



Shinagawa City



Message from the Mayor



Shinagawa City flourished from early times as a transportation and commerce hub. It contains many historical sites such as the Omori Shell Mounds, famous as the birthplace of archaeological studies in Japan.

During the Edo Period, Shinagawa flourished as the first station along the Tokaido Road. Starting in the Meiji Period, it developed as the birthplace of the Keihin Industrial Region.

Today, beginning with international flights to Haneda Airport and Shinkansen trains stopping at Shinagawa Station, it has been decided to introduce the Linear Chuo Shinkansen, and with modification of the streetscape of the Osaki district, the bustling shopping promenades of Musashi-koyama and Togoshi, not to mention the varied cultural and artistic activities, this has led to development of a municipality where people supporting Tokyo's prosperity are active.

The future image of Shinagawa City, as announced in the new fundamental plan that was revised in 2008, is expressed as follows: "Shinagawa, A City Full of Smiling Residents Who Don't Want to Move." Shinagawa can draw on its advantage as a district acting as the doorway to the international metropolis of Tokyo, not to mention traditions and history rooted in the local community and the vitality and can-do spirit of its residents. These underlying strengths of Shinagawa as a district will no doubt be a major source of energy in realizing a shining future. This summary of the district's strengths provides a quick sketch of Shinagawa and outstanding achievements in terms of policies and services. We hope it will be helpful in deepening your understanding of Shinagawa City as well as the administration of the City.

Takeshi Hamano
Mayor, Shinagawa City

Crest of the City



The crest, which is a design incorporating the Chinese character "品" (meaning 'goods'), includes fraternity, faith and cooperation as the keys to development of the city, forming a propeller and symbolizing constant advancement and labor. (Established in 1952)



Wood of the city:
Pasania



Wood of the city:
Maple tree



Flower of the city:
Azalea



Bird of the city:
Oyster Bird
(kamchatkan black head sea gull)

Shinagawa Citizens' Charter

Shinagawa City embraces Tokyo Bay to the east and commands a distant view of Mt. Fuji to the West. It is one of the gateways to the international city of Tokyo, and it has been a strategically-located trading center since the Edo period. It is also a place close to the heart of Tokyo Metropolitan residents as a wellspring of Japanese culture and industry.

We, the citizens of Shinagawa City, taking pride in this inspiring history and tradition, hereby promulgate this citizens' Charter aimed at transforming our community into a modern city bursting with cultural diversity.

1. With freedom and equality as our basic concepts, we will establish self-government with the willingness to participate in city administration.
1. Valuing the spiritual contact among the citizens, we will highlight the importance of human rights and create a richly human environment.
1. Preserving that which is best in our history and tradition, we will strive to improve and develop our cultural lifestyle for the enrichment of future generations.
1. Cherishing nature, we shall endeavor to achieve a harmony with our lives in order to provide healthy and satisfying life for the citizens of our city.
1. Sustained by the spirit of self-reliance and solidarity, we will create a compassionate and purposeful regional society.

Established on October 1, 1982

Shinagawa Declaration of a Non-nuclear Peace Area



At the present time, on earth the human race has accumulated a nuclear arsenal quite sufficient to totally destroy itself.

No weapon has ever been developed which has not at sometime been put to use.

History bears witness to this terrifying truth.

We must lose no time in ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

Before the glaring flash fills the sky above our heads.

If we are too late, we will not even be left with a future to lament our failure.

With the heartfelt plea that nuclear weapons be abolished and permanent peace be established, Shinagawa City declares itself a Non-nuclear Peace Area and makes its appeal to the world.

We refuse to allow the manufacture, placement or introduction of nuclear weapons, by whatever country, for whatever reason.

To countries holding such weapons, we say, abandon your nuclear armaments immediately !

For the future of this beautiful, irreplaceable earth and for all things living that exist upon it.

Established on March 26, 1985

Shinagawa Declaration of Human Rights

Human beings have the right to freedom and equality by nature. Any countries or any individuals should not infringe on these rights for any reason.

After many trials and sacrifices the Constitution of Japan and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights express the universal principle of mankind and clearly state that the respect of human rights is the obligation of the international society.

Today in our country we are conscious that discrimination and prejudice are still deeply rooted in our living. Discrimination against Braku people, disabled people, females, indigenous people and foreigners cause them much pain and anxiety.

We are convinced that discrimination brought by other human beings should be stopped by our reason and conscious.

Shinagawa City is trying to realize a peaceful and hearty society that respects human beings. Shinagawa declares itself as "Human Rights City", We will strive to dissolve all forms of discrimination and swear to promote the thought of the respect of all human rights.

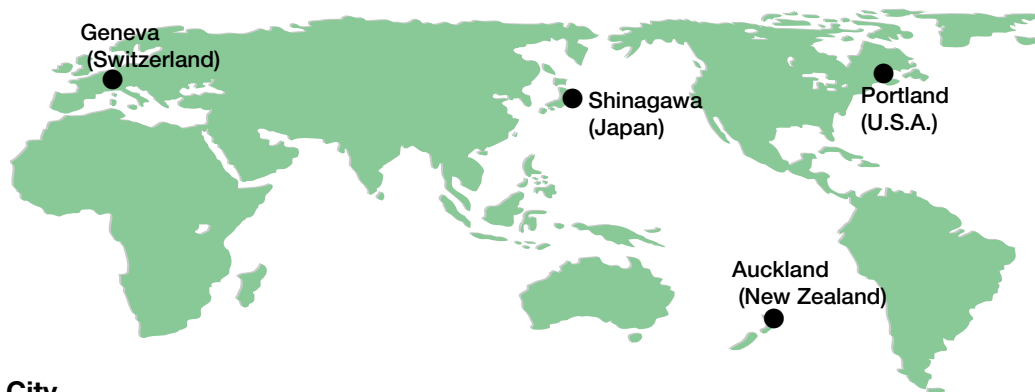
Established on April 28, 1993

Outline of the city

Location and Land Area

Shinagawa City is located almost in the center of Japan at around 139° 43" degrees east in Longitude and 35° 36" degrees north in Latitude, and has a total area of 22.72km².

World Map (Shinagawa's Sister City and Friendship Cities)



Shinagawa City



International Exchanges

About 10,500 foreigners reside in Shinagawa City, representing 2.8% of the total population. In striving to provide the necessary information to improve the system of participation and interaction in community events, in ensuring foreigners can assimilate into the community, the city place an International Affairs sub-section in April, 2009. In addition, and in an attempt to improve mutual understanding through international exchanges, SIFA (Shinagawa-ku International Friendship Association) which was established by the city in 1985,

enables interaction such as the mutual dispatch of youth homestays and so on with sister-city, and a friendship city links with established. Other activities such as flower arrangement classes, Japanese language classes, participation in community events, and so on also take place.

SIFA (Shinagawa-ku International Friendship Association)
URL <http://www.sifa.or.jp>

Exchange City

Exchange City (Location)	Portland (Maine, U.S.A.)	Geneva (Switzerland)	Auckland (New Zealand)
Type of exchange	Sister City	Friendship City	Friendship City
Date of agreement	Oct. 13, 1984	Sept. 9, 1991	May 17, 1993

Population

Shinagawa's Japanese population peaked in 1964 at 415,728. Since then, the population has decreased by close to 25%. However, there has been a shift upward from 1998 and the population of Shinagawa stood at 358,315 as of January 1, 2014.

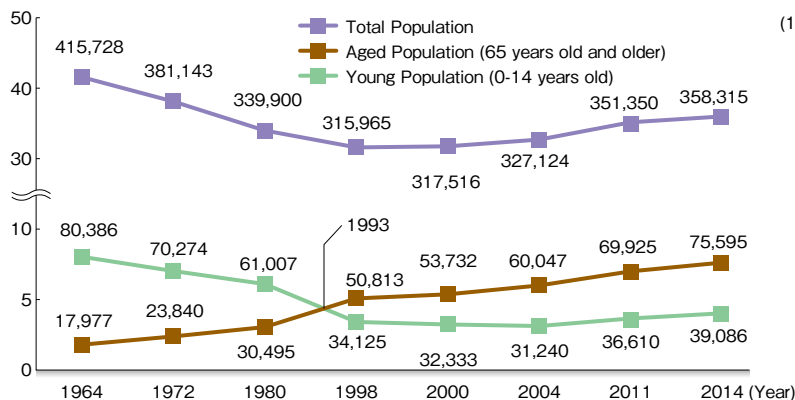
If viewed in age brackets, although the young population

(0-14 years old) has continued decreasing since 1964, in 2004 it increased compared to the previous year, and has since continued to climb. Also, in 1993, the aged population (65 years old and older) exceeded the young population, and has since continued to rise and as of January 1, 2014, made up 21.1% of the total population.

As a result of a partial revision of the Act of the Basic Resident Registers (enacted on July 9, 2012), will include foreign residents as of 2014.

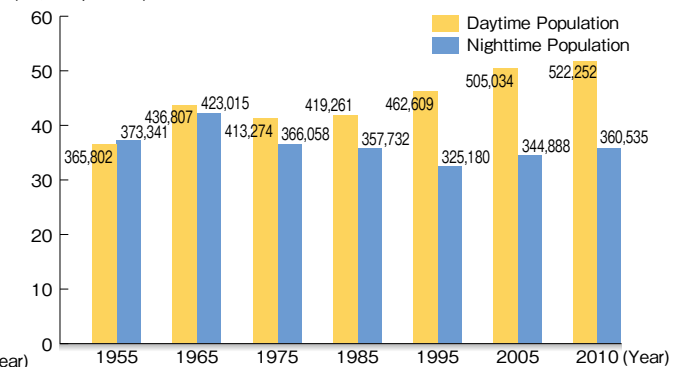
Changes in the population of Japan as based on the Basic Resident Register (Every year on January 1st.)

(10,000 persons)



Daytime and Nighttime Population (including foreign residents) (population census)

(10,000 persons)



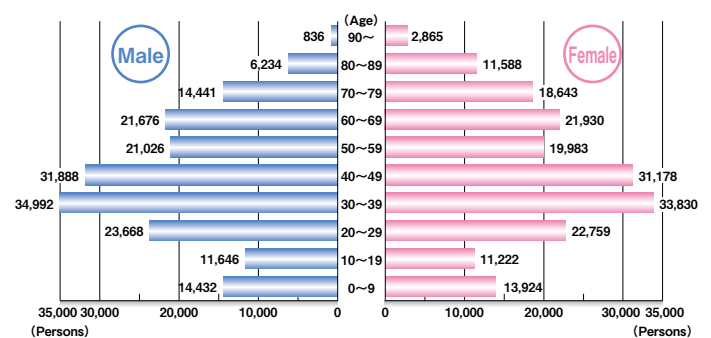
Population structure of Japanese and foreign residents as based on the Basic Resident Register (Unit: persons)

January 1, 2014		Breakdown	
Total		Male	Female
Total		368,761	180,839
Breakdown			
Japanese		358,315	182,526
Foreign residents		10,446	5,396

Country	Persons
China	3,551
Korea	2,310
Philippines	679
U.S.A.	543
Nepal	489
Others	2,874

Population structure by age and gender (including foreign residents) as based on the Basic Resident Register

January 1, 2014



Population structure by district as based on the Basic Resident Register (including foreign residents) (Unit: persons)

January 1, 2014	Population	Breakdown		Number of households	Population density (per square kilometer)
		Male	Female		
Shinagawa district	65,232	32,488	32,744	34,713	15,241.1
Osaki district	61,260	29,243	32,017	34,860	17,964.8
Oi district	91,553	45,990	45,563	50,006	19,479.4
Ebara district	138,168	67,060	71,108	77,434	23,904.5
Yashio district	12,548	6,058	6,490	5,681	2,757.8
Total	368,761	180,839	187,922	202,694	16,230.7

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Shinagawa City...1.11 2012

● Total Fertility Rate (TFR) expresses the per-capita birth rate of women (Japanese population) between 15 years and 49 years. In order to maintain the present population, this figure must exceed 2.07.

Statistics of other population (including foreign residents) (Unit: persons)

Members per households	1.82	January 1, 2014
The oldest age	108 years old	January 1, 2014
Day nursery pupils	6,787 (4,447) Including number of kindergarten pupils in accredited childcare centers.	April 1, 2013
Kindergarten pupils	3,918 (657)	May 1, 2013
Elementary school pupils	13,645 (13,367)	May 1, 2013
Junior high school students	7,680 (4,734)	May 1, 2013
Senior high school students	8,520 (2,590)	May 1, 2013

() is the number of public schools and included

Number per day (including foreign residents) (Unit: persons)

Move-in population	30,522	One year period of 2013	83.6
Move-out population	28,307	One year period of 2013	77.6
Number of births	3,610	One year period of 2013	9.9
Number of deaths	3,127	One year period of 2013	8.6

Transportation and must-see sights

In Shinagawa City, a total of 14 train lines run in every direction from more than 40 railway stations. They include the lines of the following railway companies: JR East Japan (5 lines, 8 stations), Tokyu Corporation (3 lines, 15 stations), Keihin Electric Express Railway (1 line, 6 stations), Toei Subway (2 lines, 4 stations), Tokyo Metro (1 line, 1 station), Tokyo Monorail (1 line, 2 stations) and Tokyo Waterfront Area Rapid Transit (1 line, 4 stations).

① Nemunoki Garden (5-19-5, Higashi-Gotanda)



A city park built on the site of the former Shoda residence, which was the family home of Empress Michiko. Orange "Princess Michiko" roses bloom there in spring.



② Ikedayama Park (5-4-35, Higashi-Gotanda)



A circuit style Japanese garden skillfully incorporating the natural difference in height of Ikedayama can be viewed here.

③ Togoshi Park (2-1-30, Yutakacho)



A park that was created from one section of a garden in a daimyo residence of the Edo Period.

⑨ Rinshi no mori Park (2-6-11, Koyamada)



Zelkova, camphor, and poplar trees, among others, as well as rare and foreign varieties, can be viewed here.



⑧ Musashi koyama shopping district



The longest shopping arcade in Tokyo, nearly 800m long.

⑦ Togoshi ginza shopping district



The longest Shopping District in Tokyo, which is 1.3km in length. This is the Shopping District that first adopted the name of Ginza in Japan.

Promotion of urban sightseeing

4 Higashi-shinagawa Kaijo Park (2-6-22 and 3-9-21, Higashi-Shinagawa)



A water park located within reach of where the Meguro River flows into the Tennozu-minami Canal.

5 Shinagawa Aquarium (3-2-1, Katsushima (inside Shinagawa Kumin Park))



An aquarium that has the feature of being close to both the sea and rivers where dolphin, sea lion and seal shows are held.



6 Shinagawa Historical Museum (6-11-1, Oi) (see p.8)



A history museum that introduces the culture and history of Shinagawa City. In the permanent exhibition the main focus is on the Shell Mounds of Omori and the Shinagawa-shuku on the Tokaido Road in presenting the history of Shinagawa from ancient to modern times in an easy to understand manner.

Tokaido Shinagawa-shuku

Shinagawa-shuku Koryukan Shinagawa Shukuba Matsuri (Community Lounge) (2-28-19, Kita-Shinagawa)



Honsenji Temple (3-5-17, Minami-Shinagawa)

Edo Roku-jizo



Bon-sho (Temple Bell)



Listed as the earliest establishment in the Shinagawa district. The copper Ksitigarbha is the first of *Edo Roku-jizo* (six Ksitigarbhas) that were positioned at the 6 trail gateways to Edo. The "Yokogaeri no Kane" (bell that returned from travelling to the West), which went missing after being exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867, was returned from Switzerland in 1930, thus opening up a friendship city connection with Geneva in Switzerland.

Yakatabune(Houseboat)



A view of Shinagawa station from the side from the anchor.

History

Shinagawa, which overlooks sea, as seen in the Omori Shell Mounds, includes settlements from the Jomon Period and in the Middle Ages, being based on Shinagawa-minato (port), and thrived as a gateway to Kanto district. During the Edo Period Shinagawa-shuku was bustling with travelers and holidaymakers as the first post station on the Tokaido road, while Shinagawa Nori (dried seaweed) was also a local specialty. Following the Meiji Period modern factories were constructed one after another along the Meguro River,

the population rocketed with the development of a transportation system, and Shinagawa was then transformed into an industrial city. Much of the city burnt down during, but Shinagawa was quick to achieve postwar reconstruction, while recently many offices have moved into redevelopment zones such as old factory sites and so on from the center of metropolitan Tokyo, thus leading to Shinagawa having been significantly developed.

Shinagawa Historical Museum (6-11-1, oi)

■Permanent Exhibition

The museum features exhibitions that clarify the history of Shinagawa, with a particular focus on Dr. Morse, the Omori Shell Mounds, and the Shinagawa-shuku (post station) along the Tokaido road.

■Special Exhibition

A Special Exhibition featuring mainly precious materials from different areas is held each year. In addition, special exhibits, etc. are held several times a year that examine materials on store in the museum from different perspectives.



Model of Shinagawa-shuku on the Tokaido Road placed in the Shinagawa Historical Museum



Teien (Japanese Garden)



Chashitsu (Tea Ceremony Room)



Suikinkutsu (Stone Basin)

Omori Shell Mounds Park (6-21-6, oi)

The park has open spaces for study and experiences as well as exposed specimen shell mounds where you can learn about the Jomon Period. In addition, a bust of Dr. Morse, who first discovered the Omori Shell Mounds, and a monument to the establishment of sister-city ties with the City of Portland, Maine, the United States of America, which was the birthplace of Dr. Morse, and Shinagawa City.



Door of Jomon = The interior wall with the Jomon pattern takes you into the Jomon Period.

Shinagawa Origins Pickup

"XX Ginza": It is said that Togoshi Ginza, extending from Togoshi ginza station, was first named "XX Ginza" in Japan.

Modern glass: In 1873 the first western glass factory in Japan, Kogyo-sha, commenced doing business next to Meguro River.

Fireproof brick: In 1887 the Shinagawa Shiro Renga was in Kita-Shinagawa and full-scale production of fireproof bricks commenced upon.

Compact camera: In 1948, Nippon Kogaku K.K., the predecessor of Nikon, produced the "Nikon Camera" as the first miniature precision camera in Japan.

Transistor Radio: In 1955 Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo K.K., the predecessor of Sony, produced the first transistor radio in Japan.

Festivals

Many of the local festivals in Shinagawa have ancient historical origins. They are still as full of vitality as before. Mikoshi (Portable shrines) tour the area and Ohayashi (native festival music) sounds throughout the city during festive seasons. These scenes and sounds continue to excite both residents and visitors, regardless of the time.

A number of festivals take place during the period of summer through to autumn every year, and the city then becomes very lively. Festivals held by the many temples and shrines within the city reflect the seasonal changes and offer the enjoyable moments of traditional events.

Traditions and Festivals

Summer Festivals

Sodegasaki Shrine	May
Shinagawa Shrine	June
Ebara Shrine	May~June
Kifune Shrine	June
Itsukushima Shrine	June
Tenso-suwa Shrine	July~August
Samezu-hachiman Shrine	August
Irugi Shrine	August

Autumn Festivals

Hatagaoka-hachiman Shrine	September
Togoshi-hachiman Shrine	September
Koyama Ryoshasai	September
Hikawa Shrine	September
Kamishinmei Shrine	September
Shimoshinmei Shrine	September
Kiji Shrine	October
Tanjo-hachiman Shrine	October
Kashima Shrine	October

Other Festivals

Sentai Kojin Festival (Kaiunji Temple)	March 27-28, November 27-28
Kokuzō Bosatsu Festival (Yoganji Temple)	2nd Saturday in April and November
Shinagawa-fuji Mountain opening Ceremony (Shinagawa Shrine)	(held on closest Sunday to July 1 to celebrate opening of Mt. Fuji to general public each year)
Sento-Kuyo (Thousand Lantern Festival) (Yogyoku-in Temple)	August 13

Shichifukujin Meguri

(a tour of seven lucky gods)

Tokai Area	January
Ebara Area	January



Koyama Ryoshasai (Koyama-hachiman Shrine and Sanya-hachiman Shrine) (September)



Sento-Kuyo (Yogyoku-in) (August)



Tour of Tokai Shichifukujin (Ebara Shrine) (January)



Daidai-Kagura (Shinagawa Shrine) (April)

Commerce and Industry

Shinagawa City has developed as a district with a mixture of residential areas, industry and commerce. As for industry, in addition to the traditional "monozukuri" (production) industries, industry leaders are information-communication technology and R&D related enterprises. Commerce has mainly developed with emphasis on the

Commerce

Shinagawa City has developed based on familiar Shopping Districts with a focus on fresh food and household goods in supporting the daily lives of local residents and enterprises. The city has 30 large-scale retail stores over 1,000m² in size, but the number of Shopping Districts actually adds up to 107, making it one of the foremost commercial areas in Tokyo.

As a nationwide trend the Shopping Districts have continuously faced harsh conditions, such as an increasing number of vacant stores and so on due to the recession over the past few years, a shortage of successors, and so on. Despite these circumstances many of the Shopping Districts within the city organize a string of events; thus making the effort and meeting the challenge of increasing sales and enhancing their presence as part of the infrastructure of the town through playing a role in urban sightseeing and so on.

shopping streets that support the daily lives of the residents and persons working in the district. A striking development is the concentration of information-communication and service industry offices thanks to the outstanding transportation links and Shinagawa's ideal location close to the heart of Tokyo.

Shinagawa Brand

A large variety of brands have been developed in efforts to create shopping arcades with that unique something. The Togoshi-Ginza Brand and Osaki No.1 Brand are examples of souvenir items that enjoy great popularity among shoppers.



Togoshi-Ginza Brand. Commercial products, alcohol and so on using "Togoshi Ginjiro", the mascot of the Togoshi-Ginza Shopping District.



"Shinagawa Beer" reproduced as a phantom beer by a local study group, based on the fact that the first beer factory in Japan was situated in Oi.



Osaki No.1 Brand. Commercial products, Ampan (bread with bean jam.), and so on using "Osaki-1 (ichi) bantaro", the mascot of Osaki station West exit Shopping District.



Making jumbo-sized norimaki (sushi roll)



The mascots of the Shopping Districts



Shutters of the Shopping District with art paintings



The emblem of a master store



Souvenir Competition

■ Monodukuri (making things)

Shinagawa City has a history of being the birthplace of the Keihin Industrial Zone, and has developed as the core of that. However, in recent years its industrial structure has been subject to change due to an increase in urbanization, intensified international competition, and so on, thus leading to a progressive outflow and change/closure of companies, as well as a continuous decline in the number of factories.

With this in mind, and to revitalize the manufacturing of the city, development costs incurred in developing companies' products, new technologies, and so on are subsidized, along with the cost of exhibiting at industrial trade shows held in Japan and overseas, and moreover technological consultations provided with regard to business catalysts, exploitation of sales routes supported, and so on.

● Support in finding employment

With a decline in the economically active population due to Japan's falling birthrate and the aging population, industries face such issues as obtaining and training human resources and improvement of job environments. Meanwhile, due to such factors as age, gender and family conditions, there has been a diversification of employment needs among the residents of Shinagawa City.

● Shinagawa City Employment Service Center

Shinagawa City and the job-placement office have cooperated in creating an office on the first floor of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Center so as to support employment of residents of Shinagawa City. In addition to 6 PC's used to search for latest job vacancies received at job-placement offices around Japan, there are 4 specialized job placement advisory staff members on hand for more detailed employment counseling and employment referral.



Shinagawa City Employment Service Center

● Shinagawa City Silver Human Resources Center

Searches for employment opportunities for persons basically 60 years or older living in Shinagawa City who are of good health and have the desire to work.

● Sapo Shinagawa

A free job placement agency aimed at persons aged 55 or older in the Tokyo metropolitan area seeking employment.

■ Traditional Crafts

Shinagawa, which used to be the first post station along the Tokaido road, has a number of craftsmen who can bequeath their traditional handwork techniques. They have gathered together to create the Shinagawa Traditional Craft Preservation Group. Currently 27

members hold demonstrations and so on at exhibition venues, elementary schools, and so on within the city in disseminating their traditional crafts. (Traditional Crafts and Tastes of Shinagawa Exhibition)



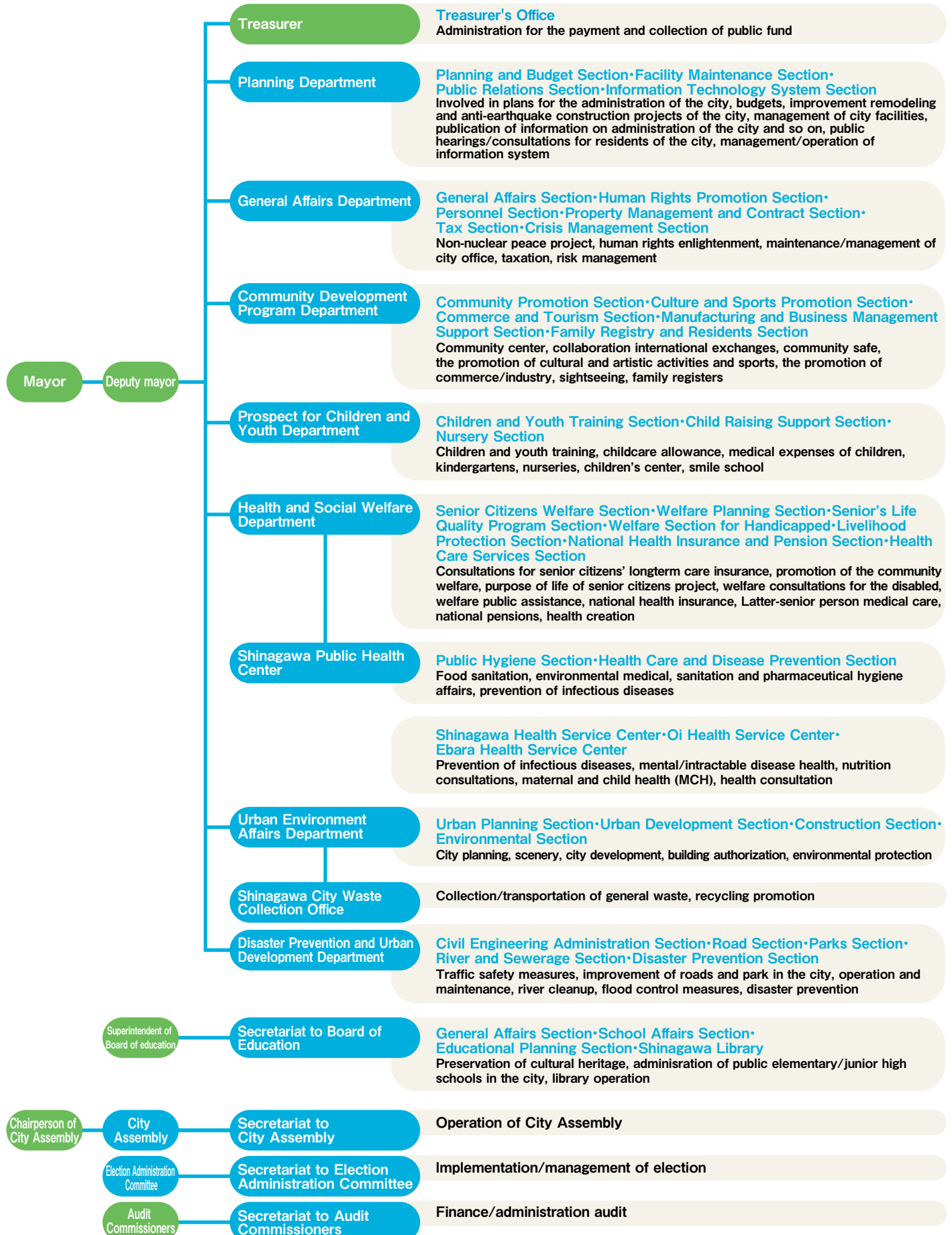
Wasai (Japanese dressmaking)



Chochin Moji (Paper Lantern Calligraphy)

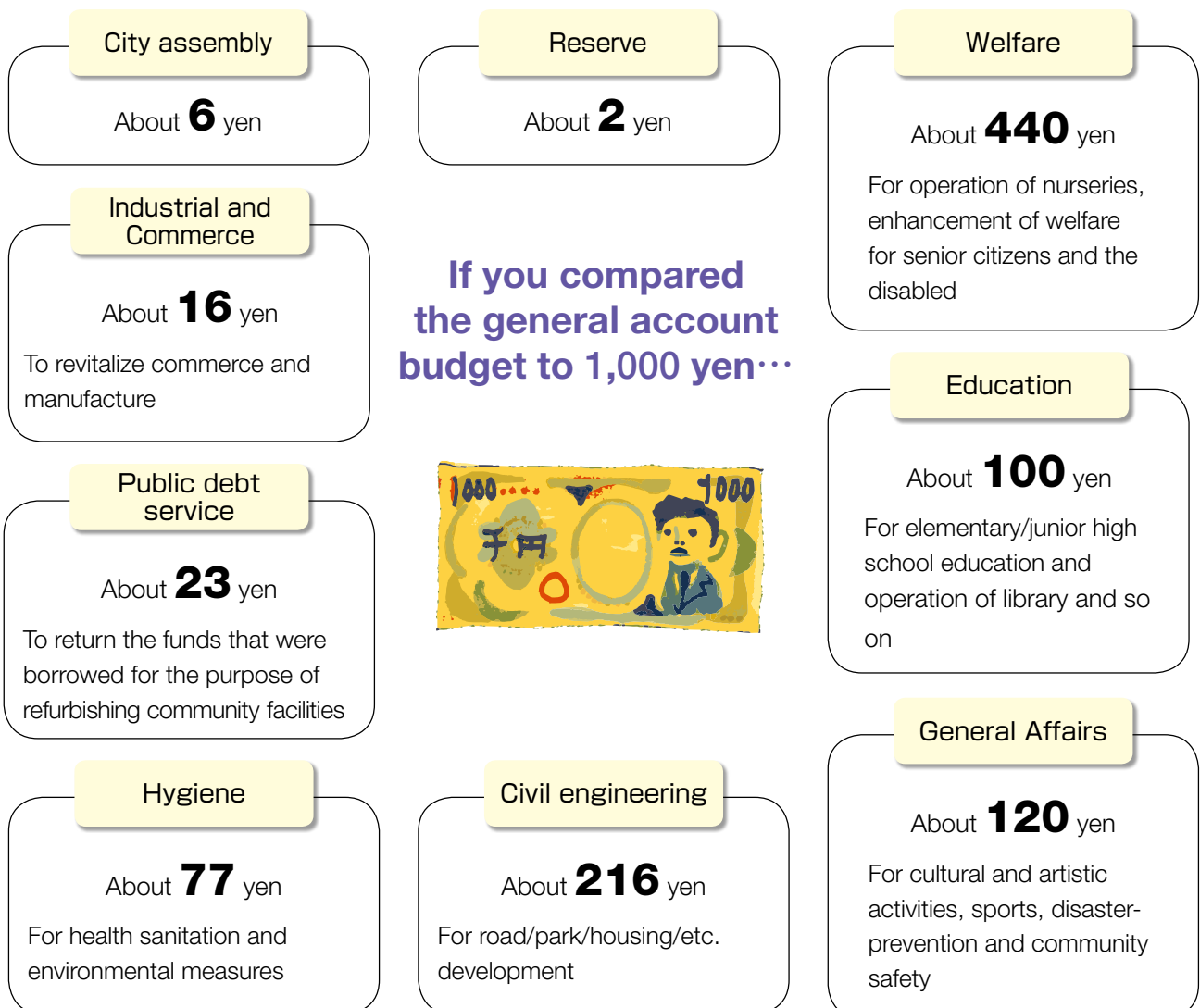
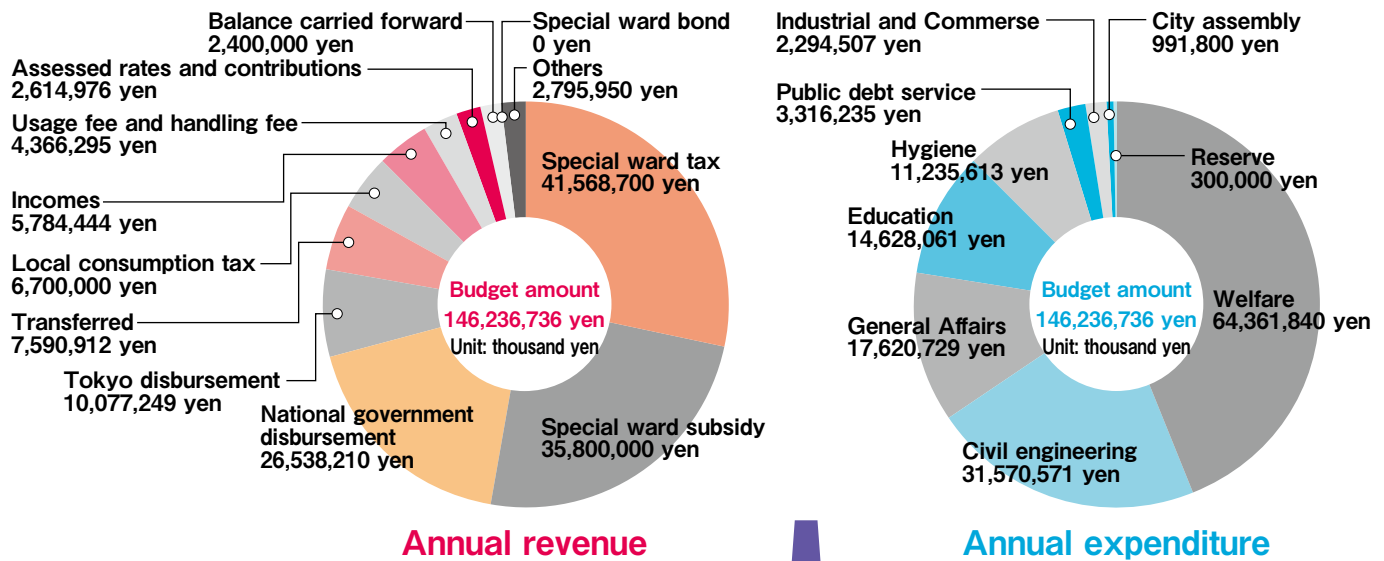
Organizations and Financial Administration

Organizations



Financial Administration

General account budget (initial budget of 2014)



City administrative management

■Shinagawa City Basic Conception

Summary of the future vision targeted by Shinagawa City and policies to realize it.

Basic Conception (formulated in April 2008)

The key phrase of the new Basic Conception is "Shinagawa: The City We Love to Live Longer with Thousands of Shining Smiles", which consists of three principles and five city visions.

Three principles stand in the Basic Conception

- Shinagawa City: Vibrant and International
- Shinagawa City: Carrying on Tradition and Culture
- Shinagawa City: Collaboration with Citizens

■Shinagawa City Long-Term Plan (10 years)

Plans such as measures and so on to embody the Basic Conception.

■Comprehensive implementation plan (3 years)

Plan of projects associated with budget configuration to embody the issues and measures shown in the Long-Term Plan. Reviews are taken in accordance with changes in society

1 A Flourish city where everyone shines

Basic policy

- Build a collaborated society with lively activities by the resident
- Revitalize industry
- Promote urban sightseeing
- Promote succession and development of tradition and culture
- Stimulate lifelong learning and sports
- Promote international exchange



"Discover treasure! Bustle Nibbling walk"
(tasting local food and city walk)



Multilingual tour for foreign residents

2 Child-raise/education city to create future

Basic policy

- Support of childrearing and parent training
- Enhance school education
- Train young people responsible for the next generation
- Build community where there is peace and human rights are respected



Opening ceremony of
Houyou no Mori Gakuen



One-Day Nursery teacher Experience

3 A health/welfare city promoted by everyone

Basic policy

- Promote the health of city residents
- Enhance welfare for the elderly
- Enhance welfare for persons with disabilities
- Promote community welfare



Health University Shinagawa
(health lecture)



Iki-Iki Muscle Strength Improvement Training

4 An environment city to pass on to the next generation

Basic policy

- Create a city rich in water and greenery
- Form an urban landscape with calm and flourish
- Target a city of environmental reclamation
- Enhance environmental communications



Overview of cleaning activities and
trash collection



Sprinkle with Water

5 A city of safety and security to protect life

Basic policy

- Create a disaster-resistant town
- Develop an attractive and livable urban district
- Create a convenient and safe traffic environment
- Secure the safety of the lives of the city residents



Mamorucchi (Community Security System to
ensure the Safety of Children)



Shinagawa City general disaster
preparedness drill

City Information in Foreign Languages

Shinagawa City Web Site: www.city.shinagawa.tokyo.jp

(English, Chinese and Korean)

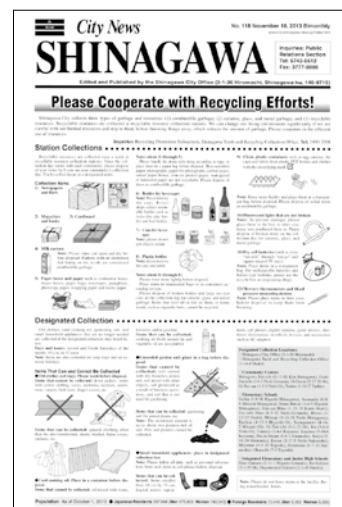
The Web site describes various procedures at the City Office, releases public announcements, and provides information in times of emergency as well as timely material, such as Shinagawa Photograph News; notices about events; and ads recruiting people for various activities. Choose the language in which you would like to read the site's content by clicking one of the options on the upper right corner of the homepage. Please note that because the translation is done by an automated translation device, the translation may not be accurate at times.



City News SHINAGAWA

(English-Language Bulletin)

This bulletin is published on the 10th of odd-numbered months. It is folded into English-language newspapers and is available at all train stations, public facilities, and other locations throughout Shinagawa City. In addition, the bulletin can be viewed on the city's Web site.



Shinagawa INFO. (Shinagawa City Guide for Everyday Life)

(English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese)

This guidebook is written in four languages (English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese) and includes city administration information necessary for everyday life, such as on City Office services and procedures, public facilities, and consultation services. Also, there is a map written in Japanese and English with a list of facilities in four languages.



Shinagawa Info. (FM 76.1 MHz)

(English, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog and Japanese)

Shinagawa City broadcasts *Shinagawa Info.*, a three-minute multilingual public relations program on Inter FM, Monday through Friday, from 6:56 a.m. Also, past broadcasts are posted on the city's Web site, as are their transcripts.

Note: If a natural disaster strikes, Shinagawa City will provide information on the disaster and on everyday living via the same frequency in cooperation with Inter FM.



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