TOKYO INTERNATIONAL FORUM

The Tokyo International Forum, which is located in Tokyo’s central Marunouchi district, is a
convention and arts center equipped with a range of
facilities including a small-to-large-size halls, 34
cconference rooms, a symbolic glass atrium, a refreshing and
plant-filled ground-level plaza, a variety of shops and
restaurants, and an art museum. The Forum is visited by around
23 million people each year, and it serves as a center for promoting
and communicating comprehensive culture and information.

The Forum hosts a diverse program of events throughout the year at its
distinctive and varied halls and conference rooms, including international
cconferences, ceremonies, academic meetings, exhibitions, concerts, musicals, and
fashion shows. People of all ages from various backgrounds gather here to interact
and enjoy the vast array of culture and information on offer.

The Tokyo International Forum is also highly rated for its architecture, and it’s known as one
of Tokyo’s leading landmarks. Boasting many attractive features in its construction and facilities,
the Forum provides plenty of aesthetically-pleasing points and enjoyable attractions and ways to
pass time for all visitors, from event participants to those just dropping by to have a look.

Tokyo International Forum recalling the history of the site and surrounding area

The site on which the Tokyo International Forum (TIF) was built is the intersection of the Daimyo-jou, which
housted rows of city residences (Kamyaishiki) of Japanese feudal lords (Gannoi) in the Edo period, and the
current Bunka-dori where city residences (Kamyaishiki) of the Tsu and Awa feudal domains were located.

Since the development of the surrounding area, dubbed the “Marunouchi St. James’s London” for its red-brick European style buildings, and the shift of the Tokyo Government Office Buildings to this area in the same period of 1994 and up to the relocation of
three buildings to Shinjuku in 1997, it has functioned as the modern and present-day center
of Tokyo’s administration for approximately one century.

The Tokyo International Forum opened in this area in January 1997 as a center for
promoting and communicating comprehensive culture and information. It serves as
a base for carrying out a wide range of cultural activities, a place for creating and
exchanging various information, and a hub for international exchanges.
The Glass Building boasts an enormous sun-drenched atrium, with an open-air structure in the shape of a ship. Spanning from the 5th floor to around 60 meters above, it is the symbol of the Tokyo International Forum as well as the main lobby for all facilities on site. There are 31 conference rooms located on the 4th to 7th floors of the Glass Building, with the information desk on the 1st floor and a restaurant on the 7th floor.

The Plaza is located in between the Hall Building and the Glass Building, and offers all visitors an area filled with nature for their relaxation and enjoyment. It also hosts a wide range of events such as the Neo Yatamura (food stands) at lunchtime and the monthly Omote Antique Market, as well as serving as a location for many magazine shoots and television drama filming.

The Plaza A has been awarded three stars in the famous French travel guide book.

The 5,000 m² Hall E spans from the 2F to the 1F with a high ceiling, creating an open space with natural light that can accommodate a diverse range of events such as exhibitions and trade fairs, commercial fairs and receptions.

Hall B7 & B5

Hall B7 (5 Block/7th floor)
Hall B7 boasts a 1,400 m² space completely free of columns, making it an incredibly versatile venue for hosting conferences, exhibitions, fashion shows, and other events.

Hall B5 (5 Block/5th floor)
Hall B5 has a sophisticated look created by blending traditional Japanese decor with a touch of modern aesthetics in 600 m² of intense space. One of its many charms is the gorgeous view it affords from the lobby.

Hall C

Hall C features a three-tiered audience seating with a total of 1,502 seats. Made from Chinese cypress (camphor) wood in the image of a violin with rich interior hues, it is a popular venue for fans of classical concerts and musicals as well.

Hall D7 (3 Block/7th floor)
Hall D7 is a 340 m² space featuring the state of the art lighting and audio equipment, where a wide range of experimental events can be held. It can be freely used for seminars and exhibitions to concerts and fashion shows.

Hall D5 (3 Block/5th floor)
The 285 m² Hall D5 features an interior finished with granite and wood and a floor-to-ceiling glass wall at the front, giving it a fresh and open feel.

Car Park [B3F]
Capacity: 200 vehicles (including 7 parking spaces for disabled persons)
Opening time: 7:00-23:30 (Fee: 200 yen/30 mins), open year round
Walking Course

Now we will introduce to you some of the recommended spots to see at the Tokyo International Forum. Why not take a walking around the Forum and enjoy all that this unique building has to offer, such as its open spaces enveloped in sunlight and artworks. You may discover something new and exciting!

1 Stone Monument of the Former Tokyo Prefectural Office Buildings
This stone monument marks the Former Tokyo Prefectural Office Buildings, which is a Tokyo City Historic Relic and the site of the Tokyo International Forum.

2 Ota Dokan Statue
Created by the sculptor Yumio Asakura in 1957. Ota Dokan was a superior samurai commander who built Edo Castle (now the Imperial Palace) in 1603. This statue was erected as the symbol of the Former Tokyo Metropolitan Government Buildings. Even now, it is positioned on the site of the Imperial Palace.

3 Glass Building Lobby
The total length of the Glass Building is 207 m. Its massive scale is even more evident when you look up at the nearly 60 m high ceiling from B1F. On the other side of the crystal-clear glass you can see the trees of the ground-level Plaza and white clouds drifting across the blue sky, making you feel like you are outdoors even though you are on the B1 floor.

4 Glass Building Lounge
The 7th floor Lounge is the Forum’s prime photo spot, and is frequently used as a location for fashion magazine shoots and filmings of commercials. If you look towards the JR side from the lounge, you might see the Shinkansen (bullet train) pass by. The Tokyo Skytree is visible from the gap between some buildings. This viewing point is popular with foreign tourists as well.

5 Glass Building Slope & Bridge
Visitors can walk on the Slope that passes through the Glass Building along its walk from the 7th floor (Tokyo Station side) to the 1st floor (Tokyo Station side), and also walk across the bridges that extend from the slope on the conference room side on the 5th and 6th floors. It’s a mystical experience that feels like you are on a walkway through the sky in another dimension.

6 Central Bridge
The Central Bridge connects the Glass Building Lobby with the Basement Concourse. It divides the Hall E into two areas in an aerial configuration and is enclosed in glass walls on both sides, creating a 40m-long cuboid futuristic space that exudes a sense of tranquility.

7 Plaza
This promenade is a lush and green resting area for visitors, filled with Japanese Zelkova (Sycamore) and Oak (Quercus) trees. The plaza is interconnected with the streets to Yurakucho Station, Tokyo Station, and Imperial Palace sides of the Forum. Why not enjoy the shade of the trees in the afternoon or be surrounded by the lights if the city is a nighttime, and relax and enjoy the scenery of Japan here.
Art Work

The Tokyo International Forum houses a collection of unique artworks on the theme of “A Boat of Diversity.” There are 134 works by 50 domestic and foreign artists including Yayoi Kusama, Isamu Noguchi and other renowned creators. This section provides an introduction to some installations on display for all visitors to the Forum.

1. Plaza
   **ISHINKI** Kan YASUDA
   Kan Yasuda is an artist working internationally, primarily in Italy and Japan. Even though this sculpture is made from marble, it has been crafted in such a way that it highlights the softness of the stone and invites the viewer to come closer and touch it.
   - Materials: Carrara white marble
   - Size: 155.0 x 340.0 x 340.0 cm
   - Created in: 1991

2. Plaza
   **BARCELONA BALLAD**
   Anthony CARO
   Sir Anthony Caro was the first artist to create a sculpture without the pedestal that many artists today use. This sculpture consists only of a frame, and is unique for its open view straight through it to the other side.
   - Materials & Method: Steel rusted and waxed
   - Size: 249.0 x 238.5 x 104.0 cm
   - Created in: 1987

3. Plaza
   **HEMSFHERE CIRCLE** Richard LONG
   The plan for this artwork, which was commissioned especially for the Tokyo International Forum, was explained using an arrangement of boiled potatoes on a plate. Viewing it from outside the circle of stones, as well as from within, gives an interesting perspective. The creator of this artwork, Richard Long, is a laureate of the Praemium Imperiale in honor of Prince Takamatsu, and also a recipient of the Turner Prize.
   - Materials: Japanese basalt
   - Size: Outer diameter 754.0 cm
   - Created in: 1996

4. Glass Building Lobby
   **WHAT COULD MAKE ME FEEL THIS WAY?**
   Richard DEACON
   This artwork, which looks like a cloud or even a giant ameba, was originally designed to be displayed on the floor. However, it has been hung on the wall at the Forum so that it can be clearly seen in its entirety.
   - Materials: Stainless Steel
   - Size: 295.5 x 281.0 x 22.5 cm
   - Created in: 1993

5. Glass Building Lobby (7F)
   **APRON** Makoto ITO
   This bronze work was cast from an original FRP sculpture specifically for the Tokyo International Forum.
   - Materials: Bronze
   - Size: 88.0 x 293.0 x 46.0 cm
   - Created in: 1991/92

6. D Block (B1F-1F)
   **ESCALATOR SIDE WALL**
   HASTAKARA YANTARA
   John DUFF
   - Materials & Method: Painted fiberglass, steel
   - Size: 201.5 x 126.5 x 3.0 cm
   - Created in: 1993

7. D Block (B1F-1F)
   **ESCALATOR SIDE WALL**
   ROBERTA’S TRAY
   John DUFF
   - Materials & Method: Painted fiberglass, steel
   - Size: 103.5 x 242.0 x 48.2 cm
   - Created in: 1994
Construction of the Tokyo International Forum

The Tokyo International Forum was built on the site of the former Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office Buildings; it opened in January 1997. Japan’s first official International design competition recognized by the International Union of Architects (UIA) was held in 1988 to seek design submissions for the Forum. The following year a design by the U.S. architect Rafael Vinoly was selected from among 395 designs submitted by architects from 50 countries. Under the direction of Mr. Vinoly, a large team of design staff, including from Japan, started work on the basic design for realizing his overall architectural vision, Construction of the Forum commenced in October 1992, and was completed in May 1996.

The Tokyo International Forum mainly consists of the Hall Building comprising 7 small-to-large-size halls, the Glass Building consisting of a symbolic glass atrium and 31 small-to-large-size conference rooms, and a Basement Concourse and Plaza that connects these two Buildings. The Hall Building stands neatly along the Marunouchi side on the west, while the Glass Building follows the curve of the JR train line on the eastern side. In the center of the site is the Plaza, which links together the three street sides of the Forum and provides an outdoor rest area for visitors.

The ship-like shape of the Glass Building was created by inverting the curved part of the site that follows the JR line. The approximately 2,600 glass panes comprising the walls of the Glass Building are made from 2 panes of 8mm double-strength glass for ensuring robust and clear walls. Meanwhile, the roof has around 1,000 multi-layer glass panes comprising 12mm thick reinforced glass and 10mm thick wire glass.

The roof of the Glass Building is supported by two large pillars, and inside the pillars are troughs for collecting rain water that falls on the roof and sending it to underground water storage tanks, as well as electric cables, etc., running through them. The Glass Building Bridge runs above the Plaza towards the Hall Building as 3 interconnecting bridges, offering visitors easy access to the conference rooms in the Glass Building while using the halls in the Hall Building as the main venue.

The Glass Building has a vast air volume of 215,000m³, and so air conditioning the whole area would result in a huge loss of energy. Therefore, partial air conditioning is used only in the sections where people pass through, and it is combined with natural ventilation to control the air environment. In addition, the air and smoke ventilation window at the apex of the Glass Building can be opened as required during the peak of summer to let out warm air, enabling a comfortable temperature to be maintained inside even while only using partial air conditioning.

Walking on the slope that starts at the Glass Building Lounge on the 7th floor and continues down to the Tokyo Station side on the 1st floor provides an even more enjoyable view and greater appreciation of the Glass Building as an architectural work of art.

Gaze up at the clouds reflected on the Glass Building while relaxing in the lush and green Plaza, or enjoy the view of the illuminated floor and the Plaza and Glass Building at night, and discover for yourself the wonders of the architectural masterpiece that is the Tokyo International Forum.

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<th>Overview of construction scale</th>
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<tr>
<td>Site Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Floor Area</td>
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<td>Glass Building</td>
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<td>Total Length</td>
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<td>Maximum Width</td>
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<td>Height</td>
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<td>Number of Glass Panes</td>
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<td>(Western side: approx. 1,800 panes, Eastern side: approx. 800 panes, Roof: approx. 1,000 panes)</td>
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Eco-friendly Facilities – Tokyo International Forum

The Tokyo International Forum strives in various ways to leverage natural energy, use energy efficiently and create a comfortable environment.

1. Solar Power Generation System

Solar panels are installed on the roofs of the hall buildings. The power generated by the solar panels is converted into AC power and used in the buildings.

The solar panels, about 600 m² in area, generate 33 kW of power. This is equivalent to electricity used in nearly 50 general households.

2. Solar Heat Collecting System

Apart from the solar power generation system, the roofs of the halls are also equipped with evacuated glass tube type solar thermal collectors. Water heated using solar heat is supplied to restrooms and showers in the buildings as well as restaurant kitchens.

The area of the heat collector is about 400 m² and the temperature is 85°C. The heat collected is sufficient to heat water in about 500 bathtubs to a temperature of 40°C.

3. Waste Water Recycling System

Waste water generated in the buildings (water from washbasins or restaurant kitchens) or rain water falling on the premises is processed (biotreatment and membrane separation) in a waste water recycling system and used for flushing toilets, watering plants and melting snow accumulated on the roof of the Glass Building.

Utilization rate of recycled water:
About 90% of the water used for flushing toilets and other purposes (subject to seasonal variations)

4. Energy Saving in Lighting and Air Conditioning

Lighting equipment in seating areas, lobbies, corridors and other spaces are being changed to LED lights, which consume less power and last longer. We are striving to save more energy by using highly energy-saving permanent magnet motors for air blowers and introducing a system that appropriately adjusts the intake of outdoor air for air conditioning.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has made reduction of carbon dioxide emissions mandatory for large-scale establishments in the city (obligation to reduce total carbon dioxide emissions). The Tokyo International Forum’s achievements far exceed the reduction standards.

5. Energy Management System (EMS)

The Tokyo International Forum tracks its usage of renewable energy on real-time basis and displays it using on-site digital signage devices and the official website to disseminate information about its environmental activities in an easy-to-understand manner.

Explanation: [http://www.ti-forum.co.jp/ems/]

6. Roof Greening

The roofs of the conference rooms in the Glass Building are installed with a green belt of rosemary and Vinca Platiphylla. In addition to dealing with the urban heat island and reducing the cooling load for the buildings, these belts also create refreshing spaces in the structures made of glass, metal and stone.

Greening of about 700 m² area in FY2009
Regular Events at the Plaza

The Plaza is a park-like open space between the Hall Buildings and the Glass Building. It is a lush green resting area spanning 9,700 m² and doubles up as a venue for events. This section provides an introduction to regular open-to-all events held at the Plaza.

Japan’s largest outdoor antique market
Oedo Antique Market

The Oedo Antique Market is the biggest outdoor antique market in Japan. It boasts a large number of antique goods including Japanese pottery, Western tableware, kimono, and sashes, and accessories to name a few, and attracts many visitors every time. With a rise in the number of foreign visitors in recent years, it is becoming popular for its international character.

Stylish and new flea market
Best Flea Market

Any individuals can sell their stuff at the Best Flea Market. There is space for a maximum of 200 shops. Characterized by a sense of style and freedom, like flea markets in the West, this market offers more than just a place to recycle unwanted household goods. You can find a wide variety of things ranging from handmade products to antique goods.

A popular beer garden in the city center
Neo Yataimura Super Night

Surrounded by trees, the Beer Garden Neo Yataimura Super Night provides a soothing environment in the middle of the city. About 20 stylish food trucks gather to delight the visitors with diverse street foods, including ethnic food, at a reasonable price. With live stage performances to add to the attractions, this event receives a large number of visitors every time.

Trivia of Tokyo International Forum

- About 4,000 events are held every year at the Tokyo International Forum.
- Concierges tour the premises on Segways and provide information to visitors.
- V-shaped pillars are a special feature of Hall A. You might wonder why they are shaped this way. Considering the structure and the weight of the building, it is common to erect pillars at every 9 m or use thick pillars. However, that would hamper the use of the space. Therefore, wide spaces were generated by erecting four pillars in V-shape at one spot and placing them 18 m away from each other to provide adequate support to the structure.
- V-shaped white pillars are a special feature of Hall A.
- The Tokyo International Forum is surrounded by subways. To prevent the vibrations from the subways from reaching the halls, the buildings are characterized by a “box in a box” construction as an optimal countermeasure against noise and vibration. In this construction, a floating box is built inside another box to achieve acoustic isolation.
- The Tokyo International Forum is 37 steps away from the International Forum exit of JR Yurakucho Station. Boasting easy accessibility, it can be reached within 5 minutes from JR Yurakucho Station and Tokyo Station, and Subway Yurakucho Station, Hibiya Station and Nijubashimizu Station.
- As one of the biggest classical music festivals in the world, La Folle Journée au Japon, is being held every year since 2009 during the Golden Week holidays in the Marunouchi, Yurakucho, Otemachi area, with Tokyo International Forum as the center. A total of 7,800,000 people attended the 13 previous events. The festival is set to expand further, with Kibukuro joining the venues in 2018.

This is the maximum reverberation time in Hall A. A famous concert hall with seating capacities of nearly 2,000 people and almost round shapes have a maximum reverberation time of roughly 2 seconds. To provide a similar acoustic environment in a rectangular hall with 5,012 seats, Hall A was equipped with cutting-edge architectural techniques and acoustic equipment. The reverberation time can be adjusted from 2.0 seconds to a maximum of 2.9 seconds, offering an ideal acoustic environment.