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Tracing to Etiquette



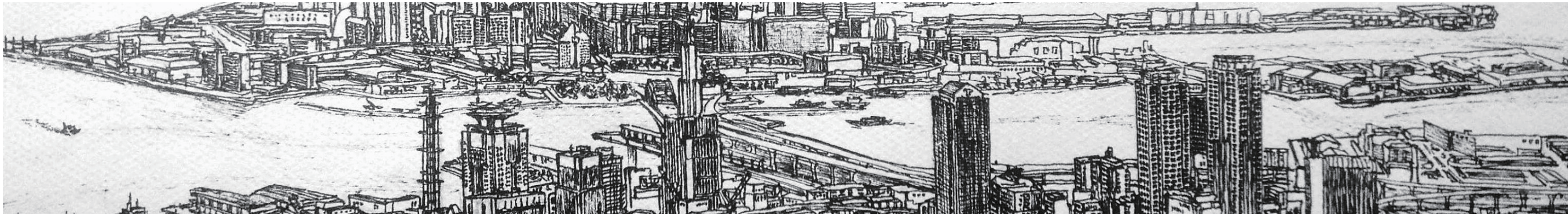
Japan is a country that attaches great importance to the preservation and inheritance of traditional culture

Sado, Shodo, Hanamichi, Karesansui, Noh, Kabuki...

To date, these ancient cultures continue to show the characteristics and charm of Japanese culture.

Meanwhile, they continue to nurture their own style of elegance and humility

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**The Sincerity for
Customers**

The Begin of Story



The city bursts into new life from its allusions and development

Osaka The second largest city in Japan



Osaka Prefecture - the political, economic, cultural and transportation center of the Kinki region and even the entire Western Japan

Osaka Prefecture is the political, economic, cultural and transportation center of the Kinki region and even the entire Western Japan, where the most region is highly urbanized, forming multiple major metropolitan areas (Osaka Metropolitan Area, Hanshin Metropolitan Area (Japanese: ハンシンメトロポリス), Keihanshin Metropolitan Area) with Osaka City as the center. The total population of Osaka Prefecture (8.78 million people) is the third highest in Japan behind Tokyo Metropolis and Kanagawa Prefecture; its population density ranks the second in Japan, only next to Tokyo Metropolis; and its GDP is the second highest in Japan, only next to Tokyo Metropolis.

In ancient Japan, Osaka served as the terminal station for the SetoNaikai route. According to the records of Ancient Legends and The Nihon Shoki, numerous emperors of the Yamato period located their palace or capital in the present Osaka Prefecture.

One of the oldest temples in Japan, Shitennoji Temple (Tennoji Ward, Osaka), was built by the Emperor Suiko in 593 A.D. In December 645 A.D., the Emperor Kotoku relocated the capital and built the Namba Fengqi Shrine in the Osaka Prefecture. Afterwards, the Emperor Shomu also established the Namba Shrine here, and it was considered as the alternate capital of Japan for a long time since then.

During the Heian period, a water transport connection to Kyoto was established through the Yodo River mouth. The rich maritime history has also laid a solid foundation for Osaka's present prosperity in sea transportation.





Geographic Location

Osaka Prefecture is located in the central part of the Kinki region of Honshu island, bordering on Kyoto Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture and Wakayama Prefecture. Since ancient times, Osaka Prefecture has been the center of waterway transportation in Japan. Osaka Bay is located in the southwestern Osaka Prefecture. Osaka Prefecture covers an area of 1,905.14 square kilometers [equals to 1.71 times the size of Hong Kong's land (1,114 square kilometers)]. The prefecture is divided into 24 wards: Naniwa Ward, Nishinari Ward, Minato Ward, Konohana Ward, Nishiyodogawa Ward, Higashiyodogawa Ward, Higashinari Ward, Tennoji Ward and Sumiyoshi Ward, etc., among which Chuo Ward is the site of the prefectural office and Kita Ward the municipal office.



Climate

The entire Osaka Prefecture has a SetoNaikai climate with mild weather and few rainy days throughout the year. The tropical island effect is evident in the downtown area and the temperature does not easily drop at night. The accumulation of snow is not significant in winter and in many areas the snow cover is only a few centimeters.



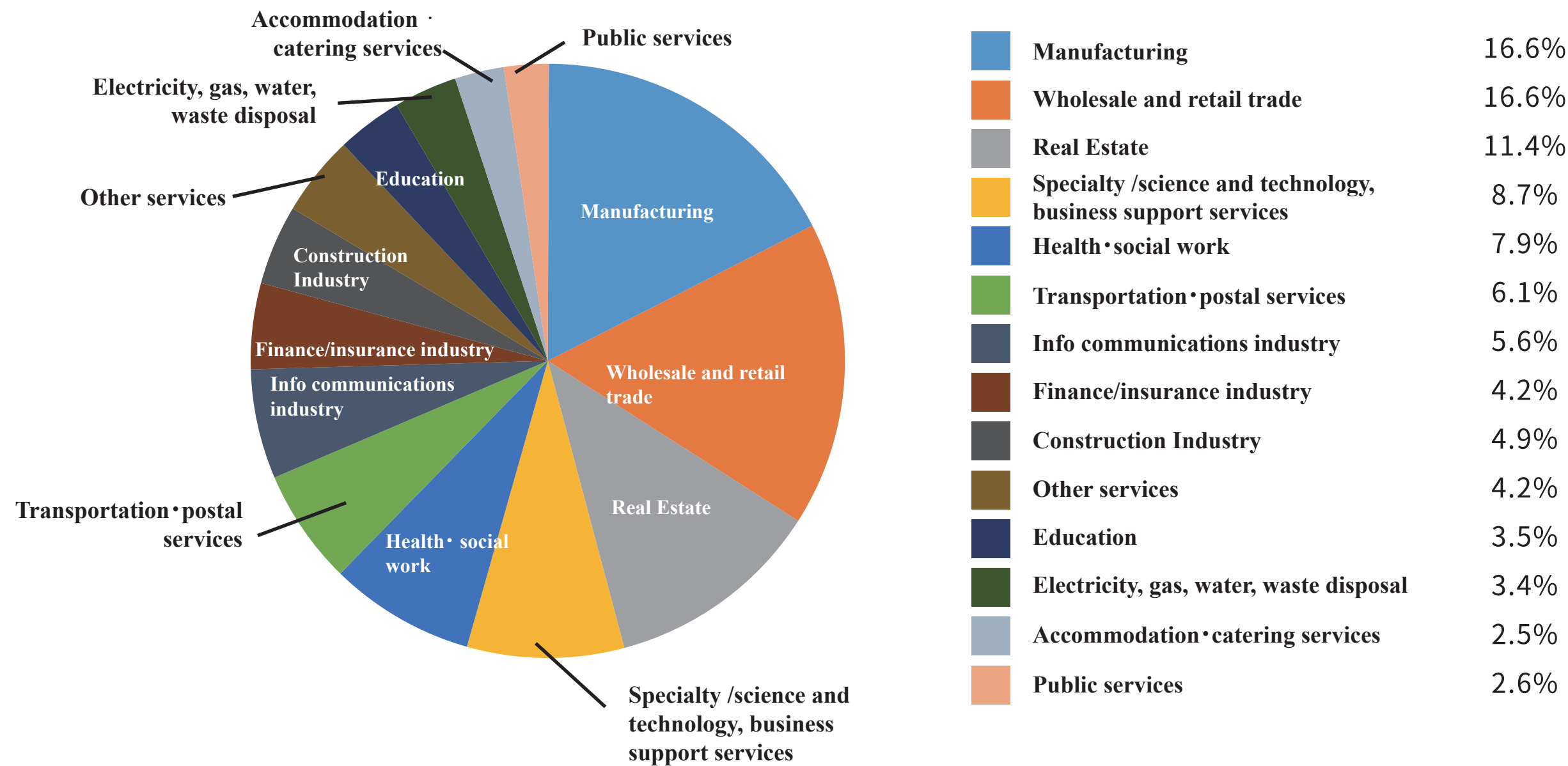
GDP

According to the World Poulation Review, Osaka ranks 7th among the world's richest cities in 2022, with a GDP value of USD 654.8 billion (654.8B), falling behind London and Paris. Osaka's own diverse and mature economic activities have also brought economic competitiveness to the city.



Economic activities

The Kinki region is located in the central and western part of Honshu and is the second most important industrial area in Japan, especially known for its chemicals, machineries, steel and metals. Both the Tokaido Shinkansen and the Sanyo Shinkansen depart from and arrive at the Shin-Osaka Station (except for some trains from Tokyo to Hakata, Kyushu or Hiroshima). Osaka is the financial and industrial center of the western Japan. It is also very diversified in terms of its rich production in rice, citrus fruits, timber and fishing.



Industrial structure

(Gross Prefectural product for each kind of economic activity)

In the fields of electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, food, chemicals, and finance, there are always multinational companies with their head offices in Kansai. 52 of the top 500 companies listed in FORTUNE magazine (2018 edition) are Japanese enterprises, seven of which have their head offices in Osaka.

Location of the head office	Company name	Business
Osaka	★ITOCHU Corporation	Commercial
	★Nippon Life Insurance Company	Insurance
	★SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	Insurance
	★Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd.	Residence
	Suntory	Food
	Asahi Kasei Corporation	Chemicals
	Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited	Pharmaceuticals
	★Sumitomo Electric Industries	Nonferrous metals
	Sharp Corporation	Electrical equipment
	Keyence Corporation	Electrical equipment
Osaka	★Kansai Electric Power	Electricity, gas
	★Panasonic	Electrical equipment

★ means enterprises included in the list of FORTUNE GLOBAL 500 (source: FORTUNE GLOBAL 2018)

Trade

Osaka has made full and effective use of Hanshin Port, a major port in Japan with strong container handling capacity.

Whether for foreign trade or domestic trade, Hanshin Port has the top container handling capacity among the major domestic ports in Japan and performs an excellent port function.



Osaka-Kansai Expo

This is the World Expo scheduled to be held in Osaka, Japan in 2025.

The World Expo 2025, also known as Osaka-Kansai World Expo, is a comprehensive World Expo to be held in Osaka, Japan in 2025 and is recognized by the International Exhibitions Bureau. The main venue is scheduled to be located on the artificial island “Yumeshima” in Konohana Ward, Osaka and the duration of the expo will be 6 months. This is the second time that a World Expo is held in Osaka. Previously, the 1970 World Expo was hosted in Suita, Osaka Prefecture, a suburb of Osaka. The construction cost of the venue for the Osaka Expo is expected to be about 125 billion yen (approximately RMB 7.7 billion).

Economic benefits created by the World Expo

Consumption has a reverse effect on production and the development of consumption promotes the development of production. By hosting the World Expo, it will greatly expand domestic investment and consumption demand and boost the development of related industries such as tourism, cultural industry, catering, communication and transportation, thus effectively driving the growth of the national economy.

In addition to boosting the local economy, the World Expo can bring a lot of consumer power to promote economic growth. The number of visitors to the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai, China was 73.09 million, of which the economic benefits driven by foot traffic can be imagined. According to official figures, the number of visitors to 1970 World Expo in Osaka was 64.22 million.

At the same time, holding the World Expo is conducive to promoting the country's independent innovation and the optimization and upgrading of industrial institutions; the concept of achieving harmonious and sustainable development in urban areas will also promote the transformation of the economic development mode and improve the capacity for sustainable development.





The largest casino in Asia ||

The Resort of Osaka Casino project has been finalized at “Yumeshima”, an artificial island in Konohana Ward, Osaka.

The government ultimately selected MGM Resorts International (the largest resort facility in the United States) and ORIX Group (Japan’s first rental company) to jointly develop and operate the Yumeshima Casino in Osaka. The Osaka Governor, Yoshimura, said at a press conference on the 28th, “It is rarely seen in Japan nowadays to invest 1 trillion yen (about RMB 50 billion) in one project, and we will aim to build the world’s highest level IR (Integrated Resorts).”

The economic power from the gaming industry

The initial investment is said to be 1 trillion and 80 billion yen. The number of visitors is expected to be 20.5 million per year and the economic benefits are anticipated to be over 760 billion yen per year. The Osaka Casino will also create approximately 15,000 jobs and make a great contribution to Osaka's economic development. Osaka's investment outlook – prosperous and promising.

The close relationship between the gaming industry and real estate The top 4 gaming cities in the world have all brought a fast growth in local housing prices.



Macao

Macao Macao casinos have allowed Macao's housing prices to skyrocket more than 20 times within 10 years. The simultaneous development of casinos, economy and housing prices has made Macao the No.1 gambling city in Southeast Asia. Macao, the Las Vegas of Asia, is only 29.5 square kilometers in size and has a population of 607,500, but the vitality of this small city stands out with a thriving gaming industry.

Along with development of the gaming industry, the local GDP of Macao is also growing at a very fast speed.

“Macao's housing prices are ridiculously expensive,” is the most honest opinion of many Macao locals. In the past 10 years, Macao's housing prices have risen wildly along with its gaming revenue, with a cumulative increase of nearly 20 times.

Today, Macao's housing prices have caught up with those of Hong Kong. With casinos taking the lead, tourism, hospitality and recreation areas have made Macao much prosperous and one of the most developed and affluent regions in the world



Las Vegas

Las Vegas casinos can attract more than 40 million visitors each year. For three consecutive years, the increase of housing prices have been more than 10% and the growth rate has shot up to the second highest in the entire United States. The reputation of gambling city alone, with over 40 million visitors a year, can create an insurmountable myth for the housing prices. At the same time, the Las Vegas has an excellent rental market, ranking top in the entire United States, with a high return on investment, which strengthens investors' determination to enter into it.



Monaco

Monaco is a typical micro-state, which is the second smallest country in the world, second only to the Vatican. Its land area is not as large as a random county in China. But such a small and seemingly insignificant country ranks first in the world's wealthy cities.

Monaco's highly developed tourism and gaming industry attract tens of thousands of people to visit there every year. Although it is a small country with a small population, the large tourist population keeps Monaco's economic income at a high level all year round. The high standard of per capita income also sets the high index of local housing prices.

Monaco, without any poor man, is one of the few cities in the world without slums, whose housing prices have been ranked first in the world for the ninth consecutive year. The local housing prices are about RMB 320,000 per square meters, which means with 1 million dollars you can only buy a luxury house of 17 m2 in Monaco.



Singapore

Casinos have boosted tourism in Singapore by 25% within 4 years, while before 2010 Singapore's tourism industry was far less developed than it is today. The few tourism selling points cannot become a key industry in the city because of its single pattern and lack of consumer momentum.

In 2010, the Sand Casino was completed and opened for business, making Singapore a concentration of gambling and recreation industries in Southeast Asia. In just a few years, the tourism industry has a profit of more than 30% and owns its special selling points. Singapore is no longer a stopover for Thailand and Bali, but a major tourist powerhouse with a strong capacity to contain tourists.

Today, the recreation industry, proliferated and developed around gambling, has become the backbone of Singapore's tourism and also a major influence in the rise of housing prices in Singapore. The government's open-door policy has also made Singapore's housing prices grow fast, accompanied by the rapid development of the gaming industry.



Japan

Throughout the world's traditional gambling cities, the power of gaming has a significant effect on a city.

Osaka is now deservedly in the spotlight in Japan as it is the site of the first batch of integrated casino resorts in this country. The world-class casino is sure to be the new center of the gaming industry in Asia.



Tourism



The number of foreign visitors to Osaka has increased rapidly in recent years. According to the annual "Ranking List of Rapidly Growing Cities Visited by Overseas People" published by a major U.S. credit card company, Osaka's average increase over the past eight years has been the highest in the world for two consecutive years in 2016 and 2017, having a tendency to exceed Japan's capital, i.e. Tokyo. And why is Osaka now so popular with overseas visitors? Let's analyze why Osaka is so attractive to tourists.

According to information released by the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), the number of overseas visitors to Japan in 2018 reached 31,192,000, an increase of 8.7% over the previous year, which is the highest value since the statistics began in 1964. In addition to the relaxation of visa restrictions in Japan, the popularity of low-cost flights and the devaluation of Japanese currency, the main factor is that the number of foreigners visiting Osaka has increased at a rate that is among the highest in the world, with the number of visitors in 2017 being 4.2 times higher than five years ago.

Osaka's bustling business areas are concentrated near Umeda (commonly known as the Kita-ku), near Namba (commonly known as the Nam-gu) and Tennoji Temple, each of which is in close distance to the other, forming a tight-knit city. The four most popular attractions for foreigners to visit in Osaka (Osaka Castle, Dotonbori, Universal Studios in Osaka, and Kaiyukan) can be reached by the well-connected railway, not only cheap, but also fast and efficient, which is very important for travelers whose time is precious. In addition, Osaka has a strong advantage in terms of easy access to popular ancient cities such as Kyoto and Nara. In fact, wherever you go from Kansai Airport, you will first pass through Osaka, which is the great advantage of this city.

2019年1月～12月 国・地域別 / 目的別 訪日外客数 (暫定値)
Visitor Arrivals by Country/Area & Purpose of Visit for Jan.-Dec. 2019(provisional figures)

作成: 日本政府観光局(JNTO) /Compilation: Japan National Tourism Organization													
国・地域	Country/Area	総数 Total			観光客 Tourism			商用客 Business			その他客 Others		
		2018年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	2019年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	伸率 % Change	2018年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	2019年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	伸率 % Change	2018年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	2019年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	伸率 % Change	2018年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	2019年 1月～12月 Jan.-Dec.	伸率 % Change
総数	Grand Total	31,191,856	31,882,049	2.2	27,766,112	28,257,141	1.8	1,795,213	1,757,403	-2.1	1,630,531	1,867,505	14.5
アジア	Asia Total	26,757,918	26,819,278	0.2	24,184,765	24,069,871	-0.5	1,192,261	1,152,428	-3.3	1,380,892	1,596,979	15.6
韓国	South Korea	7,538,952	5,584,597	-25.9	6,977,812	5,036,943	-27.8	356,999	312,599	-12.4	204,141	235,055	15.1
中国	China	8,380,034	9,594,394	14.5	7,426,173	8,575,500	15.5	369,028	373,404	1.2	584,833	645,490	10.4
台湾	Taiwan	4,757,258	4,890,602	2.8	4,544,086	4,671,658	2.8	126,929	122,722	-3.3	86,243	96,222	11.6
香港	Hong Kong	2,207,804	2,290,792	3.8	2,156,354	2,237,316	3.8	37,548	37,852	0.8	13,902	15,624	12.4
タイ	Thailand	1,132,160	1,318,977	16.5	1,060,402	1,246,144	17.5	40,394	38,179	-5.5	31,364	34,654	10.5
シンガポール	Singapore	437,280	492,252	12.6	396,901	450,021	13.4	35,311	36,449	3.2	5,068	5,782	14.1
マレーシア	Malaysia	468,360	501,592	7.1	426,507	458,519	7.5	27,355	27,271	-0.3	14,498	15,802	9.0
インドネシア	Indonesia	396,852	412,779	4.0	330,217	339,133	2.7	28,594	27,900	-2.4	38,041	45,746	20.3
フィリピン	Philippines	503,976	613,114	21.7	426,404	523,109	22.7	26,877	29,451	9.6	50,695	60,554	19.4
ベトナム	Vietnam	389,005	495,051	27.3	135,963	173,936	27.9	37,188	39,615	6.5	215,854	281,500	30.4
インド	India	154,029	175,896	14.2	62,207	75,558	21.5	58,012	60,552	4.4	33,810	39,786	17.7
マカオ	Macau	108,694	121,197	11.5	107,067	119,353	11.5	762	801	5.1	865	1,043	20.6
イスラエル	Israel	39,193	44,214	12.8	33,145	37,867	14.2	5,095	5,401	6.0	953	946	-0.7
モンゴル	Mongol	27,647	31,513	14.0	12,925	17,256	33.5	5,839	3,981	-31.8	8,883	10,276	15.7
トルコ	Turkey	19,762	22,724	15.0	13,578	16,035	18.1	4,279	4,103	-4.1	1,905	2,586	35.7
その他アジア	Asia Unclassified	196,912	229,584	16.6	75,024	91,523	22.0	32,051	32,148	0.3	89,837	105,913	17.9
ヨーロッパ	Europe Total	1,720,064	1,986,529	15.5	1,316,129	1,573,819	19.6	289,145	289,821	0.2	114,790	122,889	7.1
英国	United Kingdom	333,979	424,279	27.0	257,391	343,122	33.3	54,327	57,475	5.8	22,261	23,682	6.4
フランス	France	304,896	336,333	10.3	238,905	270,660	13.3	43,224	42,445	-1.8	22,767	23,228	2.0
ドイツ	Germany	215,336	236,544	9.8	143,605	168,214	17.1	57,883	53,946	-6.8	13,848	14,384	3.9
イタリア	Italy	150,060	162,769	8.5	120,274	132,521	10.2	22,166	22,086	-0.4	7,620	8,162	7.1
ロシア	Russia	94,810	120,043	26.6	66,783	88,932	33.2	19,577	21,581	10.2	8,450	9,530	12.8
スペイン	Spain	118,901	130,243	9.5	103,749	114,252	10.1	9,434	9,563	1.4	5,718	6,428	12.4
スウェーデン	Sweden	53,822	53,836	0.0	42,003	42,848	2.0	8,800	8,021	-8.9	3,019	2,967	-1.7
オランダ	Netherlands	72,069	79,479	10.3	55,689	63,205	13.5	13,456	13,012	-3.3	2,924	3,262	11.6
スイス	Switzerland	52,099	53,908	3.5	43,639	45,510	4.3	6,516	6,401	-1.8	1,944	1,997	2.7
ベルギー	Belgium	34,387	39,245	14.1	25,991	30,554	17.6	6,648	6,667	0.3	1,748	2,024	15.8
フィンランド	Finland	27,116	29,437	8.6	21,163	23,412	10.6	4,452	4,516	1.4	1,501	1,509	0.5
ポーランド	Poland	34,706	38,534	11.0	27,782	31,384	13.0	4,433	4,380	-1.2	2,491	2,770	11.2
デンマーク	Denmark	29,163	32,893	12.8	22,189	26,137	17.8	5,733	5,347	-6.7	1,241	1,409	13.5
ノルウェー	Norway	22,569	24,838	10.1	18,571	20,914	12.6	3,120	2,888	-7.4	878	1,036	18.0
オーストリア	Austria	24,187	27,530	13.8	17,556	20,612	17.4	5,008	5,257	5.0	1,623	1,661	2.3
ポルトガル	Portugal	26,506	32,349	22.0	23,385	29,001	24.0	2,288	2,301	0.6	833	1,047	25.7
アイルランド	Ireland	20,319	39,387	93.8	14,544	33,124	127.8	4,105	4,365	6.3	1,670	1,898	13.7
その他ヨーロッパ	Europe Unclassified	105,139	124,882	18.8	72,910	89,417	22.6	17,975	19,570	8.9	14,254	15,895	11.5
アフリカ	Africa Total	38,151	55,039	44.3	15,387	25,628	66.6	10,281	13,425	30.6	12,483	15,986	28.1
北アメリカ	North America Total	1,939,719	2,187,557	12.8	1,598,149	1,843,300	15.3	249,639	246,242	-1.4	91,931	98,015	6.6
米国	U.S.A.	1,526,407	1,723,861	12.9	1,232,970	1,429,036	15.9	219,927	216,392	-1.6	73,510	78,433	6.7
カナダ	Canada	330,600	375,262	13.5	295,683	339,319	14.8	21,917	22,334	1.9	13,000	13,609	4.7
メキシコ	Mexico	68,448	71,745	4.8	60,548	64,255	6.1	5,052	4,596	-9.0	2,848	2,894	1.6
その他北アメリカ	North America Unclassified	14,264	16,689	17.0	8,948	10,690	19.5	2,743	2,920	6.5	2,573	3,079	19.7
南アメリカ	South America Total	104,804	111,200	6.1	84,046	88,040	4.8	11,549	12,273	6.3	9,209	10,887	18.2
ブラジル	Brazil	44,201	47,575	7.6	33,166	35,101	5.8	6,053	6,393	5.6	4,982	6,081	22.1
その他南アメリカ	South America Unclassified	60,603	63,625	5.0	50,880	52,939	4.0	5,496	5,880	7.0	4,227	4,806	13.7
オセアニア	Oceania Total	630,527	721,718	14.5	567,190	656,001	15.7	42,284	43,171	2.1	21,053	22,546	7.1
豪州	Australia	552,440	621,771	12.5	503,597	571,227	13.4	33,582	34,195	1.8	15,261	16,349	7.1
ニュージーランド	New Zealand	73,208	94,115	28.6	61,838	82,391	33.2	7,150	7,126	-0.3	4,220	4,598	9.0
その他オセアニア	Oceania Unclassified	4,879	5,832	19.5	1,755	2,383	35.8	1,552	1,850	19.2	1,572	1,599	1.7
無国籍・その他	Stateless	673	728	8.2	446	482	8.1	54	43	-20.4	173	203	17.3

◆注1: 「訪日外客」とは、国籍に基づく法務省集計による外国人正規入国者から日本に未住する外国人を除き、これに、日本を経由して第三国へ向かうため日本に一時的に入国した通過客（一時上陸客）を加えた入国外国人旅行者の
ことである。「観光客」とは、短期滞在の入国者から「商用客」を引いた入国外国人で、親族友人訪問を含んでいる。「その他客」とは、観光、商用目的を除く入国外国人で、留学、研修、外交・公用などが含まれる。
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主要 5 か国・地域別 来阪外国人旅行者数 (推計値)

国・地域	2019 (令和元) 年	
	訪日外客数 (万人)	来阪外国人旅行者数 (万人)
韓 国	558.5	160.8
	17.5%	13.1%
台 湾	489.1	127.6
	15.3%	10.4%
中 国	959.4	564.2
	30.1%	45.8%
香 港	229.1	71.9
	7.2%	5.8%
アメリカ	172.4	48.8
	5.4%	4.0%
全 体	3,188.2	1,230.6
	100.0%	100.0%
【訪日外客数】日本政府観光局 (JNTO)「訪日外客統計」		

The total number of overseas visitors to Japan from January to December, 2019 was 31,882,000 prior to the pandemic, an increase of 2.2% compared to 2018. Among which, the number of Chinese visitors to Japan increased by 14.5%. The top 5 visitors to Japan are Korea, Taiwan, China, Hong Kong and the United States.

The data released by the Osaka Prefectural Government shows that the number of foreign travelers to Osaka is 12,306,000. This figure is a direct indication that Osaka is popular with these tourists, with 38 out of every 100 people visiting Osaka, Japan, which is already more than 1/3.

The Center of Osaka



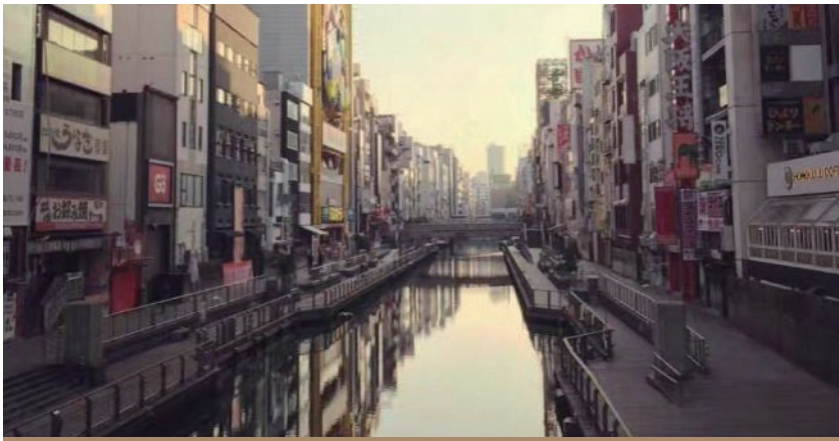
—

Chuo Ward has acted as the economic and cultural center of
Osaka

区位图



—



01 5 minutes' walk for Shinsaibashi



02 2 minutes' walk for Namba business areas



03 2 minutes' walk for Dotonbori



04 3 minutes' walk for the Kuromon Market



05 8 minutes' walk for the Hozen Temple



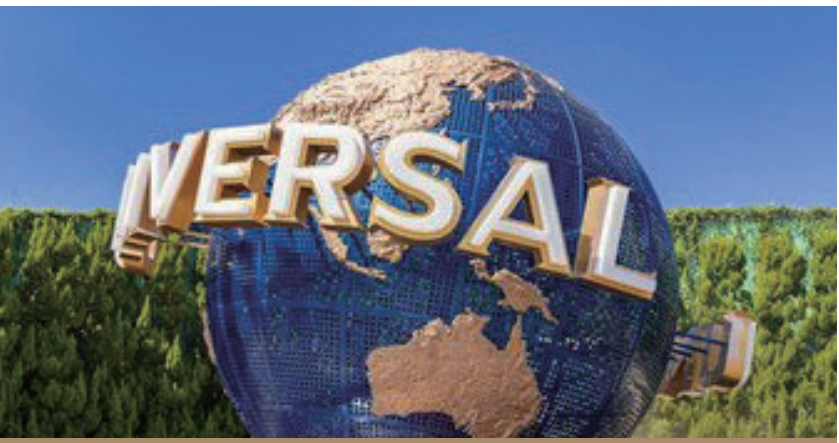
06 15 minutes' walk for Shitennoji Temple



07 34 minutes by bus for Kaiyukan



08 33 minutes by bus for the giant wheel



09 33 minutes by bus for Universal Studios

Project site



The project is located near the Nihonbashi subway station in Chuo Ward, Osaka. Chuo Ward abounds with many historical sites such as Osaka Castle, the ruins of Naniwa Palace, temples and shrines with a long history and modern buildings. In addition, there are various kinds of culture such as traditional culture (like Bunraku, which is included in the intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO), Noh and other performing arts. Chuo Ward has acted as the economic and cultural center of Osaka for a long time.

Top 30 attractions
in Chuo Ward by Yahoo

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| -1. Dotonbori | -6. Osaka-jo Hall | -11. Namba CITY | -16. Daimaru Shinsaibashi | -21. Sukunahikona Shrine | -26. Osaka Shochikuza Theatre |
| -2. Osaka Castle Park | -7. Midосуji | -12. Yoshimoto Theater | -17. Fuqi Shanzhai | -22. The Twins | -27. American Netcafe |
| -3. Namba Walk | -8. Osaka Museum of History | -13. Hozenji Temple’s Lanes | -18. National Bunraku Theatre | -23. TAVOLA | -28. North Shore |
| -4. Mihama American Village | -9. Crista Nagahori | -14. Shun | -19. Homestay | -24. Namba Shrine | -29. Yukari |
| -5. Semba Center Building | -10. Kuromon Market | -15. Kuidaore Taro | -20. Huimei Bridge | -25. Hozenji Temple | -30. Nishinomaru Garden |



Attractions in Osaka



Universal Studios Japan



Osaka Castle Park



Osaka Kaiyukan



Shinsaibashi



Shinsekai



Dotonbori



The Expo'70 Commemorative Park



Mihama American Village

The Classic Building



Ode to life and living in a poetic manner

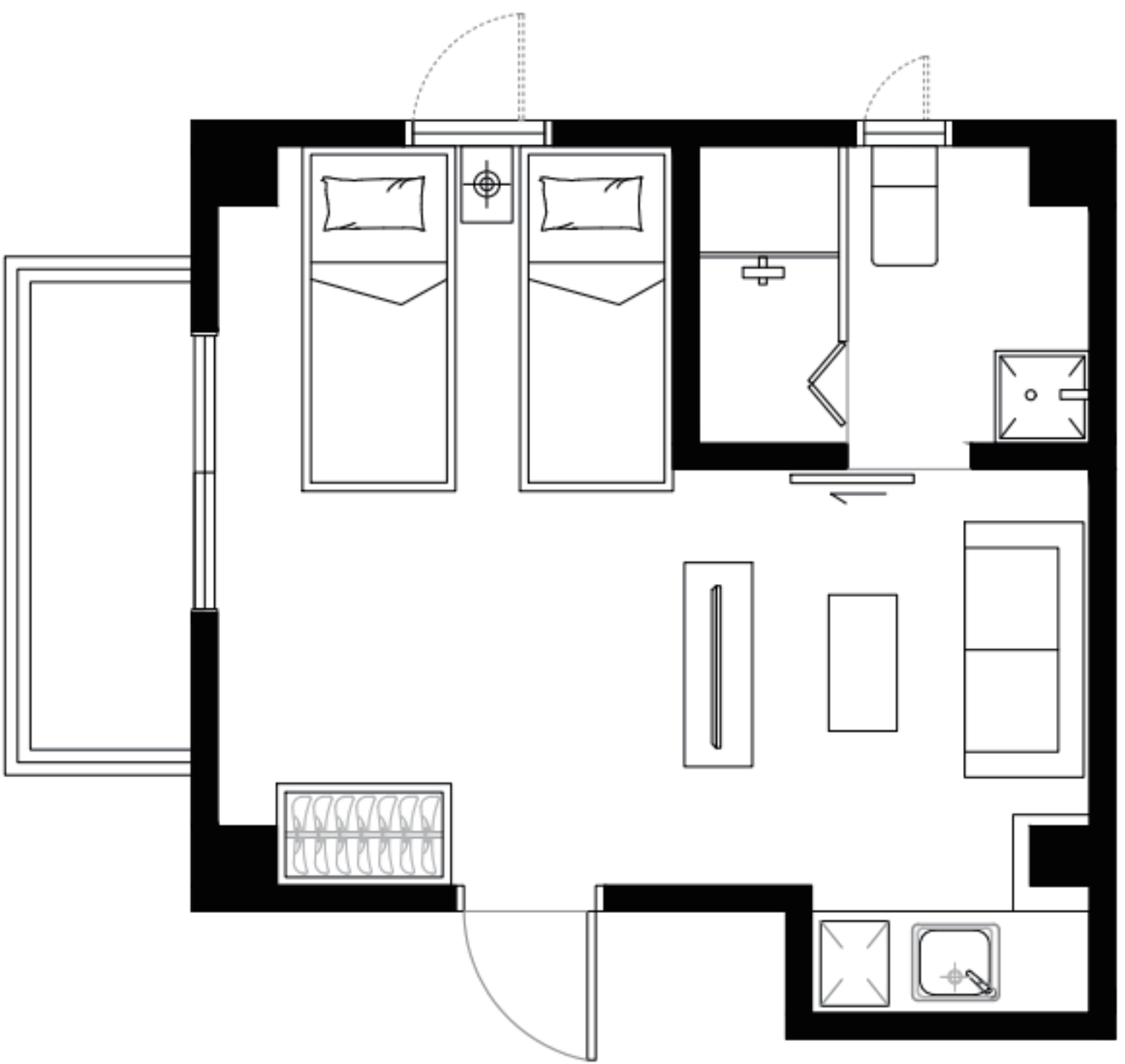


Items	RTi Namba
Location	5-38, 1 Chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo Ward, Osaka
Land area	161.91m ²
Gross floor area	81m ²
Total floor area for capacity	624.63m ²
Total floor area for construction	836.71m ²
Floor No.	Layer #11 (Layer #10 + Basement #1)
Number of households	18
Number of shops	3
Orientation	East
Construction period	12 months
Unit area	25.61m ²
Balcony Size	1.62m ²
Shop area	25.45 m ² , 41.69 m ² , 32.96 m ²
License	License for Ryokan in Special Zone
Construction Company	Shengryu Co., Ltd.

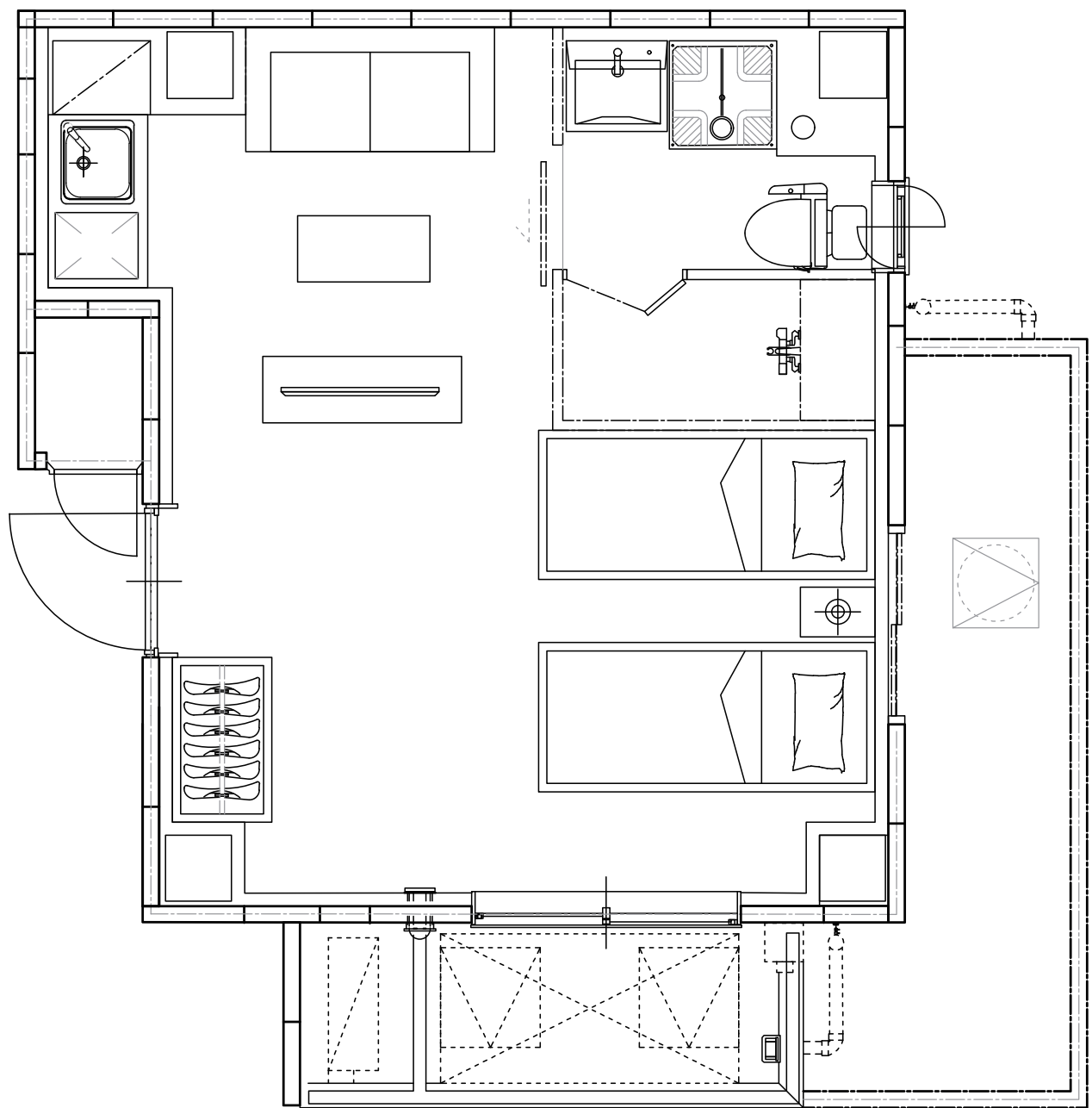


The building scheme may be adjusted according to the actual conditions





Layer #2-10

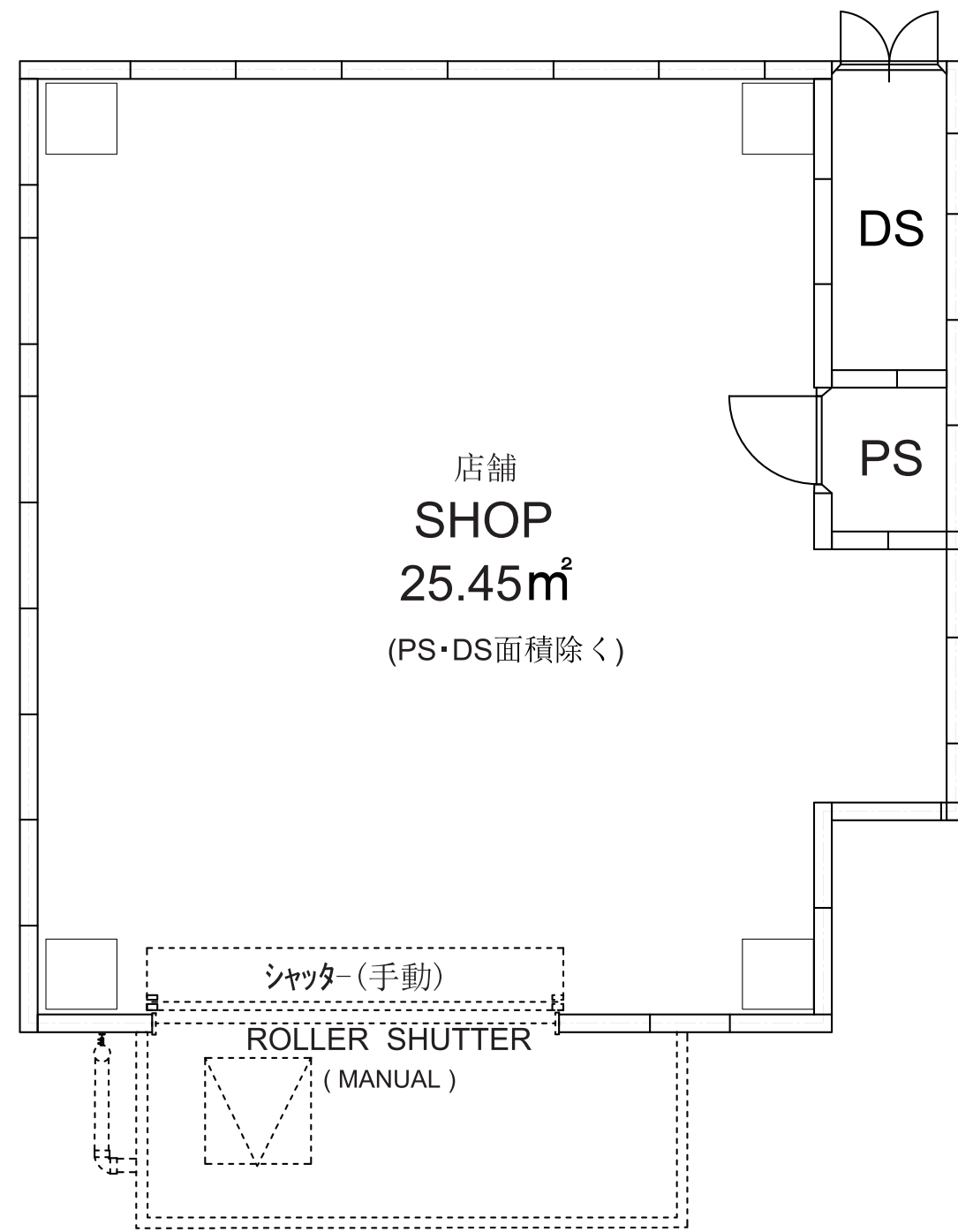


Layer #2

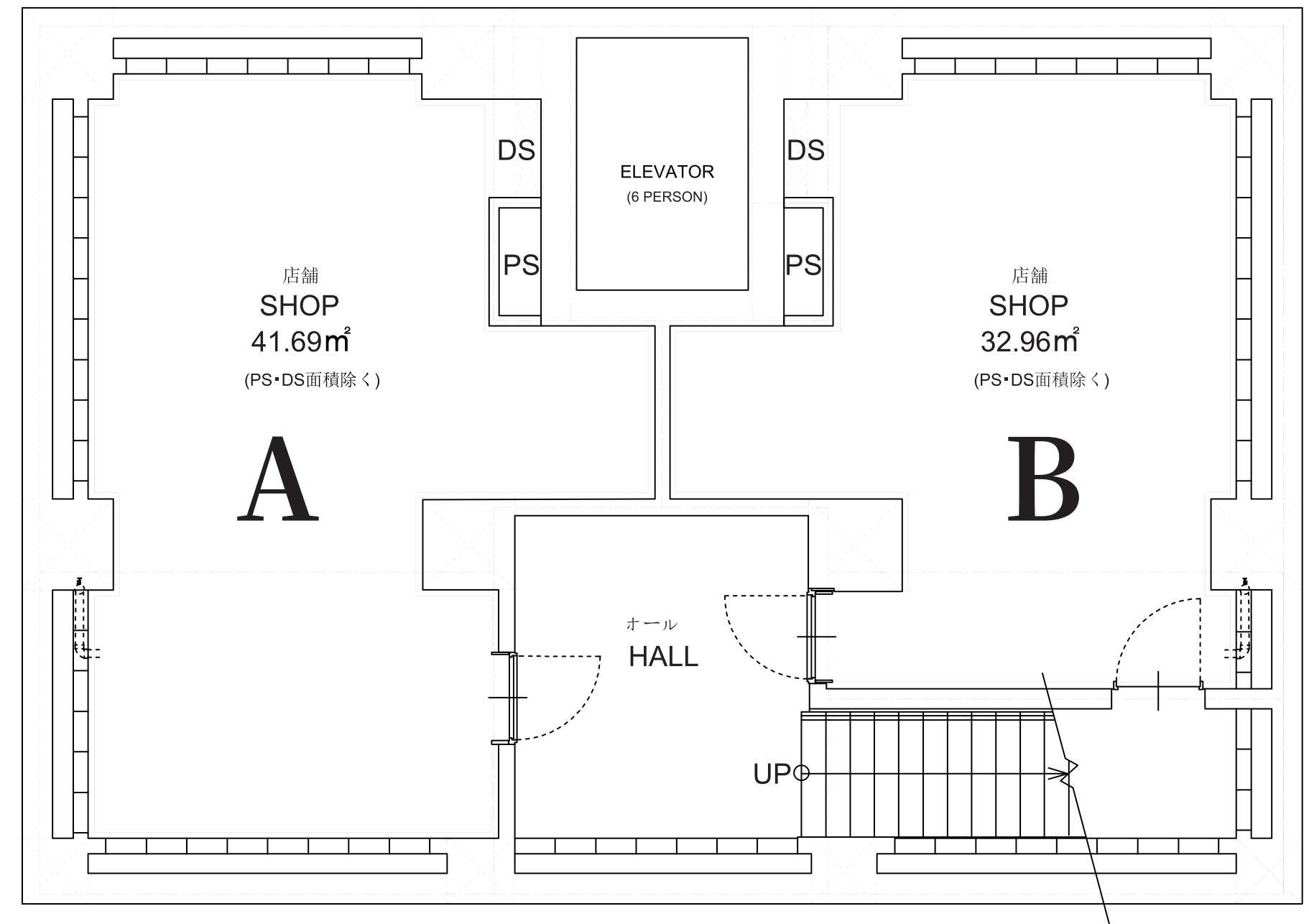
House type







Layer #1



Basement #1

The Sincerity for Customers



We try to make happiness a simple thing

RT Inspiration Kabuskiki Kaisha



RT Inspiration (hereinafter referred to as “RTi”) was established in 2019 and is wholly owned by the founder of RT Groups of Companies (hereinafter referred to as the “RT GROUPS”) in Malaysia. RTi is part of the RT GROUPS and responsible for all business activities in Japan. The RT GROUPS is consisted of enterprises from a variety of industries spread across seven different locations, evenly distributed between metropolis and other regions. The Group’s excellent reputation as well as its all-around and dedicated staffs with years of experience habe laid the foundation for its growth path.

The Group’s main business scope covers a wide range of industries and sectors, the most important of which includes home technology, property development and management, trade and agriculture, and with catering as its main focus. In 2019, the RT GROUPS announced its entry into the Japanese market in an official manner and will continue to invest in RTi in 2019, 2020 and 2021, while acquiring several prime sites. The RT GROUPS is fully prepared and determined to bring the best investment projects and programs to investors.

