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## WORLD WATCH® REPORT

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Japan

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# Japan

**THREAT LEVEL**  
**1 VERY LOW**



## Executive Summary for Japan

Japan is a prosperous country located in the Pacific Ocean, off the eastern coast of mainland Asia. Japan's territory comprises an archipelago of more than 6,000 islands, the largest of which are Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, known as the "home islands." The country is one of the top international business and tourist destinations in the world due to its various religious, historic and natural attractions, as well as its highly developed infrastructure in major cities. Japan remains internationally renowned for its status as one of the most highly educated countries in the world, as highlighted by its contributions to advances in science and technology.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is the current leader of Japan's executive branch. The LDP -- which has historically held a majority in Japan's bicameral legislature, the National Diet -- most recently won a two-thirds majority in snap elections in November 2017. Abe's ability to see his policy goals through to completion will depend on whether he is re-elected

president of the LDP in September 2018. Central to Abe's campaign is improving Japan's large economy through the principles of Abenomics, which have produced moderately positive results since their introduction in 2012. Nevertheless, an ageing population, high levels of public debt and decreasing competitiveness in certain sectors will challenge Japan's status as one of the world's top economies in the medium to long term.

The overall assessment of threats in Japan is Very Low. Japan continues to maintain a low crime rate, even in major metropolitan areas. While organized crime syndicates, known as the yakuza, maintain a presence in Japanese cities, their activities infrequently affect short-term travelers. The country has not experienced any terror-related incidents in the past 10 years; nevertheless, transnational terrorism is a growing concern in Asia. Frequent seismic activity affects safety and operating conditions in Japan.

## Japan Information

### Current Analysis

- Japan is a politically stable country, although several issues will stand as challenges to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in the short term.
- Competing claims over two disputed island chains continues to hamper relations with China and Russia.
- Japan's economy is one of the largest in the world, but it requires deep reforms if it wants to sustain growth in the long term.

### Political Situation

Japan's parliamentary constitutional monarchy has been one of the most stable political systems in Asia since the country adopted its revised constitution in 1947. Emperor Akihito -- set to abdicate his throne in April 2019 -- stands as the country's ceremonial figurehead, while executive power rests in the hands of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and his cabinet. Abe's conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has historically held a majority in Japan's bicameral legislature -- called the National Diet -- since the party's founding in 1955; the LDP's most prominent challenger, the Democratic Party, dissolved in 2017 to be replaced by the Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP). While recent political developments suggest LDP's strong position within Japan's political system will continue, scandals, policy disagreements and the emergence of new parties indicate that Abe will likely face political challenges in the short term.

Key examples of such challenges to Abe's grip on power include a general

## Country Facts

<b>Official Country Name</b>	Japan
<b>Type Of Government</b>	Constitutional Monarchy with a Parliamentary Government
<b>Leadership</b>	Prime Minister Shinzo Abe
<b>Capital</b>	Tokyo
<b>Official Language</b>	Japanese
<b>Population</b>	126.7 million
<b>Ethnic Divisions</b>	Japanese (98.5%), Koreans (0.5%), Chinese (0.4%), Other (0.7%)
<b>Religion</b>	Shinto and Buddhist (Observe both - 84%), other (16% - including Christian 0.7%)
<b>GDP Growth</b>	0.7%
<b>Inflation</b>	-0.5%
<b>Unemployment</b>	3.1%
<b>Currency</b>	yen
<b>Office Work Week</b>	Monday-Friday
<b>Time Zone</b>	UTC +9

dissatisfaction with continued economic stagnation in the country, concerns over the prime minister's hawkish approach to handling North Korea, and continued questions surrounding several corruption allegations. Abe secured a fresh popular mandate for his policies in a snap election in 2017, in which the LDP party secured the two-thirds majority required to achieve constitutional revisions. Citing increased threats posed by North Korea, Abe's campaign centered on his longstanding goal to reform Japan's post-WWII pacifist constitution. The status of the constitution's war-renouncing Article 9, as well as the informal status of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, is expected to be submitted for referendum vote sometime in 2019; if supported by the public, the referendum will then require a two-thirds majority vote in the Diet to pass. The success of this policy goal depends largely on Abe's ability to win re-election as president of the LDP in September 2018, which would allow him to stay in office until 2021; however, recent diplomatic progress with North Korea, as well as the reemergence of concerns regarding past corruption scandals, stand as significant obstacles to securing election victory.

<b>Offset</b>	
<b>Country Phone Code</b>	81
<b>Capital City Phone Code</b>	3
<b>Nationwide Emergency Number(s)</b>	110 (police), 119 (medical)
<b>Electricity</b>	100 V, 50-60 Hz
<b>Plug Styles</b>	Types A, B

### *International Relations*

Japan's imperial history before WWII and the legacy of that conflict continues to shape its relationship with neighboring countries. Both Russia and Japan hold competing claims to the Kuril Islands, located off the coast of Hokkaido, which the Soviet Union annexed in the aftermath of a Soviet military operation during WWII. While the dispute continues to prevent Japan from concluding a peace treaty between the countries, Abe and Putin have laid the groundwork for conducting joint economic activities on the islands.

Meanwhile, Japan's relationship with China remains strained over a territorial dispute involving the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea. Potential hydrocarbon resources on the islands have prompted both nations to deploy naval vessels to the area in a show of force. While Abe and President Xi Jinping have expressed their willingness to implement a conflict hotline to prevent military incidents in the disputed area, the leaders have yet to reach a formal agreement on the matter.

Japan's relationship with South Korea remains tainted by the country's treatment of South Korean "comfort women" during Japanese colonial rule. While the relationship between the two countries has improved since Japan issued a formal apology in 2015, the topic remains sensitive to both parties.

### **Economic Situation**

Japan has the third largest economy in the world, trailing only the United States and China, and its per capita GDP is among the world's highest. Despite holding these indicators of economic success, Japan continues to face challenges that are expected to significantly affect the country's rank among the world's top economies in the long term.

Abe's administration has been characterized by his three-"arrowed" strategy to revive the economy known as Abenomics. The government has implemented the "arrows" -- which consist of an increase in monetary stimulus, fiscal stimulus and structural reforms -- to varying degrees since their introduction in 2012, and modest progress has been recorded as a result of Abenomics so far. The most immediate effect of the policy was the weakening of the Yen against most other major currencies, making Japanese exports comparatively less expensive, and leading to an expansion of the manufacturing sector and drop in unemployment. Other positive signs include a well-performing stock market, and steady GDP growth over the past several quarters. In another positive development, Abe's reforms to increase corporate governance and reduce funding costs have opened up Japan to private equity with the potential to result in increased investment.

Japan continues to face serious challenges to sustained economic growth and resiliency amid increasing global competition. The country's ageing demographic, low birth rate and harsh working conditions have eroded the working population's ability to care for the elderly, and have put a strain on social security and other government resources. In addition, Japan continues to suffer from low consumer prices while public debt is estimated to be approximately 240 percent of GDP, well above what is widely considered to be sustainable. However, almost 90 percent of that debt is owned by Japanese citizens, so a massive sell-off is considered less likely than in similarly debt strapped countries. Overall, while Japan's economy has demonstrated signs of recovery after years of stagnation and increasing deflation and public debt numbers, the government's approach to handling longstanding concerns will determine its ability to avoid a fiscal crisis in the coming decade.

### **Security Issues**

- Crime and infrequent demonstrations are the primary security concerns for travelers to Japan.

- North Korean missile launches and nuclear tests have the potential to affect the security environment.
- The threat of terrorist attack in Japan is low, but concerns have increased regarding the terrorist presence across Asia in general.
- Natural disasters, including tropical cyclones and seismic activity, regularly occur in Japan.

## **Crime**

The overall crime rate in Japan is very low. Petty, opportunistic theft is the most common type of crime in Japan. Criminals often target travelers for pickpocketing and purse snatching at transportation hubs. Victims have reported thefts of personal electronics at train stations and in crowded cars on urban rail networks. Visitors of Western appearance may be specifically targeted for opportunistic theft due to their perceived unfamiliarity with their surroundings. Travelers should keep a low profile and keep their valuables secured to minimize the likelihood that they will be victims of such crime.

## **Organized Crime**

Japan is home to well-organized and disciplined organized crime syndicates known as *yakuza*. An estimated 60,000 *yakuza* members conduct business in Japan's black market, and violence stemming from their conflicts stands out in Japan because of the country's otherwise low rate of violent crime. Organized crime activities are generally limited to underworld members and Japanese citizens. Japan's gangsters are the country's main source of illegal methamphetamine, which are imported mainly from China. The *yakuza* code of dress may include permed hair, tattoos, and in some cases, self-mutilations of the small finger on the left hand, an act sometimes required by these organizations to demonstrate remorse for a mistake. Despite government attempts to crack down on organized crime, Japan's three main gangs - the Yamaguchi-gumi, Inagawa-kai and Sumiyoshi-kai - remain quite powerful. While organized crime activities are unlikely to affect short-term travelers to the country, travelers should generally avoid red-light districts and maintain enhanced precaution near bars and nightclubs where illegal activity associated with the *yakuza* may be present.

## **Demonstrations**

Protests occur periodically in Japanese cities and are typically peaceful in nature. Such actions are commonly related to various domestic and international political, social and economic developments. The greatest concern these demonstrations present is the potential disruption to transportation and other services. As a general precaution, travelers should avoid all gatherings.

## **North Korea**

North Korea's missile and nuclear tests have affected Japan's security environment in the past. For example, in two separate instances in 2017, the North launched missiles over Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, triggering the country's J-Alert emergency system, which included warnings over loudspeakers, televisions, radios and text alerts. The incidents also caused some bullet train and conventional train services to experience temporary disruptions. In light of the recent thaw in relations between North Korea and the international community, the threat posed by North Korean missiles has significantly decreased; nevertheless, tensions have the potential to re-escalate, in which case North Korea may revert to nuclear weapons and missile testing. In the event of a missile launch over Japan, travelers in the effected area should heed the directions of local officials, all of whom have been trained to respond to such developments. In general, travelers should note that the threat of a physical attack on the Japanese mainland remains low; however, the collateral risk posed by a failed missile launch over Japan remains a realistic concern.

## **Terrorism**

The threat of terrorism is low in Japan; however, recent evidence pointing to a growing transnational terrorist presence in Asia has prompted Japanese security forces to enter a period of heightened alert. Advanced security measures have been implemented in and around critical infrastructure, such as power plants and airports, as well as at prominent Western embassies, government buildings and transportation nodes. On several occasions in the past, the Islamic State (IS) has designated Japan as a member of the organization's "East Asia Wilayat" and authorities have arrested suspected militants in the country for allegedly attempting to establish a network. So far, however, there has been no compelling information suggesting that an attack is imminent.

## **Natural Disasters**

Natural disasters -- such as typhoons, earthquakes and heavy snow storms -- occur regularly in Japan. Most notably, the country experiences frequent seismic activity. Most of it is minor, but significant seismic events have occurred in the past, causing death, property destruction and significant disruptions to public services. Despite this concern, travelers should note

that the country is one of the best equipped in the world to deal with seismic disasters. Visitors should keep abreast of local news following an earthquake and follow all instructions from authorities concerning evacuations and recovery efforts.

## Police

Local law enforcement is very effective. Police officers are well trained, and they have equipment similar to that used by Western police departments.

## Country Tips

- Travelers should avoid taking pictures of police officers or police stations (also called Koban) without permission; travelers can potentially be detained for this offense.
- Travelers on a tourist visa must carry their passport at all times. If caught without official documentation, travelers can face deportation.
- Tap water in Japan is generally considered safe to consume.

## Currency

### Currency

The Japanese currency is known as the yen (JPY). The yen's bank notes are available in the following denominations: 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000. The use of credit cards and ATMs is limited to the larger cities.

Currency exchange locations are extremely rare in Japan, and exchange can only be done at post offices or most major banks. Some larger hotels provide this service; however, some hotels may not perform this service if the traveler is not staying at their facility. U.S. dollars are more easily exchanged than European currencies. Some international credit cards are not accepted outside of the larger cities, making cash essential.

## Communications

International calls can be made from pay phones with a gold sign, gray IDD phones and from credit card phones which are blue with a silver face.

**Japan Country Code:** 81

**Tokyo Area Code:**

3

**Calling Japanese landline from abroad:** Country exit code + 81 + city code + phone number

**Calling Japanese mobile phone from abroad:**

Country exit code + 81 + 70, 80 or 90 (depending on carrier) + phone number

**Calling Japanese landline from within country:** 0 + city code + phone number

**Calling Japanese mobile phone from within country:**

0 + 70, 80 or 90 (depending on carrier) + phone number

**Making international calls from Japan:** 010 + country code + city code + phone number

## Cultural Information

### Language

Japanese is the official language. English is widely taught in school, but is generally not spoken very well, except by some people in Tokyo and other large cities.

### Cultural Tips

- In general, Japanese people are very tolerant of the eccentricities of *gaijin*, or foreigners, visiting the country. Foreigners are basically expected to make errors and not know all Japanese cultural rules.
- Travelers will occasionally encounter a language barrier in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan, such as in bars, restaurants and shops. Signs are generally written in Japanese without an English translation, although on the subway and train lines, location names are usually written in both Japanese characters and English.
- Japanese traditionally bow when greeting others, but some will use a light handshake, especially with Westerners. If unsure

which to use, wait for the other person to either bow or offer their hand for a handshake before deciding. Introductions are customarily made with the family name, or surname, first. The use of first names is reserved for family and friends, and not often for business acquaintances. The proper form of address in Japanese is the family name, with the suffix "san." Business cards are exchanged at first meeting.

- Maintaining "face," which has to do with pride and respect, is critical in Japanese society. Any gesture that is perceived as disrespectful or causes damage to one's pride, which is referred to as "losing face," can seriously hamper a relationship between two people or groups. Disrespectful behavior toward authority figures or elders can cause a loss of face. In business dealings, such an incident between two associates, who are maintaining a relationship on behalf of two engaged companies, can also damage the relationship between the respective companies. With this understanding, Japanese rarely and outrightly say "no" but usually say "maybe." Likewise, a "hai," or "yes," can simply mean agreement or acknowledgement rather than one's desire to commit to something.
- While "face" is an important concept for foreigners to understand and abide by when engaged in business negotiations in Japan, they should also understand that the senior member of their Japanese counterparts will inevitably be considered more important than the visitors. The Japanese party may arrange seating in such a way that is considered odd, or the senior Japanese officials may be late to meetings. This is not usually meant as an affront against the visiting delegation or person but as an attempt to maintain the status of their senior official.
- Business travelers should carry and provide business cards to all their Japanese colleagues. Business cards should be accepted and given with both hands. The person receiving a business card should study it carefully as it is considered rude not to read the card. When cards are exchanged during a meeting, the persons receiving business cards place those cards on the table in front of themselves until the meeting is concluded. When storing business cards, do not place them in a wallet or any pants pockets as it is considered rude. Japanese business cards often have the Japanese information on one side, with the English translation on the other. Western businessmen who use this style of business card in Japan will find it favored.
- Admiration of a host or client's achievements should also be displayed at first meeting, with little or no emphasis on one's own career. Photos of family may also help inspire positive relations during corporate meetings, and enhance one's image as responsible and stable.
- Negotiations between two business parties almost exclusively occur between the oldest- or most senior-looking members of each group. It is normal for these members to be focused on exclusively and the subordinates to take on more of an audience role. Due to local beliefs regarding pride and respect, subordinates should never disagree or debate with their superiors in front of others. Likewise, it is common for parties to not disagree, challenge or correct each other in public, and this includes possible misunderstandings in which Japanese businessmen may choose to act as if they understand the discussion (when they do not) so as not to offend the speaker.
- Gift giving is popular in Japan. When giving a gift to someone Japanese, however, travelers should understand that cultural rituals and superstitions may alter the intended meaning of the gesture. For example, giving items in sets of four is frowned upon as the phonetic pronunciation of the word four is also death. Likewise, giving knives or other sharp objects can be considered a mark of death. Some older buildings do not have a fourth floor.
- Japanese citizens dress very well, often wearing suits or casual business wear, and despite whether or not they are working. More importantly, they rarely wear shorts or similar casual clothing for day-to-day activities. Some women will wear stockings even with shorts.
- Foreigners should be aware that tattoos are generally considered taboo among the local population due to their association with the yakuza organized crime syndicate. Exposed tattoos are banned in gyms, pools and public baths and may affect travelers' entry into popular tourist attractions.
- Sitting with an ankle over a knee is impolite. Eye contact should be kept brief during conversation, as long looks in the eye are considered a sign of distrust.
- It is considered impolite to blow one's nose in public or point the soles of one's feet at another person. Do not chew gum during meetings.
- The scale of personal space is much closer than in Western countries; foreigners may easily feel a Japanese person is crowding them, although by Japanese standards this is normal.
- Shoes are always removed before entering a Japanese home, or any room covered in tatami mats. Shoes are customarily left in the front hall with the toes pointed away from the door. Often, the host will provide slippers. There is usually a separate set of slippers for use in bathrooms.
- If invited to a home, it is customary to bring a small gift for the host or hostess. Some supermarkets sell gift-packaged fruit. Wine, flowers or small linens are appropriate. Gift-wrapping is usually simple but elegant.

- The concept of tipping is not part of Japanese culture. Offering a tip in addition to the normal price of goods and services may be considered an insult by some locals in Japan. Due to the growing influence of Western cultural norms in Japan, some hotels and tourism businesses catering to travelers may be familiar with the concept of tipping.
- Typically, Japanese people are appreciative at foreigners' efforts to speak their language. To avoid misunderstandings, however, if speaking Japanese phrases, be very sure before trying. The nuances of status can be difficult to grasp, and even a small slip of a vowel can change the meaning entirely.
- To be respectful, it is not enough to say simply domo, as one would say "thanks" in English. At least say domo arigato, or to express deep gratitude, domo arigato gozaimasu.
- Attitudes toward homosexuality vary significantly. However, while local members of the LGBT community may face harassment, it is uncommon for foreigners. Part of this is likely due to the overall tolerance towards foreigners described above. General tips for LGBT travelers are available [here](#).

## Tips for Female Travelers

*Female travelers are often seen by criminals as particularly vulnerable targets. In highly conservative cultures, foreign women may be perceived as promiscuous, inviting unwelcome or violent advances. Female travelers, in turn, are likely to encounter cultural mores that may initially seem startling or offensive. The purpose of this section is to apprise female travelers of such attitudes and customs, offer means to respond without giving offense, and promote a heightened sense for security among female travelers. The information offered below is not intended as advice, nor is it necessarily comprehensive in presenting the challenges female travelers may face. UnitedHealthcare Global encourages female travelers to thoroughly research the areas to which they travel to determine what precautionary measures to take and what to do should they become victims of crime while traveling.*

- Some foreign businesswomen have described their status while visiting Japan as "the third sex." Foreign businesswomen are accorded a higher status than Japanese professional women.
- Visiting businesswomen should communicate their credentials well before their arrival in Japan. Executives should make their titles known, as rank is important in the Japanese business hierarchy. When leading a group, women should be especially aware of details, discussing with the team in advance how to behave: where to sit at a conference table, order of entry into a conference room, and who will lead the discussion. In Japan, listening is a sign of authority. Women who wish to establish their authority should not do things normally attributed to lower-ranked staffpeople, such as offering to distribute papers or soft drinks.
- In Japanese cities, women are often the object of groping on crowded subways and trains, especially after work hours. Some "women only" subway cars, however, operate in the greater Tokyo area during rush hour. Women who wish to ask men politely to stop groping should say: "Sawarani de kudasai!" (Translation: Please don't touch me.)
- Women should be aware that reading pornography in public (e.g., on public transport) is common. Men (e.g., taxi drivers) may also urinate on the street. It is considered rude in both cases for women to stare.
- Men may belch, snort and so forth in public. Women do not.
- Women should familiarize themselves with the local *koban* (police kiosk), and spot kiosks as they travel to their destinations.
- Although foreigners are not expected to bow, some Japanese appreciate the gesture. Bowing is done among and between both sexes. Bow from the waist, with a stiff back.
- Many public restrooms do not have tissue.
- Women's business attire should be conservative, preferably wearing suits. Otherwise, travelers may prefer a suit jacket with a skirt ending just above the knee, a long flowing skirt, or slacks in dark colors. Avoid low-cut tops and diaphanous materials. Scarves are also helpful. Clothes should not be tight-fitting. Perfume, makeup and jewelry should be subtle. Full-figured women may wish to wear small lightweight vests over blouses. Women should keep heels low, to avoid towering over Japanese colleagues.
- It is considered impolite in Japan for women to have a wide-open mouth, which is why Japanese women often cover their mouths when laughing. Foreign women are not generally expected to do this.
- In the Japanese traditional hierarchy, women are placed below men. However, foreign women are usually accorded special status, and are unlikely to encounter harassment or discourtesy from colleagues or counterparts. However, harassment is possible on public transportation. Police officers, government authorities and even doctors are more likely to take seriously requests or statements made by a man.
- In private homes, be prepared to remove shoes and wear slippers. Also, special slippers are worn in the bathroom, and only in the bathroom. This is also the case in traditional inns and upscale restaurants.

- If wearing sandals, travelers should carry a pair of socks in case they are invited to a traditional restaurant, where they may be seated on the floor. It is considered unappetizing to have dirty feet near the dishes.
- In winter, travelers going sightseeing should take along thick socks, as shoes are removed when entering temples and shrines, which are not heated.
- Avoid public displays of affection, and avoid prolonged direct eye contact.
- If a female traveler is harassed by a Japanese colleague, she will be expected to ignore the incident afterward.
- In the case of a crime, women may generally expect prompt and assiduous help from police officers. In the case of sexual assault, police officers are likely to be sympathetic, but the incident may be glossed over, depending on the circumstances, the status of the company, and the excuses offered by the perpetrator. Women who are victims of a crime should report the incident to the police, and to their government's embassy.
- In dealing with landlords or hotel managers, and during other business transactions, women travelers may at times find that their repeated requests are politely ignored, and that the same requests will be promptly handled when made by men.
- Women will find a variety of toilet models in Japan. Women should be prepared for everything from the squat variety to high-tech commodes. Some restrooms are for both sexes. Public restrooms rarely provide toilet paper.

## Diplomatic Contacts

### Australian Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: Twin 21 MID Tower, 16th Floor 2-1-61 Shiromi, Chuo-ku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 540-6126
- Phone Number(s): (81 6) 6941 9271
- Fax Number(s): (81 6) 6920 4543
- Website: <http://www.australia.or.jp/en/>
- Embassy Type: Australian Consulate General in Osaka

### Australian Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 2-1-14 Mita Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 108-8361
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5232 4111
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 5232 4149
- Email: [auscitzreg.tokyo@dfat.gov.au](mailto:auscitzreg.tokyo@dfat.gov.au)
- Website: <http://www.australia.or.jp/>
- Embassy Type: Australian Embassy in Tokyo

### Australian Consulate General in Fukuoka

- Street Address: 7th Floor, Tenjin Twin Building 1-6-8 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
- City: Fukuoka
- Postal Code: 810-0001
- Phone Number(s): (81 92) 734 5055
- Fax Number(s): (81 92) 734 5058
- Email: [fukuoka.japan@austrade.gov.au](mailto:fukuoka.japan@austrade.gov.au)
- Website: <http://www.australia.or.jp/>
- Embassy Type: Australian Consulate General in Fukuoka

### Australian Consulate in Sapporo

- Street Address: 17th Floor, Sapporo Centre Building North 5, West 6-2, Chuo-ku
- City: Sapporo
- Postal Code: 060-0005
- Phone Number(s): (81 11) 242 4381
- Fax Number(s): (81 11) 242 4383
- Website: <http://www.australia.or.jp/>
- Embassy Type: Australian Consulate in Sapporo

## Canadian Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 7-3-38 Akasaka, Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 107-8503
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5412 6200
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 5412 6289
- Email: [tokyo-cs@international.gc.ca](mailto:tokyo-cs@international.gc.ca)
- Website: <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/japan-japon/>
- Embassy Type: Canadian Embassy in Tokyo

## Canadian Consulate in Nagoya

- Street Address: Nakato Marunouchi Building, 6th Floor 3-17-6 Marunouchi, Naka-ku
- City: Nagoya
- Postal Code: 460-0002
- Phone Number(s): (81 52) 972 0450
- Email: [ngoya@international.gc.ca](mailto:ngoya@international.gc.ca)
- Website: <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/japan-japon/offices-bureaux/nagoya.aspx?lang=eng>
- Embassy Type: Canadian Consulate in Nagoya

## Chinese Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 3-4-33 Moto-Azabu Minato-Ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 106-0046
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 3403 3388
- Fax Number(s): (81-3) 3403 3345
- Email: [lsb@china-embassy.or.jp](mailto:lsb@china-embassy.or.jp)
- Website: <http://www.china-embassy.or.jp>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Embassy in Tokyo

## Chinese Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: 3-9-2 Utsubohonmach Nishiku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 550
- Phone Number(s): (81 66) 445 9481
- Fax Number(s): (81 66) 445 9482
- Email: [chinaconsul\\_osa\\_jp@mfa.gov.cn](mailto:chinaconsul_osa_jp@mfa.gov.cn)

- Website: <http://osaka.china-consulate.org>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Consulate General in Osaka

## Chinese Consulate General in Nagoya

- Street Address: 2-8-37 Higashisakura, Higashi-ku, Nagoya Aichi
- City: Nagoya
- Postal Code: 461-0005
- Phone Number(s): (81 52) 932 1098
- Fax Number(s): (81 52) 932 1169
- Website: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zwjg/2498/2499/t368032.htm>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Consulate General in Nagoya

## Chinese Consulate General in Fukuoka

- Street Address: Fukuoka-Shi Chuo-Ku Jigyohama 1-3-3
- City: Fukuoka
- Postal Code: 810-0065
- Phone Number(s): (81 92) 713 1121
- Fax Number(s): (81 92) 781 8906
- Email: [chinaconsul\\_fuk\\_jp@mfa.gov.cn](mailto:chinaconsul_fuk_jp@mfa.gov.cn)
- Website: <http://fukuoka.china-consulate.org>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Consulate General in Fukuoka

## Chinese Consulate General in Nagasaki

- Street Address: 852 10-35 Hashiguchi Machi Nagasaki
- City: Nagasaki
- Postal Code: 852
- Phone Number(s): (81 95) 849 3311
- Fax Number(s): (81 95) 849 3312
- Email: [chinaconsul\\_nag\\_jp@mfa.gov.cn](mailto:chinaconsul_nag_jp@mfa.gov.cn)
- Website: <http://nagasaki.china-consulate.org>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Consulate General in Nagasaki

## Chinese Consulate General in Sapporo

- Street Address: 5-1, Nishi 23-Chome Minam 13-J0, Chuo-Ku
- City: Sapporo
- Phone Number(s): (81 11) 563 5563
- Fax Number(s): (81 11) 563 1818
- Email: [chinaconsul\\_sap\\_jp@mfa.gov.cn](mailto:chinaconsul_sap_jp@mfa.gov.cn)
- Website: <http://www.chn-consulate-sapporo.or.jp>
- Embassy Type: Chinese Consulate General in Sapporo

## French Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 4-11-44 Minami-Azabu Minato-Ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 106-8514

- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5798 6000
- Fax Number(s): (81-3) 5798-6094
- Website: <http://www.ambafrance-jp.org>
- Embassy Type: French Embassy in Tokyo

## French Consulate General in Kyoto

- Street Address: 8 Izumidono-cho Yoshida - Sakyo-ku
- City: Kyoto
- Postal Code: 606-8301
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5798 6000
- Fax Number(s): (81 75) 761 2183
- Email: [cgf.kyoto@ifjkansai.or.jp](mailto:cgf.kyoto@ifjkansai.or.jp)
- Website: <http://www.consulfrance-osaka.or.jp/>
- Embassy Type: French Consulate General in Kyoto

## German Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 4-5-10, Minami-Azabu Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 106-0047
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5791 7700
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 5791 7773
- Email: [info@tokyo.diplo.de](mailto:info@tokyo.diplo.de)
- Website: <http://www.tokyo.diplo.de>
- Embassy Type: German Embassy in Tokyo

## German Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: Umeda Sky Building, Tower East, 35th Floor 1-1-88-3501, Oyodonaka, Kita-ku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 531-6035
- Phone Number(s): (81 6) 6440 5070
- Fax Number(s): (81 6) 6440 5080
- Email: [info@osaka-kobe.diplo.de](mailto:info@osaka-kobe.diplo.de)
- Website: <http://www.osaka-kobe.diplo.de>
- Embassy Type: German Consulate General in Osaka

## Indian Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 2-2-11 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 102-0074
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 3262 2391
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 3234 4866
- Email: [embassy@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in](mailto:embassy@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in)
- Website: <http://www.indembassy-tokyo.gov.in/>
- Embassy Type: Indian Embassy in Tokyo

## Mexican Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 2-15-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-Ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 100-0014
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 3581 1131
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 3581 4058
- Email: [infojpn@sre.gob.mx](mailto:infojpn@sre.gob.mx)
- Website: <https://embamex2.sre.gob.mx/japon/index.php/en/>
- Embassy Type: Mexican Embassy in Tokyo

## Russian Consulate General in Sapporo

- Street Address: 826, Nishi 12-Chome Minami 14-jo Chuoku
- City: Sapporo
- Postal Code: 064-0914
- Phone Number(s): (81 11) 561 3171
- Fax Number(s): (81 11) 561 8897
- Email: [saa09680@pop01.odn.ne.jp](mailto:saa09680@pop01.odn.ne.jp)
- Website: [http://www1.odn.ne.jp/ruscons\\_sapporo/](http://www1.odn.ne.jp/ruscons_sapporo/)
- Embassy Type: Russian Consulate General in Sapporo

## Russian Consulate General in Niigata

- Street Address: FAI-BIRU, 1-20-5, SASAGUCHI
- City: Niigata
- Postal Code: 950
- Phone Number(s): (8125) 244-6015
- Fax Number(s): (8125) 244-6077
- Email: [niicons@be.wakwak.com](mailto:niicons@be.wakwak.com)
- Embassy Type: Russian Consulate General in Niigata

## Russian Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: Toyonaka-shi, Nishi Midorigaoka 1-2-2 Osaka-fu
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 560-0005
- Phone Number(s): (81 66) 848 3451
- Fax Number(s): (81 66) 848 3453
- Email: [gkrfosaka@gmail.com](mailto:gkrfosaka@gmail.com)
- Website: <http://osaka.kdmid.ru/en.aspx>
- Embassy Type: Russian Consulate General in Osaka

## Russian Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 2 Chome, 2-1-1, Azabudai Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 106-0041
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 3583 4224

- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 3505 0593
- Email: [rosconsl@ma.kcom.ne.jp](mailto:rosconsl@ma.kcom.ne.jp)
- Website: <http://www.embassy-avenue.jp/russia/index.htm>
- Embassy Type: Russian Embassy in Tokyo

## Swiss Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 5-9-12 Minami-Azabu Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 106-8589
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5449 8400
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 3473 6090
- Email: [tok.vertretung@eda.admin.ch](mailto:tok.vertretung@eda.admin.ch)
- Website: <http://www.eda.admin.ch/tokyo>
- Embassy Type: Swiss Embassy in Tokyo

## Swiss Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: River View Kitahama Bldg. Room 601 1-1-30 Kitahama, Chuo-ku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 541-0041
- Phone Number(s): (81 6) 4708 3790
- Fax Number(s): (81 6) 470 3956
- Email: [osa.vertretung@eda.admin.ch](mailto:osa.vertretung@eda.admin.ch)
- Website: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/japan/en/home/representations/embassy-tokyo/honorary-consulate-general-osaka.html>
- Embassy Type: Swiss Consulate General in Osaka

## U.K. Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: Epson Osaka Building, 19F 3-5-1 Bakuro-machi, Chuo-ku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 541-0059
- Phone Number(s): (81 6) 6120 5600
- Fax Number(s): (81 6) 6281 1731
- Website: <http://ukinjapan.fco.gov.uk/en/>
- Embassy Type: U.K. Consulate General in Osaka

## U.K. Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: No 1 Ichiban-cho Chiyoda-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 102-8381
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 5211 1100
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 5275 3164
- Email: [public-enquiries.tokyo@fco.gov.uk](mailto:public-enquiries.tokyo@fco.gov.uk)
- Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/organisations/british-embassy-tokyo/office/british-embassy-tokyo>
- Embassy Type: U.K. Embassy in Tokyo

## U.S. Consulate General in Sapporo

- Street Address: Kita 1-Jo Nishi 28-chome, Chuo-ku
- City: Sapporo
- Postal Code: 064-0821
- Phone Number(s): (81 11) 641 1115
- Fax Number(s): (81 11) 643 1283
- Website: <http://sapporo.usconsulate.gov/>
- Embassy Type: U.S. Consulate General in Sapporo

## U.S. Embassy in Tokyo

- Street Address: 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku
- City: Tokyo
- Postal Code: 107-8420
- Phone Number(s): (81 3) 3224 5000
- Fax Number(s): (81 3) 3505 1862
- Website: <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/t-main.html>
- Embassy Type: U.S. Embassy in Tokyo

## U.S. Consulate in Nagoya

- Street Address: Nagoya International Center Bldg. 6th floor 1-47-1 Nagono, Nakamura-ku
- City: Nagoya
- Postal Code: 450-0001
- Phone Number(s): (81 52) 581 4501
- Fax Number(s): (81 52) 581 3190
- Email: [AOK@state.gov](mailto:AOK@state.gov)
- Website: <https://jp.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/nagoya/>
- Embassy Type: U.S. Consulate in Nagoya

## U.S. Consulate in Fukuoka

- Street Address: 2-5-26, O-hori Chuo-ku
- City: Fukuoka
- Postal Code: 810-0052
- Phone Number(s): (81 92) 751 9331
- Fax Number(s): (81 92) 713 9222
- Website: <https://jp.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/fukuoka/>
- Embassy Type: U.S. Consulate in Fukuoka

## U.S. Consulate General in Osaka

- Street Address: 2-11-5 Nishitenma, Kita-ku
- City: Osaka
- Postal Code: 530-8543
- Phone Number(s): (81 6) 6315 5900
- Fax Number(s): (81 6) 6315 5914
- Website: <https://jp.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/osaka/>

- Embassy Type: U.S. Consulate General in Osaka

## U.S. Consulate General in Naha

- Street Address: 2-1-1 Toyama, Urasoe City
- City: Naha
- Postal Code: 901-2101
- Phone Number(s): (81 98) 876 4211
- Fax Number(s): (81 98) 876 4243
- Website: <https://jp.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/naha/>
- Embassy Type: U.S. Consulate General in Naha

## Health and Hospitals

For information on the health environment in this location, please consult UnitedHealthcare Global's Medical Intelligence database, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) or your relevant government's health website(s).

### Hospital Information

Japan has an excellent health care system, and its people have the highest life expectancy in the world. Large cities are well-served with medical facilities and highly trained staff of a global standard. However, foreign travelers often face cultural and linguistic challenges while navigating the health care system. The availability of services may be more limited in rural areas. UnitedHealthcare Global advises travelers in need of medical assistance to seek care in private and university facilities in urban areas.

Name	City Name	Address	Phone Number
St. Luke's International Hospital	Tokyo	9-1 Akashi-cho – 明石町9-1 Chuo-ku – 中央区	+81 3 3541 5151
Japan Baptist Hospital	Kyoto	47 Kitashirakawa Yamanomotocho – 北白川山ノ元町47番地 Sakyo-ku – 左京区	+81 75 781 5191
Hiroshima University Medical Hospital	Hiroshima	1-2-3 Kasumi-cho – 霞1-2-3 Minami-ku – 南区	+81 82 257 5555
Okinawa Chubu Central Hospital	Okinawa	281 Miyazato – 宮里281 Uruma-shi – うるま市	+81 98 973 4111

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