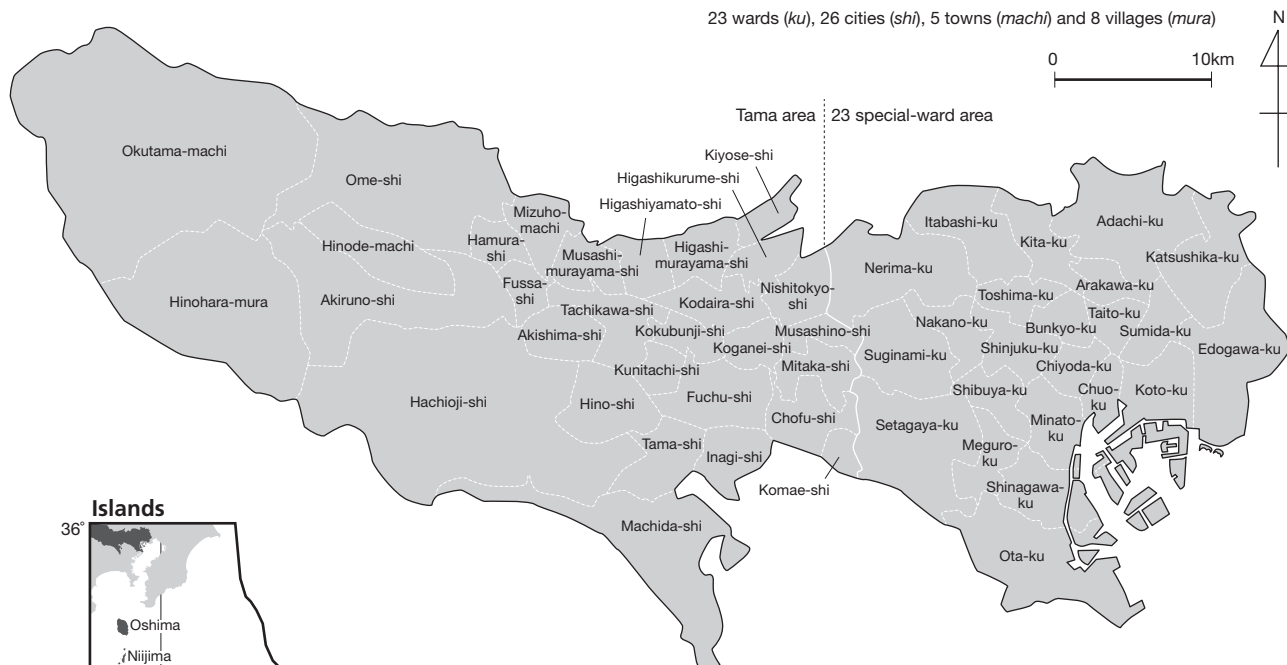
This area has an abundance of local resources, including a lush natural environment, historic sightseeing spots, and a concentration of companies and research institutions with high technological capabilities, as well as universities. Moreover, with features such as convenient access from central Tokyo, a strong transit system supporting the community, a highly livable environment for older adults and families raising children, and high resistance to disaster risks such as earthquakes due to its solid ground, this is a region with much potential for growth. It holds an important position within not only Tokyo Metropolis, but the entire Greater Tokyo Area as well.

### The Islands

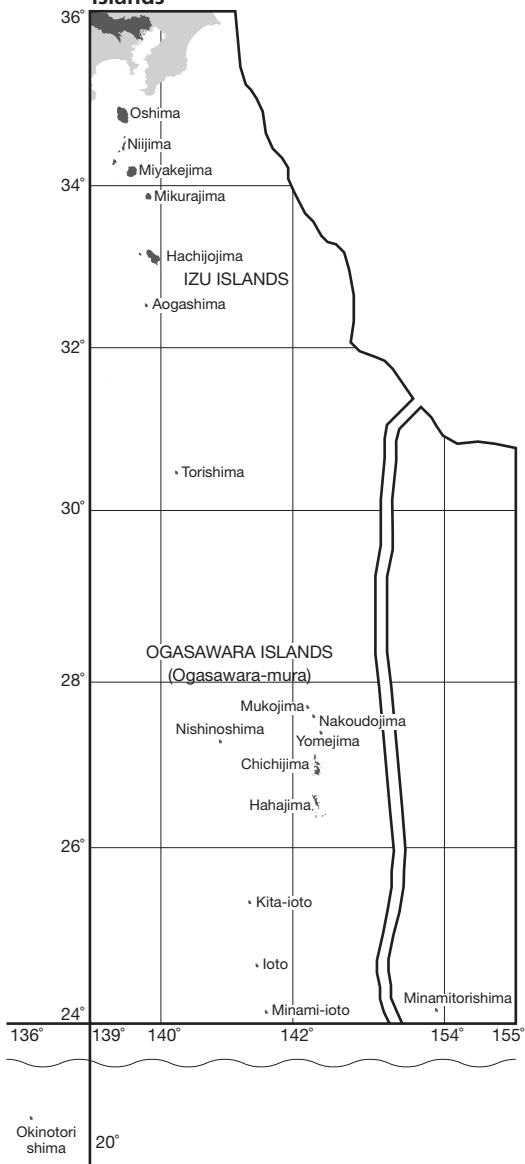
The islands have a total area of about 413 square kilometers. The island population is continuing to fall and currently stands at 22,000 (as of October 1, 2025), with a population density of 54 persons per square kilometer.

This region has a rich natural environment abundant with marine resources, and the islands also play an important role for our country in securing a vast exclusive economic zone. They have a diverse and remarkable natural environment, as well as a unique historical and cultural background, and are precious assets providing valuable “healing” spaces for visitors. On the other hand, the islands face challenges such as the need to develop the marine and air transportation network and health care delivery system to improve living conditions; a declining and aging population; and sluggish agriculture, fisheries, and tourism industries.

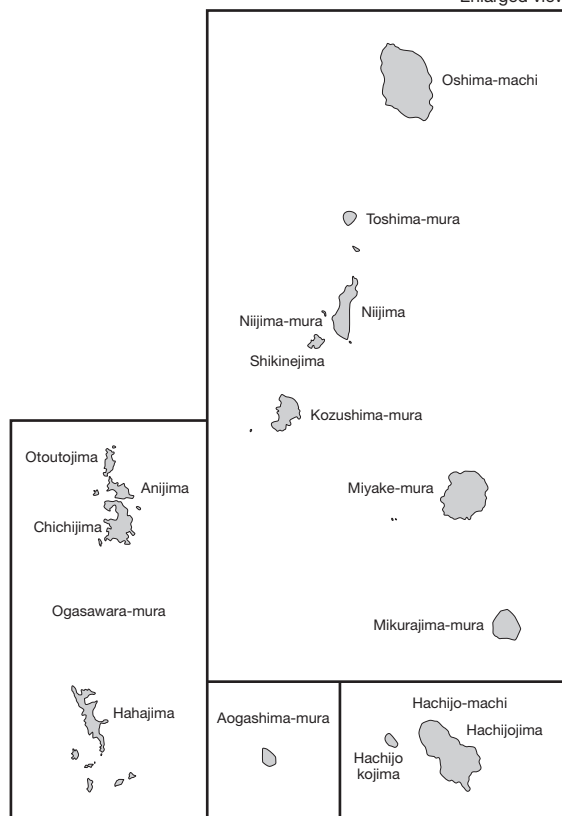
Administrative Areas of Tokyo



Islands



Enlarged view



## Population of Tokyo

### Population Summary

As of October 1, 2025, the population of Tokyo is estimated to be 14.273 million, about 11.6% of Japan's total population. It has the largest population among all the 47 prefectures.

At 2,199.94 square kilometers as of July 1, 2025, the area of Tokyo is 0.6% of the total area of Japan. With a population density of 6,488 persons per square kilometer, Tokyo is the most densely populated prefecture in Japan.

The ward area is home to 9.948 million persons, the Tama area, 4.303 million, and the Islands, 22,000.

Tokyo has 7.665 million households, with an average 1.86 persons per household.

The number of foreign residents according to the basic resident register is 772,000 as of October 1, 2025.

### Population Change

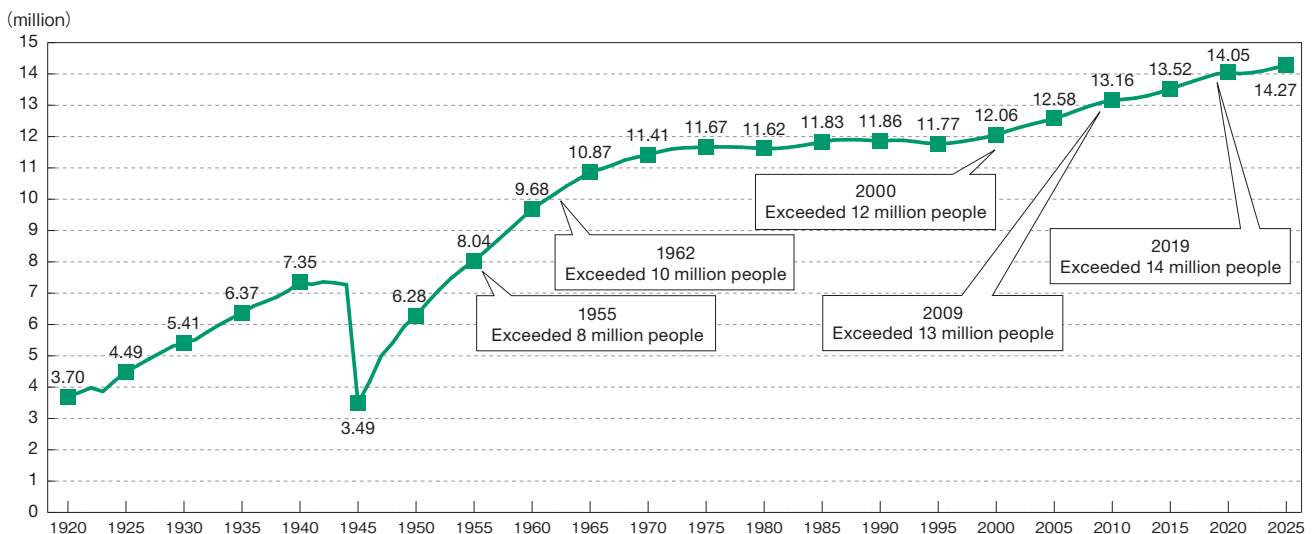
The population migration between Tokyo and other prefectures in 2024 showed 460,000 persons moving into Tokyo while 384,000 persons moved out, for a net social increase of 76,000 persons.

With the exception of 1984 and 1985, there was a prevailing trend of out-migration exceeding in-migration since 1967, until a net social increase was seen for the first time in 12 years in 1997. This trend has continued since then, with 2024 again showing a net increase.

Looking at the migration between Tokyo and the three adjacent prefectures (Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures), 210,400 people came into Tokyo while 209,600 moved out, for a slight net social increase.

Looking at the natural population change, following the peak net natural increase of 182,000 in 1968, Tokyo experienced a slowing of population growth and marked its first natural decline in 2012. During 2024, there was a net natural decrease of 52,000, with about 89,000 births and 141,000 deaths.

### Trends in Population of Tokyo



Source: Statistics Division, Bureau of General Affairs, TMG; "Tokyo Statistical Yearbook," "(Estimated) Population of Tokyo Metropolis"

### Demographic Composition by Age

According to the Population Census, as of October 1, 2020, the population of Tokyo was 14.0476 million (Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications). Divided into three age categories, the child population (ages 0-14) was 1.568 million, the working-age population (ages 15-64) was 9.284 million, and the aged population (ages 65 and over) was 3.195 million, for a population composition of 11.2%, 66.1%, and 22.7%, respectively.

The percentage of aged persons exceeded the now widely accepted standard of 14% for an “aged society” in 1998, and Tokyo is now a “super-aged society,” with senior citizens making up 21% or more of the population.

### Labor Force Population

As of October 1, 2020, the population aged 15 years and older was 12.052 million persons, of whom 7.97 million were employed and 307,000 fully unemployed, for a total labor force population of 8.277 million persons.

### Demographic Composition by Industry

According to the Population Census of 2020, when employed persons were viewed by the three industrial groups, 28,000 persons (0.4%) were employed in the primary industry of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; 1.199 million (15.0%) in the secondary industry of mining, construction, and manufacturing; and 6.743 million (84.6%) in the tertiary industry of commerce, transportation, communication, and services.

### Demographic Composition by Occupation

According to the Population Census of 2020, when employed persons were viewed by the four employment groups, 28,000 persons (0.4%) were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; 1.397 million (17.5%) in manufacturing and transportation-related occupations; 2.155 million (27.0%) in sales and services; and 4.39 million (55.1%) in clerical, technical, and management occupations.

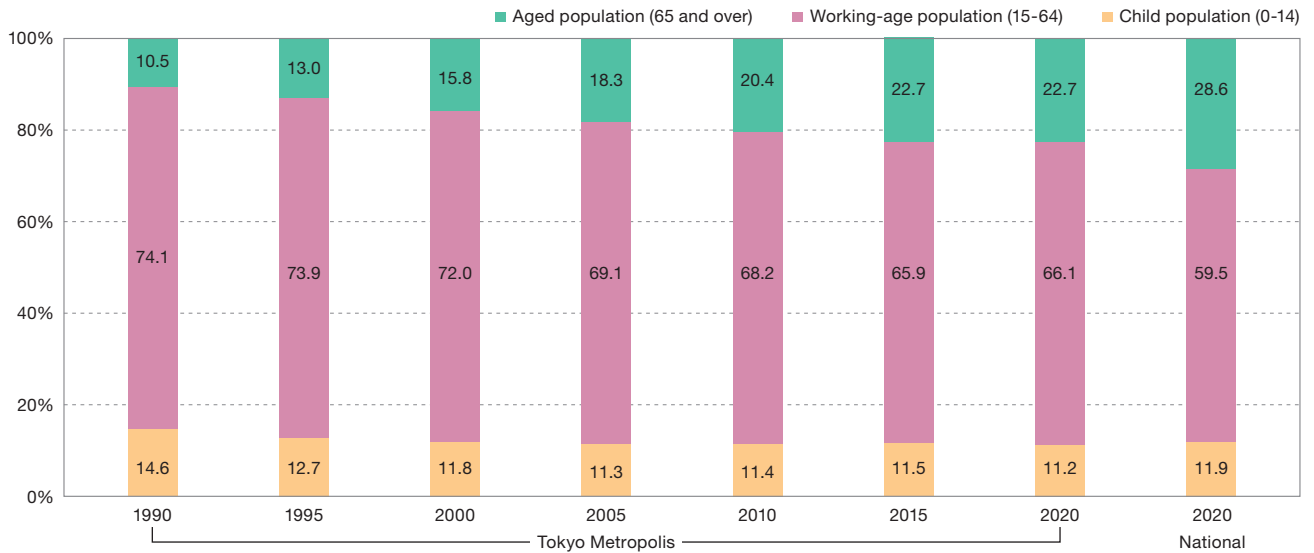
### Daytime Population and De Jure Population

The Population Census in 2020 lists the daytime population of Tokyo as 16.752 million people, which is 2.704 million more than the de jure population of 14.048 million. This difference is caused mainly by the daytime influx of commuting workers and students from the three neighboring prefectures of Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa. The daytime/nighttime population, which is daytime population per 100 de jure population, is 119.2, with the daytime population about 1.19 times more than the de jure population.

The daytime population, broken down by area, is 12.87 million in the ward area, 3.856 million in the Tama area, and 25,000 persons in the islands. The daytime/nighttime population for these three areas are 132.2, 89.9, and 102.5, respectively, with the ward area index noticeably higher. The three central wards—Chiyoda, Chuo and Minato—are especially high at 629.2 (a de jure population of 496,000 and a daytime population of 3.123 million), making their daytime population more than six times higher than the de jure population.

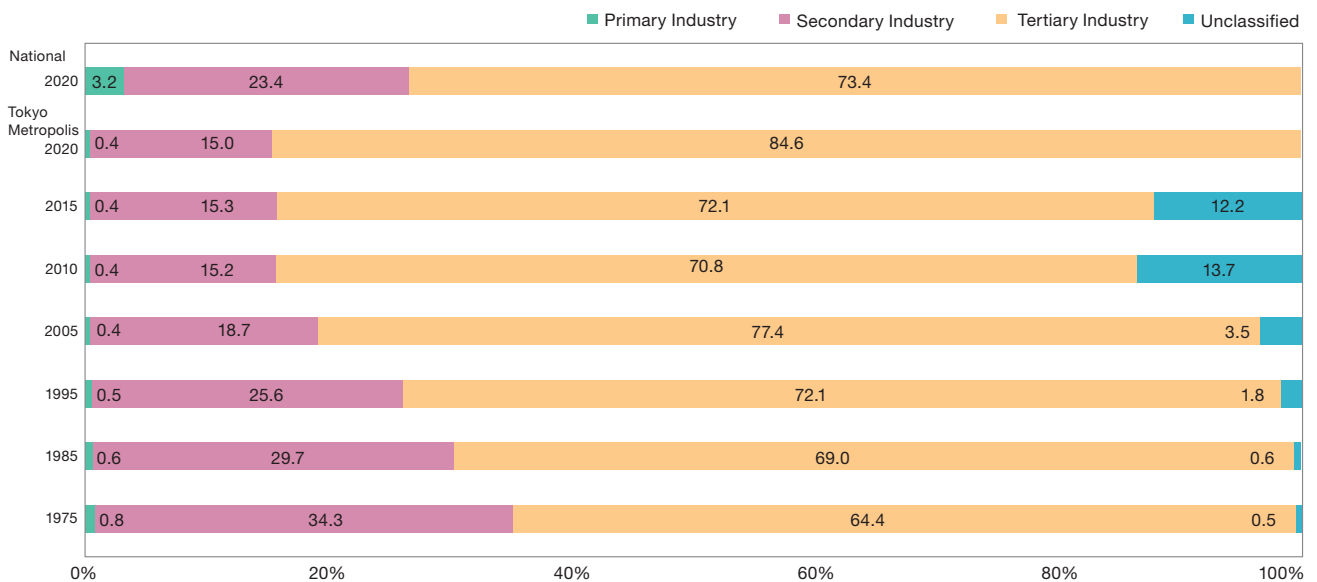
Changes in the metropolis since 1965 show that while the de jure population increased by 3.178 million (29.2%) during the period up to 2020, the daytime population had a much greater increase of 5 million (42.5%).

**Changes in Population Composition by Three Age Groups**



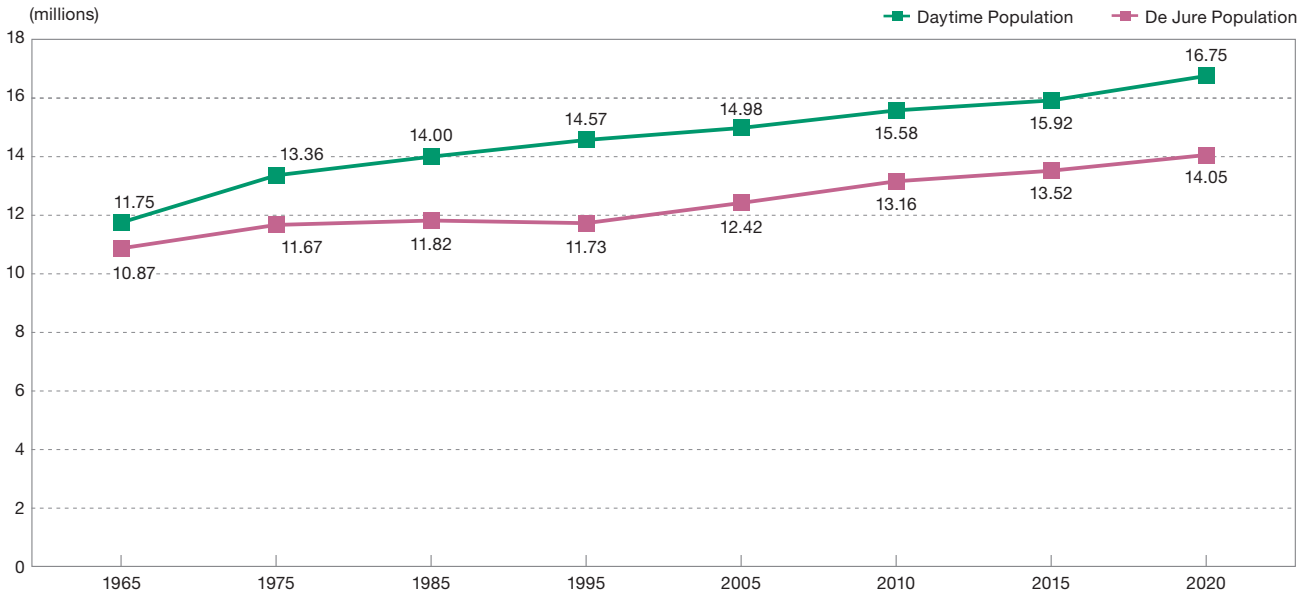
Note 1: As the denominator (total population) from 1990 to 2005 used to calculate the percentages includes persons of unknown age, totals do not reach 100%.  
 Note 2: Figures for 2020 are from imputed values.  
 Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; "Population Census"

**Trends in Breakdown of Employed Persons by Three Industry Sectors**



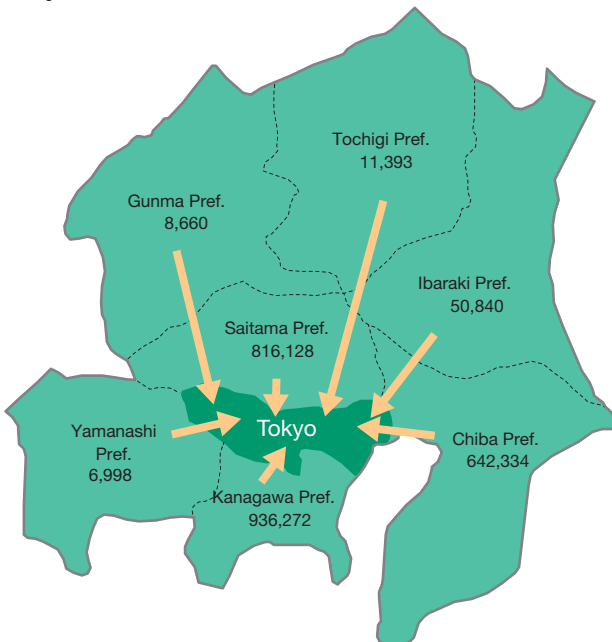
Figures for 2020 are from imputed values.  
 Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; "Population Census"

■ Changes in Tokyo's Daytime and De Jure Populations



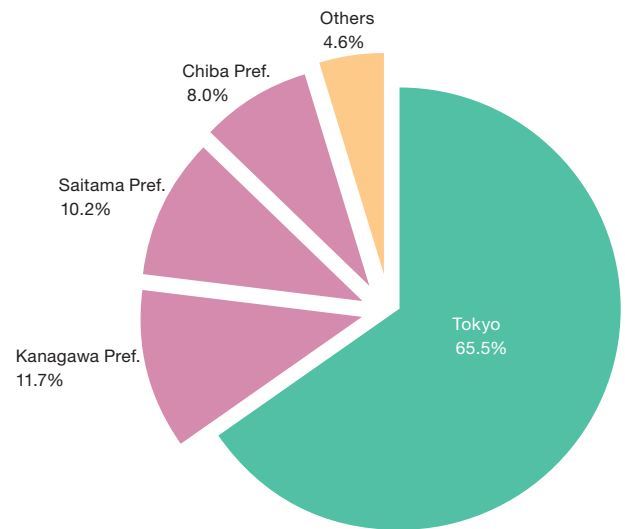
Note 1: Both daytime and de jure populations exclude persons whose ages are unknown.  
 Note 2: Figures for 2020 are from imputed values.  
 Source: Statistics Division, Bureau of General Affairs, TMG; "Daytime Population in Tokyo"

■ Population Commuting into Tokyo Metropolis by Prefecture (2020)



The figures indicate the number of workers who live in neighboring prefectures and commute into Tokyo.  
 Source: Statistics Division, Bureau of General Affairs, TMG; "Tokyo's Daytime Population"

■ Proportion of Workers in Tokyo Metropolis by Place of Residence (2020)



Source: Statistics Division, Bureau of General Affairs, TMG; "Tokyo's Daytime Population"

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT (TMG)

### ▶ Japan's Local Government System

The local government system in Japan consists of two tiers: prefectures and the municipalities that make up the prefectures. Prefectures and municipalities are both local public entities of equal status and cooperate in local administration according to their respective responsibilities.

Prefectures are regional authorities comprising municipalities, and are in charge of broader regional administration. Japan is made up of 47 prefectures and Tokyo is one of these regional authorities.

Municipalities are local public entities that have a strong and direct relationship with residents and handle affairs directly related to them. As of January 1, 2025, there are 792 cities (including Designated Cities), 743 towns, and 189 villages in Japan. There are no essential differences between cities, towns, and villages in their responsibilities. To be recognized as a city, a municipality must have a population of 50,000 or more, and must meet various other requirements as well. Towns must also meet certain conditions prescribed by prefectural ordinances.

In addition to ordinary local public entities such as prefectures and municipalities, there are special local public entities that have been established for specific objectives relating to local government. These include special wards, cooperatives, and regional associations. While the special wards, which are only found in Tokyo, are, in principle, subject to the same regulations that apply to cities, the system was specifically designed to meet the distinctive needs of a large metropolis.

### ▶ TMG and the 23 Special Wards

Tokyo is a regional government encompassing 23 special wards, 26 cities, 5 towns and 8 villages. However, reflecting the dense population, urban contiguity, and other realities of the 23 special-ward area, a unique administrative system exists between the metropolitan government and the wards, which differs from the typical relationship between prefectures and municipalities.

This system balances the need to maintain unified administration and control across the whole of the ward area and the need to have the local ward governments, which are nearer to the residents, handle everyday affairs. Specifically, in the 23 wards, the metropolitan government takes on some of the administrative responsibilities of a “city,” such as water supply and sewerage services, and firefighting in order to ensure the provision of uniform, efficient services, while the wards have the autonomy to independently handle affairs close to the lives of the residents.

The special-ward system underwent a number of reforms to become what it is today. The wards were formerly positioned as special local public entities within Tokyo Metropolis, but with the aim to enhance their independence and autonomy, the system was reformed to reposition the wards as basic local public entities from the year 2000. In addition, the Metropolitan-Ward Council was established as a consultative body for communication and coordination between the metropolitan government and the wards. Through the meetings of this council, the metropolitan government and the wards continuously hold discussions on matters such as the ideal form of relations between the two entities.

### TMG Financial Adjustment System for the Special Wards

Pursuant to laws and regulations, the metropolitan government makes financial adjustments both between itself and the wards and among the wards themselves. In the ward area, the metropolitan government and wards share responsibilities for managing affairs and administration, and thus also share the tax revenue sources required for the costs incurred. A fixed proportion of corporate inhabitant tax, fixed assets tax, and special land possession tax, which are municipal taxes collected by the metropolitan government, and of the amount eligible for corporate business tax allocation and the special grant to compensate for diminished revenues in fixed assets tax, is allocated to the ward governments. The financial adjustment among the 23 special wards is also designed to redress imbalances in an individual ward's fiscal revenues due to uneven distribution of financial resources. When a ward's basic fiscal need exceeds its basic fiscal revenues, the difference is made up in the form of allocations from the metropolitan government.

### ▶ TMG and the Municipalities

In addition to the 23 special wards mentioned above, the Tokyo Metropolis also contains 39 municipalities—26 cities (*shi*), 5 towns (*machi*) and 8 villages (*mura*)—that are ordinary local public entities. The administrative and financial systems for the metropolitan government and its municipalities are the same as those for other prefectures. The government and its individual municipalities work on equal footing in performing their respective functions: the former handling the broader administrative work and the latter providing services closer to the everyday lives of local residents. This integrated process is distinguished by the following elements.

#### Management of Services

##### Firefighting Services, Waterworks

Firefighting services and waterworks are affairs that are generally designated under law as municipal services. In the Tokyo Metropolis, however, from the view that these services can be handled more efficiently on a broader scale and such an approach would also serve to lessen the financial burden, the metropolitan government provides all of these services except in certain municipalities.

##### Joint Operations

As with the aforementioned operations, for services that can be handled with greater effectiveness and efficiency from a regional approach, relevant municipalities establish cooperatives and regional associations serving as special local public entities, based on the stipulations of the Local Autonomy Act.

The number of such cooperatives in the municipalities is 29 and they manage a broad range of affairs, which include the establishment and management of waste disposal sites and incineration plants, the operation of public hospitals, and profit-making projects.

There is currently one regional association made

up of all the metropolitan municipalities and wards; it handles the administrative affairs of the medical care system for the elderly.

### TMG Assistance Programs

Each municipality is seeking efficient administrative and fiscal management through efforts such as constant review of service operations in order to meet diversifying demands, which include measures for declining birthrates and a growing elderly population, and the development of a safe and secure community. The future state of administrative and fiscal operations of each municipality cannot be foreseen, however, due to increases in mandatory spending, including child welfare programs and public assistance. There is even the possibility that some municipalities will face further difficulties.

The metropolitan government promotes measures aimed at tackling the challenges faced by the Tama area and the outlying islands, and also furnishes assistance tailored to the administrative requirements of each individual municipality.

The metropolitan government takes an active stance in promoting regional administration through various supportive measures such as financial assistance in the form of TMG-disbursed funding and loans, and technical advice to upgrade regional sewerage systems.

## ► Organizational Structure of TMG

### Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly

#### Composition

The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is made up of 127 members directly elected by Tokyo citizens to serve a term of four years.

#### The President

The President of the Assembly is elected from among its members. The President represents the Assembly, presides over its sessions, and supervises its affairs. He or she also expresses the Assembly's opinions externally. As a support organization for the Assembly, a Secretariat is provided and the President is empowered to appoint and dismiss its staff members.

#### Committees

Because the structure and roles of the metropolitan administration are vast, varied, and complex, in order to ensure thorough discussion and efficient proceedings, the Assembly establishes committees for specialized study and discussion. The committees are divided into standing committees and special committees set up by the Assembly to consider specific subjects.



## Authority of the Assembly

The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is the formal decision-making organ of Tokyo Metropolis. It has the authority to, among other things, enact, amend, and repeal metropolitan ordinances, approve the budget and certify its settlement, and elect members of the Election Administration Commission and other such bodies. In addition, the consent of the Assembly must be sought for important appointments, nominations, and other designations made by the Governor such as those of a Vice Governor or administrative commission member. Representing the people of Tokyo, the Assembly also has the powers to investigate and inspect all aspects of the metropolitan government.

## Executive Organs

### The Governor

The Governor is directly elected by the citizens, and represents the Metropolis of Tokyo. With a four-year term of office, he or she has overall control of metropolitan affairs, and the authority and responsibility for managing the metropolitan administration.

### Executive Support

To provide executive support, vice governors and staff members are positioned to deal with the affairs under the authority of the governor. A total of 167,804 positions have been approved as of August 1, 2025, for these staff members. (Breakdown: Governor's bureaus, 19,558; secretariats to administrative commissions and the Assembly, 1,145; public enterprises, 12,823; police/firefighting, 65,375; school teachers and administrative staff, 68,903.)

## Personnel

### Recruitment

The Personnel Commission usually holds examinations for the recruitment of new staff, and candidates who pass the examinations are employed by the Governor and other officials who have appointive powers. In some occupations like nursing, specially authorized officials directly conduct exams and employ personnel.

Recruitment examinations are conducted after being publicly announced to ensure wide public awareness, and they include written examinations and interviews. These examinations are split into different levels according to the difficulty of the questions. The examinations are completely open to everyone on an equal basis regardless of gender, academic background, or social position.

Nationality requirements on 44 out of 73 positions have been removed, opening up employment opportunities to foreign nationals. To accelerate the employment of disabled persons, examinations are held in braille or using enlarged print, and recruitment targeting individuals with disabilities is held.

### Appointment

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's personnel appointment system is based on ability and job performance. Through a fair and impartial selection process, promotion to deputy director and managerial positions is based on personal efforts and merit, rather than academic background or the category an individual was originally hired under.

According to individual career aspirations, "generalization" or "specialization" can be chosen,

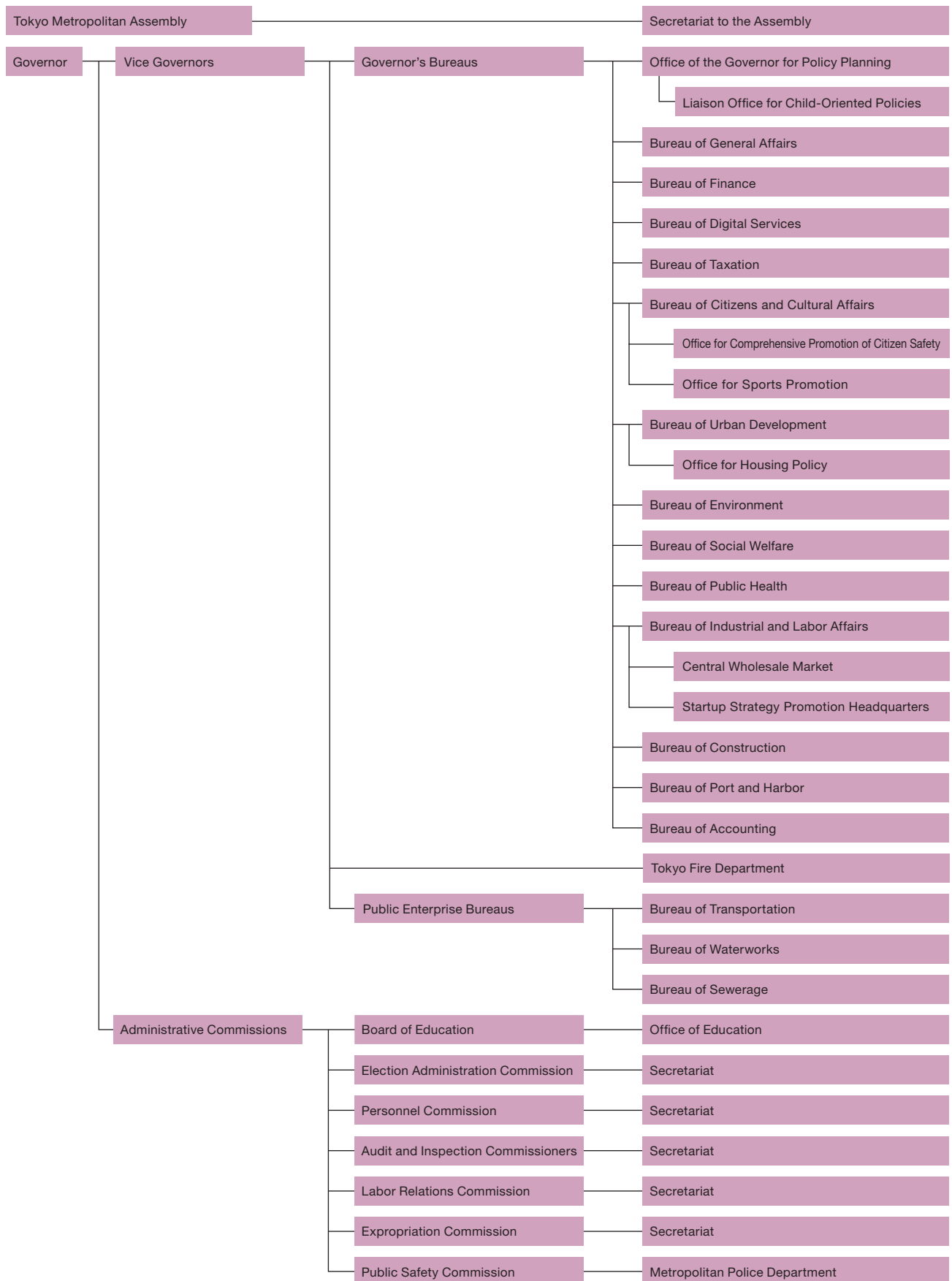
resulting in a variety of paths for promotion. Young senior staff members are eligible to take the “Managerial Position Selection A” test, and if selected, they are trained to assume managerial positions requiring a metropolitan administration-wide perspective. Team leaders and deputy directors are eligible to take the “Managerial Position Selection B” test, which selects personnel based on their experience and achievements for managerial positions centering on their area of specialty. There is also a selection process for specialists to take on managerial positions in specific areas.

### **Human Resource Development**

In order to respond to the increasingly sophisticated and complex needs of Tokyo residents for administrative services, as well as to develop human resources possessing a high level of knowledge, ability, and experience who can cope with the various challenges Tokyo faces, the metropolitan government has drawn up a set of basic guidelines aimed at developing metropolitan government personnel. Under these guidelines, efforts are taken to manage personnel with a focus on human resource development; this includes human resource deployment, training, and performance evaluation.

The basic approach taken to enhance employee training is to shape individual staff capabilities to match organization needs, and to respond to employee motivation for skill improvement, developing individual capabilities to the fullest. From this perspective, the metropolitan government is implementing a practical and comprehensive human resource development program that effectively combines (1) on-the-job training through daily duties in the workplace, (2) off-the-job training undertaken away from daily duties, and (3) personal development through self-education.

## ■ Organization of the TMG (as of April 1, 2026)



## TOKYO'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM

### ► Financial Structure of Local Governments in Japan

The administrative system of Japan has a three-tiered structure: the top tier is the national government, and below that are the two tiers of local governments—prefectures and municipalities.

With the exception of administrative functions such as foreign relations and national defense, most of the administrative functions are financed both by the national government and local governments. Many of the national policies and programs are carried out by local governments.

In fiscal 2023, net total expenditure by the national government and local governments amounted to 94.3094 trillion yen and 111.6231 trillion yen, respectively. The scale of expenditure by local governments reached approximately 1.2 times that of the national government; this figure shows how extensive a role local governments play in the public administration of Japan.

The total amount of tax collected in fiscal 2023 was 122.0081 trillion yen, of which national taxes

accounted for 63.4% and local taxes, 36.6%. However, the ultimate allocation of this revenue was 45.4% to the national government and 54.6% to the local governments. This is because about 30% of the taxes collected as national tax are distributed to local governments through systems such as local allocation taxes, local transfer taxes, and special grants to local governments.

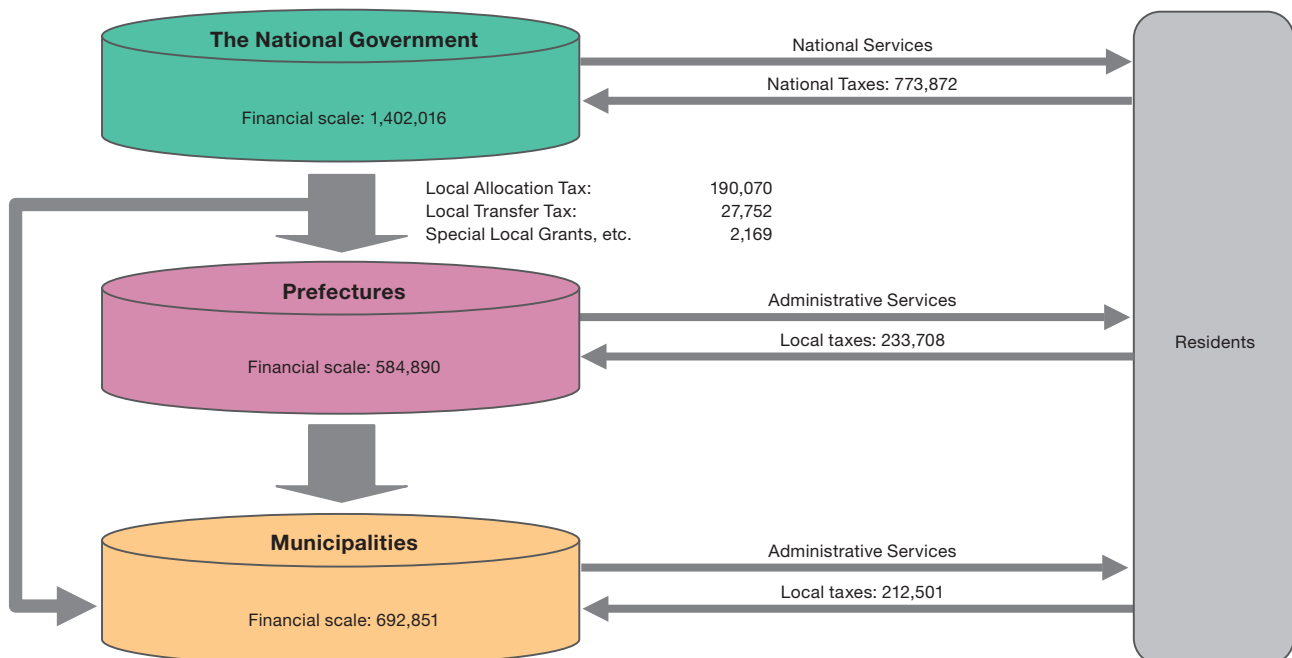
#### Revenue

Looking at the breakdown of revenue for local governments (FY2023), local taxes made up the largest proportion at 38.2%, followed by national treasury disbursements (18.1%), local allocation tax (16.3%), and local bonds (7.4%). In more detail, the sources of revenue for local governments are as follows:

#### Local Taxes

These are collected by local governments, and are the key source of revenue to carry out policies that meet local needs.

■ Structure of Local Public Finance in Japan (Unit: ¥100 million, FY2023)



### Local Transfer Taxes

Local transfer taxes are national taxes of which a fixed proportion of revenue collected is transferred to the local governments. Local transfer tax is an umbrella term covering taxes such as the local gasoline, special tonnage, petroleum and gas, automobile weight, aircraft fuel, and special corporate transfer taxes.

### Local Allocation Taxes

These taxes form the core of the local financial adjustment system of the nation. The system is designed to sustain general revenue sources and to correct fiscal imbalance among local governments, thereby ensuring that all local governments are able to provide an adequate level of services. This general revenue source consists of grants to local governments calculated by a fixed formula, which allocates a percentage of revenues collected nationally. The percentage of revenue allocated to local governments is 33.1% of income tax, 50% of liquor tax, 33.1% of corporation tax, 19.5% of consumption tax, and 100% of local corporation tax.

### National Treasury Disbursements

These include allotments disbursed by the national government to local governments on the basis of the cost allotment classifications of the national government and local governments; mandatory cost sharing; consignment costs; and subsidies for the promotion of specific policies and support for public finances.

### Local Bonds

This is revenue from bonds issued by local governments to defray the cost of constructing public facilities such as roads and schools. These are costs that should be spread over a number of years to have generations of residents benefitting from their construction share the burden equally.

### ■ Distribution of Taxes (Unit: ¥100 million)

Fiscal Year		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Taxation Total (A)		1,022,847	1,049,755	1,033,866	1,057,586	1,142,900	1,203,899	1,220,081
National Taxes (B)		623,803	642,241	621,751	649,330	718,811	763,377	773,872
Local Taxes	Prefectural Taxes (C)	205,428	206,201	207,036	205,246	222,039	231,304	233,708
	Municipal Taxes (D)	193,616	201,313	205,079	203,010	202,051	209,218	212,501
	Total (E)	399,044	407,514	412,115	408,256	424,089	440,522	446,209
National Expenditure to Local Governments	Local Allocation Taxes	167,680	165,482	167,392	169,890	195,049	186,310	190,070
	Local Transfer Taxes	24,052	26,509	26,138	22,323	24,468	27,621	27,752
	Special Local Grants, etc.	1,328	1,544	4,683	2,256	4,547	2,227	2,169
	Total (F)	193,060	193,535	198,214	194,469	224,064	216,158	219,991
Final Distribution of Tax Revenues	National Government (B) - (F) = (G)	430,743	448,706	423,537	454,861	494,747	547,219	553,881
	Local Governments (E) + (F) = (H)	592,104	601,049	610,329	602,725	648,153	656,680	666,200
Composition Ratio (%)	(B) / (A)	61.0%	61.2%	60.1%	61.4%	62.9%	63.4%	63.4%
	(C) / (A)	20.1%	19.6%	20.0%	19.4%	19.4%	19.2%	19.2%
	(D) / (A)	18.9%	19.2%	19.8%	19.2%	17.7%	17.4%	17.4%
	(E) / (A)	39.0%	38.8%	39.9%	38.6%	37.1%	36.6%	36.6%
	(G) / (A)	42.1%	42.7%	41.0%	43.0%	43.3%	45.5%	45.4%
	(H) / (A)	57.9%	57.3%	59.0%	57.0%	56.7%	54.5%	54.6%

Note: Total figures may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

## Expenditure

The breakdown of local finance expenditure by administrative category during fiscal 2023 shows social welfare accounting for 27.9%, followed by education at 15.8%, and civil engineering works at 11.0%, with social welfare and education combined amounting to about 40% of total expenditure. The main items of expenditure of local governments are as follows:

### Social Welfare

This expenditure provides social welfare services, including the development and operation of welfare facilities for children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, and serves to implement programs to provide public assistance, among others.

### Public Health and Sanitation

The purpose of this expenditure is to maintain and promote the health of residents and improve the living environment. Funds go to carry out various medical policies, public health and mental health programs, sewage treatment, refuse collection and disposal, and measures to control pollution.

### Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

The purpose of this expenditure is to promote agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and to maintain a stable supply of food. Funds go to develop the production infrastructure, improve the industrial structure, take measures related to consumption and distribution, and develop and promote agricultural, forestry, and fisheries technologies.

### Commerce and Industry

This expenditure is for the promotion of local commerce and industry, and to help companies update and streamline operations. Funds go to guide and develop small and medium-sized enterprises, to attract companies to local areas, and to carry out consumption and distribution measures, among others.

### Civil Engineering Works

This expenditure is for development of the local living environment and urban infrastructure. Funds go to construct, develop, and maintain public facilities such as roads, rivers, housing, and parks.

### Education

Education is one of the basic administrative areas of local governments. Expenditure is made toward furthering education and culture through schools and social education programs.

### Debt Services

This expenditure is for the redemption of capital and interest from the issue of local bonds.

## ▶ Tokyo's Finances

### Revenue

Metropolitan taxes accounted for the largest portion of the settled account for metropolitan revenue in fiscal 2023 at 71.3%. In light of the fact that local taxes accounted for just 38.2% of the total combined revenue of all local governments in fiscal 2023, the large share held by local taxes in Tokyo's revenues is a feature of metropolitan finances.

The metropolitan government levies 16 of the local taxes listed in the Local Tax System chart on page 24. The largest proportion of total metropolitan tax revenue in fiscal 2023 came from the two corporate taxes of Corporate Business Tax and Corporate Inhabitant Tax (26.2%). This is followed by the Fixed Assets Tax and the City Planning Tax (19.3%).

There are several taxes levied by the metropolitan government in the 23 special wards, which in other prefectures are not levied by the prefectural authority but rather come under municipal taxes. These special measures are taken to cover the

expenses of services provided by Tokyo, such as fire fighting and sewerage in the ward area, which are generally carried out by the municipality. Then, 55.1% of the combined total of revenues from municipal inhabitant tax on corporations, fixed assets tax, and special land possession tax, and the corporate business tax grant and special grant for fixed assets tax reduction compensation, is allocated to each of the wards to provide them with their own financial resources.

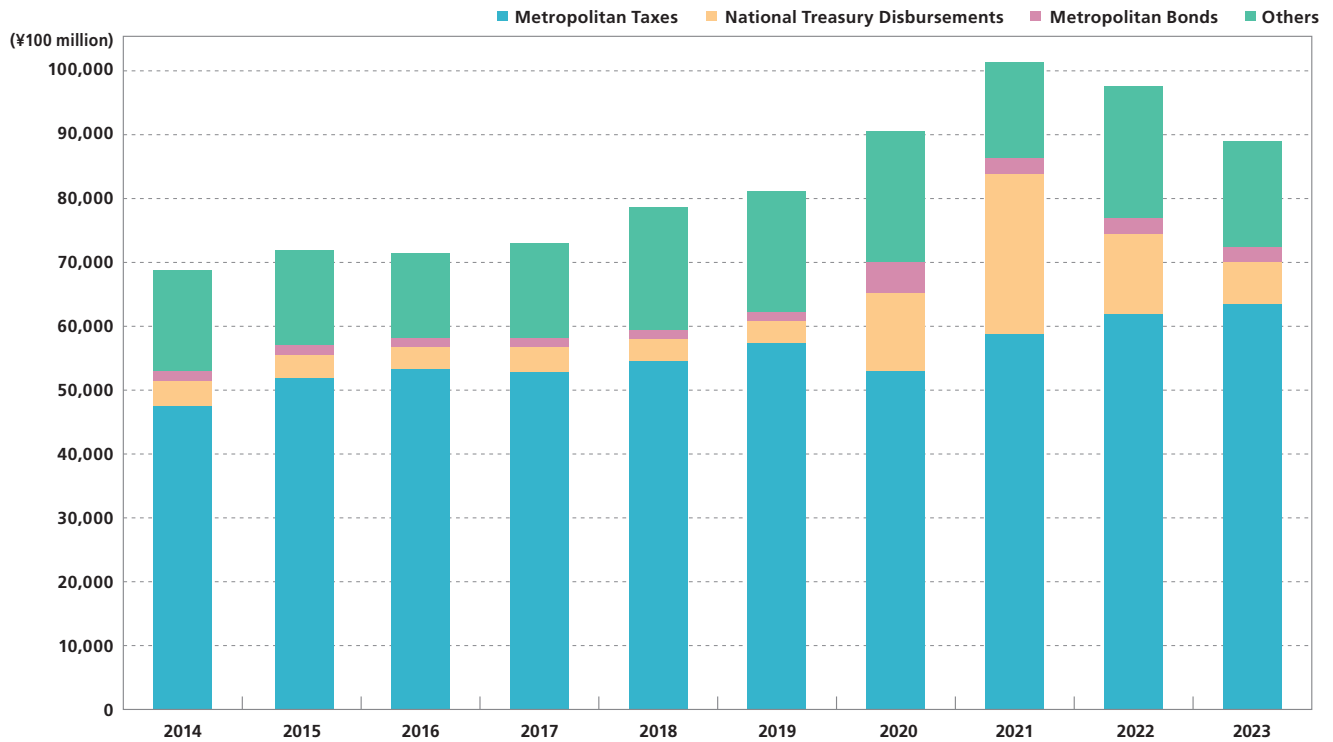
National treasury disbursements account for a small share of Tokyo's total revenue compared to that of other local governments. In fiscal 2023, this category accounted for 18.1% of total local government finances but only 7.4% of metropolitan finances.

Metropolitan bonds constitute an important financial resource for infrastructure development and urban renewal. To avoid a future increase of financial burdens, the metropolitan government is endeavoring to refrain from any undue reliance upon the flotation of metropolitan bonds, and to contain them within an appropriate level.

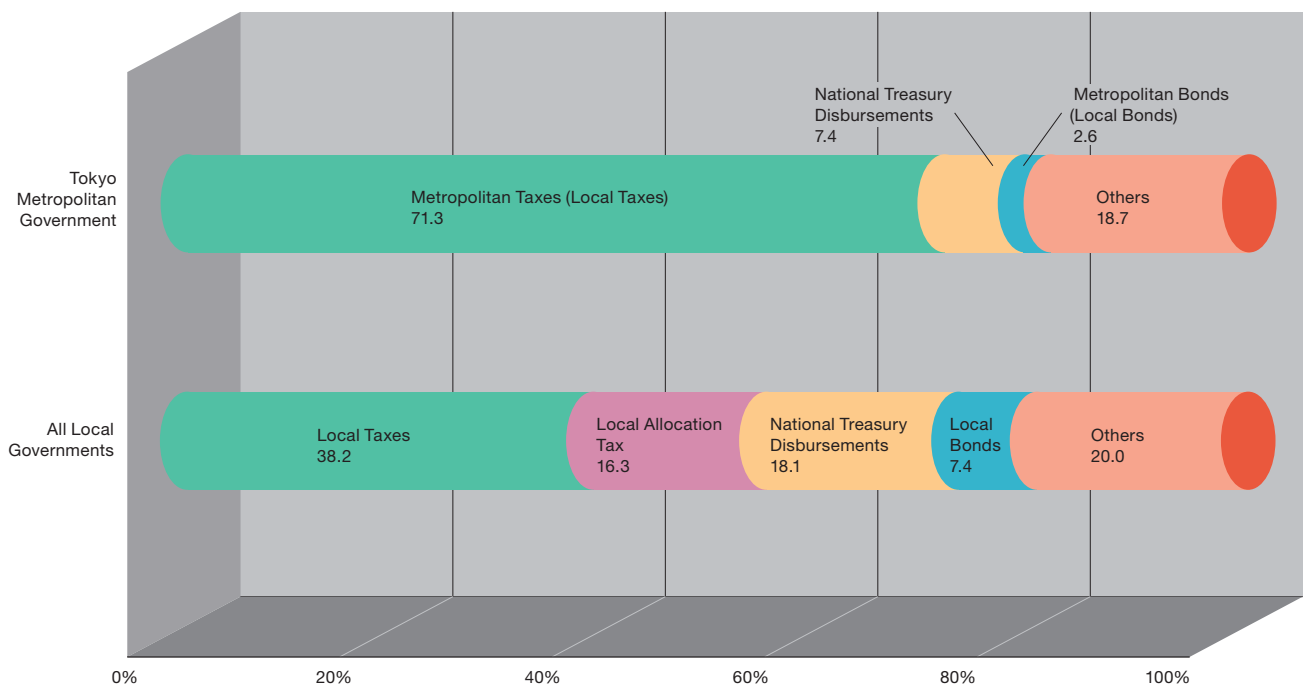
### ■ Details of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Revenue

Category	FY 2023 (¥100 million)	Ratio (%)
Metropolitan Taxes	63,451	71.3
2 Corporate Taxes Thereof	23,299	26.2
Fixed Assets Tax and City Planning Tax Thereof	17,148	19.3
Local Transfer Tax	641	0.7
Transferred Municipal Tobacco Tax	—	—
Special Local Grants	71	0.1
Local Allocation Tax	—	—
Sub-total (General Fiscal Resources)	64,162	72.1
Special Grants for Traffic Safety Measures	25	0.0
Beneficiary Contribution	654	0.7
Charges	1,239	1.4
Fees	202	0.2
National Treasury Disbursements	6,616	7.4
Subsidies to Municipalities where National Facilities Are Located	0	0.0
Revenue from Property	424	0.5
Contributions	2	0.0
Balance Brought Down	2,109	2.4
Balance Carried Forward	5,667	6.4
Various Other Revenues	5,593	6.3
Metropolitan Bonds	2,293	2.6
Total	88,987	100.0

Details and Trends of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Revenue

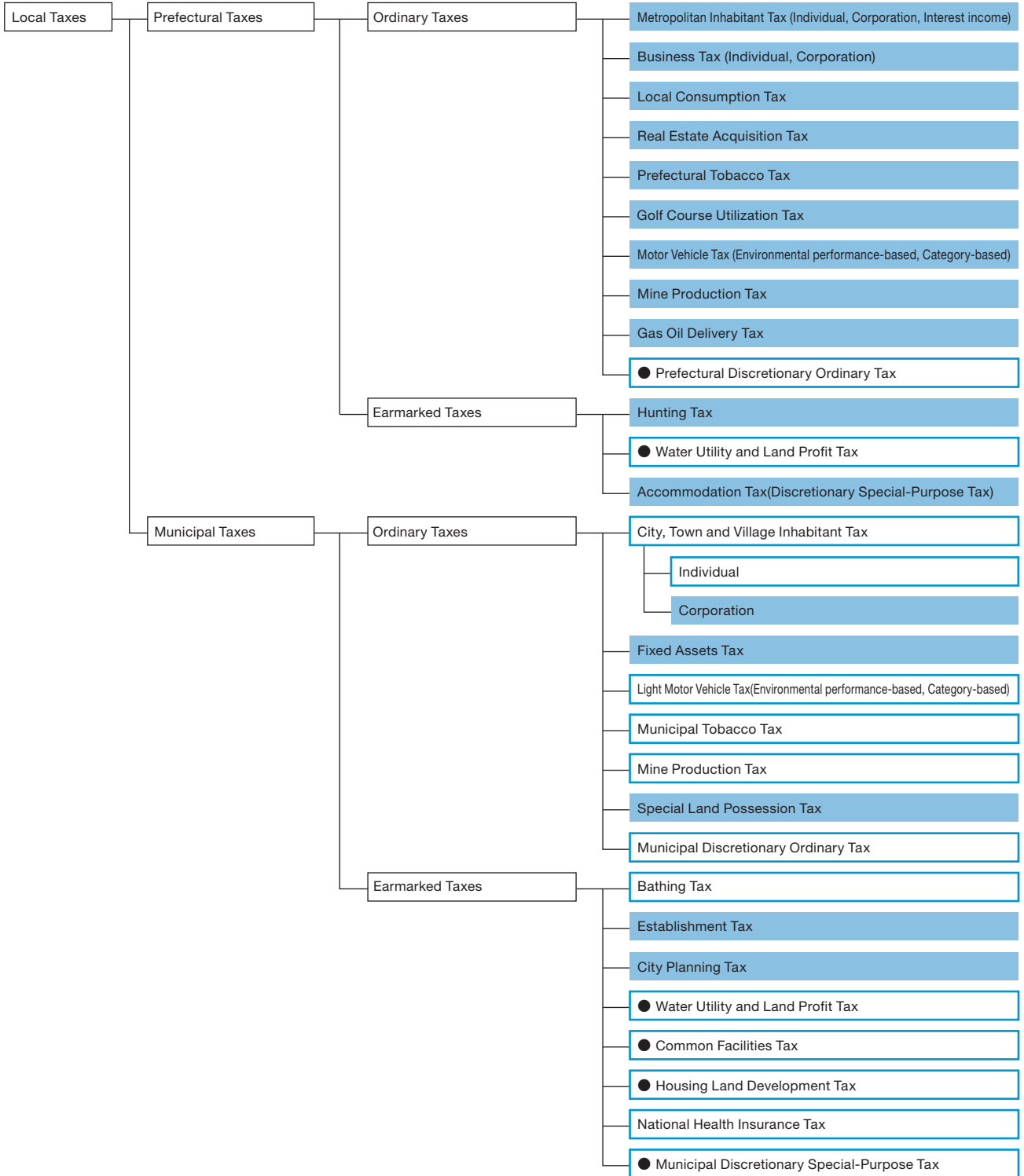


Comparison of Revenue Breakdown



Tokyo Metropolitan Government: FY2023 Settlement of Accounts  
 All Local Governments: FY2023 Settlement of Accounts

Local Tax System (As of April 1, 2025)

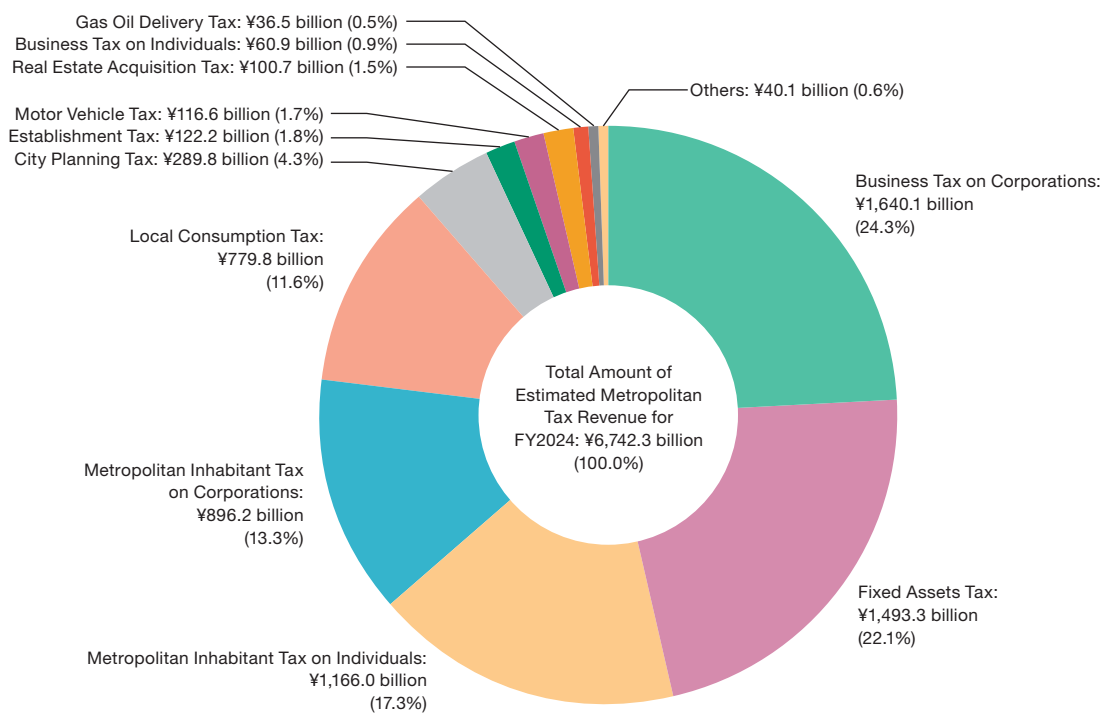


Note 1: Municipal taxes marked ■ are metropolitan taxes in the 23 special wards.

● indicates that the tax is not levied in Tokyo Metropolis.

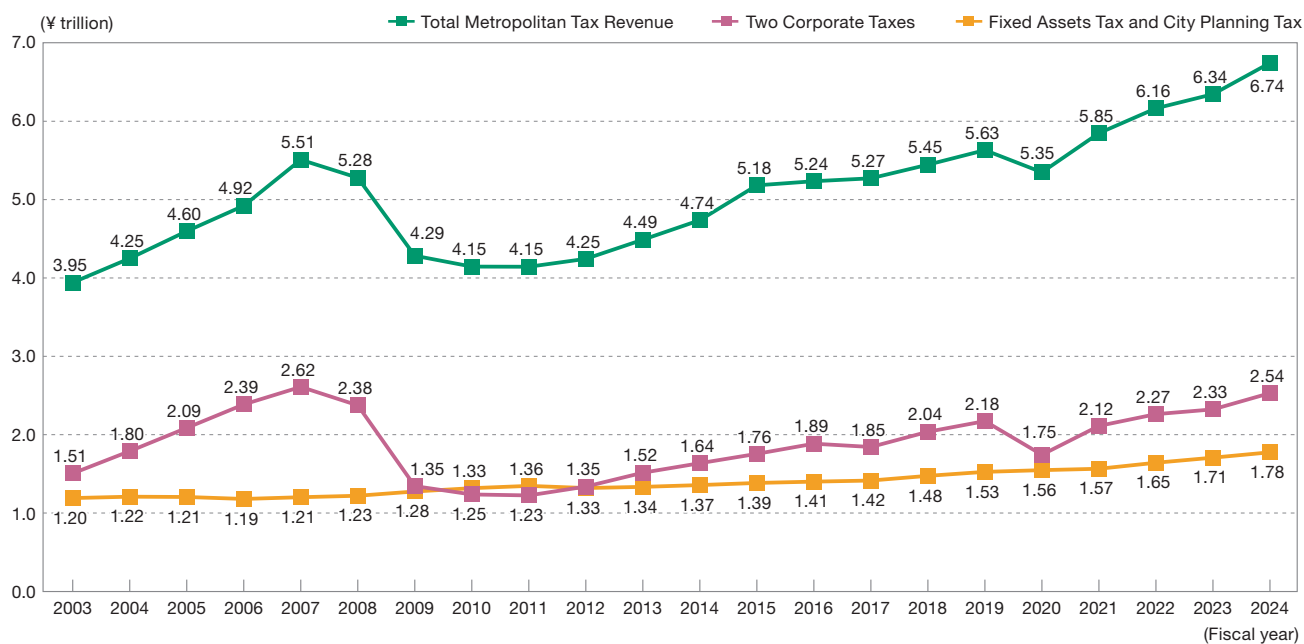
Note 2: Special Land Possession Tax has been suspended since fiscal 2003.

■ Breakdown of Metropolitan Tax Revenue for FY2024 (composition ratio)



Note: Figures shown have been rounded off. The total amount of the estimated tax revenue may not agree with the sum of the individual taxes.

■ Metropolitan Tax Revenue Trends (2003–2024)



## Expenditure

The expenditure of the metropolitan government has significant differences from the expenditure of other local authorities. First, Tokyo is responsible not only for administration at a prefectural level but also for a portion of the administrative services in the special-ward area, which elsewhere would be carried out at the municipal level.

Another important difference is the special ward financial adjustment allocations, an expenditure item found only in Tokyo. The special ward financial adjustment system aims to have financial resources related to the metropolitan administration fairly distributed between the metropolitan government and the 23 special wards, as well as to correct the imbalances between the 23 special wards in their fiscal strengths and ensure that they can provide an adequate level of public services.

When expenditure is viewed by type, personnel expenses constituted approximately 20% of total expenditure in fiscal 2023; the majority of this was the staff salaries of the police and fire departments, schools and other personnel directly concerned with the lives of Tokyo's residents. Ordinary construction costs accounted for about 10% of total expenditure. These were the costs to build social infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and facilities including schools and social welfare facilities. Subsidies and other expenditures, which include allocations to the special wards for financial adjustments and subsidies for facility operation costs, also made up a large proportion.

## Introduction of a New Public Accounting System

In addition to the existing cash-basis accounting system, which corresponds to the budget system, in FY2006 the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) introduced double-entry bookkeeping and accrual-basis accounting standards that take into consideration the specific characteristics of public administration. This was a first for Japan. Based on this financial accounting system unique to the metropolitan government, financial statements prepared in accordance with corporate accounting practices are released in the TMG Annual Financial Statements and other media.

### (1) Balance Sheet (FY2023)

Account	(¥100 million)
Assets	
I Current assets	17,860
II Fixed assets	349,394
Total assets	367,254
Liabilities	
I Current liabilities	4,904
II Fixed liabilities	59,075
Total liabilities	63,979
Total net assets	303,275
Total liabilities and net worth	367,254

### (2) Statement of Operating Costs (FY2023)

Account	(¥100 million)
Ordinary revenue and expenses	
I Operating revenue and expenses	
Operating revenues	75,441
Operating expenses	70,150
II Financial revenue and expenses	
Financial revenues	145
Financial expenses	434
Surplus from ordinary activities	5,001
Extraordinary gains and losses	
Extraordinary gains	286
Extraordinary losses	440
Net surplus for the period	4,848

Note: Due to rounding of figures in the above tables, the totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

## Challenges Facing Metropolitan Finances

While Japan's economy is expected to continue its gradual recovery as employment and income conditions improve, upcoming economic developments, including inflation, uncertainty in overseas economic trends and policy direction, and fluctuations in financial and capital markets, must continue to be closely monitored.

In addition, since corporate-related taxes account for a significant share of metropolitan tax revenues—the mainstay of Tokyo's revenues—the fiscal structure is inherently vulnerable to economic fluctuations, making accurate projections of the metropolitan government's fiscal outlook difficult.

Meanwhile, the international situation is changing at an accelerated speed, and the immediate environment is acutely feeling structural challenges such as population decline, an aging society with fewer children, and preparation for natural disasters. As the environment surrounding the metropolitan government grows ever more severe, initiatives must be taken to protect the capital and to forge a future Tokyo brimming with hope.

Of particular importance for Tokyo's sustainable growth is the provision of support to people, the source of the city's dynamism. It is essential to further strengthen “children first” measures to support children and young people who hold Tokyo's future in their hands, and to also realize a society where those who wish to marry and have children can do so with confidence. At the same time, Tokyo must become a city where each individual shines and everyone can fulfill their dreams and hopes for the future; this can be achieved through the preparation of an environment where women, older adults, and all others can continue to lead active lives in their own way.

It is also crucial to strengthen global competitiveness so that Tokyo can drive the world's transformation and growth. In addition to fostering startups and supporting the growth of companies, it is imperative to build an environment befitting

an international financial city, and to also promote digital transformation (DX) in policy to solve societal challenges in order to improve government services for the enhanced convenience of residents. This includes the active utilization of the Tokyo App. Among other policies that must be steadily advanced are sustainable urban development that achieves a harmony between nature and urban functionality, as well as revitalization of the Tama area and the Tokyo islands.

Moreover, along with building the city's resilience to disasters resulting from increasingly intense and frequent storms and an impending large-scale earthquake, it is important to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of Tokyo residents against all risks including those threatening public safety. And as prolonged inflation is making life increasingly difficult for residents, multi-tiered support must be implemented quickly and steadily while considering socioeconomic conditions and other circumstances. In response to the climate crisis, it is also essential for Tokyo to lead the world in energy conservation and decarbonization through its advanced technologies including the social application of renewable energy and the spread of green hydrogen.

In consideration of the above circumstances, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government will further accelerate the promotion of measures to realize the new vision for Tokyo and the structural reform of the metropolitan government based on the Tokyo 2050 Strategy and Shin Tosei X: Strategy for the Structural Reform of TMG to Upgrade QOS 2.0. Alongside such efforts, by strengthening initiatives using creativity and ingenuity to curb wasteful spending, Tokyo will maintain a resilient and sustainable fiscal foundation.

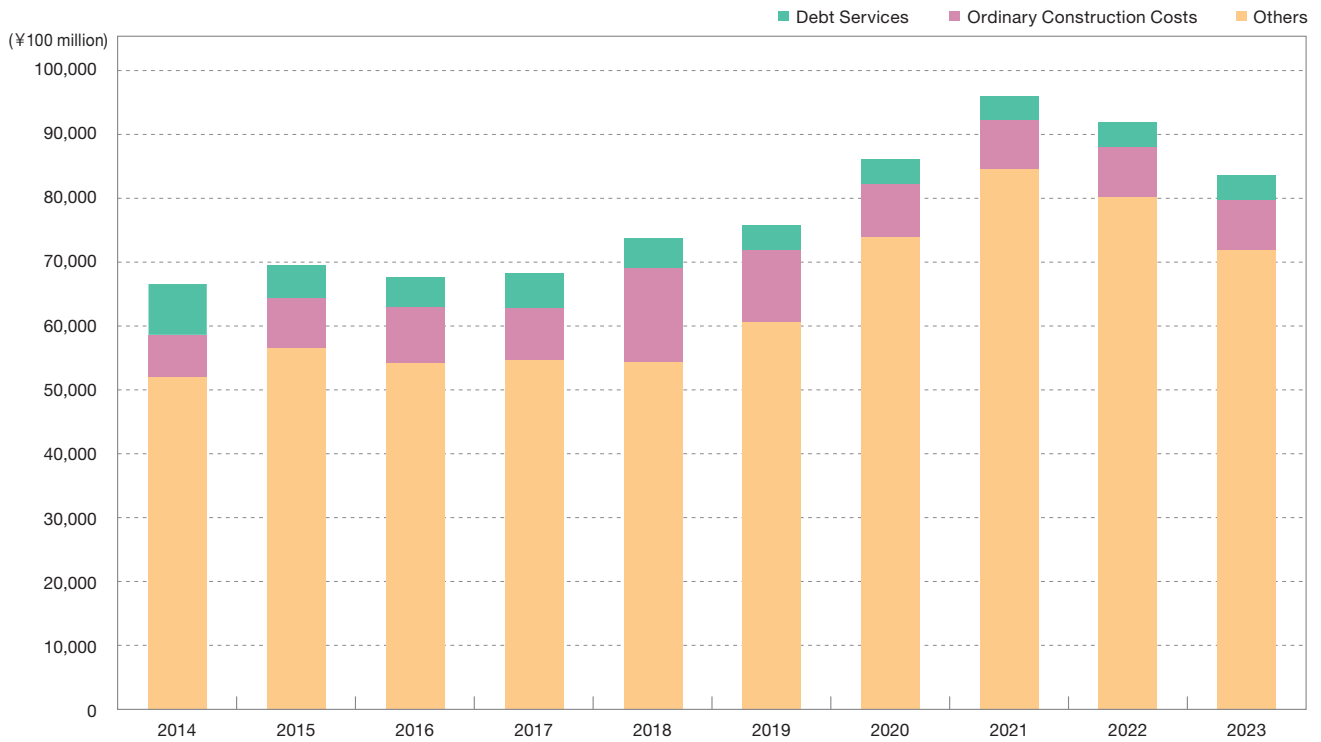
### ■ Details of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Expenditure (by Purpose)

Category	FY2023 (¥100 million)	Ratio (%)
Assembly Costs	47	0.1
General Services Costs	8,774	10.5
Social Welfare Costs	13,875	16.6
Public Health and Sanitation Costs	6,378	7.6
Labor Costs	600	0.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Costs	279	0.3
Commercial & Industrial Costs	4,825	5.8
Civil Engineering Works Costs	8,171	9.8
Police Costs	6,344	7.6
Fire Fighting Costs	2,453	2.9
Education Costs	10,860	13.0
Disaster Reconstruction Costs	17	0.0
Debt Services	3,808	4.6
Miscellaneous Disbursements	331	0.4
Interest Grants	60	0.1
Dividend Grants	319	0.4
Stock etc. Transfer Income Grants	343	0.4
Local Consumption Tax Allocations	3,717	4.4
Golf Facilities Tax Allocations	5	0.0
Automobile Acquisition Tax Allocations	2	0.0
Environmental Performance-Based Motor Vehicle Tax Grants	61	0.1
Corporate Business Tax Grants	170	0.2
Special Wards Financial Adjustment Allocations	12,095	14.5
Total	83,533	100.0

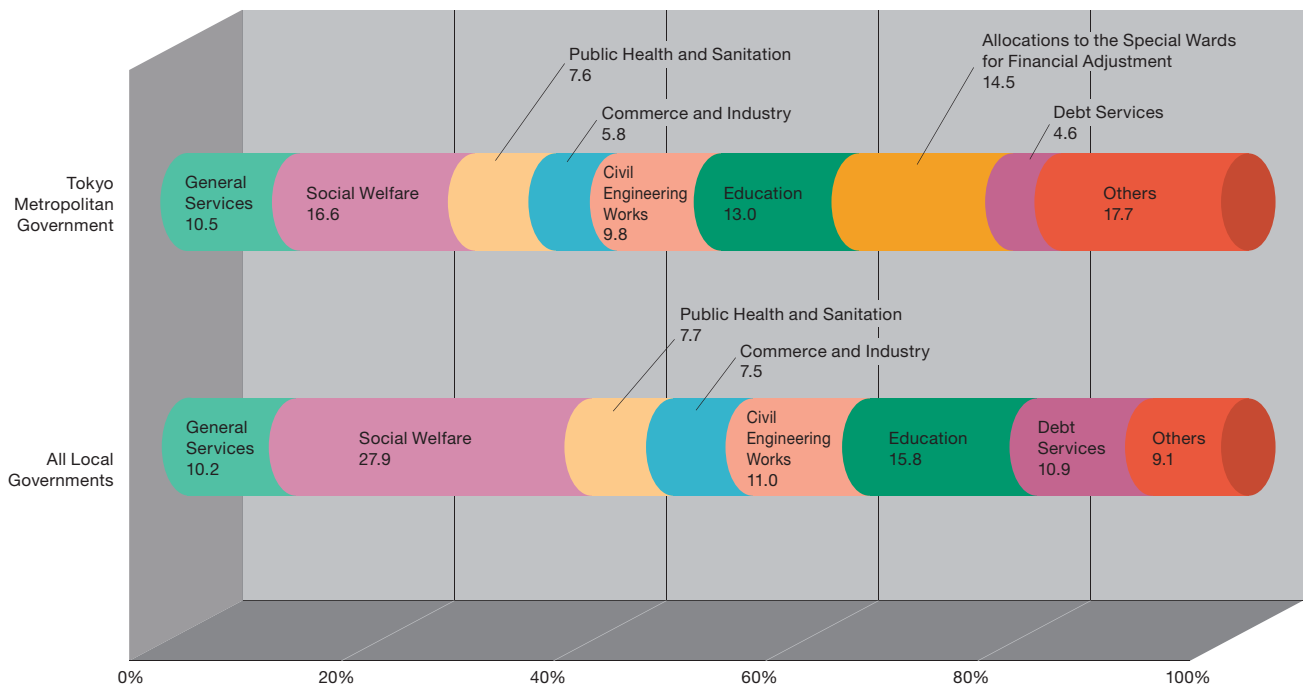
### ■ Details of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Expenditure (by Type)

Category	FY2023 (¥100 million)	Ratio (%)
Personnel Costs	15,375	18.4
Staff Salaries	11,587	13.9
Retirement Allowances	475	0.6
Supplies Costs	4,700	5.6
Maintenance Costs	1,168	1.4
Assistance Costs	2,737	3.3
Subsidies, etc.	36,965	44.3
Ordinary Construction Costs	7,883	9.4
Subsidized Projects	1,752	2.1
Independent Projects	5,746	6.9
Others	385	0.5
Disaster Reconstruction Costs	17	0.0
Debt Services	3,794	4.5
Reserves	4,364	5.2
Investment and Capital Participation Costs	2,781	3.3
Loans	2,836	3.4
Funds Transferred	913	1.1
Total	83,533	100.0

■ Details and Trends of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Expenditure



■ Expenditure Breakdown Comparison



Tokyo Metropolitan Government: FY2023 Settlement of Accounts  
 All Local Governments: FY2023 Settlement of Accounts

# APPENDICES

## ► Tokyo's Diverse Agricultural, Forestry, and Marine Products

A diverse range of ingredients are grown and produced throughout Tokyo, including in areas where urbanization has progressed.

### Okutama yamame trout (year round)

Okutama yamame trout is larger than standard yamame trout, growing to about 1.5 kg in 3 years and 2 kg in 4 years. It can be served as sashimi or sushi, or prepared as a western dish.



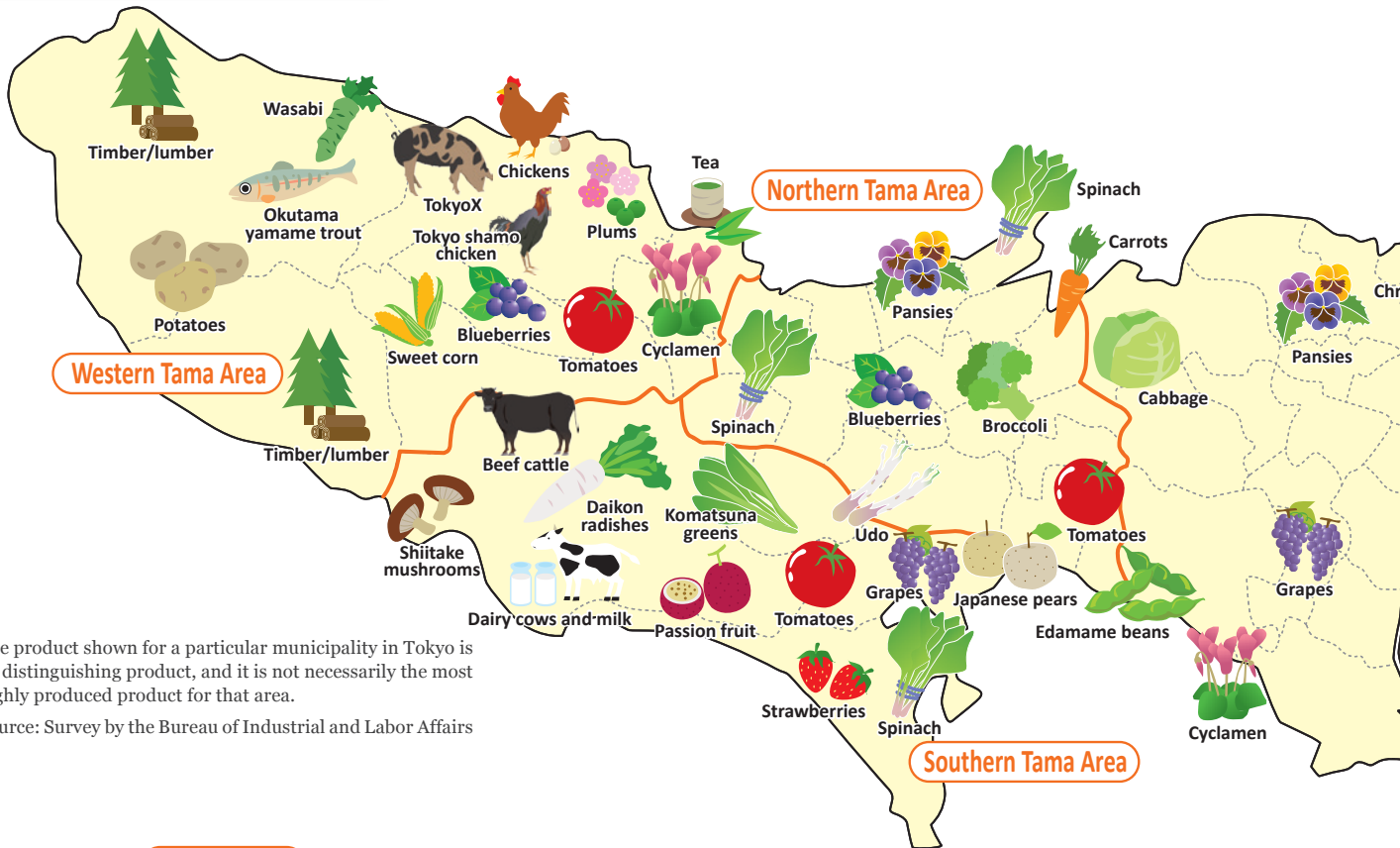
### Tomatoes (January – November)

Many varieties and sizes of tomatoes are cultivated in Tokyo. Ogasawara cherry tomatoes picked between February and May boast a perfect balance of sweetness and acidity, making them especially popular.



### Passion fruit (March – August)

Harvest season for the fragrant, tropical passion fruit arrives in the spring and gradually moves northward across the Ogasawara and Izu Islands as summer approaches. Recently, it has even begun to be cultivated in Hachioji.



The product shown for a particular municipality in Tokyo is its distinguishing product, and it is not necessarily the most highly produced product for that area.

Source: Survey by the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs

### Tokyo Islands

Alfonsino Yellowstriped butterfish Turban shells Japanese spiny lobster Leather ferns Ashitaba plants Camellias Sweet potatoes	Japanese spiny lobster Passion fruit Ashitaba plants	Phoenix roebelenii (variety of palm tree) Passion fruit Flying fish Alfonsino	Swordfish Passion fruit Tomatoes
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<https://www.sangyo-rodo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/nourin/tokyo/miryoku/>

### Ashitaba (year round)

Ashitaba (tomorrow plant) derives its name from the fast pace at which it grows, with it said that “new growth will appear the day after leaves are picked.” The plant is rich in chalcones and minerals.



### Tokyo shamo chicken

The shamo breed of chicken features meat with a distinct firm texture, rich flavor, and savory fragrance, which is deep red in color, rich in protein, and low in fat.



### Tokyo X pork

Tokyo X brand pork is known for its superb taste and high-quality, fragrant fat. The delicious flavor was achieved by mating Beijing Black, Berkshire, and Duroc pigs over a period of 7 years.



### Komatsuna (year round)

Tokyo is one of Japan's leading producers of these leafy greens, which are said to have been named Komatsuna by Shogun Tokugawa Yoshimune during the Edo period because they were grown around the former Komatsugawa area near Edogawa River.



### Sweet corn (July and August)

Sweet corn is widely cultivated throughout Tokyo, primarily in the west Tama area. Corn on the cob picked in the morning are sold that very day at the farm or direct-from-farm produce stands.



### Japanese pears (August – October)

Many varieties of pears are grown in Tokyo around Lake Tama and Tama River. A premium variety, “Inagi,” is almost solely produced in Tokyo, and is commonly sold direct from the grove at produce stands.



### Kiwifruit (October and November)

Qualities of “Tokyo Gold” brand kiwifruits developed in Tokyo include flesh that is yellow in color and a delicious sweet flavor.



### Kinmedai alfonsino (year round)

Fatty year-round, this white fish is especially delicious when simmered. It is a fish that is often prepared as sashimi and can be served as all kinds of dishes.



### Daikon radishes (November and December)

The milder aokubi daikon (green neck) variety of the radish is now more common than the shirokubi (white neck) variety. However, traditional shirokubi varieties, such as nerima, kameido, and okura daikon, are still grown in Tokyo.



Statistics

Fig. 1 Tokyo Compared to the Rest of Japan

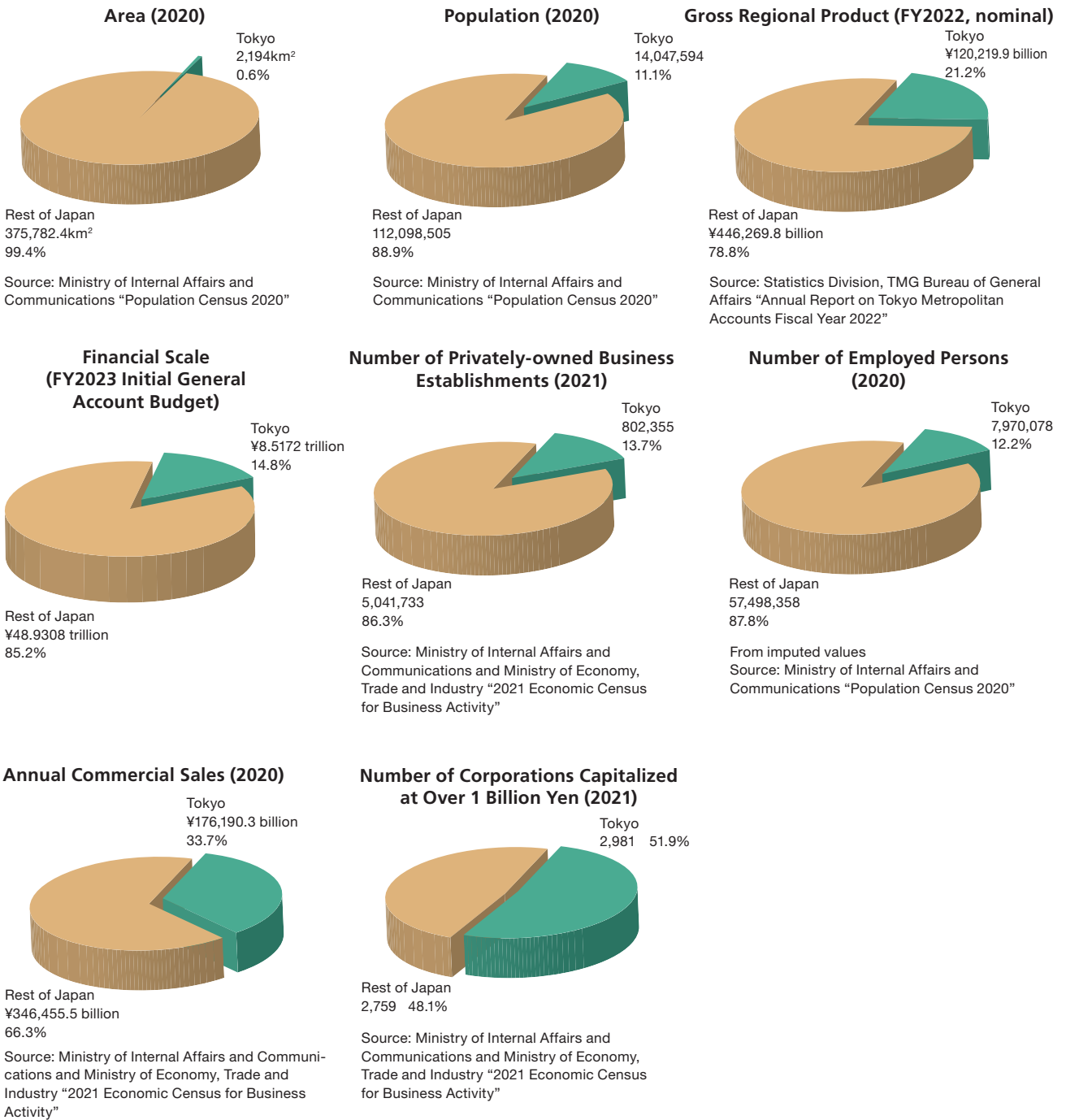
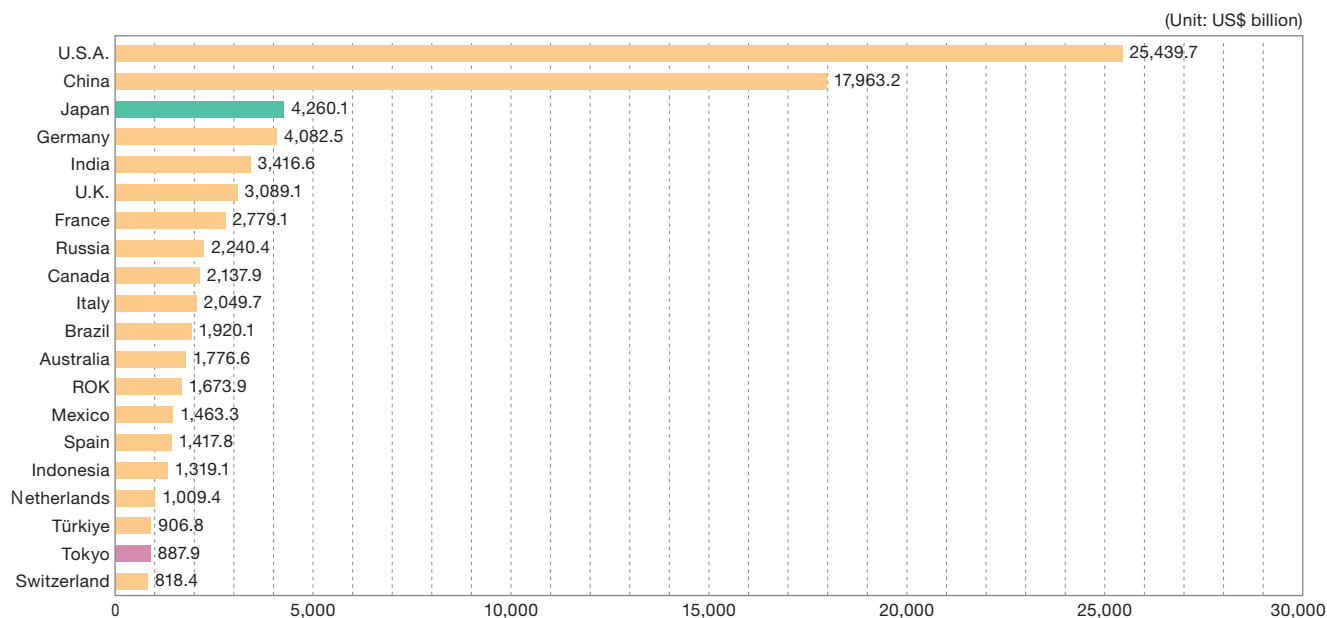


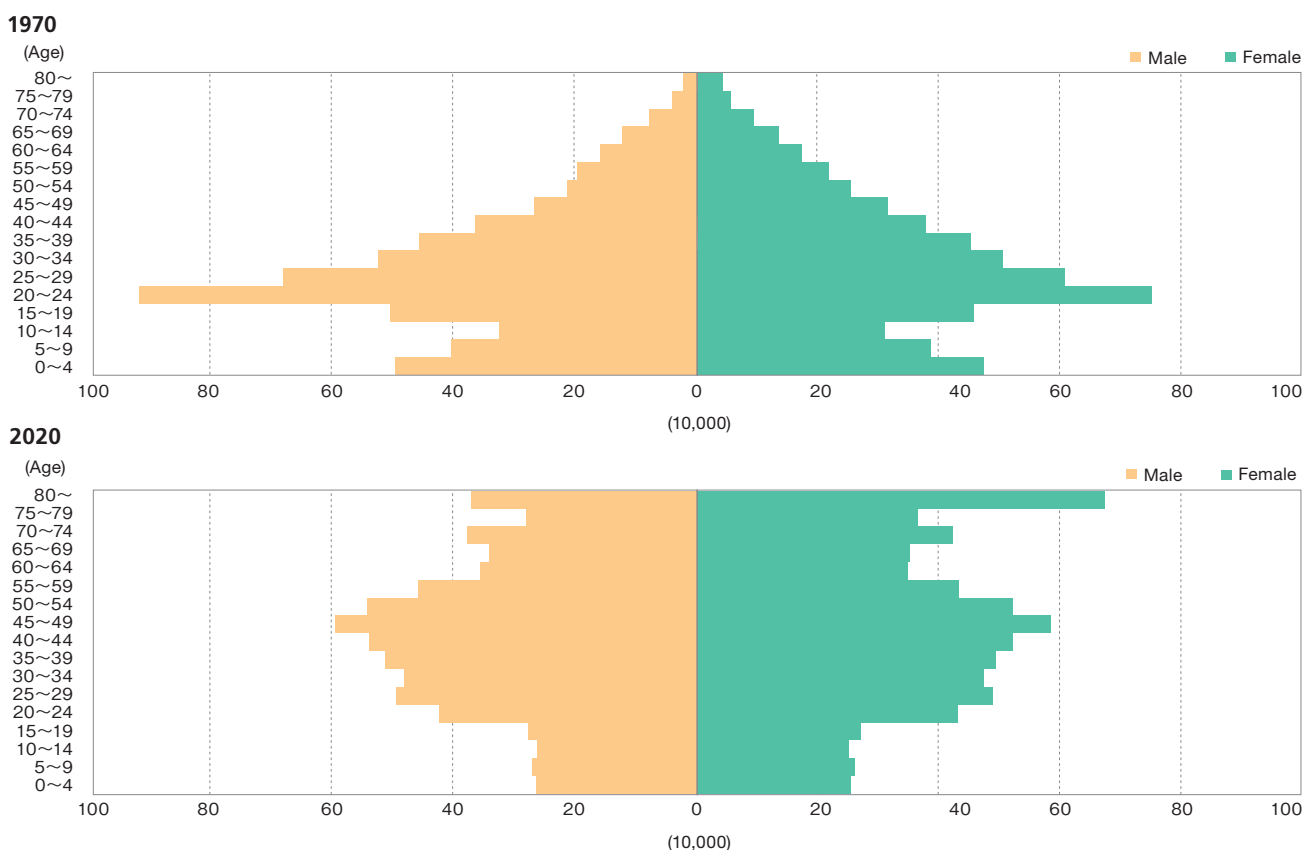
Fig. 2 Tokyo's gross metropolitan product compared to the gross domestic product of major countries (nominal, 2022)



Note 1 : Data for calendar year 2022, except for Tokyo (FY2022 (April–March) and Australia (FY2022 (July–June)).  
 Note 2 : Tokyo's gross metropolitan product converted using the exchange rate (USD1=JPY135.40) calculated from the monthly average (12-month simple average) of Tokyo interbank offered central spot rates released by the Bank of Japan  
 Note 3 : Data from the "National Accounts for 2022" (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office). Those not noted are from "OECD Stat" (OECD).

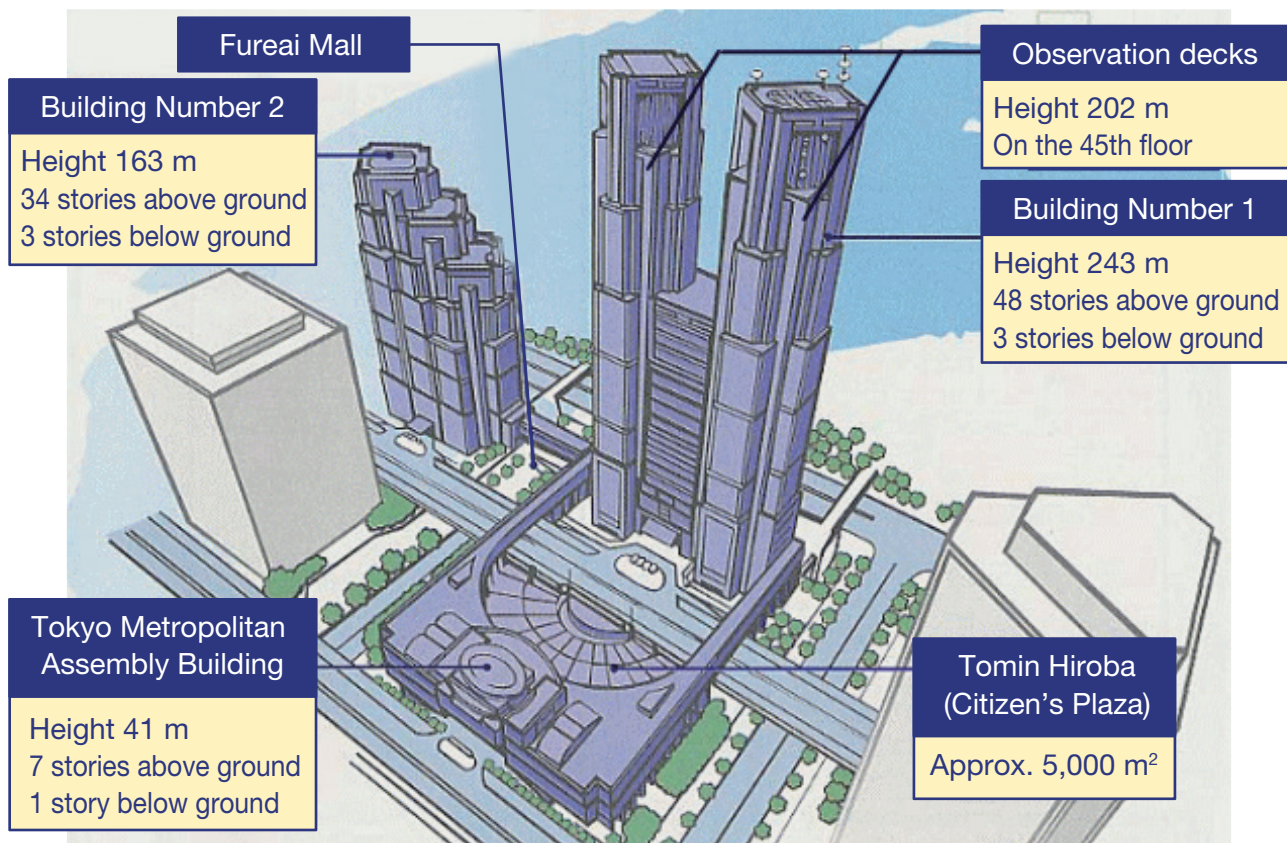
Sources: Statistics Division, TMG Bureau of General Affairs "Annual Report on Prefectural Accounts of Tokyo's Fiscal Year 2022"

Fig. 3 Change in Population Age Structure by Gender for Tokyo (1970, 2020)



Figures for 2020 are from imputed values.  
 Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Census"

► Tokyo Metropolitan Government Buildings



Area	Site area: Approx. 42,940 m <sup>2</sup> Total floor area: Approx. 381,000 m <sup>2</sup>
Construction began	April 1988
Construction completed	March 1991

\*On an average day, about 10,000 people work in TMG Buildings Number 1 and 2 combined.

## ► Informative Links

### Tokyo's Key Policies

#### **Tokyo 2050 Strategy: Unlocking a Better Future**

<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/000-101-004130>

#### **TOKYO Resilience Project**

<https://tokyo-resilience.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/>

#### **Sustainable High City Tech Tokyo (SusHi Tech Tokyo)**

<https://www.sushi-tech-tokyo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/top/en/>

#### **Tokyo Green Biz**

<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/000-101-000551>

### Tokyo's City Diplomacy Initiatives

#### **City-to-City Diplomacy**

<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/001-101-000986>

#### **The Global City Network for Sustainability (G-NETS)**

<https://www.g-nets.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/>

#### **Network for Crisis Management**

<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/001-101-001126>

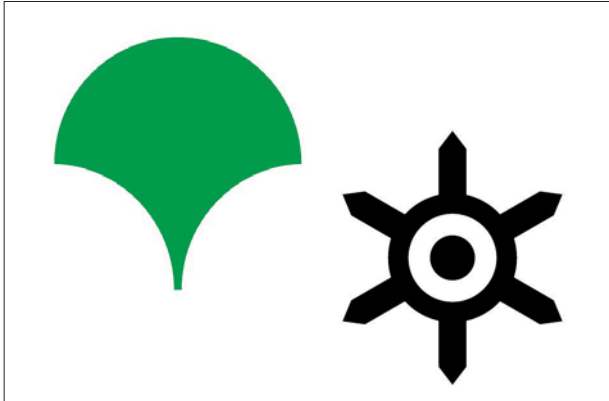
#### **Urban 20 (U20)**

<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/001-101-001136>

#### **Cooperation with Embassies and Representative Offices in Tokyo**

- Tokyo Ambassadors Night (held in January 2026)  
<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/000-101-006757>
- Disaster Management Seminar (held in October 2025)  
<https://www.english.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/w/001-101-006207>

## ▶ Tokyo's Symbols



### **Tokyo Symbol and Logo**

The symbol of the metropolis is made up of three arcs resembling a ginkgo leaf to represent the letter T for Tokyo. The metropolitan logo is normally rendered in a vivid green color to symbolize Tokyo's future growth, charm and tranquility. The symbol was officially adopted on June 1, 1989.

### **Tokyo Crest**

The crest of Tokyo represents the sun radiating energy in six directions.



### **Tokyo Tree**

*Ginkgo biloba*, a deciduous tree native to China reaching up to 30 meters in height, was designated the official metropolitan tree on November 8, 1996. Ginkgo trees are either male or female, and their distinctive fan-shaped leaves change from light green to bright yellow in autumn. The ginkgo tree is commonly found along Tokyo's streets and avenues.



### **Tokyo Bird**

The *yurikamome* gull has a vermilion bill and legs. It comes south to Tokyo in late October every year and sojourns in the ports and rivers around Tokyo until the following April. A favorite theme of poets and painters, it is also called *miyakodori*, meaning "bird of the capital." It was designated the official metropolitan bird on October 1, 1965.



### **Tokyo Flower**

The *Somei-yoshino* cherry tree was developed in the late Edo period (1603–1867) by early horticulturists as the result of wild cherry tree cultivation. The light pink blossoms can only be enjoyed for a short time, making it a highly popular orchard tree throughout Japan. It was designated the official metropolitan flower on June 22, 1984.