

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASSET SYSTEM AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

日本の国有財産制度と現状

June 2020

令和2年6月

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Financial Bureau, Ministry of Finance

財務省理財局国有財産情報室

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I Government Asset System

1. Scope of Government Assets

Assets owned by the national government encompass a spectrum ranging from cash and deposits to real estate such as land and buildings, movables such as vessels, automobiles, and aircraft, claims such as loans receivable, intellectual property rights such as copyright and patent right, and usufructs such as superficies and mining rights. (These are government assets in the broad sense of the term.) However, in this report government assets refer to those that are stipulated in Article 2 of the National Government Asset Act (Act No. 73 of 1948) and Article 4 of the Supplementary Provisions. (These are government assets in the narrow sense of the term.) They are indicated in Table 1.

2. Classification and Type of Government Assets

Government assets are classified into two groups: administrative assets and non-administrative assets. Administrative assets are further divided into four groups (Article 3 of the National Government Asset Act).

(1) Administrative assets

A. Official property

Properties used by the national government for its duties and projects or as houses for its officials, or properties that the government has decided to use for the above purposes (Examples; government buildings, housing for national government employees)

B. Public property

Properties that are directly used for public purposes by the national government or properties that the government has decided to use for such purposes (Examples: parks, roads, beach sites)

C. Imperial property

Properties that the National government has provided for use by the imperial household, or properties that the government has decided to provide for imperial household use (Examples: the Imperial Palace, imperial villas, imperial tombs)

D. Forest management property

Properties that are used by the national government for forest management, or properties that the government has decided to use for the above purposes

(2) Non-administrative assets

Non-administrative assets refer to all government assets other than administrative assets that are not directly used for any specific administrative purposes. These include assets with various characteristics.

These assets can be roughly divided into those that have characteristics similar to administrative assets and those that do not have such characteristics. Among the former assets are i) Government financing shares acquired by making investment in money or in kind based on the provisions of special laws in order to achieve a policy objective and ii) Camps, airfields, and port facilities, etc. that are provided to the US armed forces under treaties. Unlike ordinary non-administrative assets, these cannot be disposed of at the discretion of the government. The latter assets are those that need to be efficiently and properly managed and disposed of in response to the social demands of the time.

Some of the non-administrative assets are those received by the government in lieu of monetary inheritance tax payments and some others are those that have been rendered unnecessary as administrative assets.

3. Management and Disposal of Government Assets

(1) Management and disposal system

Managing government assets means acquiring, maintaining or preserving such assets, or using them for financial asset management such as loans, and disposing of government assets refers to the sell-off, exchanging, beneficial transfer or entrustment of such assets. Management and disposal systems differ between administrative assets and non-administrative assets.

While administrative assets are managed by the head of a ministry or agency (Article 5 of the National Government Asset Act), said ministry or agency head is not allowed to directly dispose of the assets, sell them, rent them, or establish private rights thereon (Article 18 of the National Government Asset Act) unless otherwise stipulated in the National Government Asset Act. (For example, in cases where a local government provides a property as a facility for a railway or other public transport service that manages its own affairs and establishes superficies on said property, and where part of the property such as a government building is leased to an entity unrelated to the national government when the property has extra space).

On the other hand, non-administrative assets are in principle managed and disposed of by the Minister of Finance (Article 6 of the National Government Asset Act) and he or she may sell them, rent them, or establish private rights on the assets in question (Article 20 of the National Government Asset Act).

When administrative assets become unnecessary, the ministry or agency head must abolish the use of the assets, convert them into non-administrative assets, and hand them over to the Minister of Finance (Article 8 of the National Government Asset Act). However, with regard to assets not fit to be handed over to the Minister of Finance, such as assets whose use is to be abolished for the purpose of exchange or demolition, and certain assets belonging to 10 special

accounts including the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the head of the ministry or agency that has jurisdiction over the assets in question shall manage and dispose of the assets even after they have been abolished.

In addition to the management and disposal of non-administrative assets, the Minister of Finance is also in charge of the general overview of management and disposal of government assets (Article 7 of the National Government Asset Act). The general overview of government assets refers to the establishment of national government asset systems, the unification of management and disposal operations, the explanation of increases or decreases in the extent of government assets, the present value of government assets and the actual state thereof, and the provision of the coordination necessary for the management and disposal of government assets, in order to facilitate the proper management and disposal of government assets (Article 4 of the National Government Asset Act).

The following are specific examples of administrative work related to the general overview of government assets.

- A. Obtaining documents or reports concerning government assets, conducting on-the-spot inspection and seeking necessary measures such as alteration of use, abolition of use, and transfer of jurisdiction (Article 10 of the National Government Asset Act).
- B. Consultation pertaining to transfer of jurisdiction (Article 12 of the same Act).
- C. Consultation pertaining to acquisition, disposal, or other matters (Article 14 of the same Act).

It should be noted that some of the administrative work duties related to the general overview conducted by the Minister of Finance or the head of each ministry and agency may be delegated to the head of a department or division subordinate to the relevant ministry or agency (Paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 9 of the National Government Asset Act). Meanwhile, some of the administrative duties related to the management and disposal of government assets may be delegated to the relevant prefectures, cities, towns or villages (Paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 9 of the National Government Asset Act).

(2) Government asset register

- A. In order to carry out proper and efficient management and disposal of government assets, it is necessary to have a correct understanding of the current state of government assets. To this end, each ministry and agency and its subordinate departments and agencies are required to maintain a government asset register in order to keep track of the current state of government assets (Article 32 of the National Government Asset Act).

The government asset register is required in order to record their category (land, trees/bamboo, buildings, structures, etc.), application (land for buildings, land for housing, unutilized fields, etc. in the case of land and office buildings, residents, etc. in the case of buildings), quantity, price, date of acquisition or loss and the reason therefor and other necessary matters. Therefore, when any changes occur with regard to the specified matters for reasons such as the acquisition or disposal of assets as well as

transfer of jurisdiction, the changes shall be recorded for adjustment.

Although government assets must in principle be recorded in the government asset register, there are assets that are exempted from such obligation (Article 38 of the National Government Asset Act). The exempted assets are:

- a. Public properties other than those provided or scheduled for provision for public use as parks and public squares (e.g. roads, rivers, beach sites, etc.).
- b. Non-administrative assets which belong to general accounts and which are on lease for use as prefectural or municipal roads.

It should be noted that these assets must be recorded on management ledgers compiled by the competent ministers in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations concerning asset management.

With regard to government assets not recorded in the government asset register (so-called unattended properties), recording must be made once their presence and status become known.

- B. The value that is newly registered in the government asset register is basically the acquisition value. Unless designated otherwise by the Ministry of Finance, the value on the register is re-assessed (herein after referred to as "price revision") every fiscal year in accordance with Article 23 of the Order for Enforcement of the National Government Asset Act, in order to reflect the changes in market value that may occur after the acquisition.

(Note) Valuation method for price revision

- * Land: The assessed value for inheritance tax should in principle be used.
- * Buildings, structures, etc.: The pre-revision value on the register after deduction of the depreciation amount
- * Government investment, etc.: Market price or net asset value (if no market price is available)

- C. The government asset register has been digitalized with the implementation of the Government Asset Comprehensive Information Management System in January 2010.

(3) Reports on the changes in the value of government assets and their current value, and statement of their total value

The head of each ministry and agency is required to prepare reports on changes in the value of government assets under their jurisdiction during each fiscal year and their current value as of the end of the fiscal year. In addition, with regard to government assets that have been provided free of charge in accordance with the provisions of the National Government Asset Act, he or she is required to submit a report on the current state of the total value of government assets, to be provided free of charge.

The head of each ministry and agency is required to send such reports to the Minister of Finance. Based on the reports, the Minister of Finance is required to prepare statements of changes in the value of government assets and their current total value, and the current state of

the total value of government assets provided free of charge (Articles 33 and 36 of the National Government Asset Act).

The Minister of Finance is to send these statements to the Cabinet Office and, after having the statements audited by the Board of Audit, the Cabinet Office is to pass the statements on to the ordinary session of the Diet to be convened the following year (Articles 34 and 37 of the National Government Asset Act).

In response to a request from the Diet for an early settlement of accounts, the statements are reported to the Diet about two months earlier than is stipulated in the National Government Asset Act, starting with the account settlement for fiscal 2003.

- (Note)
1. Statistical figures, such as the current value of government assets, are based on the fiscal 2018 statements of changes in the value of government assets and their current total value, and the current state of the total value of government assets provided free of charge.
 2. Statistical data are arranged in the order of statistics related to the general overview of government assets, statistics related to administrative assets, and statistics related to non-administrative assets, and reference data are indicated at the end of this report.

II Current Value of Government Assets

1. Total Value of Government Assets

The current value of government assets stood at 108.5939 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2018 with administrative assets accounting for 24.4225 trillion yen (22.5%), and non-administrative assets for 84.1713 trillion yen (77.5%).

(Note) The total value of government assets does not include roads, rivers, and beach sites, etc. for public use.

2. Current Value by Category

Table 2 shows the total value of government assets by category as of the end of fiscal 2018 with government investment, etc., accounting for 71.9% of the value and land accounting for 17.3%, followed by buildings, structures, and trees and bamboo in that order.

(1) Land

The current value of government asset land is 18.7354 trillion yen, and its total area amounts to 87,659 km², accounting for about 23.2% of Japan's total land area (377,974 km²).

The current value of land categorized as administrative assets, with a total area of 86,644 km², is 13.8093 trillion yen, while that of land categorized as non-administrative assets, with a total area of 1,014 km², is 4.9261 trillion yen.

Forest management properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with a total area of 85,312 km² (worth 1.0747 trillion yen), account for the largest portion of administrative assets in terms of land area (see Table 3). In terms of value, official properties, worth 11.4509 trillion yen (1,189 km²), account for the largest portion. These include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, worth 4.0983 trillion yen (1,002 km²), those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, worth 1.4004 trillion yen (88 km²), and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 1.3644 trillion yen (8 km²).

In addition, the current status of land categorized as non-administrative assets is as shown in Table 4. Most of them are either provided to the US forces in Japan (68 km², 2.0852 trillion yen) or are leased to local governments as parks. (90 km², 1.9397 trillion yen).

(2) Trees and bamboo

The current value of trees and bamboo amounts to 3.1212 trillion yen, of which administrative assets account for 3.1075 trillion yen and non-administrative assets account for 13.7 billion yen.

The administrative assets include forest management property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and are worth 3.0328 trillion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and are worth 7.4 billion yen.

(3) Buildings

The total floor area of government asset buildings amounts to 58 km² and the current value of said buildings is 3.4212 trillion yen, with buildings categorized as administrative assets accounting for 48 km² in total and worth 2.8893 trillion yen. Buildings categorized as non-administrative assets account for 10 km² in total and are worth 531.9 billion yen.

Of the administrative assets, official properties, with a total floor area of 47 km² and with a value of 2.8239 trillion yen, make up the biggest portion. These mainly include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, with a total floor area of 17 km² and a value of 901.1 billion yen, those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 9 km² and a value of 492.5 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, with a total floor area of 6 km² and with a value of 391.3 billion yen.

The non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 6 km² and with a value of 352.9 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, with a total floor area of 3 km² and a value of 137.7 billion yen.

(4) Structures

The current value of government asset structures is 2.5632 trillion yen, of which 2.2006 trillion yen worth are administrative assets and 362.5 billion yen worth are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets include official properties with a value of 2.0722 trillion yen, of which those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are worth 746.7 billion yen. They mainly include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense which are worth 452.3 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry which are worth 412.5 billion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 255.5 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 99.1 billion yen.

(5) Machinery and equipment

The total value of machinery and equipment is 30 yen, all of which constitutes non-administrative assets in the general account of the Ministry of Finance. These machinery and equipment, formerly assets under the jurisdiction of the former Ministry of War, the former Ministry of the Navy and the former Ministry of Supply, have been designated as government assets under Article 4 of supplementary provisions of the National Government Asset Act.

(6) Vessels

The total number of vessels is 2,302 and their total value is 1.4650 trillion yen. Of these, 2,282 vessels valued at 1.4649 trillion yen are administrative assets and 20 vessels valued at 80 million yen are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets include 2,203 vessels categorized as official properties and valued at 1.4649 trillion yen. They mainly consist of 474 vessels valued at 1.2362 trillion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense and 1,481 vessels valued at 213.4 billion yen under the jurisdiction of the "Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Non-administrative assets include 8 vessels under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 80 million yen.

(7) Aircraft

The total number of aircraft is 1,631 and their total value is 946.1 billion yen. Of these, 1,625 aircraft, worth 946.1 billion yen, are administrative assets, and 6 aircraft, worth 6 yen, are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets, all of which are official properties, include 1,441 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 914.4 billion yen, and 95 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism which are worth 24.1 billion yen.

(8) Superficies, etc.

The total value of superficies, etc. (superficies, easement, mining rights, etc.), which cover a total area of 2 km², is 2.9 billion yen. Administrative assets, which cover a total area of 2 km², accounted for 2.9 billion yen of the total value and non-administrative assets, which cover a total area of 1,000 m², accounted for 5 million yen.

Administrative assets include 2.8 billion yen's worth of official properties covering a total area of 2 km² mainly consisting of 2.0 billion yen's worth of superficies with a total area of 1 km² under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment.

Non-administrative assets include 4 million yen's worth of easement with a total area of 100 m² under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

(9) Patent rights, etc.

The total number of patent rights, etc. (patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, utility model rights, etc.), is 1,802,000 and their total value is 1.8 billion yen. Of the total, 1,802,000 worth 1.7 billion yen constitute administrative assets, and 100 worth 50 million yen constitute non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets, all of which are official properties, include 1,798,000 copyrights with a value of 1.4 billion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Non-administrative assets include 1 copyright with a value of 40 million yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(10) Government investment, etc.

The total value of government investment, etc. comes to 78.0779 trillion yen, accounting for 71.9% of the total value of all government assets. The total value includes 77.4637 trillion yen, or 99.2%, in non-administrative assets such as rights and shares that the government has acquired through investments, etc., in incorporated administrative agencies, etc., under the provisions of special laws (including international treaties). Table 5 shows government investment, etc., by account and by type of corporation receiving investment. Of said investments, 50.4869 trillion yen is appropriated from the general-account budget and 26.9767 trillion yen is appropriated from the special-account budget.

Corporations receiving investment from the general-account budget include the Japan International Cooperation Agency (9.7983 trillion yen), the Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (9.4049 trillion yen), Japan Finance Corporation (4.3270 trillion yen), and the International Development Association (3.0571 trillion yen).

Corporations receiving investment from the special-account budget include the International Monetary Fund (5.0623 trillion yen) from the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account, the Development Bank of Japan (3.2430 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (3.1923 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, the Japan Health Insurance Association from Pension Special Account (3.0127 trillion yen), and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (2.6473 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account.

(11) Real estate trust beneficiary rights

The total number of real estate trust beneficiary rights is three and its current value is 258.9 billion yen. They are non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

3. Current Value by Account, Classification and Type

Table 6 shows government assets as of the end of fiscal 2018 by account, classification and type.

Table 6 (reference) also shows the proportions represented by official properties, public properties, imperial properties, forest management properties, and non-administrative assets according to use.

Table 7 shows administrative assets and non-administrative assets by category.

4. Current Value by Jurisdiction

Table 8 shows the current value of government assets by jurisdiction as of the end of fiscal 2018. Of the total, 78.6555 trillion yen worth of assets, or 72.4%, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. Of the Ministry's assets, 76.7098 trillion yen worth (including 71.1028

trillion yen in government investment, etc.), or 97.5%, is non-administrative assets.

Further, assets worth 7.8572 trillion yen, or 7.2% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. Of the Ministry's assets, 7.6175 trillion yen worth (including land worth 4.0983 trillion yen) or 96.9% are administrative assets.

Assets worth 4.9779 trillion yen or 4.6% of the total are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, of which 4.4795 trillion yen (including 4.4691 trillion yen in government investment, etc.) or 90.0% of the total are non-administrative assets. Assets worth 4.5560 trillion yen, or 4.2% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of which 4.4251 trillion yen (including 3.0639 trillion yen in trees and bamboo) or 97.1% of the total are administrative assets.

III Changes in the Value of Government Assets

1. Total Changes in the Value

In fiscal 2018, the total increase in the value of government assets came to 5.3179 trillion yen and the total decrease to 3.5482 trillion yen, resulting in a net increase of 1.7697 trillion yen.

2. Changes by Category

Table 9 shows changes in the value of government assets by category in fiscal 2018. Table 10 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. The main items that posted a net increase were aircraft worth 481.9 billion yen (an increase of 511.1 billion yen and a decrease of 29.2 billion yen), and structures worth 213.3 billion yen (an increase of 298.0 billion yen and a decrease of 84.6 billion yen). The item that posted a net decrease was real estate trust beneficiary rights, which recorded a net decrease of 4.6 billion yen (a decrease of 4.6 billion yen). Changes caused by price revisions are as shown in Table 11.

3. Changes by Account

Table 12 shows changes in the value of government assets by account in fiscal 2018. Table 13 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. General accounts posted a net increase of 1.1762 trillion yen (an increase of 2.0365 trillion yen against a decrease of 860.2 billion yen) and special accounts posted a net increase of 160.4 billion yen (an increase of 354.8 billion yen against a decrease of 194.4 billion yen).

The major special accounts that posted an increase were the FILP Special Account (233.6 billion yen), the Special Account for Safety of Motor Vehicles (54.9 billion yen), and the Special Account for Measures for Energy (46.2 billion yen). The major special accounts that posted a decrease were the Pension Special Account (96.0 billion yen), and the FILP Special Account (55.0 billion yen).

4. Changes by Classification and Type

Table 14 shows changes in the value of government assets by classification and type in fiscal 2018. Table 15 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from price revisions have been deducted. Administrative assets posted a net increase of 1.1274 trillion yen and non-administrative assets posted a net increase of 209.2 billion yen.

5. Changes by Jurisdiction

Table 16 shows changes in the value of government assets by jurisdiction in fiscal 2018. Table 17 shows changes in the value of government assets following the deduction of changes resulting from the price revision. Assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense posted an increase of 656.2 billion yen (an increase of 853.7 billion yen against a decrease of 197.5 billion yen), while assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare posted a decrease of 101.7 billion yen (an increase of 7.6 billion yen against a decrease of 109.3 billion yen).

6. Changes by Cause

Causes of change in the value of government assets can be roughly divided into transfer from the state to an entity outside the state and transfer within the state.

If we refer to the former as “external transfers” and the latter as “internal transfers,” purchases, sell-offs and investment, etc. are hence classified as external transfers, while transfer of jurisdiction (transferring the jurisdiction of a ministry or agency head over government assets) and transfer of affiliation (transferring assets belonging to a department to another department within the same jurisdiction) are classified as internal transfers.

“External transfers” that cause an increase in the value of government assets due to external transfer are divided into those requiring expenditure (purchase, new construction, etc.) and those not requiring expenditure (tax payment in kind, etc.). External transfers that cause a decrease in the value of government assets are broken down into those generating revenue (sell-off, collection of investment, etc.) and those not generating revenue (beneficial transfer, demolition, etc.).

“Internal transfers” can be divided into changes due to adjustment, changes due to streamlining, and changes resulting from the price revision.

A. Changes due to adjustment

Changes due to adjustments refer to changes caused by internal adjustments for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the management of government assets, such as transfer of jurisdiction, transfer of affiliation, handovers/receipts (whereby administrative assets whose use has been abolished are "handed over" by the ministries and agencies of jurisdiction and "accepted" by the Ministry of Finance), rationalization exchanges, etc. (transfer to other accounts within the same department without change of use (including division of assets)).

B. Changes due to streamlining

Changes due to streamlining refer to changes made as a result of actual measurements (in

the case of land, buildings and structures), actual surveys (in the case of trees and bamboo), corrections of mistakes, discovery of unreported items, etc.

C. Changes resulting from the price revision

Changes resulting from price revisions in this report reflect the revisions that took effect as of March 31, 2019.

Table 18 shows changes in the value of government assets in fiscal 2018 by type of transfer. External transfers accounted for 36.0% of the year's increase and internal transfers accounted for 64.0%. Regarding the year's decrease, 18.7% of it was due to external transfers and 81.3% was due to internal transfers.

(1) Increase

Major causes of increases and the amounts of resultant increases are as follows:

A. Increases due to external transfers

(a) Transfers requiring expenditures

Investment (cash investment): 495.5 billion yen

The increase in government cash investment, etc. is mainly comprised of 133.3 billion yen in Japan Finance Corporation, 46.0 billion yen in the Japan International Cooperation Agency, 25.0 billion yen in the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development and 10.7 billion yen in the Forest Research and Management Organization from general accounts, 129.0 billion yen in the Development Bank of Japan, 33.0 billion yen in Japan Finance Corporation, 20.1 billion yen in the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, and 15.6 billion yen in the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development from the FILP Special Account, 41.4 billion yen in Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation from the Special Account for Measures for Energy, and 9.3 billion yen in Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

New Production: 314.5 billion yen

The value of new production includes 176.0 billion yen for new aircraft (16 aircraft) and 138.4 billion yen for new vessels (31 vessels). The aforementioned aircraft includes official properties with a value of 174.4 billion yen (14 aircraft) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense. The aforementioned vessels include official properties with a value of 114.6 billion yen (three vessels) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Purchases: 268.6 billion yen

The value of purchases includes 239.4 billion yen for aircraft (11 aircraft) and 12.9 billion yen for buildings (total area: 95,000 m²). The aforementioned aircraft includes

official properties with a value of 232.7 billion yen (nine aircraft) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense. The aforementioned buildings include non-administrative assets with a value of 6.2 billion yen (total area: 52,000 m²) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of the Environment.

(b) Transfer not requiring expenditures

Investment (in kind): 140.9 billion yen

The increase in government investment, etc. due to investment in kind is mainly comprised of 115.8 billion yen in the International Development Association and 12.8 billion yen in the African Development Fund from general accounts.

B. Increase due to internal transfer

Price Revision: 2.9265 trillion yen

The increase due to price revision includes 2.1175 trillion yen for government investment, etc., and 614.0 billion yen for land. The value of increase in government investment, etc. includes 989.7 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of increase in land includes 169.3 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

Receipts: 175.0 billion yen

The value of increase due to receipts includes 71.2 billion yen for buildings and 66.9 billion yen for structures, which are categorized as non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

Transfer of affiliation: 96.2 billion yen

The increase due to transfer of affiliation includes 27.2 billion yen for vessels and 23.8 billion yen for land. The value of increase in vessels includes 26.9 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the value of increase in land includes 11.2 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Justice.

Transfer of jurisdiction: 90.4 billion yen

The increase due to transfer of jurisdiction includes 74.4 billion yen for land and 9.9 billion yen for buildings. The value of increase in land includes 54.7 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of the Environment, and the value of increase in buildings includes 4.9 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

(2) Decrease

Major causes of decrease and the extent of the resultant decreases are as follows:

A. Decrease due to external transfers

(a) Transfers requiring expenditures

Collection of investment (cash): 105.7 billion yen

The decrease in government investment, etc., due to the collection of investment (cash) in incorporated administrative agencies, etc., includes a decrease of 95.5 billion yen for the Welfare and Medical Service Agency from the Pension Special Account and 9.3 billion yen for the Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers from the Labor Insurance Special Account.

Sell-off: 68.2 billion yen

Among the items sold off were land valued at 54.9 billion yen, and government investment, etc. valued at 9.7 billion yen. The value of decrease in land includes 33.0 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The entire value of decrease in government investment, etc. is for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Transfer not requiring expenditures

Investment (in kind): 257.3 billion yen

The decrease in investment in kind is due to investment of 257.3 billion yen from the general account in the Japan Housing Finance Agency.

Capital reduction: 80.4 billion yen

Capital reduction represents a reduction in the capital of the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN based on laws and regulation. The entire value of the capital reduction is represented by government investment, etc., comprising non-administrative assets that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Finance valued at 43.7 billion yen.

B. Decrease due to internal transfer

Price revision: 2.4935 trillion yen

The decrease due to price revision includes 1.3700 trillion yen for government investment, etc. and 309.2 billion yen for structures. The value of decrease in government investment, etc. includes 810.2 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the FILP Special Account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in structures includes 63.3 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Handover: 175.0 billion yen

The decrease due to handover includes 71.2 billion yen for buildings and 66.9 billion yen for structures. The value of decrease in buildings includes 69.7 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Defense. The value of decrease in structures includes 66.8 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Transfer of affiliation: 92.3 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of affiliation includes 27.2 billion yen for vessels and 19.8 billion yen for aircraft. The value of decrease in vessels includes 26.9 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The value of decrease in aircraft includes 14.5 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Transfer of jurisdiction: 90.4 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of jurisdiction includes 74.4 billion yen for land and 9.9 billion yen for buildings. The value of decrease in land includes 62.6 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in buildings includes 7.8 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the FILP Special Account of the Ministry of Finance.

7. Price Revision in the Government Asset Register

As shown in Table 19, the price revision that came into effect on March 31, 2019 resulted in a net increase of 433.0 billion yen.

8. Trend in the Value of Government Assets

Table 20 shows the trend of the value of government assets over the last five years. A breakdown of decreases by cause for the last five fiscal years is given hereunder:

The increase in fiscal 2014 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 10.5615 trillion yen due to the transfer of affiliation (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 9.6528 trillion yen due to the transfer of jurisdiction (e.g. government investment, etc.).

The decrease in fiscal 2015 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 9.0105 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 3.0965 trillion yen due to sell-offs (e.g. government investment, etc.).

The increase in fiscal 2016 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 3.1675 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 845.2 billion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.).

The increase in fiscal 2017 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 3.6216 trillion

yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 938.1 billion yen due to investment (in kind) (government investment, etc.).

The increase in fiscal 2018 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 2.9265 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 495.5 billion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.).

Table 21 shows the year-end status of government investment, etc. during the last five years.

IV Key Points Concerning Government Buildings

1. Key Points Concerning Government Buildings

(1) Definition of government buildings

Government buildings refer to buildings and auxiliary facilities as well as the sites on which these are located (including those on lease), which are used for administrative work and projects of the national government, including government offices used by ministries and agencies, jails, airports, and facilities of the Self-Defense Forces. Although government buildings are managed by the heads of individual ministries and agencies, the Minister of Finance, as the minister in charge of overseeing government assets, is promoting efforts aimed at ensuring their efficient improvement and use.

(Note) Government buildings do not include housing for national government employees, the Imperial Palace, roads, forests, undeveloped fields, rivers, etc.

(2) Promotion of effective improvement of government offices

In order to promote efficient improvement of government offices, the Ministry of Finance examines improvement requests from individual ministries, judges the necessity of the requested improvement and makes appropriate adjustments so as to reflect the results in the budget for government office improvement each fiscal year.

In doing so, from the viewpoint of making effective use of government assets, the Ministry of Finance looks into the possibilities of how to make use of existing government offices, and in cases where new improvements to buildings are required, it makes sure to select the most cost-effective ways of securing offices by comparing the costs of constructing new buildings and leasing existing buildings.

(3) Promotion of efficient use of existing government offices

In order to promote the efficient use of government offices, the Ministry of Finance keeps track of the actual status of individual ministries and agencies' use of offices through, for example, field inspections, from the perspective of cutting down rental costs by eliminating the unnecessary renting of buildings for use as government buildings, and making more properties available for sale. The ministry formulates plans for cross-ministerial adjustments of office spaces based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Adjustment of Use of National Government Buildings (Act No. 115 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the "Government Buildings Act") after seeking recommendations from the Fiscal System Council (Article 4 of the Government Buildings Act).

It should be noted that as an institutional measure to promote the efficient use of government offices, amendments to the Government Buildings Act, etc. in April 2006 have made it possible to lease idle office spaces and premises of government office buildings to the private sector within limits that do not undermine the administrative use or purposes of the property concerned.

2. Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan

The Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan is a scheme under which the Minister of Finance formulates plans for the acquisition and disposal of government assets based on the concept of "scrap and build," whereby government offices are consolidated or relocated or improved in order to enhance their earthquake resistance (Article 5 of the Government Buildings Act.)

In establishing the Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan, the Minister of Finance examines requests concerning the consolidation of government offices submitted from ministries and agencies, and makes judgment concerning the necessity, urgency, conditions of scale and location, and the appropriateness of potential disposal of the assets.

(Note) The Specified Government Asset Improvement Special Account, in which the undertakings based on the Specified Government Asset Improvement Plan had been managed, was abolished at the end of fiscal 2009 as part of the Special Account Reform. As a consequence, a Specified Government Asset Improvement Account was established in the FILP Special Account as a temporary measure in order to perform accounting for the relevant undertakings that were not completed at the end of fiscal 2009, until these undertakings are completed. The new undertakings conducted after fiscal 2010 have been managed in the general account.

V Outline of Housing for National Government Employees

Housing for national government employees is set up based on the “National Government Employees’ Housing Act” (Act No. 117 of 1949) in order to “ensure efficient performance of duties by national government officials, thereby facilitating the smooth implementation of government operations and services.”

Housing for National Government Employees refers to residential housing set up by the national government for its officials and their families, incidental structures and facilities and land. These do not include lodging facilities temporarily set up within training institutes, etc., temporary hostels set up at construction sites, dormitories for Diet members, and employee housing set up by incorporated administrative agencies, etc.

Residences for national government officials are set up based on the residence setup plan established by the Minister of Finance. Residences can be set up either as administrative assets through the construction, purchase, exchange, donation, or conversion (e.g. use of facilities originally built as government office as housing), or properties offered by entities other than the government.

Housing for national government employees is in principle provided by the Minister of Finance. However, with regard to ministry-by-ministry or agency-by-agency housing (housing for national government employees that is constructed solely for the purpose of leasing to employees of the same ministry or agency), in cases where a large number of housing facilities need to be constructed at the same time, in cases of a decision by the Minister of Finance under other special circumstances, etc., the head of the ministry or agency provides such housing.

As for the maintenance and management of housing for national government employees, the Minister of Finance is in charge in the case of joint residences (national government official residences other than ministry-by-ministry or agency-by-agency residences) and the head of the ministry or agency is in charge in the case of ministry-by-ministry or agency-by-agency residences.

As of September 1, 2019, the total number of housing units for national government employees stood at about 162,000.

VI Current Conditions of Non-Administrative Assets

1. Current Value

As shown in Table 22, the current value of non-administrative assets belonging to the general accounts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (assets under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance as prescribed by Article 6 of the National Government Asset Act, with the same applying in 6 below) stood at 56.0345 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2018, accounting for 51.6% of the total value of government assets, which stood at 108.5939 trillion yen.

As stated earlier in this report, non-administrative assets refer to all government assets other than administrative assets. They can be roughly divided into assets with characteristics similar to administrative assets (e.g., financing shares and properties offered to the American armed forces) and other assets (unused national land etc.). The former assets cannot be quickly disposed of, but the latter should be efficiently and appropriately managed or disposed of in response to occasional social needs.

2. Changes in the Value in Fiscal 2018

In fiscal 2018, the total increase in the value of non-administrative assets came to 1.9510 trillion yen and the total decrease to 961.5 billion yen, resulting in a net increase of 989.5 billion yen. Table 22 shows changes in the value of non-administrative assets by category (land, buildings, government investment, etc.).

Table 23 shows changes in the value of non-administrative assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. The total increase in fiscal 2018 came to 729.0 billion yen and the total decrease to 518.4 billion yen, resulting in a net increase of 210.5 billion yen. Changes resulting from the price revision are as shown in Table 24.

Changes in the value of non-administrative assets can also be divided into “external transfers,” or transfers from the state to entities other than the state, and “internal transfers,” or transfers within the state. For example, non-administrative assets increase through "external transfers" when the government receives tax in kind in lieu of monetary inheritance tax payments, when assets in abeyance are attributed to the state coffers, or when the government acquires financing shares or subscription certificates through investment in incorporated administrative agencies, etc. Non-administrative assets decrease through "external transfers" when the government carries out sell-offs, beneficial transfers, or makes investments in kind (land, buildings, structures, etc.). Non-administrative assets also increase through "internal transfers" when, for instance, the Ministry of Finance takes over assets that have outlived their usefulness as administrative assets and thus have become non-administrative assets. Non-administrative assets decrease through "internal transfers" when, for instance, jurisdiction over government assets is transferred from one ministry or agency to another ministry or agency in order to provide them for administrative use. Table 25 shows transfers that took place in fiscal

2018.

3. Current Conditions of Management and Disposal

Disposals of land and buildings of non-administrative assets that took place in fiscal 2018 and their status as of the end of the year are as follows.

(1) Disposal

Table 26 shows the key points of disposals that took place in fiscal 2018.

A. Sell-off

There were 3,264 sell-offs worth 34.5 billion yen (based on registry value, with the same applying in 6-3 below). By category, land amounted to 2,256,000 m² or 33.0 billion yen, and buildings to 74,000 m² or 1.4 billion yen.

By counterparty, public corporations accounted for 331 cases or 8.1 billion yen, public interest corporations for 34 cases or 3.9 billion yen, corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations for 1,071 cases or 16.7 billion yen, and others for 1,828 cases or 5.6 billion yen.

By contract method, general competitive contracts accounted for 385 cases or 11.3 billion yen (prices were made public in 289 cases, worth 8.8 billion yen) and negotiated contracts for 2,853 cases or 21.1 billion yen.

Assets are in principle sold at market value. However, some of the non-administrative assets are sold to public corporations, etc. after their market value had been reduced by a certain percentage based on the provisions of the Act on Special Measures concerning National Property and other relevant laws. Among the assets sold at less than market value were two social welfare facilities worth 100 million yen, 21 school facilities worth 1.3 billion yen, and three housing facilities worth 500 million yen.

B. Exchange

There were five exchanges worth 43.8 billion yen.

C. Beneficial transfer

There were 194 beneficial transfers worth 5.9 billion yen.

D. Transfer of jurisdiction

There were 36 transfers of jurisdiction worth 72.0 billion yen, all of which were transfers of jurisdiction for which no compensation is required (transfers between general accounts).

(2) Management

The status of use of land and buildings as of the end of fiscal 2018 is as follows.

A. Properties provided to US armed forces

Properties provided to the American armed forces stationed in Japan under treaties comprised 74 plots of land covering 68,691,000 m² worth 2.0846 trillion yen and eight buildings with a total area of 5,489,000 m² worth 334.1 billion yen.

B. Assets allowed for use by other ministries and agencies

Non-administrative assets whose use by ministries and agencies is permitted on a temporary basis in order to facilitate the performance of necessary operations and services comprised 32 plots of land covering 3,906,000 m² worth 184.0 billion yen and one building with a total area of 31,000 m² worth 500 million yen.

C. Assets on lease to local public bodies, etc.

Non-administrative assets on lease to local public bodies are divided into leases at (a) market value (market-value lease), (b) leases with no charge based on law's provisions (free lease), and (c) leases at less than market value (discount lease).

Assets on lease break down into 27,763 plots of land covering 90,046,000 m² worth 1.9397 trillion yen, and 692 buildings totaling 123,000 m² worth 600 million yen. The breakdown of assets on lease (land) is as follows.

- (a) Market-value leases are those extended to persons who have been using as personal residential sites the land they paid in kind in lieu of inheritance tax. There are 22,945 such leases, covering 15,600,000 m² and worth 453.4 billion yen.
- (b) Free leases are those extended to local public bodies without charge in accordance with the provisions of the National Government Asset Act and other laws. There are 4,220 cases covering 71,194,000 m² and worth 1.3507 trillion yen. Among them are parks, 2,750 cases, 59,233,000 m², 1.0555 trillion yen, and water supply facilities, 320 cases, 3,195,000 m², 51.0 billion yen.
- (c) Discount leases are those extended to local public bodies at less-than market value under the Act on Special Measures concerning National Property and other relevant laws. There are 598 such leases, covering 3,251,000 m² and worth 135.6 billion yen.

A breakdown of land on lease by counterparty finds 4,878 with public corporations, representing 75,322,000 m² worth 1.3830 trillion yen; 302 with public interest corporations, representing 1,640,000 m² worth 85.2 billion yen; 1,800 with corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations, representing 7,440,000 m² worth 183.0 billion yen; and 20,783 with others, representing 5,642,000 m² worth 288.4 billion yen.

D. Unused national land

Unused national land refers to land not used at present (including land in management commission and land temporarily utilized in ways such as temporary lending) but that can

be, or is expected to be, used as housing land, excluding land that is difficult to be used on its own and assets that should be disposed of based on the Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan. There are 2,964 such cases, representing 8,368,000 m² or 328.8 billion yen.

(3) Securities in kind

Government investment, etc. consist of government investment and securities in kind. The securities in kind are those the government has received in lieu of monetary tax payments and those vested in the national treasury.

Table 27 shows the status of transfers of securities paid in lieu of monetary tax payments, etc. in fiscal 2018 and their current value as of the end of the fiscal year 2018, which stood at 12.7 billion yen.

4. Trend of the Value of Non-Administrative Assets (Land)

There are two factors causing changes in the total area of non-administrative assets (land): factors that increase area, such as receipts, tax payment in kind, etc., and factors that decrease area, such as sell-offs, transfer of jurisdiction, etc. Changes in recent years show a slow downward trend.

5. Trend of Government Asset-Related Revenues (Local Finance Bureau)

The amount of government asset-related revenues received by the Local Finance Bureaus in fiscal 2018 stood at 99.9 billion yen.

Most of them were accounted for by sales of government assets (including sales of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and sales of special government assets) with 57.0 billion yen, followed by receipts from lending of government assets with 41.4 billion yen.

Of the sales of government assets, sales of land accounted for 47.0 billion yen.

Table 28 shows changes in the proceeds from the sale of government assets in the last five years.

Table 29 shows changes in the proceeds from the sale of government assets, including sales of non-administrative assets by ministries and agencies.

VII Councils on Government Assets

With regard to government assets, the Fiscal System Council has been established at the Ministry of Finance and regional government asset councils at local finance bureaus and the Okinawa General Bureau.

The Fiscal System Council was established based on Article 6 of the Act on the Establishment of the Ministry of Finance (Act. No. 95 of 1999), which took effect on January 6, 2001. The Council has taken over the functions of the Central National Property Council and three other councils, which were abolished as part of the consolidation and rationalization of government councils implemented as part of the reorganization of central government ministries. Under the Fiscal System Council, the Government Asset Subcommittee has been established for the purpose of investigating and deliberating on basic policies concerning the management and disposal of government assets and other important matters concerning government assets (Past meetings held by the subcommittee are as shown in Table 30.) based on Article 6 of the Fiscal System Council Ordinance (Ordinance No. 275 of 2000).

In December 2017, the Minister of Finance consulted with the Fiscal System Council as to the issue of the desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future in light of the recent situation surrounding the administration of government assets.

Upon being requested to investigate and deliberate on this issue, the Government Asset Subcommittee established a working team to discuss it from an expert and technical viewpoint, and decided to deliberate on a broad range of issues concerning government assets in light of the recent situation surrounding the administration of government assets.

Specifically, the working team held repeated discussions and deliberations from an expert viewpoint with regard to the desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future in light of the recent situation surrounding the administration of government assets, including the changes in the socioeconomic environment, such as population decline and the aging of society with a declining birthrate, and the achievement of the plan for reducing housing for national government employees. The Subcommittee also held deliberations, and on June 14, 2019, it compiled a report titled "Desirable State of Management and Disposal of Government Assets in the Future—For Optimal Use of Government Assets—."

Regional government asset councils, in response to consultations by the directors-general of local finance bureaus and the Okinawa General Bureau, are to investigate and deliberate on the specific management and disposal of government assets and express their opinions on the aforementioned matters to the directors-general, etc. The councils held 10 meetings in fiscal 2018.

VIII Inspection of Government Assets

1. Outline

The Minister of Finance may conduct field inspections of government assets under the jurisdiction of ministry or agency heads in order to manage and dispose of government assets in an appropriate manner (Article 10 of the National Government Asset Act, etc.).

The inspection constitutes part of the Minister of Finance's overall businesses concerning government assets and is a proactive business designed to unify the businesses concerning management and disposal of government assets and thereby enhance the appropriateness and efficiency of the businesses.

2. Inspection

(1) Inspections after fiscal 2011

The Ministry decided to step up and enhance its inspection of government assets starting from fiscal 2011 to help improve the nation's fiscal condition by selling them and promote effective use in accordance with local and social needs. The decision includes an operational change from traditional paper-based inspections to field inspections in depth.

(2) Inspection Policies for fiscal 2019

A. Basic inspection policies for fiscal 2019

For fiscal 2019, the inspections shall be made in an effective manner with administrative emphasis on (1) official properties such as government buildings and housing for government employees and (2) non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency.

B. Purpose of inspections in the fields to be focused on

(a) Inspections on official properties such as government buildings and housing for government employees

- Status of utilization in certain areas or of specified government buildings

A. Purpose of inspections

To promote effective utilization by grasping the status of use of government buildings in certain areas or specified types of government offices and adjusting inter-ministerial use, with the aim of ensuring the optimal use of government assets.

B. Types of Properties

Multiple government buildings, which are located in the same area, or controlled or used by those whose work and operations are closely connected to each other, are selected for inspection.

- Status of use of training and education facilities, etc.

A. Purpose of inspections

To promote the effective utilization of government assets by grasping the status of use and adjusting inter-ministerial use.

B. Types of Properties

Training and educational facilities, lodging facilities, conference facilities, and fitness facilities.

- Maintenance status of government buildings and housing for government employees

A. Purpose of inspections

To grasp the status of maintenance and management of existing government buildings and housing for government employees that serve as social capital stock, and promote longevity as well as efficient maintenance management of these buildings.

B. Types of Properties

Inspections shall be made on government buildings in certain areas or specified types of government offices, which are subject to inspection for the usage status.

(b) Non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency

A. Purpose of inspections

In order to promote effective use of unused national land, etc., inspections shall be conducted to grasp the status of progress in disposal and optimize the management and disposal of such land, etc. Also, from the viewpoint of obtaining a general overview of government assets, the Ministry of Finance provides each ministry and agency with necessary and appropriate advice concerning management and disposal methods, thereby promoting effective use of non-administrative assets in accordance with the changing and diversifying needs of communities and society.

B. Types of Properties

The target properties are selected from among the following non-administrative assets belonging to the special account (excluding the Specified Government Asset Improvement Account in the FILP Special Account) or belonging to the general account.

- a Non-administrative assets which have been transferred from the special account to the general account upon the abolition of the special account and handed over to a local finance bureau, etc.
- b In addition to those set forth in a. above, non-administrative assets for which inspections are deemed effective from the perspective of promoting effective use, and which are categorized as (i) unused national land, etc. or (ii) assets other than unused national land, etc.

(located in urban areas).

(3) Results of the inspections conducted in fiscal 2018

A. Results of inspections of government assets

In fiscal 2018, a total of 518 assets were inspected, and problems were pointed out with regard to 135 (26.1%) of them.

The major inspection results are as follows.

(a) Government buildings, etc.

Demanding measures to promote the effective use of existing buildings and eliminate the unnecessary renting and the use of unnecessary buildings, such as increasing the efficiency in use and promoting moves to buildings with extra space.

(b) Training facilities

Demanding measures to promote the effective use of facilities by renting to other ministries and agencies and correct the flaw in the management of assets.

(c) Public properties

Demanding measures to end the ineffective use of public properties.

B. Non-administrative assets (unused national land) under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency

With regard to unused government-owned lands forming part of non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency, the trend in the occurrence of assets during fiscal 2018 and the progress in their disposal, etc., were grasped, and follow-up activities were conducted to request each ministry or agency to promote their disposal.

(Note 1) For details about the “Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2018,” refer to Table 31.

(Note 2) Table 32 shows results of the “Actual Conditions of Non-Administrative Assets under the Jurisdiction of Each Ministry or Agency (Unused National Lands) in fiscal 2018.”

(Note 3) For details about the results of inspections conducted in fiscal 2018, refer to the website of the Ministry of Finance.

- Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2018

(URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/national_property/summary/result/fy2018/index.html)

- Actual Conditions of non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency (unused national land) in fiscal 2018

(URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/national_property/summary/property_audit/utilized_by_ministry/fy2018/index.htm)

IX Provision of Information on Government Assets

From the standpoint of revealing the nation's financial stocks to the public, the government has been striving to provide information on land and other government assets by announcing reports based on laws and issuing various publications.

Table 33 shows a list of government asset-related information made available.

1. Reports Based on Laws

Every fiscal year, the government submits to the Diet the statements of changes in the value of government assets, their current total value, and the current state of the total value of government assets provided free of charge under the provisions of Article 34 and 37 of the National Government Asset Act after having them audited by the Board of Audit.

The government also submits its reports on the current value of government assets and the estimated current value of expected government assets as reference materials to the Diet under the provision of Article 28 of the Public Finance Act and reports to the Diet the current value of government assets under the provision of Article 46 of the said Act.

2. Provision of Information

- (1) The government has included subjects concerning government assets on the website of the Ministry of Finance (URL: <https://www.mof.go.jp/>) to present the Government Asset Report containing updates on government asset administration as well as various statistical documents showing the current values of government assets.

“Sale of Government Assets” is linked to the websites of local finance bureaus all over Japan to provide information on bidding for government assets and sell-off results. In addition, the government endeavors to provide substantial information and improve user-friendliness by disclosing reports to the Diet on government assets and statutes, and on directives concerning government assets, etc.

- (2) Government Asset Information Disclosure System (URL: <https://www.kokuyuzaisan.mof.go.jp/info/>) shows information on government assets with three categories:
 - 1) Purchase, 2) Search and 3) Lease.

In addition, subscription for the “E-mail Newsletter on Government Asset Information”, which distributes in a timely manner the information on government assets, is accepted on this page.

- 1) Purchase of government assets

This section provides linked URLs of pages where information on the government assets offered for sale by local finance bureaus in Japan is available.

- 2) Search of government assets

This section shows legal restrictions concerning zoning and floor-to-area ratios, the

floor-to-area ratio available, map data and other information in addition to the location, size, and price registered on the register, with regard to each item of government assets that exist across the country.

3) Lease of government assets

This section provides information on the government assets available for fixed-term land lease for business purposes and tentative use (by temporary lease) by competent local finance bureaus.

- (3) With regard to information on government assets, the government intends to improve user convenience by providing information that meets the needs of the public in a timely manner, and by continuously making efforts to enhance its provision of information.

X Effective Use of Unused National Land and the Sell-Off of Government Assets with Rights

1. Current Status (acceptance, ownership, sell-off) of Unused National Land and Government Assets with Rights

(1) Unused national land holdings

As of the end of fiscal 2018, the number of unused national land lots stood at 2,964 and their total value based on registered prices stood at 328.8 billion yen.

The results of disposal of unused national land are available on the Ministry of Finance's website (URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/national_property/summary/property_audit/non_utilized_land/fy2018/index.html), etc.

(Note 1) Table 34 shows changes in the number of unused national land lots, Table 35 shows the results of disposal, and Table 36 shows unused national land owned by the government as of the end of fiscal 2018.

(Note 2) Table 37 shows changes in the acceptance of in-kind payments of real estate (land) since fiscal 2009.

(2) Current Status (acceptance, ownership, sell-off) of Unused National Land and Government Assets with Rights

Table 38 shows the bid results for unused national land up to fiscal 2018. In fiscal 2018, approx. 1,060 lots of land were sent out for general competitive bidding, and about 350 of them were successfully bid and contracts were concluded.

In fiscal 2019, approx. 890 general competitive biddings are to be conducted by making efforts to encourage bidding for unused national land lots whose immediate sell-off was difficult because the boundaries remained undecided, in addition to unused national land lots whose acquisition had not been requested by local governments as of the end of fiscal 2018.

See Table 39 regarding the status of sell-offs of government assets with rights, such as those involving land leaseholders.

2. Introduction of Various Disposal Methods

The Ministry decided to help improve the nation's fiscal condition by selling unused national land and coordinate with local governments to promote effective use of such land in accordance with local and social needs. The Ministry is taking steps to diversify management and disposal methods to have a wide range of choices depending on the characteristics of the land. Table 40 shows the measures taken by the Ministry in the past.

(1) Disposal method of unused national land

A. In fiscal 2002, with regard to real estate in kind (land) sent out for general competitive bidding as unused national land, the Ministry introduced the system of bidding which discloses the minimum sale price (expected price) in order to further promote disposal. This system was implemented with the purpose of securing non-tax revenues.

Also, in November 2012, with a view to reserving resources for recovery from the disaster of the Great East Japan Earthquake and promote administrative reform, it was decided to make further efforts to promote the sell-off of land by reforming the system which discloses the lowest sell-off price (predetermined price) with regard to all real estates including real estate in kind (land).

Following the report published in June 2019 by the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council, the national government reserves ownership for scarce national land with high utility and leases out such land under fixed-term leasehold, thereby ensuring its optimal use, in order to meet the needs of communities while preparing for the demand for administrative use by future generations.

B. In fiscal 2002, the Ministry adopted a method of trust-type disposal of those national land lots which are difficult to sell in the present form by adding value through subdivision and development as well as by providing access to basic utilities. Table 41 shows the actual results of these measures.

C. In addition to these bidding systems, in order to reflect the city planning ability, the Ministry implemented the first district planning utilization general competitive bidding in fiscal 2001 and adopted the two-stage general competitive bidding in fiscal 2008.

(Note 1) District planning utilization general competitive bidding is general competitive bidding that occurs after consultation with local governments that have decided on district plans or other urban planning targeting a certain area, including national lands.

Previously, the Ministry conducted general competitive bidding through discussion with local governments utilizing district plans. Such examples include a former Police Academy site in Tokyo's Nakano Ward.

(Note 2) Two-stage general competitive bidding is general competitive bidding that requires each would-be bidder to submit a land-use proposal whose content meets certain standards before bidding.

In the Futaba no Sato area in Hiroshima City of Hiroshima Prefecture, the local finance bureau took the lead to establish a committee together with local governments and set development conditions for the purpose of achieving a range of effects such as improving asset values and revitalizing regional economies. They conduct two-stage general competitive bidding.

(2) Disposal methods of government assets with rights

The Ministry disposed government assets with rights by recommending transactions to the rights holders. In addition, it adopted new disposal methods including the exchange of leasehold and the ownership of residential land with leasehold in fiscal 2006 and simultaneous selling off of the government assets with the rights holders to third parties in fiscal 2008.

In fiscal 2009, the Ministry introduced a management disposal-type trust to mainly real estate properties with leasehold in lieu of monetary payment properties, in which the trustee sells off residential land with leasehold while keeping the property with rights in custody.

3. Other Management and Disposal Methods

(1) In August 2010, from the viewpoint of promoting effective use of government assets to meet local and social needs, the Ministry introduced a loan system for local governments that use the fixed-term lease system in order for active use of unused national land in the field of social welfare, such as childcare and nursing services.

After introducing the above system, the Ministry amplified the improvement of facilities for local medical services such as emergency medical care, and direct loans for social welfare corporations so as to further promote effective use.

Following the report published in June 2019 by Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council, the Ministry made it possible to lease out those government assets selected as assets under reserved ownership to public facilities, public-private combined facilities, and private-sector facilities, without limiting purposes of use to childcare and nursing care, with a view to meeting the diversifying needs of communities and society, while making it a principle to assign these assets first to official or public use.

With regard to assets other than those under reserved ownership, the Ministry made it possible to lease them out to combined facilities some of which are used for childcare or nursing care, so as to further promote the development of childcare and nursing care facilities.

(Note) By the end of March 2019, the Ministry entered into agreements with multiple local governments such as Setagaya ward to lease 128 national land lots to be used, for instance, as social welfare facilities including childcare centers (Table 42).

(Reference)

In order to realize the goal of reducing to zero the number of workers leaving the long-term care industry, it has been decided that the development of long-term care facilities will be promoted by making further use of national land through the reduction of rents and other means in urban areas where it is difficult to secure necessary land (Urgent Policies to Realize a Society in Which All Citizens are Dynamically Engaged [November

26, 2015]).

In response, in order to accelerate the development of long-term care facilities in urban areas, the Ministry of Finance intends to make further use of national land by lending land at reduced rents (reduction of up to 50% for a period of 10 years from the start of the loan) through the fixed-term land lease arrangement, as shown below.

Effective period: New lending agreements entered into through the fixed-term land lease arrangement between January 1, 2016 and March 31, 2021

Covered areas: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo and Fukuoka Prefectures

Covered facilities: Special nursing homes for elderly people and long-term care facilities for visitors built alongside them.

- (2) With a view to reserving non-tax revenues and alleviating management costs, a loaning system based on fixed-term leasehold for properties which are difficult to sell off and remain unsold was established in March 2012.

XI Sale of Government-Owned Stocks

1. NTT Stocks

The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “NTT”) was established in April 1985 in accordance with the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. Act (revised in June 1997 as the Act Concerning Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, etc. (Act No.85 of 1984); hereinafter referred to as the "NTT Act"). The Act placed the now-defunct Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation under private management, with the government holding all 15.6 million shares of NTT (with a capital of 780 billion yen and a face value of 50,000 yen).

With the government required to hold at least one-third of NTT's shares under the NTT Act, one-third (5.2 million shares) of the NTT shares were assigned to the FILP Special Account Investment Account*1), while the remaining two-thirds of the shares (10.4 million shares) were assigned to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, and proceeds from sale of the shares were to be used to redeem government bonds.

NTT shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account were sold as follows: 1.95 million shares each in fiscal 1986 and fiscal 1987, 1.5 million shares in fiscal 1988, 1 million shares in each of fiscal 1998, fiscal 1999 and fiscal 2000, 91,800 shares in fiscal 2002, 85,157 shares in fiscal 2003, 800,000 shares in fiscal 2004, and 1,123,043 shares in fiscal 2005. As a result, all NTT shares in this Special Account were sold.

The government sold NTT shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in July 2011, as the government had come to own 57,513,644 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2010. Subsequently, the government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in February 2012 due to an excess of 41,820,655 shares over the number of shares that the government was obliged to hold, following NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2011. Then, NTT cancelled its own shares in November 2013 resulting in the excess of 62,166,721 shares over those the government was obliged to hold, and the government sold the excess in March and November 2014 in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares. In June 2016, the government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares due to an excess of 59,000,043 shares over the number of shares that the government was obliged to hold, following NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2015. In September 2019, the government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares due to an excess of 48,666,710 shares over the number of shares that the government was obliged to hold, following NTT's cancellation of its own shares in September 2018. As a result, the Special Account currently holds 630,131,500 shares (see Table 43).

*1) NTT shares had belonged to the Industrial Investment Special Account before. In fiscal 2008, however, the Industrial Investment Special Account became the FILP Special

Account Investment Account under the Act on Special Accounts (Act No. 23 of 2007).

*2) NTT has been splitting its shares (one share into 1.02 shares in November 1995; one share into 100 shares in January 2009; and one share into two shares in July 2015).

2. JT Stocks

Japan Tobacco Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “JT”) was established in April 1985 under the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act (Act No.69 of 1984) (hereinafter referred to as the “JT Act”), placing the now-defunct Japan Monopoly Corporation under private management. At the same time, all of the outstanding 2 million shares of JT (with a capital of 100 billion yen and a face value of 50,000 yen) came to be held by the government.

Initially, the JT Act required the government to hold at least one-half of the total number of shares as of the date of establishment of JT, and more than one-third of all shares issued. Because of this provision, one-half of the total number of shares as of the date of establishment of JT were assigned to the FILP Special Account Investment Account (1 million shares), while the remaining one-half (1 million shares) were assigned to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, and proceeds from sale of the shares were to be used to redeem government bonds.

Since the government was required a transitional measure (under Article 18 of Supplementary Provisions of the JT Act) to hold at least two-thirds of the shares issued when JT was established, the government sold 394,276 shares in fiscal 1994 and 272,390 shares in fiscal 1996, each belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account (this completed the sale of one-third of outstanding shares, which were the shares available for sale then). Subsequently, in April 2002, the JT Act was partially revised and the abovementioned transitional measure was abolished. As a result, 333,334 shares became newly available for sale, and the government sold 44,000 shares in fiscal 2003 and 289,334 shares in fiscal 2004 (this completed the sale of half of outstanding shares, which were the shares available for sale then).

In December 2011, by the enforcement of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Securing of Financial Resources to Execute Measures Necessary for Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Act No.117 of 2011) (including the revision of the JT Act), the government was required to hold more than one-third of the total number of shares issued. Furthermore, out of 5 million shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account (one share split into five shares in April 2006), 1,666,666 shares were transferred to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, and proceeds from sale of the shares were to be applied to the resources for the redemption of reconstruction bonds.

As to the shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 333,333,200 shares (one share split into 200 shares in July 2012) in fiscal 2012 (this completed the sale of shares other than those exceeding one-third of outstanding shares, which were the shares available for sale then).

Because of a share split (one share split into 200 shares in July 2012) after the transfer, the

number of shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account is 666,666,800 (See Table 44).

3. JP Holdings Stocks

In January 2006, Japan Post Corporation established Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “JP Holdings”) under the Postal Service Privatization Act (Act No. 97 of 2005). As the same time, all of the 6 million issued shares of JP Holdings (with a capital of 300 billion yen) came to be held by the government.

Subsequently, when Japan Post Corporation was dissolved in October 2007, the government acquired all of the 144 million issued shares of JP Holdings, which were delivered as a result of JP Holdings taking over the assets and liabilities of Japan Post Corporation.

Under the Postal Service Privatization Act, the government is obliged to hold more than one-third of the total number of issued shares of JP Holdings. Accordingly, the shares acquired at the time of the establishment of JP Holdings and one-third of the shares transferred in October 2007, which add up to 54 million shares and account for 36% of the total, were assigned to the general account. The remaining shares (96 million shares or 64% of the total) were assigned to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, and proceeds from sale of the shares were to be used to redeem government bonds.

The Act on Special Measures concerning the Securing of Financial Resources to Execute Measures Necessary for Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, which came into force in December 2011, provides that the government shall dispose of JP Holdings shares as early as possible in order to secure non-tax revenue as financial resources to redeem debt issued to fund reconstruction. Furthermore, in January 2013, the Reconstruction Promotion Council decided to include approximately 4 trillion yen of proceeds from the sale of JP Holdings shares in the scope of financial resources for reconstruction. Accordingly, proceeds from sale of the shares were to be applied to the resources for the redemption of reconstruction bonds.

As a result of a share split in August 2015 (one share into 30 shares), the number of JP Holdings shares belonging to the general account became 1.62 billion and those belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account became 2.88 billion.

Among the JP Holdings shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 495 million shares in November 2015, and further sold 382,901,700 shares in response to JP Holdings’ repurchase of its own shares in December of the same year.

In April 2016, pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Securing of Financial Resources to Execute Measures Necessary for Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, 119,999,900 shares belonging to the general account were transferred without consideration from that account to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, equivalent to a number more than is necessary in order to hold more than one-third of the total number of shares of JP Holdings.

Among the JP Holdings shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 72,474,500 shares in response to JP Holdings' repurchase of its own shares on September 13, 2017, and further sold 990,099,100 shares on September 29 of the same year.

As a result, the government currently holds 1,500,000,100 shares belonging to the general account and 1,059,524,600 shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account (see Table 45).

4. Japan Alcohol Corporation Stocks

In April 2006, the Japan Alcohol Corporation Act (Act No.32 of 2005) (hereinafter called the "J.alco Act") privatized the Alcohol Enterprise Head Office of the New Energy and Industrial Development Organization and established the Japan Alcohol Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "J.alco"). The government held all 60,000 of the company's issued stocks (with a capital of 3 billion yen).

The J.alco Act did not require the government to hold J.alco stocks. Meanwhile, the Basic Plan on Reducing and Rationalizing National Administrative Organizations (passed by Cabinet resolution in April 1999) required the government to begin selling its shares within two years of the company's establishment, with the aim of selling all shares as quickly as possible. Accordingly, after discussion and report by the Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council in November 2006, the government sold two-thirds of the total issued stock (39,999 shares) through general competitive bidding in March 2008 (See Table 46).

5. NACCS Center stocks

In October 2008, the Act on Processing, etc. of Business Related to Import and Export by Means of Electronic Data Processing System (Act No. 54 of 1977) (hereinafter referred to as the "NACCS Act") reorganized the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System Operations Organization (an incorporated administrative agency) into a special stock company, Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "NACCS Center"). The government held all of the company's issued shares (10,000 shares; with a capital of one billion yen).

The NACCS Act requires the government to hold the majority of voting rights of all the NACCS Center's shareholders, while selling all the other shares as quickly as possible after the Act comes into effect. Accordingly, after discussion and report by the Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council in February 2015, the government sold all the issued shares of the company except for those subject to the requirement of shareholding by the government (the number of shares sold: 4,999) through general competitive bidding in March 2016 (See Table 47).

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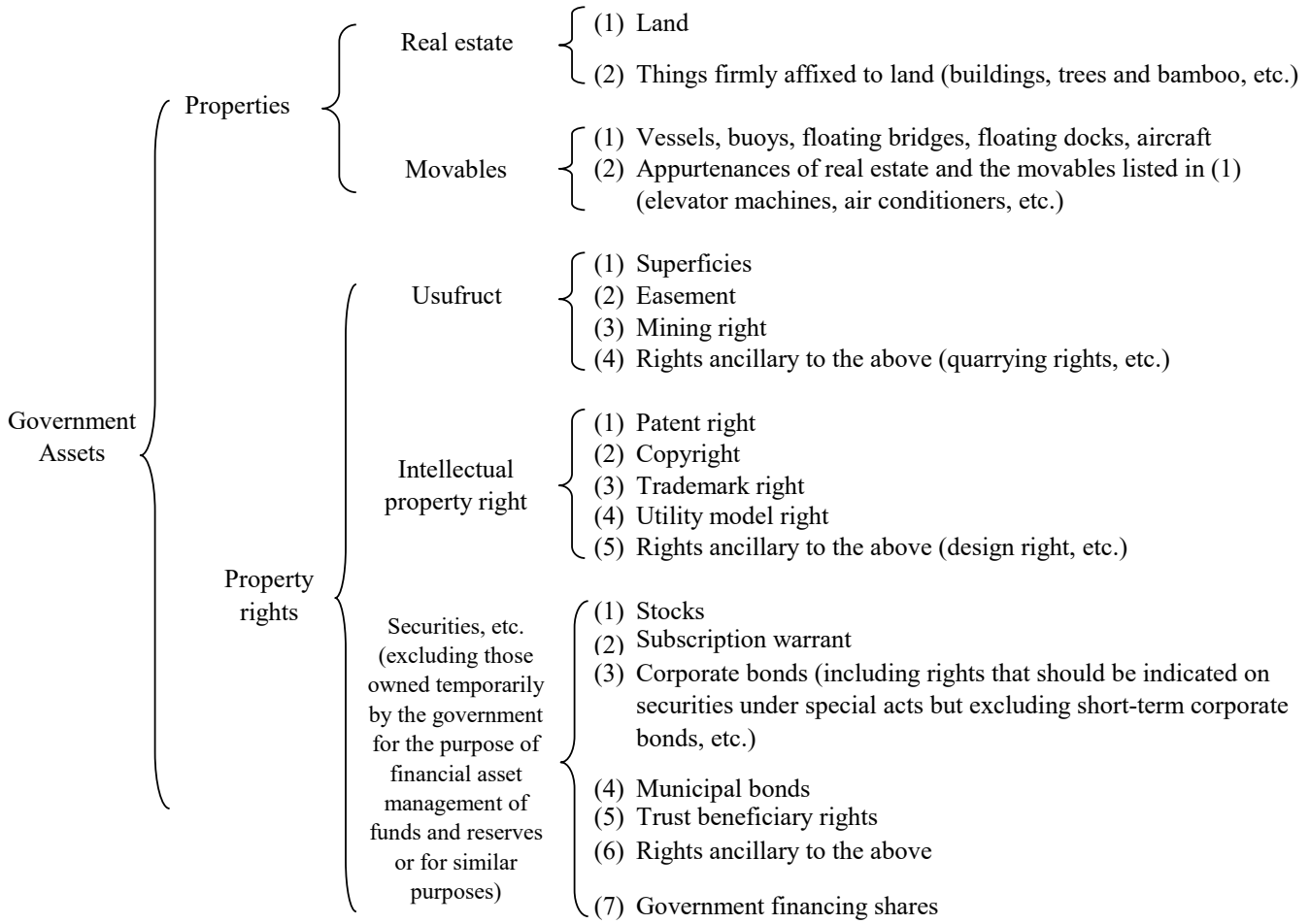
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Table 1 Scope of Government Assets

(1) Government assets stipulated in Article 2 of the National Government Asset Act



* (5) Trust beneficiary rights include real estate trust beneficiary rights established under Article 28-2 of the Government Asset Act.

(2) Government assets as defined under Article 4 of Supplementary Provisions of the National Government Asset Act

Machinery and important equipment formerly under the jurisdiction of the former Army, Navy and Supply Ministries

Table 2 Current Value of Government Assets by Category
as of the End of FY2018

(As of March 31, 2019) (Unit: 100 million yen)

Category	Volume unit	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m ²	87,659,098	187,354
Trees and bamboo			31,212
Buildings	thousand m ² (total)	58,239	34,212
Structures			25,632
Machinery and equipment			0
Vessels	vessels	2,302	14,650
Aircraft	aircraft	1,631	9,461
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	2,497	29
Patent rights, etc.	thousand cases	1,802	18
Government investment, etc.			780,779
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	3	2,589
Total			1,085,939

(Note) 1. Public property is not included, such as roads, rivers and beach sites, except parks and open spaces.
2. Since figures are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 2 Reference

(Unit: 100 million yen)

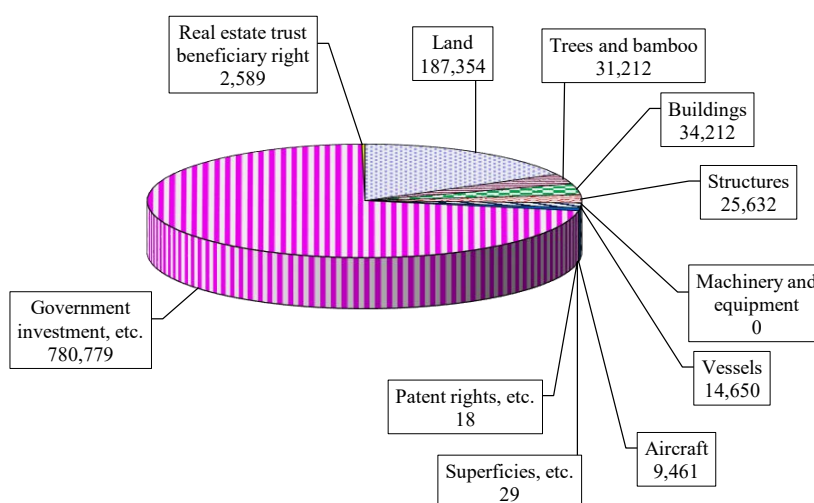


Table 3 Current Conditions of Administrative Assets (Land)

(As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: thousand m², 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Official property	1,189,588	1.4	114,509	82.9
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense	1,002,798	1.2	40,983	29.7
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	88,393	0.1	14,004	10.1
Public property	123,217	0.1	6,301	4.6
Imperial property	19,055	0.0	6,534	4.7
Forest management property	85,312,652	98.5	10,747	7.8
Total	86,644,514	100.0	138,093	100.0

(Note) Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 4 Current Conditions of Non-administrative Assets (Land)

(As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: thousand m², 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Property belonging to General Account	1,012,389	99.8	47,822	97.1
Property provided to US armed forces	68,711	6.8	20,852	42.3
Property on lease to local governments, etc.	90,046	8.9	19,397	39.4
Market-value lease	15,600	1.5	4,534	9.2
Free lease	71,194	7.0	13,507	27.4
Discount lease	3,251	0.3	1,356	2.8
Unused national land	8,368	0.8	3,288	6.7
Others (Forest, wilderness, etc.)	845,264	83.3	4,282	8.7
Property belonging to Special Accounts	2,194	0.2	1,439	2.9
Total	1,014,584	100.0	49,261	100.0

(Note) Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 5 Current Value of Government Investment

(As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Government corporation	Number of corporations	Government asset register prices		
		General account	Special account	Total
Financial institutions	2	881	113	995
National institutes, etc.	9	12,531	31,528	44,059
Incorporated administrative agencies	83	290,121	31,007	321,129
National universities	86	68,318	-	68,318
Inter-University Research Institute Corporations	4	2,650	-	2,650
Special corporations, etc.	29	78,471	156,494	234,965
International organizations	11	51,805	50,623	102,428
Corporations in liquidation	4	90	-	90
Total	228	504,869	269,767	774,637

(Note) 1. It is standard procedure to conduct fiscal year-end evaluations of the stocks and subscription certificates of the corporations concerned, namely market price-based evaluations for those that have market prices or evaluations based on net assets or gross assets minus gross liabilities for those that do not have market prices (government asset register prices).

2. Financial institutions ... Okinawa Development Finance Corporation and Bank of Japan.

3. National institutes, etc. ... Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan and eight others

4. Incorporated administrative agencies ... National Archives of Japan and 82 others

5. National universities ... Hokkaido university and 85 others

6. Inter-University Research Institute Corporations ... National Institutes for the Humanities and three others

7. Special companies ... NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and 28 other limited companies

8. International organizations ... International Monetary Fund and 10 others

9. Corporations in liquidation ... Nippon Steel Corporation, and other companies in liquidation; South Seas Development Corporation and other closed organization

10. Since figures are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 6 Current Value of Government Assets by Account, by Classification, and by Type (As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	of which	Value	Component ratio	
(General account)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
Administrative assets	86,571,561	127,778	45,868	27,371	66,478	Trees and bamboo 31,033	221,628	28.2	
Official property	1,116,635	104,194	45,055	26,717	34,743	Vessels 14,604	165,655	21.1	
Public property	123,217	6,301	604	558	784	Structures 673	7,644	1.0	
Imperial property	19,055	6,534	208	95	99	Structures 87	6,729	0.9	
Forest management property	85,312,652	10,747	-	-	30,851	Trees and bamboo 30,328	41,598	5.3	
Non-administrative assets	1,012,389	47,822	9,827	5,226	511,337	Government investment, etc. 504,997	564,386	71.8	
Total	87,583,951	175,600	55,695	32,597	577,816		786,014	100.0	
(Special account)									
Administrative assets	72,953	10,314	2,174	1,521	10,760	Structures 10,624	22,597	7.5	
Official property	72,953	10,314	2,174	1,521	10,760	Structures 10,624	22,597	7.5	
Public property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imperial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forest management property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-administrative assets	2,194	1,439	368	93	275,795	Government investment, etc. 275,782	277,327	92.5	
Total	75,147	11,754	2,543	1,615	286,555		299,924	100.0	
(Total)									
Administrative assets	86,644,514	138,093	48,043	28,893	77,239	Trees and bamboo 31,075	244,225	22.5	
Official property	1,189,588	114,509	47,230	28,239	45,503	Structures 20,722	188,253	17.3	
Public property	123,217	6,301	604	558	784	Structures 673	7,644	0.7	
Imperial property	19,055	6,534	208	95	99	Structures 87	6,729	0.6	
Forest management property	85,312,652	10,747	-	-	30,851	Trees and bamboo 30,328	41,598	3.8	
Non-administrative assets	1,014,584	49,261	10,196	5,319	787,132	Government investment, etc. 780,779	841,713	77.5	
Total	87,659,098	187,354	58,239	34,212	864,371		1,085,939	100.0	

(Note) 1. The ratios of total general account and total special account are 72.4% and 27.6% respectively.

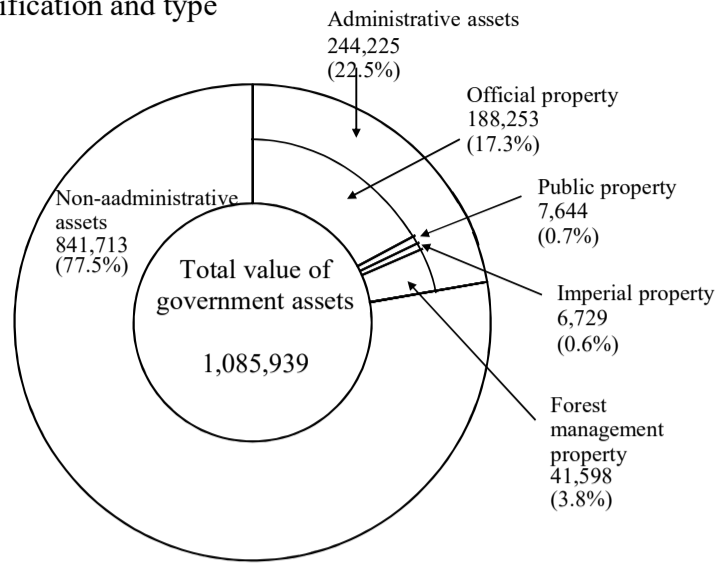
2. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc. and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

3. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 6 (Reference) Current value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (As of March 31, 2019)

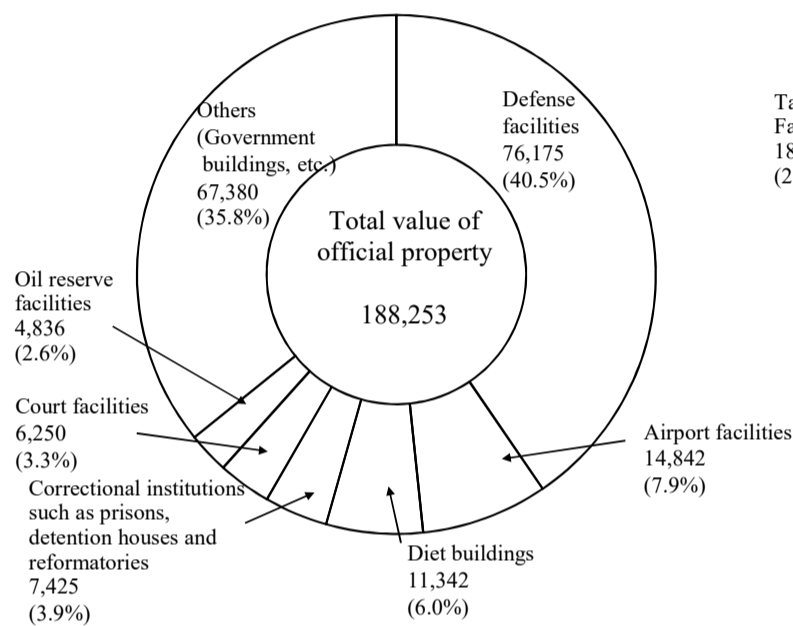
(Unit : 100 million yen)

1. By classification and type

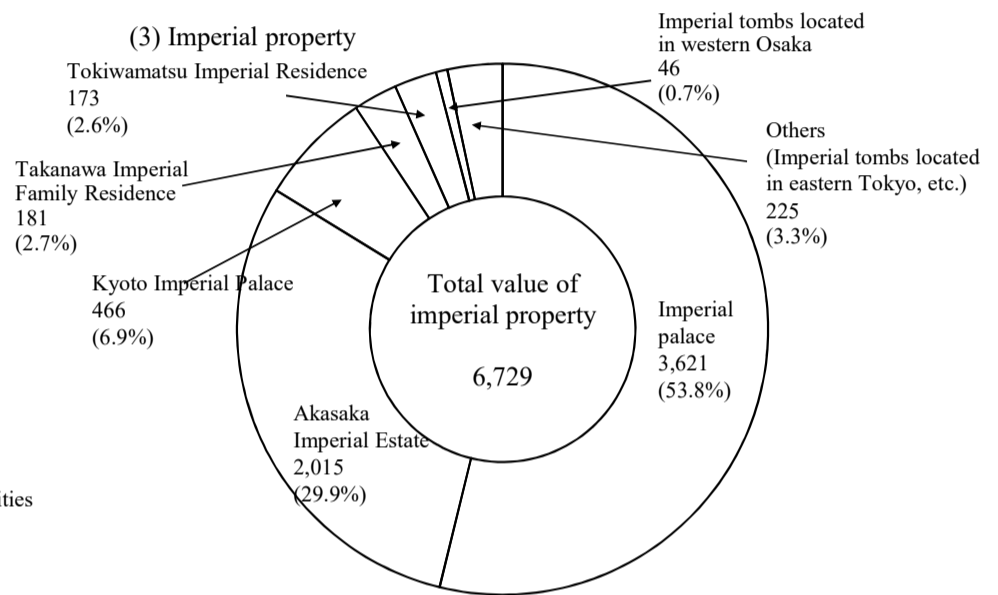


2. Administrative assets

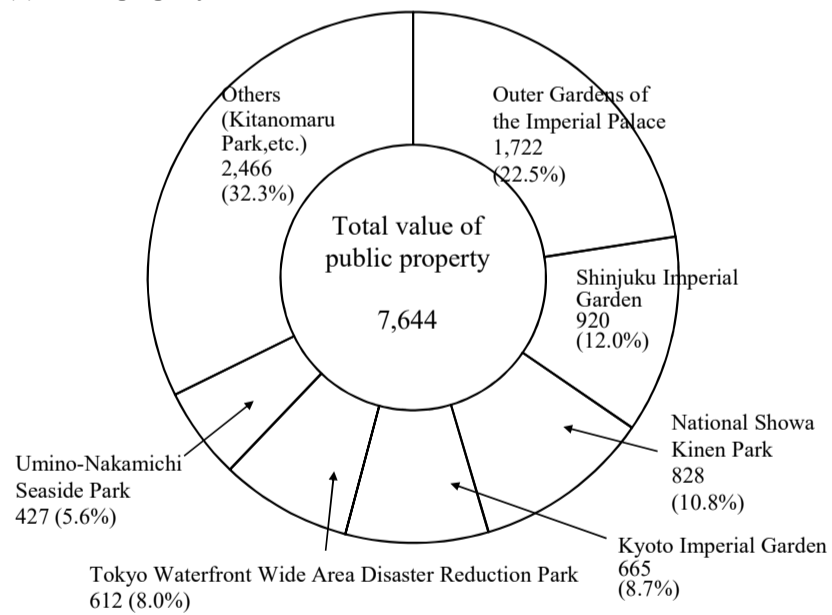
(1) Official property



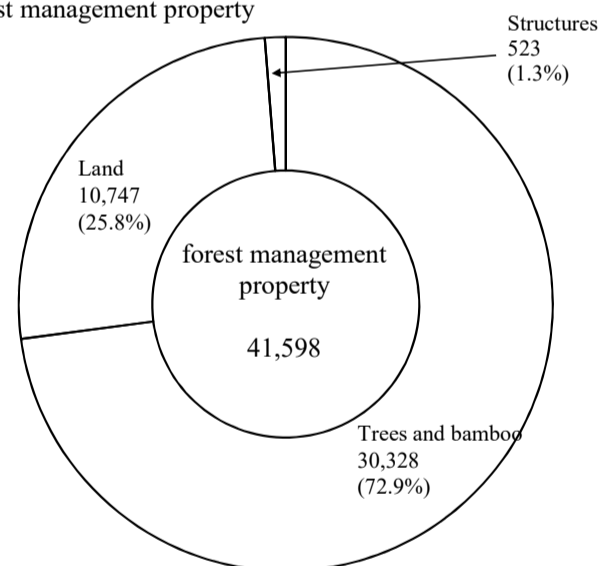
(3) Imperial property



(2) Public property

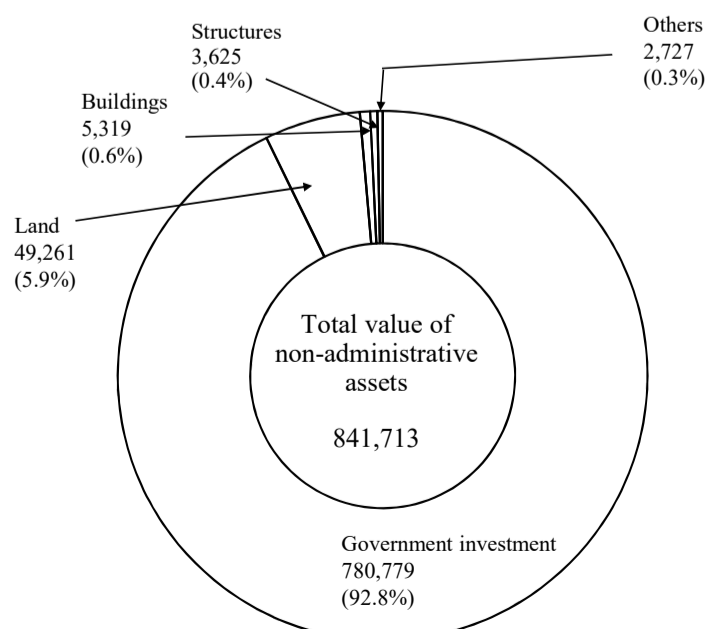


(4) Forest management property

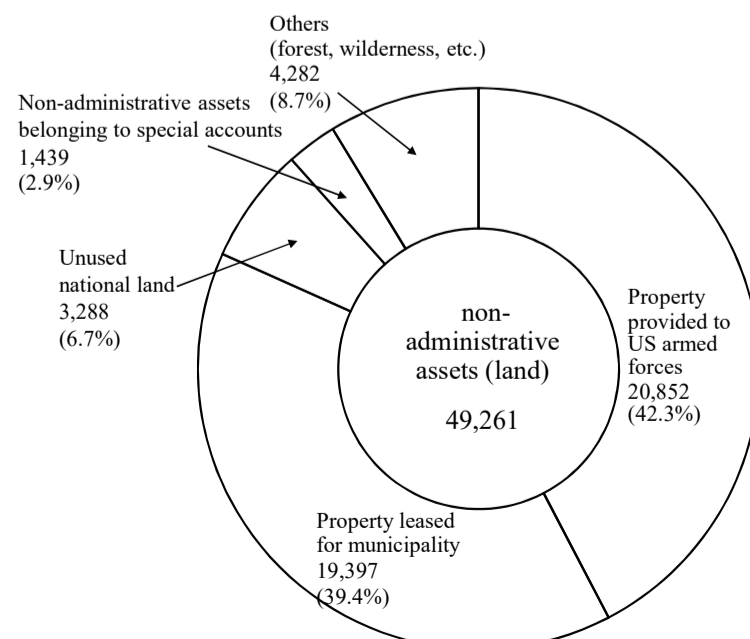


3. Non-administrative assets

(1) Total value



(2) Non-administrative assets (land)



**Table 7 Current Value of Government Assets
by Classification and by Category**

(As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Category	Value	Component ratio
Administrative Assets	244,225	22.5
Land	138,093	12.7
Trees and bamboo	31,075	2.9
Buildings	28,893	2.7
Structures	22,006	2.0
Vessels/Aircraft	24,111	2.2
Others	46	0.0
Non-administrative Assets	841,713	77.5
Land	49,261	4.5
Trees and bamboo	137	0.0
Buildings	5,319	0.5
Structures	3,625	0.3
Machinery and equipment	0	0.0
Vessels/Aircraft	0	0.0
Government investment, etc.	780,779	71.9
Others	2,589	0.2
Total	1,085,939	100.0

- (Note) 1. As the above data was compiled based on the calculation report on increases/decreases in government assets and their current values, it does not cover roads, rivers, etc.
2. Since figures for the value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 8 Current Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Jurisdiction (As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/ Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Administrative assets)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
House of Representatives	360	7,120	599	613	159	Structures	155	7,894	3.2
House of Councillors	135	3,151	216	219	76	Structures	70	3,447	1.4
Supreme Court	2,172	4,220	2,021	1,637	392	Structures	382	6,250	2.6
Board of Audit	46	14	15	6	2	Structures	2	23	0.0
The Cabinet	325	295	58	57	46	Structures	45	399	0.2
Cabinet Office	23,611	14,060	2,092	1,726	878	Structures	746	16,665	6.8
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	307	1,240	293	284	70	Structures	65	1,594	0.7
Ministry of Justice	38,377	8,398	6,428	3,913	1,159	Structures	1,130	13,471	5.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,075	2,535	611	998	723	Structures	719	4,257	1.7
Ministry of Finance	8,981	13,644	9,060	4,925	887	Structures	814	19,457	8.0
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	4,896	2,683	260	318	44	Structures	40	3,045	1.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,758	3,072	2,206	1,469	441	Structures	431	4,983	2.0
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,317,123	12,624	1,058	353	31,274	Trees and bamboo	30,639	44,251	18.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,596	3,083	377	260	4,183	Structures	4,125	7,526	3.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	125,921	16,629	4,845	2,905	10,433	Structures	7,918	29,968	12.3
Ministry of the Environment	97,026	4,335	251	193	284	Structures	242	4,812	2.0
Ministry of Defense	1,002,798	40,983	17,645	9,011	26,179	Vessels	12,362	76,175	31.2
Total	86,644,514	138,093	48,043	28,893	77,239			244,225	100.0
(Non-administrative assets)									
House of Representatives	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
House of Councillors	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Board of Audit	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
The Cabinet	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Cabinet Office	9	472	41	33	98	Government investment, etc.	93	605	0.1
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	12	0	2	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Ministry of Justice	1	88	-	-	0	Structures	0	88	0.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	19	2	15	13	10	Structures	10	26	0.0
Ministry of Finance	784,850	47,359	6,567	3,529	716,210	Government investment, etc.	711,028	767,098	91.1
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	138	1	22	24	2,003	Government investment, etc.	2,003	2,029	0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	419	80	97	22	44,692	Government investment, etc.	44,691	44,795	5.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	226,581	894	17	3	410	Government investment, etc.	408	1,308	0.2
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	8	0	3	3	13,437	Government investment, etc.	13,437	13,441	1.6
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	2,522	354	15	3	9,073	Government investment, etc.	9,067	9,431	1.1
Ministry of the Environment	-	-	343	308	181	Trees and bamboo	74	489	0.1
Ministry of Defense	19	5	3,069	1,377	1,014	Structures	991	2,397	0.3
Total	1,014,584	49,261	10,196	5,319	787,132			841,713	100.0
(Total)									
House of Representatives	360	7,120	599	613	159	Structures	155	7,894	0.7
House of Councillors	135	3,151	216	219	76	Structures	70	3,447	0.3
Supreme Court	2,172	4,220	2,021	1,637	392	Structures	382	6,250	0.6
Board of Audit	46	14	15	6	2	Structures	2	23	0.0
The Cabinet	325	295	58	57	46	Structures	45	399	0.0
Cabinet Office	23,621	14,533	2,134	1,759	977	Structures	751	17,270	1.6
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	320	1,240	295	284	70	Structures	65	1,595	0.1
Ministry of Justice	38,378	8,486	6,428	3,913	1,159	Structures	1,130	13,560	1.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,095	2,538	626	1,011	734	Structures	730	4,284	0.4
Ministry of Finance	793,832	61,003	15,627	8,454	717,097	Government investment, etc.	711,028	786,555	72.4
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	5,035	2,684	283	342	2,048	Government investment, etc.	2,003	5,075	0.5
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	10,177	3,152	2,303	1,492	45,134	Government investment, etc.	44,691	49,779	4.6
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,543,705	13,519	1,076	356	31,684	Trees and bamboo	30,640	45,560	4.2
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,605	3,083	381	263	17,620	Government investment, etc.	13,437	20,967	1.9
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	128,443	16,984	4,861	2,909	19,506	Government investment, etc.	9,067	39,400	3.6
Ministry of the Environment	97,026	4,335	595	501	465	Structures	300	5,301	0.5
Ministry of Defense	1,002,817	40,989	20,714	10,389	27,194	Vessels	12,363	78,572	7.2
Total	87,659,098	187,354	58,239	34,212	864,371			1,085,939	100.0

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc. and real estate trust beneficiary rights

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 9 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2018)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase			Decrease			Balance	
		Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m ²	16,273	9,339	17.6	10,887	4,047	11.4	5,386	5,292
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	101	46 (0.1)	66	10 (0.0)		34	35
	Trees	thousand m ³	23,982	2,445 (4.6)	7,472	1,248 (3.5)		16,509	1,197
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	3	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)		3	0
	Total			2,492 4.7		1,259 3.5			1,232
Buildings	Building area	thousand m ²	564	2,428 4.6	490	2,626 7.4		74	△ 197
	Total area	thousand m ²	1,395		1,177			217	
Structures			2,980 5.6			3,938 11.1			△ 958
Machinery and equipment			- -			- -			-
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	83	532 (1.0)	78	592 (1.7)		5	△ 60
	Shipping	thousand ton	9		8			1	
		vessels	5	1,641 (3.1)	6	1,751 (4.9)		△ 1	△ 110
		thousand ton	12		7			4	
	Humble Ship	vessels	36	3 (0.0)	34	5 (0.0)		2	△ 2
	Total	vessels	124	2,177 4.1	118	2,349 6.6		6	△ 172
Aircraft	aircraft	41	5,111 9.6	69	2,795 7.9		△ 28	2,316	
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	897	7 0.0	332	0 0.0		565	7	
Patent rights, etc.	thousand cases	43	2 0.0	1	3 0.0		42	△ 0	
Government investment, etc.			28,011 52.7		18,414 51.9			9,596	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	627 1.2	-	46 0.1		-	581	
Total			53,179 100.0		35,482 100.0			17,697	

(Note) Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 10 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2018)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase			Decrease			Balance		
		Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	
Land	thousand m ²	16,273	3,199	13.4	10,887	2,952	28.0	5,386	246	
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	101	19	(0.1)	66	10	(0.1)	34	8
	Trees	thousand m ³	23,982	1,153	(4.8)	7,472	218	(2.1)	16,509	935
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	3	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	3	0
	Total			1,172	4.9		228	2.2		943
Buildings	Building area	thousand m ²	564	2,428	10.2	490	1,074	10.2	74	1,353
	Total area	thousand m ²	1,395			1,177			217	
Structures			2,980	12.5		846	8.0		2,133	
Machinery and equipment			-	-		-	-		-	
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	83	532	(2.2)	78	280	(2.7)	5	252
		thousand ton	9			8			1	
	Shipping	vessels	5	1,641	(6.9)	6	108	(1.0)	△ 1	1,532
		thousand ton	12			7			4	
	Humble Ship	vessels	36	3	(0.0)	34	1	(0.0)	2	1
Total	vessels	124	2,177	9.1	118	390	3.7	6	1,786	
Aircraft	aircraft	41	5,111	21.4	69	292	2.8	△ 28	4,819	
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	897	7	0.0	332	0	0.0	565	7	
Patent rights, etc.	thousand cases	43	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	42	0	
Government investment, etc.			6,835	28.6		4,714	44.7		2,121	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	46	0.4	-	△ 46	
Total			23,913	100.0		10,546	100.0		13,367	

(Note) Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 11 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2018)
(Changes by price revision)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category		Increase		Decrease		Balance
		Value	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio	Value
	Land	6,140	21.0	1,095	4.4	5,045
Trees and bamboo	Tree	26	(0.1)	-	(-)	26
	Trees	1,292	(4.4)	1,030	(4.1)	261
	Bamboo	0	(0.0)	-	(-)	0
	Total	1,319	4.5	1,030	4.1	289
	Buildings	0	0.0	1,551	6.2	△ 1,551
	Structures	0	0.0	3,092	12.4	△ 3,092
	Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	-	(-)	312	(1.3)	△ 312
	Shipping	-	(-)	1,642	(6.6)	△ 1,642
	Humble Ship	-	(-)	3	(0.0)	△ 3
	Total	-	-	1,959	7.9	△ 1,959
	Aircraft	-	-	2,503	10.0	△ 2,503
	Superficies, etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	△ 0
	Patent rights, etc.	1	0.0	3	0.0	△ 1
	Government investment, etc.	21,175	72.4	13,700	54.9	7,475
	Real estate trust beneficiary rights	627	2.1	-	-	627
	Total	29,265	100.0	24,935	100.0	4,330

(Note) Since figures for the value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 12 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Account (FY2018)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Account	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
General Account	15,975	8,647	1,259	2,286	26,933	Government investment, etc. 14,104	37,867	71.2
Special Account	298	692	135	141	14,478	Government investment, etc. 13,907	15,312	28.8
Total	16,273	9,339	1,395	2,428	41,411		53,179	100.0
(Decrease)								
General Account	10,528	3,564	986	2,439	16,338	Government investment, etc. 7,076	22,342	63.0
Special Account	358	483	190	186	12,469	Government investment, etc. 11,338	13,139	37.0
Total	10,887	4,047	1,177	2,626	28,808		35,482	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
General Account	5,446	5,083	272	△ 153	10,595	Government investment, etc. 7,027	15,524	
Special Account	△ 60	208	△ 55	△ 44	2,008	Government investment, etc. 2,569	2,172	
Total	5,386	5,292	217	△ 197	12,603		17,697	

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 13 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Account (FY2018)
(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Account	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
General Account	15,975	2,990	1,259	2,286	15,088	Aircraft 5,111	20,365	85.2	
Special Account	298	208	135	141	3,198	Government investment, etc. 2,629	3,548	14.8	
Total	16,273	3,199	1,395	2,428	18,286		23,913	100.0	
(Decrease)									
General Account	10,528	2,637	986	967	4,997	Government investment, etc. 3,281	8,602	81.6	
Special Account	358	315	190	107	1,521	Government investment, etc. 1,433	1,944	18.4	
Total	10,887	2,952	1,177	1,074	6,519		10,546	100.0	
(Balance in Value)									
General Account	5,446	353	272	1,319	10,090	Aircraft 4,819	11,762		
Special Account	△ 60	△ 106	△ 55	34	1,676	Government investment, etc. 1,195	1,604		
Total	5,386	246	217	1,353	11,766		13,367		

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 14 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (FY2018)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
Administrative assets	9,287	5,630	752	1,255	11,735	Aircraft 5,111	18,620	35.0	
Official property	3,692	5,110	733	1,215	9,087	Aircraft 5,111	15,414	29.0	
Public property	5,570	237	15	30	78	Structures 72	346	0.7	
Imperial property	0	244	3	8	16	Structures 15	270	0.5	
Forest management property	24	36	-	-	2,552	Trees and bamboo 2,436	2,589	4.9	
Non-administrative assets	6,986	3,709	643	1,173	29,676	Government investment, etc. 28,011	34,559	65.0	
Total	16,273	9,339	1,395	2,428	41,411		53,179	100.0	
(Decrease)									
Administrative assets	3,307	1,496	558	1,432	9,119	Aircraft 2,795	12,047	34.0	
Official property	1,471	1,368	556	1,394	7,638	Aircraft 2,795	10,401	29.3	
Public property	3	10	1	32	96	Structures 96	139	0.4	
Imperial property	0	0	0	5	11	Structures 10	17	0.0	
Forest management property	1,832	117	-	-	1,372	Trees and bamboo 1,247	1,489	4.2	
Non-administrative assets	7,579	2,551	618	1,193	19,688	Government investment, etc. 18,414	23,434	66.0	
Total	10,887	4,047	1,177	2,626	28,808		35,482	100.0	
(Balance in Value)									
Administrative assets	5,979	4,133	193	△ 177	2,616	Aircraft 2,316	6,572		
Official property	2,221	3,742	177	△ 179	1,449	Aircraft 2,316	5,012		
Public property	5,567	227	13	△ 1	△ 18	Structures △ 24	207		
Imperial property	△ 0	244	2	3	5	Structures 4	253		
Forest management property	△ 1,808	△ 81	-	-	1,180	Trees and bamboo 1,189	1,099		
Non-administrative assets	△ 593	1,158	24	△ 20	9,987	Government investment, etc. 9,596	11,125		
Total	5,386	5,292	217	△ 197	12,603		17,697		

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 15 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (FY2018)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
Administrative assets	9,287	1,313	752	1,255	10,418	Aircraft	5,111	12,987	54.3
Official property	3,692	1,277	733	1,215	9,062	Aircraft	5,111	11,554	48.3
Public property	5,570	34	15	30	73	Structures	72	139	0.6
Imperial property	0	0	3	8	16	Structures	15	25	0.1
Forest management property	24	2	-	-	1,266	Trees and bamboo	1,149	1,268	5.3
Non-administrative assets	6,986	1,885	643	1,173	7,867	Government investment, etc.	6,835	10,926	45.7
Total	16,273	3,199	1,395	2,428	18,286			23,913	100.0
(Decrease)									
Administrative assets	3,307	583	558	120	1,008	Vessels	377	1,712	16.2
Official property	1,471	581	556	120	790	Vessels	377	1,491	14.1
Public property	3	1	1	0	1	Structures	1	3	0.0
Imperial property	0	0	0	0	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0	0.0
Forest management property	1,832	0	-	-	216	Trees and bamboo	216	217	2.1
Non-administrative assets	7,579	2,368	618	953	5,510	Government investment, etc.	4,714	8,833	83.8
Total	10,887	2,952	1,177	1,074	6,519			10,546	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
Administrative assets	5,979	730	193	1,134	9,409	Aircraft	4,819	11,274	
Official property	2,221	695	177	1,095	8,272	Aircraft	4,819	10,063	
Public property	5,567	33	13	30	72	Structures	71	136	
Imperial property	△0	△0	2	8	15	Structures	15	24	
Forest management property	△ 1,808	1	-	-	1,049	Trees and bamboo	933	1,050	
Non-administrative assets	△ 593	△ 483	24	219	2,357	Government investment, etc.	2,121	2,092	
Total	5,386	246	217	1,353	11,766			13,367	

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 16 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Jurisdiction (FY2018)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

By Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
House of Representatives	0	348	-	2	5	Structures	5	356 0.7
House of Councillors	-	152	-	0	2	Structures	1	155 0.3
Supreme Court	0	194	62	143	108	Structures	108	447 0.8
Board of Audit	-	0	-	0	0	Structures	0	0 0.0
The Cabinet	-	13	0	0	5	Structures	4	18 0.0
Cabinet Office	40	651	39	41	197	Government investment, etc.	93	889 1.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	53	2	6	12	Structures	12	72 0.1
Ministry of Justice	372	599	211	151	147	Structures	146	898 1.7
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	110	0	6	28	Structures	27	144 0.3
Ministry of Finance	4,604	4,128	561	1,042	22,345	Government investment, etc.	20,888	27,516 51.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	13	106	-	0	0	Patent rights, etc.	0	108 0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	63	108	36	27	6,149	Government investment, etc.	6,113	6,285 11.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,517	182	11	15	2,579	Trees and bamboo	2,449	2,777 5.2
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	0	136	2	3	757	Government investment, etc.	704	896 1.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	1,084	814	63	94	1,440	Structures	586	2,349 4.4
Ministry of the Environment	7,257	722	108	83	93	Structures	70	899 1.7
Ministry of Defense	1,319	1,015	293	809	7,537	Aircraft	4,975	9,362 17.6
Total	16,273	9,339	1,395	2,428	41,411		53,179	100.0
(Decrease)								
House of Representatives	-	-	-	21	25	Structures	25	46 0.1
House of Councillors	-	-	-	6	11	Structures	11	17 0.1
Supreme Court	16	48	37	91	75	Structures	75	215 0.6
Board of Audit	-	0	-	0	0	Structures	0	1 0.0
The Cabinet	-	1	-	4	7	Structures	7	12 0.0
Cabinet Office	69	38	71	89	176	Structures	139	304 0.9
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	8	1	4	14	17	Structures	16	34 0.1
Ministry of Justice	538	341	173	193	185	Structures	185	720 2.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	3	9	22	Structures	22	32 0.1
Ministry of Finance	4,456	2,239	410	625	15,962	Government investment, etc.	15,358	18,826 53.1
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	-	0	-	12	55	Government investment, etc.	49	68 0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	83	23	45	72	1,436	Government investment, etc.	1,367	1,531 4.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3,610	259	40	39	1,397	Trees and bamboo	1,252	1,697 4.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	4	21	5	15	2,033	Government investment, etc.	1,626	2,071 5.8
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	829	300	66	189	1,549	Structures	816	2,039 5.7
Ministry of the Environment	51	145	3	51	46	Structures	44	244 0.7
Ministry of Defense	1,219	626	314	1,187	5,804	Aircraft	2,616	7,617 21.5
Total	10,887	4,047	1,177	2,626	28,808		35,482	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
House of Representatives	0	348	-	Δ 19	Δ 19	Structures	Δ 19	309
House of Councillors	-	152	-	Δ 6	Δ 9	Structures	Δ 9	137
Supreme Court	Δ 16	146	24	52	32	Structures	32	231
Board of Audit	-	0	-	Δ 0	Δ 0	Structures	Δ 0	Δ 0
The Cabinet	-	12	0	Δ 3	Δ 2	Structures	Δ 2	6
Cabinet Office	Δ 28	612	Δ 32	Δ 48	20	Government investment, etc.	93	585
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Δ 8	51	Δ 2	Δ 8	Δ 4	Structures	Δ 4	38
Ministry of Justice	Δ 165	257	37	Δ 42	Δ 37	Structures	Δ 38	177
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	110	Δ 2	Δ 3	5	Structures	4	112
Ministry of Finance	147	1,889	150	416	6,383	Government investment, etc.	5,529	8,689
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	13	106	-	Δ 11	Δ 54	Government investment, etc.	Δ 49	40
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Δ 19	85	Δ 8	Δ 44	4,712	Government investment, etc.	4,746	4,753
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Δ 2,093	Δ 77	Δ 28	Δ 24	1,182	Trees and bamboo	1,196	1,079
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Δ 3	114	Δ 2	Δ 12	Δ 1,276	Government investment, etc.	Δ 922	Δ 1,174
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	255	514	Δ 2	Δ 95	Δ 108	Structures	Δ 229	310
Ministry of the Environment	7,206	577	104	31	46	Structures	25	655
Ministry of Defense	99	388	Δ 20	Δ 377	1,733	Aircraft	2,358	1,744
Total	5,386	5,292	217	Δ 197	12,603		17,697	

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 17 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Jurisdiction (FY2018)
(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

By Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
House of Representatives	0	0	-	2	5	Structures	5	8	0.0
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	1	Structures	1	2	0.0
Supreme Court	0	0	62	143	108	Structures	108	252	1.1
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	0	0	5	Structures	4	5	0.0
Cabinet Office	40	4	39	41	195	Government investment, etc.	93	241	1.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	-	2	6	12	Structures	12	18	0.1
Ministry of Justice	372	324	211	151	146	Structures	146	622	2.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	0	6	28	Structures	27	34	0.1
Ministry of Finance	4,604	1,782	561	1,042	7,127	Government investment, etc.	6,301	9,952	41.6
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	13	4	-	0	0	Structures	0	5	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	63	8	36	27	41	Structures	34	76	0.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,517	61	11	15	1,281	Trees and bamboo	1,150	1,358	5.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	0	0	2	3	479	Government investment, etc.	428	484	2.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	1,084	238	63	94	1,229	Structures	586	1,562	6.5
Ministry of the Environment	7,257	578	108	83	90	Structures	70	751	3.1
Ministry of Defense	1,319	196	293	809	7,531	Aircraft	4,975	8,537	35.7
Total	16,273	3,199	1,395	2,428	18,286			23,913	100.0
(Decrease)									
House of Representatives	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Supreme Court	16	39	37	15	3	Structures	3	58	0.6
Board of Audit	-	-	-	-	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	-	-	-	Trees and bamboo	-	-	-
Cabinet Office	69	33	71	11	33	Structures	32	78	0.7
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	8	1	4	1	3	Structures	3	6	0.1
Ministry of Justice	538	308	173	27	9	Structures	8	345	3.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	3	8	19	Structures	19	27	0.3
Ministry of Finance	4,456	2,038	410	253	3,556	Government investment, etc.	3,446	5,848	55.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	-	-	-	0	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	83	17	45	7	1,069	Government investment, etc.	1,068	1,093	10.4
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3,610	128	40	11	223	Trees and bamboo	222	362	3.4
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	4	7	5	1	204	Government investment, etc.	200	213	2.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	829	125	66	23	369	Vessels	282	518	4.9
Ministry of the Environment	51	13	3	2	2	Trees and bamboo	1	18	0.2
Ministry of Defense	1,219	238	314	711	1,025	Structures	676	1,975	18.7
Total	10,887	2,952	1,177	1,074	6,519			10,546	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
House of Representatives	0	0	-	2	5	Structures	5	8	
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	1	Structures	1	2	
Supreme Court	Δ 16	Δ 39	24	128	105	Structures	104	193	
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	
The Cabinet	-	-	0	0	5	Structures	4	5	
Cabinet Office	Δ 28	Δ 29	Δ 32	29	162	Government investment, etc.	93	162	
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Δ 8	Δ 1	Δ 2	4	8	Structures	8	12	
Ministry of Justice	Δ 165	15	37	123	137	Structures	137	276	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	Δ 2	Δ 1	8	Structures	8	6	
Ministry of Finance	147	Δ 256	150	789	3,571	Government investment, etc.	2,855	4,103	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	13	4	-	0	0	Structures	0	5	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Δ 19	Δ 8	Δ 8	19	Δ 1,027	Government investment, etc.	Δ 1,061	Δ 1,017	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Δ 2,093	Δ 66	Δ 28	4	1,057	Trees and bamboo	928	995	
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Δ 3	Δ 6	Δ 2	1	275	Government investment, etc.	228	271	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	255	112	Δ 2	70	860	Structures	553	1,044	
Ministry of the Environment	7,206	564	104	81	87	Structures	69	733	
Ministry of Defense	99	Δ 41	Δ 20	98	6,505	Aircraft	4,736	6,562	
Total	5,386	246	217	1,353	11,766			13,367	

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 18 Increases/Decreases of Changes in the Value of Government Assets (FY2018)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
Increases resulting from external transfer	9,235	1,508	744	1,557	16,100	Government investment, etc.	6,633	19,165	36.0
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	8,262	216	645	1,421	14,416	Government investment, etc.	4,955	16,054	30.2
Those not accompanied by financial expenditure	973	1,291	99	136	1,683	Government investment, etc.	1,677	3,111	5.8
Increases resulting from internal transfer	7,037	7,831	650	870	25,311	Government investment, etc.	21,378	34,013	64.0
Increases caused by adjustment	4,327	1,582	642	862	1,442	Structures	783	3,887	7.3
Increases caused by streamlining	2,710	108	8	8	743	Trees and bamboo	674	860	1.6
Increases caused by price revision	-	6,140	-	0	23,125	Government investment, etc.	21,175	29,265	55.0
Total	16,273	9,339	1,395	2,428	41,411			53,179	100.0
(Decrease)									
Decreases resulting from external transfer	5,064	1,383	496	204	5,061	Government investment, etc.	4,540	6,648	18.7
Those accompanied by financial revenue	3,074	549	125	20	1,173	Government investment, etc.	1,154	1,744	4.9
Those not accompanied by financial revenue	1,989	833	370	183	3,887	Government investment, etc.	3,385	4,904	13.8
Decreases resulting from internal transfer	5,823	2,664	681	2,422	23,746	Government investment, etc.	13,874	28,833	81.3
Decreases caused by adjustment	5,468	1,486	641	861	1,442	Structures	783	3,791	10.7
Decreases caused by streamlining	354	82	39	8	15	Structures	11	106	0.3
Decreases caused by price revision	-	1,095	-	1,551	22,288	Government investment, etc.	13,700	24,935	70.3
Total	10,887	4,047	1,177	2,626	28,808			35,482	100.0
(Balance)	5,386	5,292	217	△ 197	12,603			17,697	

(Note) 1. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc., and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 19 Results of the Value Revision in the Government Asset Register

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Classification Category		Administrative assets			Non-administrative assets			Total		
		Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes	Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes	Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes
Land		134,401	137,804	3,403	47,617	49,259	1,641	182,018	187,063	5,045
Trees and bamboo	Tree	579	602	23	109	113	3	688	715	26
	Trees	30,199	30,461	261	21	22	0	30,221	30,483	261
	Bamboo	5	6	0	1	1	0	7	7	0
	Total	30,785	31,069	284	132	137	4	30,917	31,206	289
Buildings		29,236	27,925	△ 1,311	5,545	5,306	△ 239	34,782	33,231	△ 1,551
Structures		23,916	21,301	△ 2,615	4,091	3,614	△ 476	28,007	24,915	△ 3,092
Machinery and equipment		—	—	—	0	0	-	0	0	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	2,578	2,266	△ 312	0	0	△ 0	2,578	2,266	△ 312
	Shipping	14,003	12,361	△ 1,641	1	0	△ 0	14,005	12,362	△ 1,642
	Humble Ship	26	22	△ 3	0	0	△ 0	26	22	△ 3
	Total	16,607	14,649	△ 1,958	1	0	△ 0	16,609	14,650	△ 1,959
Aircraft		11,964	9,461	△ 2,503	0	0	-	11,964	9,461	△ 2,503
Superficies, etc.		29	29	△ 0	0	0	△ 0	29	29	△ 0
Patent rights, etc.		18	17	△ 1	0	0	△ 0	19	18	△ 1
Government investment, etc.		—	—	—	773,303	780,779	7,475	773,303	780,779	7,475
Real estate trust beneficiary rights		—	—	—	1,961	2,589	627	1,961	2,589	627
Total		246,960	242,258	△ 4,701	832,654	841,686	9,032	1,079,614	1,083,945	4,330

(Note) 1. This table does not include assets that are not subject to value revision (such as "Assets located abroad").

2. Since figures are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 20 Trend of the Value of Government Assets in the Last Five Years

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year	Current value at the end of each fiscal year	Changes from the end of previous fiscal year
2014	1,096,300	48,169
2015	1,050,982	Δ 45,318
2016	1,060,079	9,097
2017	1,068,241	8,161
2018	1,085,939	17,697

(Note) Figures are rounded down to the nearest unit.

Table 20 (Reference) Trend of the Value of Government Assets (Land)

(Unit: 100 million m²)

Fiscal Year	Administrative assets	Non-administrative assets	Total
End of FY1960	869	62	931
End of FY1965	879	38	917
End of FY1970	883	19	903
End of FY1975	884	15	900
End of FY1980	884	12	897
End of FY1985	884	11	896
End of FY1990	883	11	895
End of FY1995	882	11	893
End of FY2000	881	11	892
End of FY2001	879	11	891
End of FY2002	879	11	891
End of FY2003	879	11	890
End of FY2004	866	10	877
End of FY2005	866	10	877
End of FY2006	866	10	877
End of FY2007	866	10	876
End of FY2008	866	10	876
End of FY2009	866	10	876
End of FY2010	866	10	876
End of FY2011	866	10	876
End of FY2012	866	10	876
End of FY2013	866	10	876
End of FY2014	866	10	876
End of FY2015	866	10	876
End of FY2016	866	10	876
End of FY2017	866	10	876
End of FY2018	866	10	876

(Note) Since figures are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 21 Trend of the Value of Government Investment and Securities
in the Last Five Years

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Fiscal Year	Government investment	Securities	Total (A)	Total value of government assets (B)	Component ratio (A/B)
End of FY2014	800,706	6,902	807,609	1,096,300	73.7
End of FY2015	755,912	5,036	760,948	1,050,982	72.4
End of FY2016	760,327	5,779	766,107	1,060,079	72.3
End of FY2017	764,654	6,527	771,182	1,068,241	72.2
End of FY2018	774,637	6,141	780,779	1,085,939	71.9

(Note) 1. "Government investment" refers to government financing shares, stocks, etc. acquired by the government as a result of investment in specific corporations based on special laws (including international treaties).

"Securities" refer to stocks, etc. acquired by the government as a result of in-kind tax payments, etc.

2. Of the 614.1 billion yen's worth of securities held in fiscal 2018, 601.4 billion yen's worth was held under the auspices of the Special Account for Energy Policy. The ownership of these securities was transferred from the former Japan National Oil Corporation to the government as a result of the abolition of this corporation.

3. As far as listed securities and securities transferred from the former Japan National Oil Corporation, among "government investment" and "securities," are concerned, securities with market prices were evaluated based on the fiscal year-end market prices, and securities without market prices were evaluated based on the value of the fiscal year-end net assets or gross assets minus gross liabilities on the balance sheet of the corporation concerned.

4. Since figures for the value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 22 Changes in the Value and Current Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase				Decrease				Current Value			
		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		Volume	Value				
			Amount of money	Component ratio		Amount of money	Component ratio		Amount of money	Component ratio			
Land	thousand m ²	4,456	3,231	16.6	59.8	4,189	1,859	19.3	73.2	784,135	46,670	8.3	84.3
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	32	2	0.0	0.0	4	0	0.0	0.0	633	22	0.0	0.0
	Trees thousand m ³	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	517	12	0.0	0.0
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	11	0	0.0	0.0
	Total		2	0.0	0.1		0	0.0	0.0		35	0.0	0.1
Buildings	thousand m ²	157				67				3,606			
	thousand m ² (total)	422	859	4.4	15.9	200	288	3.0	11.4	6,358	3,499	0.6	6.3
Structures			684	3.5	12.7		344	3.6	13.6		2,554	0.5	4.6
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		-	-	-		0	0.0	0.0
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-				-				-			
	Shipping	thousand ton vessels	-			-				-			
		thousand ton vessels	-				-				-		
	Humble Ship vessels	-				1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0.0	0.0
	Total vessels	-				1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0.0	0.0
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	0	0	0.0	0.0	-	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Government investment, etc.			14,104	72.3			7,076	73.6			504,997	90.1	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	627	3.2	11.6	-	46	0.5	1.8	3	2,589	0.5	4.7
Total			19,510	100.0			9,615	100.0			560,345	100.0	
Total excepting government investment, etc.			5,406		100.0		2,538		100.0		55,348		100.0

(Note) Since figures for the volume and amount of money are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

**Table 23 Current Value and Changes in the Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account
under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2018)**
(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase				Decrease				Balance	
		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		
			Amount of money	Component ratio		Amount of money	Component ratio			Amount of money	
Land	thousand m ²	4,456	1,537	21.1	49.9	4,189	1,702	32.8	89.4	267	Δ 164
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	32	1	0.0	0.0	4	0	0.0	0.0	28	0
	Trees thousand m ³	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		1	0.0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0		0
Buildings	thousand m ²	157				67				90	
	thousand m ² (total)	422	859	11.8	27.9	200	152	2.9	8.0	222	707
Structures			684	9.4	22.2		1	0.0	0.1		683
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		-	-	-		-
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shipping thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Humble Ship thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total vessels	-	-	-	-	1	0	0.0	0.0	Δ 1	Δ 0
	vessels	-	-	-	-	1	0	0.0	0.0	Δ 1	Δ 0
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	0	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Government investment, etc.			4,206	57.7			3,281	63.3			925
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	-	46	0.9	2.4	-	Δ 46
Total			7,290	100.0			5,184	100.0			2,105
Total excepting government investment, etc.			3,083		100.0		1,903		100.0		1,180

(Note) Since figures for the volume and amount of money are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 24 Changes in the Value and Current Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2018)

(Changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Increase			Decrease			Balance	
	Value			Value			Value	
	Amount of money	Component ratio		Amount of money	Component ratio		Amount of money	
Land	1,693	13.9	72.9	156	3.5	24.7	1,536	
Trees and Bamboo	Garden trees	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0
	Standing trees	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0
	Bamboo	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0
	Total	1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	1
Buildings	0	0.0	0.0	136	3.1	21.4	△ 135	
Structure	-	-	-	342	7.7	53.9	△ 342	
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vessels	Steam vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Commercial vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous ships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficies, etc.	-	-	-	0	0.0	0.0	△ 0	
Government investment, etc.	9,897	81.0		3,795	85.7		6,101	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	627	5.1	27.0	-	-	-	627	
Total	12,220	100.0		4,430	100.0		7,789	
Total amount excluding government investment, etc.	2,322		100.0	635		100.0	1,687	

(Note) Since figures for the value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

**Table 25 Increases/Decreases of Changes in the Value of Non-administrative Assets
belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2018)**

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others		Total value	Component ratio	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value				
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					%	
Increases resulting from external transfer	557	1,025	77	146	4,020 (	4,005)	5,193	26.6	
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	-	4	4	19	2,343 (	2,328)	2,366	12.1	
Those not accompanied by financial	557	1,021	72	127	1,677 (	1,677)	2,826	14.5	
Increases resulting from internal transfer	3,899	2,205	345	713	11,399 (	10,098)	14,317	73.4	
Increases caused by adjustment	1,876	479	345	712	843 (	172)	2,035	10.4	
Increases caused by streamlining	2,022	32	0	0	29 (	28)	61	0.3	
Increases caused by price revision	-	1,693	-	0	10,526 (	9,897)	12,220	62.6	
Total	4,456	3,231	422	859	15,419 (	14,104)	19,510	100.0	
Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others		Total value	Component ratio	Valance
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value				
(Decrease)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					%	
Increases resulting from external transfer	3,297	1,011	142	136	3,156 (	3,108)	4,305	44.8	888
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	2,256	330	74	14	98 (	97)	444	4.6	1,922
Those not accompanied by financial	1,040	681	68	121	3,057 (	3,011)	3,861	40.2	△ 1,034
Increases resulting from internal transfer	892	847	57	151	4,311 (	3,967)	5,310	55.2	9,007
Decrease caused by adjustment	734	679	57	15	172 (	172)	867	9.0	1,168
Decrease caused by streamlining	157	11	-	-	0 (	- )	11	0.1	49
Decrease caused by price revision	-	156	-	136	4,138 (	3,795)	4,430	46.1	7,789
Total	4,189	1,859	200	288	7,467 (	7,076)	9,615	100.0	9,895

(Note) 1. Figures in parentheses in the "Others" column indicate "government investment, etc."

2. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

**Table 26 Disposal of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account
under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2018)**

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Category	Land			Buildings			Total		
	Cases	Volume thousand m ²	Registered Value	Cases	Volume thousand m ² (total)	Registered Value	Cases	Registered Value	Component ratio %
Sell-off	3,260	2,256	330	4	74	14	3,264	345	22.1
Current market value	3,234	2,175	310	4	72	14	3,238	324	20.8
Discount value	26	80	20	—	1	0	26	20	1.3
Exchange	5	15	325	—	14	112	5	438	28.0
Beneficial transfer	194	383	59	—	—	—	194	59	3.8
Transfer of jurisdiction	28	115	626	8	99	94	36	720	46.1
With charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0.0
Without charge	28	115	626	8	99	94	36	720	46.1
Total	3,487	2,770	1,341	12	188	221	3,499	1,563	100.0

(Note) Since figures for the volume and value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 27 Status of Transfers of Securities Paid in Lieu of Monetary Tax Payments, etc.
and Their Current Value as of the End of the Fiscal Year (As of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: brands. thousand stocks [stocks], thousand quantity [other securities], 100 million yen)

Category	Increase within FY2018		Decrease within FY2018		Value of the end of FY2018		
	Volume	Registered Value	Volume	Registered Value	Number of brands	Volume	Registered Value
Stocks	122,155	443	4,608	343	50	119,415	127
Of these, listed stocks	6,803	379	4,584	279	23	2,239	101
Other securities	241,001	3	241,001	3	16	1	0
Total	363,156	446	245,609	346	66	119,417	127

- (Note) 1. "Other securities "refers to corporate bonds, beneficiary certificates, local bonds, etc.
2. This table includes internal transfer such as changes of assignment.
3. Since figures for the volume and value are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 28 Trend of Revenue from the Sale of Government Assets (Local Finance Bureau)
(Unit:100 million yen)

Category	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Revenue from the sale of government assets	1,311	1,201	1,671	887	570
Land sales	1,177	1,106	1,638	860	470
General competitive bidding	677	532	1,198	315	105
Other	500	574	440	545	365

- (Note) 1. "Revenue from the sale of government assets" is the total of "Revenue from the sale of government assets" and "Sales of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake" under 37. Receiving of Government Asset-Related Revenues (Local Finance Bureau) by Account and by Fiscal Year of Non-administrative Assets Statistics.
2. For FY 2014, FY2016 and FY2018, "Revenue from the sale of government assets" is the total of "Revenue from the sale of government assets," "Revenue from the sale of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake" and "Revenue from the sale of special government assets."
3. "General competitive bidding" is a sell-out system which determines the one who tenders a bid with the highest bidding price over the price predetermined by the government to be the successful bidder.
4. "Other" refers to the sell-out system based on negotiated contracts, etc. with local governments, etc.
5. The figures are rounded off.

Table 29 Trend of Revenue from the Sale of Government Assets

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Fiscal year	General Account			Special Account	Total	
		Land	Securities			Others
FY2010	1,053	782	237	34	215	1,268
FY2011	912	799	106	7	3,995	4,907
FY2012	1,151	1,011	125	15	10,161	11,312
FY2013	1,359	1,315	17	27	1,955	3,314
FY2014	1,362	1,208	129	25	2,946	4,308
FY2015	1,263	1,147	91	24	14,689	15,952
FY2016	1,704	1,670	15	19	1,160	2,864
FY2017	934	897	22	15	14,454	15,388
FY2018	603	498	95	10	248	851

- (Note) 1. General account in and after fiscal 2012 includes the revenue from the sales of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.
2. The general accounts in fiscal 2014, fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2018 include the revenue from the sales of special government assets.
3. Since figures are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

**Table 30 Past Meetings held by the Fiscal System Council
(Government Asset Subcommittee)**

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
First General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 19, 2001	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
First Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 23, 2001	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Report on rules on proceedings, etc. of the council 3. Establishment of subgroups 4. Report on referral from the council to subcommittees 5. Report on referral from subcommittees to subgroups 6. Disclosure of the proceedings
First Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 23, 2001	1. Past disposals of shares in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) and the background and circumstances of the disposals 2. How to proceed with deliberations at the subgroup 3. Disclosure of the proceedings
Second Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 23, 2001	1. Hearing from NTT 2. Hearings with securities companies concerning the disposal of NTT shares
Third Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 30, 2001	Hearings with securities companies concerning the disposal of NTT shares
Fourth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2001	Summing-up of the subgroup's opinions concerning the disposal of NTT shares
Fifth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 27, 2001	How to dispose of NTT shares in the future
Second Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 27, 2001	1. How to dispose of NTT shares in the future (recommendations) 2. Matters for reporting Current status of government asset administration
Second General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	August 30, 2001	1. Report on activities from subcommittees 2. Free discussion
First Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 9, 2001	Matters for reporting (1) Results of investigation of utilization status of government assets, etc. (2) Progress status of PFI projects (3) Progress status of promotion of sales of unused national land, etc.
Sixth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 22, 2002	Selection of the lead managing securities company for the future disposal of Japan Tobacco (JT) shares (recommendations)
Second Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 30, 2002	Matters for reporting (1) Progress status of promotion of sales of unused national land, etc. (2) Progress status of improvement of housing for government employees through PFI
Third Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 15, 2002	1. Matters for reporting (1) Results of follow-up on the utilization status of administrative assets, etc. (2) Key points of the results of tenders for properties to which the subdivided land trust scheme was applied (3) Large-lot properties in central Tokyo 2. Tenders for which minimum sale prices were indicated
Third General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 16, 2003	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings. 3. Management policies
Third Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 19, 2003	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Composition of subgroups, the nomination of the subgroup chiefs 4. Management policy of the subcommittee 5. Matters for reporting (1) Sales of unused national land (2) Sales of government-owned shares (shares in JT and NTT) in fiscal 2002 (3) Improvement of housing for government employees through PFI 6. Policy for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties
Fourth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 3, 2003	Policy for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties (1) Background to the reserve land issue and the current status (2) Results of hearings with relevant local government bodies, etc.
Fifth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 24, 2003	Policy for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties (1) Summing-up of past discussions (2) Requests from the association of governors involved in external affairs with regard to policy for utilization of reserve land

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
Sixth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 22, 2003	Policy for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties (1) Results of the solicitation of opinions from relevant local government bodies (2) Outline of draft recommendations on how to deal with reserve land included in large-lot returned properties
Seventh Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 3, 2003	1. Requests concerning the disposal of the former sites of U.S. military bases (large-lot returned properties) 2. Report: "How to deal with reserve land included in large-lot returned properties in the future" (draft)
Eighth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 24, 2003	How to deal with reserve land included in large-lot returned properties in the future
Fourth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 24, 2003	How to deal with reserve land included in large-lot returned properties in the future (recommendations)
Seventh Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 11, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Sales of shares in fiscal 2003 (own stock purchases by NTT and JT) (2) How to respond to future own stock purchases (3) Recent stock market developments
Fifth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 17, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT (2) Follow-up on recommendations concerning "reserve land included in large-lot returned properties" (3) Progress status of promotion of sales of unused national land (4) Revision of rents of housing for national government employees (5) Transfer of government assets related to the establishment of national universities and the National Hospital Organization
Fourth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2005	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
Sixth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 16, 2005	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Explanation about "Desirable state of the government asset system and management and disposal of assets in the future (recommendations)" 4. Establishment of the subgroup on the government asset system 5. Composition of subgroups, the nomination of the subgroup chiefs 6. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 7. Matters for reporting Progress status of the disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT
First Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 28, 2005	1. Future schedules 2. Current status of the government asset system
Second Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 23, 2005	1. Private-sector utilization of administrative assets 2. Matters for reporting
Third Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 7, 2005	Promotion of the sales of unused national land, etc.
Fourth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 10, 2005	Efficient utilization and improvement of government offices
Fifth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 31, 2005	1. Inspection of government assets and provision of information on government assets 2. Matters for reporting
Sixth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 20, 2005	1. System of housing for national government employees 2. System of in-kind tax payment 3. Overseas cases of free-of-charge transfer and lease of government assets to local government bodies 4. Status of access to the government asset information disclosure system
Seventh Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 26, 2005	1. Promotion of the sales of unused national land, etc. 2. Monetary standard for Diet decisions 3. Matters for reporting
Eighth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 3, 2005	Private-sector utilization of administrative assets

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
Ninth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 29, 2005	1. Efficient utilization and improvement of government offices, etc. 2. Clarification of viewpoints concerning the efficiency of government asset administration Review of the exercise of supervisory authority over leased government offices, etc. 3. Matters for reporting
Tenth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 13, 2005	1. Expansion of the provision of information 2. Review of the method of evaluating government investment 3. Review of preferential measures related to the management and disposal of non-administrative assets 4. Introduction of the account transfer system regarding the leasing fees of government assets 5. Matters for reporting
The 11th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 4, 2005	1. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--interim report (draft) 2. Matters for reporting with regard to recent government asset administration
12th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 25, 2005	Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--interim report (draft)
Seventh Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 8, 2005	1. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--(interim recommendations) 2. Matters for reporting The progress status of the disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT
13th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 22, 2005	1. Inspection of government assets 2. Introduction of quantitative analysis methods such as cost analysis 3. Leasing of government assets, etc. 4. Administration of housing for national government employees 5. Report on recent government asset administration
14th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 13, 2005	1. Efficient utilization of housing for national government employees and improvement in management 2. Actual utilization status of private-sector offices 3. Cost comparison of ownership and leasing 4. Report on recent government asset administration 5. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft)
15th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft) 3. Report on decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberation by the subgroup
Eighth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--(recommendations) 3. Decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberations referred to subgroups
Fifth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	February 7, 2006	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Immediate tasks for each subcommittee, etc.
Ninth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2006	1. Use adjustment of government offices, etc. 2. Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan
Ninth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2006	1. Revision of the National Government Asset Act, etc. 2. Results of a study by the expert panel on the relocation of housing for national government employees and the utilization of vacated sites 3. Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan
Eighth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 24, 2006	1. Contents of consultations 2. Privatization of the alcoholic business 3. Disposal of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation (recommendations)
Tenth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 12, 2006	1. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc. 2. Recent government asset administration
Sixth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 16, 2007	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
Tenth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 2, 2007	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Composition of each subgroup, nomination of the subgroup chiefs, etc. 4. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 5. Matters for reporting from the secretariat (1) Progress status of study on the reform of assets and liabilities (2) Implementation status of matters included in recommendations (3) Status of deliberations at the real estate and stock subgroups • Plan for use adjustment of the Central Joint Building No. 4 and the Nagatacho Joint Building • Disposal of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation (4) Submission of a bill related to special accounts

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
11th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 19, 2007	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
Ninth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 16, 2007	1. Outlook on future sales of government-owned shares, etc. 2. Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. 3. Sales of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation
12th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 18, 2008	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
13th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 26, 2008	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
11th Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 26, 2008	1. Plan for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties 2. Status of deliberations in each subgroup 3. Issues in government asset administration 4. Report of the study/follow-up expert panel on the effective utilization of government assets
Seventh General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 15, 2009	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Agenda rules 3. Operating policy
12th Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 25, 2009	1. Mutual election of the subgroup chairman 2. Appointment of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Composition of each subgroup, nomination of the subgroup chiefs, etc. 4. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 5. Matters for reporting from the secretariat (1) Various measures to promote the sale of government assets (2) Emergency support for those who separated from employment using government employee housing units
Tenth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 25, 2009	Present status of the government's stock holdings
14th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 18, 2009	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
15th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 18, 2009	1. Implementation of the government offices and housing units transfer and relocation plan 2. Other (Kasumigaseki Low Carbon Society)
Eighth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 26, 2010	Mutual election of the council chairman
13th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Real Estate Subgroup Meeting Joint Conference	June 25, 2010	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (Effective use of government assets in conjunction with the New Growth Strategy) (2) Current situation in which stocks are held by the government
14th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 9, 2010	Matters reported Current status of the administration of government assets (1) Changes in, and the current value of government assets in fiscal 2009 (2) Audit of government assets (3) Follow-up on the effective use of government assets in conjunction with the New Growth Strategy. (4) PRE (public real estate) strategy in the administration of government assets
Ninth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2011	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Meeting proceedings 3. Operating policy
15th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2011	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Matters explained by the secretariat Current status of the administration of government assets
16th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 28, 2011	1. Plan for adjustment of use of government offices, etc. 2. Explanation from the bureau Current situation of government asset administration (1) Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (2) Follow-up for effective use of government asset (PRE strategy), etc.
17th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 27, 2012	1. Plan for adjustment of use of government offices, etc. 2. Explanation by the bureau (1) Results of inspections of government assets (2) Current status of the administration of government assets

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
18th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 18, 2012	Disposal of JT stocks owned by the government (1) Circumstances surrounding the stocks of Japan Tobacco Inc. (2) Matters to be discussed by the council with regard to past disposal of JT stocks (3) Policy concerning the disposal of JT stocks ("One half or greater" → "Greater than one third") (4) Request for review by the lead securities firm with regard to the fourth issuance of JT stocks
19th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 11, 2012	1. Review of the method for comparing costs relating to the national public officers' housing 2. Plan for adjustment of use of government offices, etc. 3. Explanation from the bureau (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (2) Progress of the review, improvement, etc. of sell-out methods (3) Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2011
Tenth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 8, 2013	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
20th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 19, 2013	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Explanation by the secretariat The outcomes of case-by-case studies through cost comparisons and a review of rents in accordance with the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees (announced on December 1, 2011)
21st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 6, 2013	1. Plan for adjustment of use of government offices, etc. 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (2) Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2012
22nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 4, 2014	1. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees (2) Review of rent of housing for national government employees (3) Recent administration of government assets
23rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 14, 2014	1. How to proceed with deliberations at the subcommittee 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Situation regarding Japan Post Holdings (2) Sale of shares held by the government (3) Standard to select the lead managing securities company 3. Hearing from Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.
24th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 24, 2014	1. Adjustment plan for use of government offices 2. Hearing from those concerned in the securities market (1) Japan Securities Dealers Association (2) Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (3) Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.
25th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 15, 2014	Disposal of Japan Post Holdings shares (plan)
26th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 5, 2014	1. Disposal of Japan Post Holdings shares 2. Adjustment plan for use of government offices 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Recent administration of government assets (2) Result of FY 2013 inspection of government assets
27th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 4-6, 2014	Examination procedures for lead managing securities company with regard to initial public offering of Japan Post Holdings shares
11th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 23, 2015	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
28th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 12, 2015	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Disposal of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. 5. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 6. Current status of the administration of government assets
29th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2015	1. Management and disposal of government assets located in 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku 2. Adjustment plan for use of government buildings 3. Result of FY 2014 inspection of government assets 4. Development of discussion on the disposal of JP Holdings shares

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
30th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 24, 2015	1. Use of national land for the development of long-term care facilities 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Listing of JP Holdings shares (2) Disposal of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc.
31st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 10, 2016	1. Adjustment plan for use of government buildings 2. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Rise in the rent of housing for national government employees from April 2016 (2) Recent administration of government assets
32nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 17, 2016	1. Response to the Kumamoto Earthquake 2. Effective utilization of national land to realize a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged 3. Result of FY2015 inspection of government assets 4. Sale of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. (NACCS) 5. Response to general meetings of shareholders
33rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 16, 2017	Recent administration of government assets
34th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 17, 2017	1. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc. 2. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 3. Current situation of non-administrative assets
35th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 24, 2017 March 27-29, 2017	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
12th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 7, 2017	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
36th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 26, 2017	1. Mutual election of the subgroup chairman 2. Appointment of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Result of FY2016 inspection of government assets 5. Progress status of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees
37th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 11, 2017	1. Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future based on the recent situation surrounding the government asset administration (recommendations) 2. Recent topics on government asset administration 3. Overview of the rise in the rent of housing for national government employees 4. Exercise of shareholders' voting rights
1st Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 15, 2017	1. Management policy of the working team 2. Optimization of management and disposal of non-administrative assets
2nd Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 10, 2018	Optimization of management and disposal of non-administrative assets
38th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 19, 2018	1. Review of details of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets, focusing on negotiated contracts for public works projects 2. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
39th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 27, 2018	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
40th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 12, 2018	1. Written approval for the sale of national land to Moritomo Gakuen 2. Revision of the circular notice on the review of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets
41st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 4, 2018	1. Investigation report on the sale of national land to Moritomo Gakuen 2. Clarification of the selling price, etc. 3. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2017
42nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 19-20, 2018	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
43rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 28, 2018	Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future
3rd Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 22, 2018	Issues on non-administrative assets (further promotion of effective use)

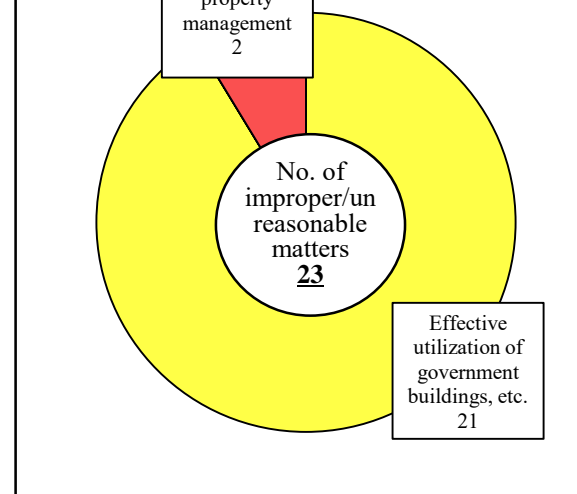
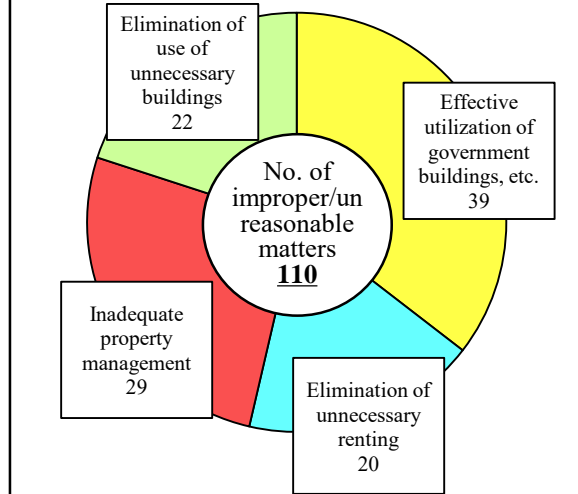
Meetings	Dates	Agenda
4th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 28, 2018	Issues on non-administrative assets (measures to handle real estate that has no owners)
44th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 21, 2018	1. Subsequent inspections by the Board of Audits 2. Issues on non-administrative assets
5th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 24, 2019	Issues on non-administrative assets (how to deal with housing for national government employees in the future)
6th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 22, 2019	Issues on non-administrative assets 1. How to deal with housing for national government employees 2. How to respond to demand for government buildings 3. Effective use of administrative assets
45th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 28, 2019	1. Issues on non-administrative assets 2. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc. 3. Status of study on the issue of land with unknown owners
13th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 4, 2019	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
46th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 22, 2019	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future 5. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2018
47th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 14, 2019	1. Desirable State of Management and Disposal of Government Assets in the Future—For Optimal Use of Government Assets— (Council Report) 2. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc. 3. Government offices which are to move into the new building under the redevelopment project in Yotsuya by using rights to site 4. Status of implementation of third-party monitoring

Table 31 Results of Inspections of Government Assets in FY2018 (Matters pointed out)

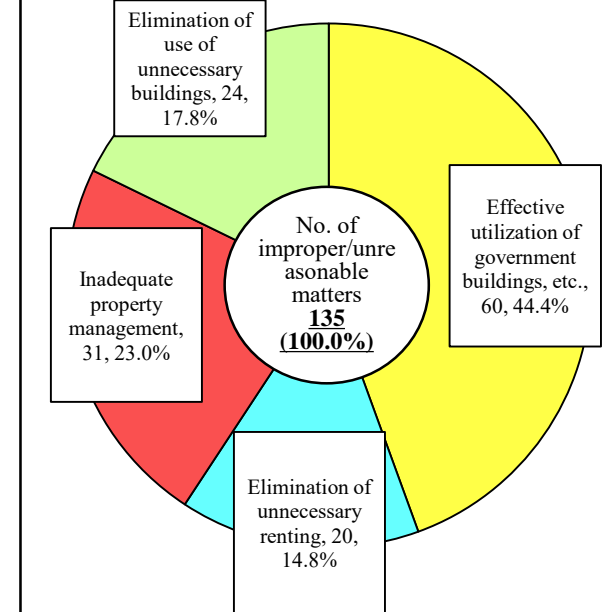
Official properties

Government buildings, etc.

Training facilities



Total



Details of matters pointed out	Official properties				Public properties	Total	
	Government buildings, etc.	Training facilities		Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency				
Effective utilization of government buildings, etc.	(42)	39 (26)	21 (0)	0 (68)	60 (50.4)	44.4	
Elimination of unnecessary renting	(25)	20 (0)	0 (0)	0 (25)	20 (18.5)	14.8	
Inadequate property management	(18)	29 (0)	2 (6)	0 (24)	31 (17.8)	23.0	
Elimination of use of unnecessary buildings	(12)	22 (6)	0 (0)	2 (18)	24 (13.3)	17.8	
Total	(97)	110 (32)	23 (6)	2 (135)	135 (100.0)	100.0	

(Note) The figures in parentheses represent the frequency and percentage based on the results of inspections in FY2017.

Table 32 Current Status of Non-Administrative Assets under the Jurisdiction of Ministries and Agencies (Unused National Land) in FY2018

(Unit: cases, thousand m², 100 million yen)

Division	Assets owned as of the previous fiscal year	Changes during the year			Assets owned as of the end of fiscal 2018
		Newly generated assets	Assets disposed of (Note 1)	Others (Note 2)	
No. of cases	944	90	77	Δ 18	939
Area	3,168	414	177	Δ 6	3,398
Registered value	673	97	41	73	803

(Note 1) "Disposal" indicates a decrease in assets due to sales or other reasons including acceptance by a local finance bureau, etc.

(Note 2) "Others" indicates an increase/decrease due to such reasons as revision of values on the government asset register or actual measurement.

(Note 3) Since figures for the area and registered value are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 33 Current Conditions Regarding the Disclosure of Information on Government Assets

(1) Public Announcement/Reporting

Item (Relevant Law)	Method of Public Announcement	Major contents of information	Time of public announcement (scheduled)
Report on changes in value and current value of government assets (Article 34 of the National Government Asset Act)	National Diet (report), Ministry of Finance website	Quantity and value by category (land and buildings, etc.)	Once a year: November
Statement on the preconditions for the free leasing of government assets (Article 37 of the National Government Asset Act)	National Diet (report), Ministry of Finance website	Quantity and value by category (land and buildings, etc.)	Once a year: November
Statement on estimated current value of government assets (Article 28 of the Finance Act)	National Diet (submission)	Quantity and value by category (land and buildings, etc.)	Once a year: January
Current value of government assets (Article 46 of the Finance Act)	Official Gazette / Ministry of Finance website	Quantity and value by category (land and buildings, etc.)	Once a year: April

(2) Information Services (PR)

1) Regular Publications

Item	Major contents of information	Time of public announcement (scheduled)
Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly: "Special Issue on Government Assets"	Outline of government assets, current value of government assets and changes in the value of government assets, government investment, statistics on administrative assets, statistics on non-administrative assets	Once a year: March

2) Website of the Ministry of Finance (the page concerning "Government assets")

Item	Major contents of information	Time of public announcement (scheduled)
Outline of government assets	Current value of government assets, results of inspections of government assets, current status of non-administrative assets (unused national land), information on the sale of government assets (linked with websites of Local Finance Bureaus)	As need arises
List of government assets	Case data of national patent rights	Registration No., title and duration of the intellectual property rights (patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, utility model rights) belonging to the government
	Government-held Shares	Outline of shares held by the government
Topics and press releases	Press releases concerning government assets	As need arises
Related materials and data	Government asset statistics and reports to the Diet on government assets	As need arises
Councils and study groups	Reports, press releases, and minutes of the Fiscal System Council, Government Asset Subcommittee	As need arises
Publications	Government Asset Report	Outline of government assets
	Guidebook for Government Assets	Basic knowledge of government assets, effective use of government assets, and sale of national land
	Ministry of Finance Statistics Monthly "Special Issue on Government Assets"	Outline of government assets, current value of government assets and changes in the value of government assets, government investment, statistics on administrative assets, statistics on non-administrative assets (linked with the website of the Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance)
	Statutes and directives concerning government assets	Instructions and directives concerning government assets

3) Government Asset Information Disclosure System

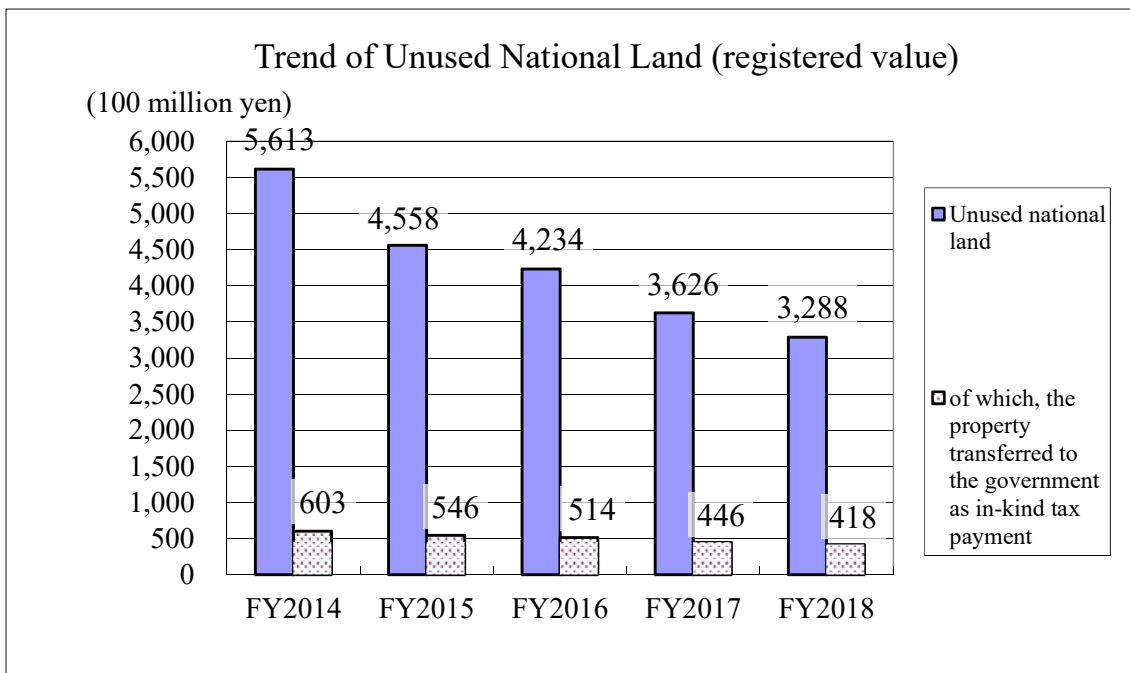
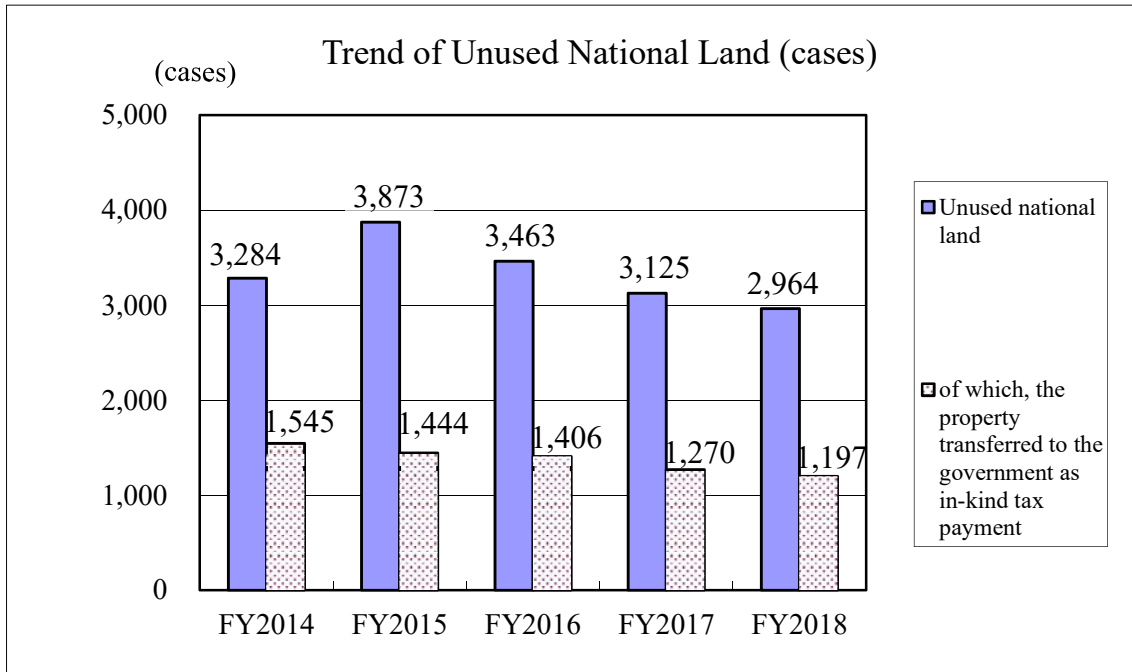
Item	Major contents of information	Time of public announcement (scheduled)
Purchase of government assets	Government assets sale information	Location, quantity, legal restrictions, transportation, and nearest station of the properties offered for general competitive bidding by local finance bureaus nationwide and those that can be immediately purchased (linked with websites of Local Finance Bureaus)
	Other sale information	Sale information on public assets held by local governments and government assets held by ministries and agencies (linked with websites of Local Finance Bureaus)
	E-mail newsletter on government asset information	Properties offered for bidding by local finance bureaus nationwide and their bid opening results, information on acceptance of requests for property acquisition for official and public purposes, information on temporary leases, information on fixed-term leases of land for business and other important notices on government assets
Survey of government assets	Case data of government assets	Location, quantity, price, legal restrictions, floor-area ratio, and map data of government assets that exist across the country are provided for each case (by account, etc.).
Lease of government assets	Information on properties that can be leased	Location and quantity of properties that can be leased by fixed-term lease for business or used tentatively (temporary lease) by local finance bureaus nationwide (linked with websites of local finance bureaus)

Addresses, Telephone Numbers and Websites of Finance Bureaus, etc.

Name of the Ministry and Local Finance Bureaus, etc.	Postal code	Address	Telephone (main switchboard)	Website
Ministry of Finance	100—8940	3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	(03)3581-4111	https://www.mof.go.jp/
Hokkaido Local Finance Bureau	060—8579	Sapporo Joint Government Building No. 1, Kita 8-jo Nishi 2-chome, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	(011)709-2311	http://hokkaido.mof.go.jp/
Tohoku Local Finance Bureau	980—8436	Sendai Joint Government Building B, 3-3-1 Honcho, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi	(022)263-1111	http://tohoku.mof.go.jp/
Kanto Local Finance Bureau	330—9716	Saitama Shintoshin Joint Government Building No. 1, 1-1 Shintoshin, Chuo-ku, Saitama-shi, Saitama	(048)600-1111	http://kantou.mof.go.jp/
Hokuriku Local Finance Bureau	921—8508	Kanazawa Shinkanda Joint Government Building, 4-3-10 Shinkanda, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa	(076)292-7860	http://hokuriku.mof.go.jp/
Tokai Local Finance Bureau	460—8521	3-3-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	(052)951-1772	http://tokai.mof.go.jp/
Kinki Local Finance Bureau	540—8550	Osaka Joint Government Building No. 4, 4-1-76 Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	(06)6949-6390	http://kinki.mof.go.jp/
Chugoku Local Finance Bureau	730—8520	Hiroshima Joint Government Building No. 4, 6-30 Kami-Hacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima	(082)221-9221	http://chugoku.mof.go.jp/
Shikoku Local Finance Bureau	760—8550	Takamatsu Sunport Joint Government Building, South, 3-33 Sunport, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa	(087)811-7780	http://shikoku.mof.go.jp/
Kyushu Local Finance Bureau	860—8585	Kumamoto Joint Government Building A, 2-10-1 Kasuga, Nishi-ku, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto	(096)353-6351	http://kyusyu.mof.go.jp/
Fukuoka Local Finance Branch Bureau	812—0013	Fukuoka Joint Government Building, 2-11-1 Hakataeki-Higashi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka	(092)411-5095	http://fukuoka.mof.go.jp/
Finance Department, Okinawa General Bureau	900—8530	Naha Second Joint Government Building No. 2, 2-1-1 Omoromachi, Naha-shi, Okinawa	(098)866-0091	http://www.ogb.go.jp/zaimu

Financial offices are established in Prefectures without a financial bureau.

Table 34 Trend of Unused National Land



(Note) Figures are rounded down to the nearest unit.

Table 35 Results of Disposal, etc. of Unused National Land

(Unit: cases, thousand m², 100 million yen)

Condition Category	Property in the end of last FY			Changes during the Year (Note 1)									As of the end of FY2017		
				Appearance property			Disposal property			Increase or decrease due to changes (Note 4)					
	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value
Properties to be used by local governments, etc. (Note. 2)	273	3,860	1,593	54	302	325	75	695	365	△ 8	△ 983	△ 213	244	2,483	1,339
Properties to be disposed of (Note. 3)	(1,119)	(2,597)	(1,422)										(1,161)	(3,712)	(1,300)
	2,852	4,822	2,033	168	353	246	390	420	467	90	1,130	136	2,720	5,885	1,949
Total	3,125	8,682	3,626	222	655	572	465	1,116	833	82	147	△ 77	2,964	8,368	3,288
Properties sold (Note 5)							413	565	196						

(Note) 1. These figures represent the status of progress in the disposal of non-administrative assets that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Finance and are classified as unused national land in fiscal 2018. In this table, "unused national land" refers to land not used at present but that can be, or is expected to be, used as housing land, excluding land that is difficult to be used on its own and assets that should be disposed of based on the Special Government Asset Consolidation Plan. These include land in management commission and land temporarily utilized in ways such as temporary lending. They also include farmland and forested land that can be used for residential development in light of the surrounding environment. The figures in the individual columns may not necessarily add up as a result of factors such as reclassification (e.g. reclassification from " for public use" to "transfer to the private sector"), and division.

2. "Properties to be used by local governments, etc." refer to those planned to be used by local governments.
3. "Properties to be disposed of" refer to the properties to be disposed of through general competitive bidding, etc. The figure in () above indicates properties difficult to dispose of, such as those currently in disputes over boundaries, those that fail to meet the criteria under the Building Standards Act in terms of access to roads, and those located in areas subject to land readjustment projects.
4. "Increase or decrease due to changes" refer to changes due to the change of categories, actual measurements, price revisions in the government asset register, etc.
5. The value of "properties sold" is 27.3 billion yen.
6. Since figures for the area and registered value are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 36 The Sum of Each Item of Unused National Land Held by Government

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen)

Category		Property used by the government		Property for non-governmental use										Total		Component ratio of the property transferred to the government as in-kind tax payment	
				Property to be used by local governments, etc.		Property not subject to open competitive bidding		Unsold property		Property hard to be sold							
		Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value
Nation	Total	46	369	2,918	2,919	198	970	527	429	1,032	220	1,161	1,300	2,964	3,288		
	of which, the property transferred to the government as in-kind tax payment	3	3	1,194	415	10	2	187	57	413	66	584	287	1,197	418	40.4%	12.7%
	Component ratio	1.6%	11.2%	98.4%	88.8%	6.7%	29.5%	17.8%	13.0%	34.8%	6.7%	39.1%	39.5%	100.0%	100.0%		

(Note) 1. Figures are as of the end of FY2018.

2. Since figures for the registered value are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 37 Current Conditions of Acceptance of Property (Land) Transferred to the Government as in-kind Tax Payment

(Unit: cases, thousand m², 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unused Land	Cases	459	311	231	159	77	103	45	66	33	14
	Volume	411	238	221	161	102	112	37	94	35	18
	Registered price	319	157	109	54	29	38	18	26	9	7
Property with rights	Cases	886	766	502	289	170	59	35	65	81	30
	Volume	160	110	82	35	26	14	5	6	13	5
	Registered price	181	130	70	41	22	9	6	5	12	5

- (Note) 1. Property with rights refers to the property for which land lease or tenancy contracts are concluded.
2. The numbers of cases are based on the administrative data obtained from local finance bureaus.
3. Figures for the volume and registered price are rounded off to the nearest unit.

Table 37 Reference

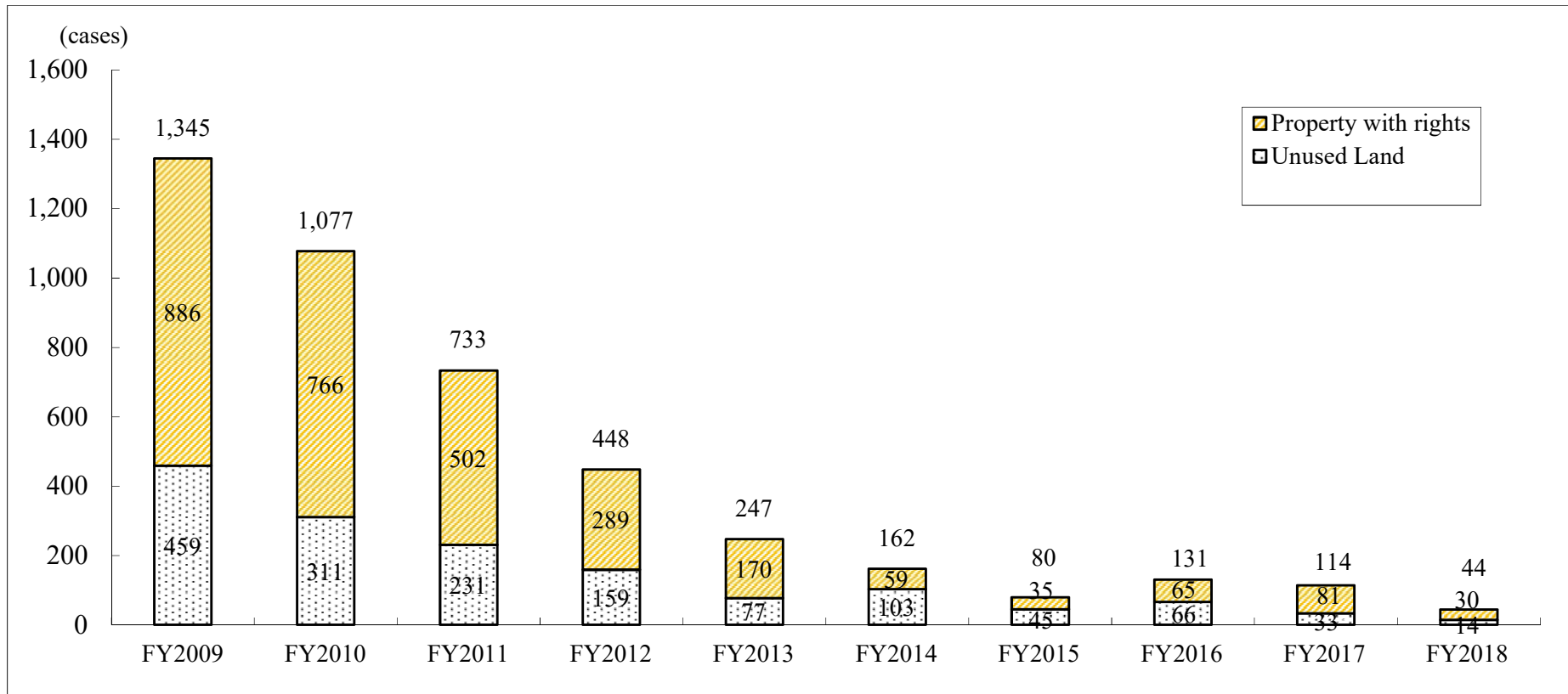


Table 38 Bid Results for Unused National Land (General Account)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen, %)

Performed year	General competitive bidding			Rate of conclusion
	Performed cases	Number of contracts	Contract price	
2009	(2,029) 3,240	(755) 1,130	(254) 522	34.9
2010	(1,632) 2,715	(607) 942	(235) 428	34.7
2011	(701) 1,353	(310) 479	(143) 268	35.4
2012	(877) 1,801	(401) 772	(189) 499	42.9
2013	(670) 1,501	(296) 652	(114) 777	43.4
2014	(540) 1,265	(242) 542	(86) 829	42.8
2015	(504) 1,322	(231) 633	(111) 557	47.9
2016	(257) 1,341	(121) 817	(61) 1,311	60.9
2017	(436) 1,238	(195) 576	(111) 325	46.5
2018	(376) 1,065	(122) 356	(36) 113	33.4

(Note) 1. The figures show the status of contracts awarded through general competitive bidding (including negotiated contracts without successful bidder) in each fiscal year and include contracts signed in the following fiscal year.

2. Figures for the contract price are rounded off to the nearest unit.

3. Figures in parentheses are for the property transferred to the government as in-kind tax payment.

4. Includes bid results for assets other than unused national land.

Table 38 Reference

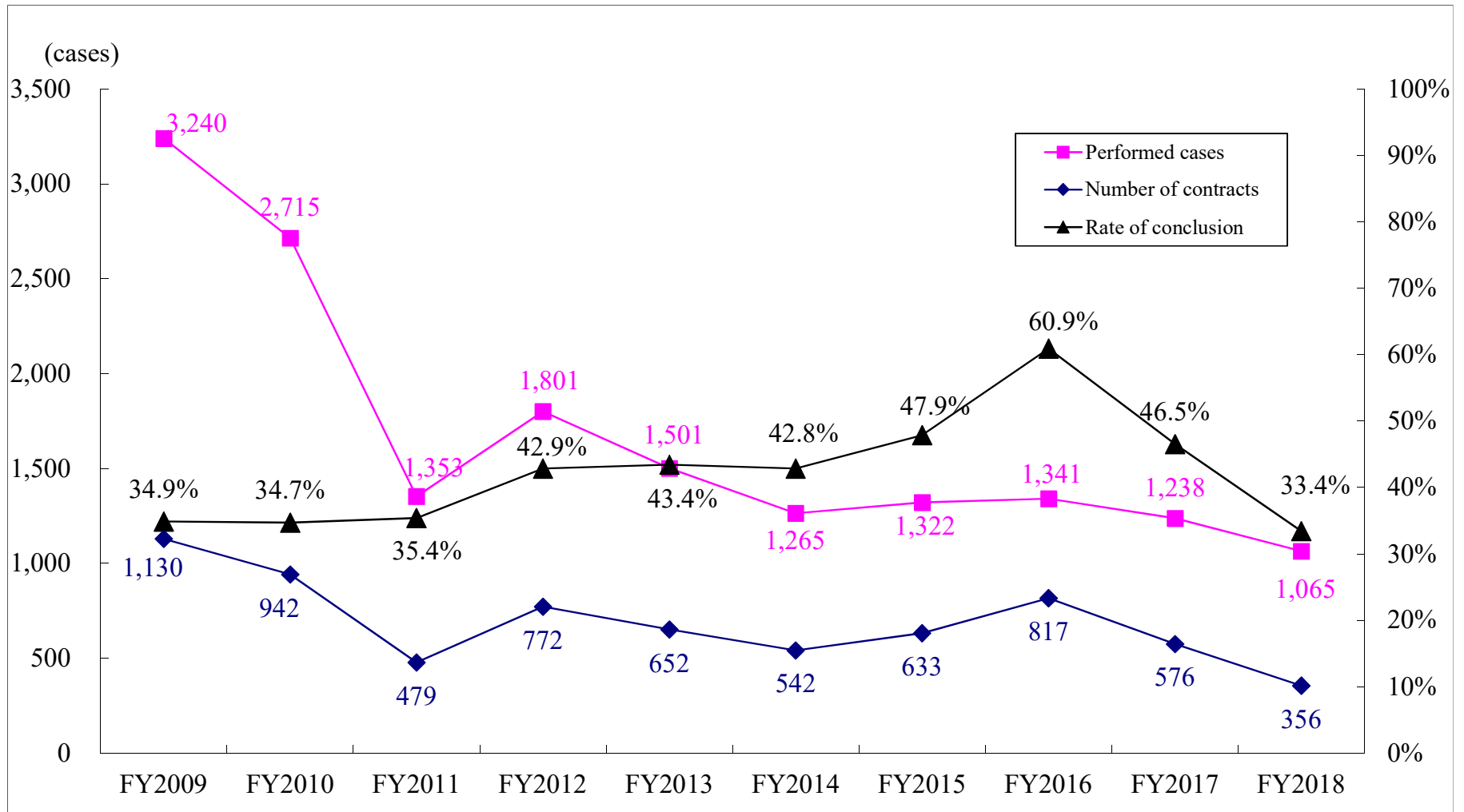


Table 39 Status of the Sell-off of Government Assets with Rights (Land)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year	Overall properties		Properties acquired as in-kind tax payment	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
FY2009	1,075	185	920	132
FY2010	1,158	189	955	155
FY2011	1,064	169	857	142
FY2012	943	161	788	122
FY2013	1,013	174	802	140
FY2014	853	183	661	116
FY2015	786	116	611	99
FY2016	658	109	511	84
FY2017	628	143	492	87
FY2018	620	90	491	72

(Note) Figures for the contract price are rounded off to the nearest unit.

Table 39 Reference

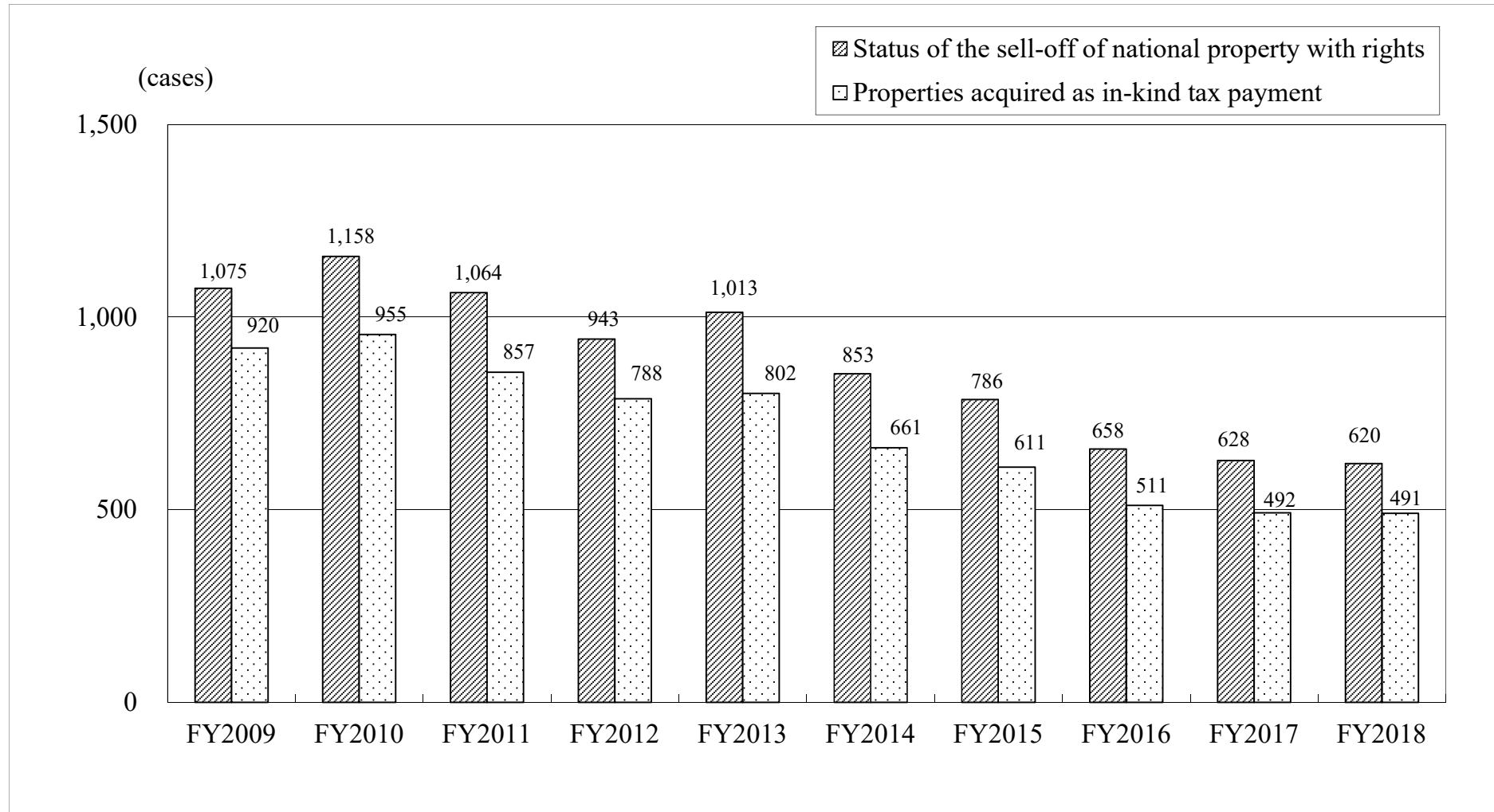


Table 40 Measures Previously Taken to Diversify the Methods of Managed Disposal

Implementation year	Details of Measures Taken
Fiscal 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system to sell-off properties at posted prices is established. Properties covered: Small-scale properties paid in kind (land: not exceeding 300m², building: not exceeding 200m²)
Fiscal 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sell-out system based on the registration in REINS is adopted. Intended for: properties for which successful bids are not made under the general competitive bidding system
Fiscal 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A period bidding system based on mail is introduced.
Fiscal 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bidding with the securitization requirements under the SPC (special purpose company) Act is implemented. Properties covered: 6 unused land properties and 8 properties with rights The intermediary bidding system is adopted.
Fiscal 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the first district planning utilization general competitive bidding
Fiscal 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disposal-type trust is introduced. The trust is established to add value to unused national land which is difficult to sell in the present condition by preparing and subdividing it to sell.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system of bidding with the minimum sell-off price posted is introduced. Properties covered: Real estate not exceeding 1,000m² paid in kind. Note: The system to sell-off properties at posted prices is discontinued with the introduction of the system to sell-off properties at posted prices.
Fiscal 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area limit to the system of bidding with the minimum sell-off price posted is abolished.
Fiscal 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A property exchange system is introduced to facilitate sell-off. Properties covered: Of those properties which are difficult to sell, irregular shaped and other land lots with inferior conditions. Of properties with rights, land lots with leasehold. An electronic bidding system is adopted. ... Intended for: fixed-term bidding
Fiscal 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two-stage general competitive bidding system is introduced. The defect disclosure sell-off system is introduced. Open competitive bidding for government assets is introduced.
Fiscal 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed disposal-type trust (property with rights) is established.
Fiscal 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system to lease land utilizing the fixed-term land leasehold is introduced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is offered for lease to local governments with the aim of improving social welfare facilities (including sublease from local governments). Land is offered for lease to social welfare corporations with a view to improving facilities for social welfare. Expanded operation of land exchange When the counterparty is a local government, and the government assets can be sold only to the local government, considering the situation of use of the government assets, an extended operation is carried out so that the exchange of properties can be achieved even if the national government does not need to sell the property.
Fiscal 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The availability of the loaning system is amplified by making use of fixed-term leasehold. The fixed-term leasehold system for business purposes is adopted, which is intended for properties hard to sell, or that remain unsold.

Implementation year	Details of Measures Taken
Fiscal 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The bidding system disclosing the lowest contract price is revised. Intended for: all types of real estate, including real estate in kind
Fiscal 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Started distribution service of “E-mail Newsletter of Government Asset Information” to distribute updated information on sell-off of government assets and issue alerts about fictitious stories about government asset acquisition
Fiscal 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets, focusing on negotiated contracts for public works projects Public announcement and invitation for estimates of contract prices for all negotiated contracts for public works; abolition of the system of leasing government assets on condition of subsequent sell-off
Fiscal 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of effective use of government assets The national government reserves ownership for scarce national land with high utility and leases out such land under fixed-term leasehold, thereby ensuring its optimal use, in order to meet the needs for community while preparing for the demand for administrative use by future generations.

Table 41 Number of Land Trusts Established

(Unit: cases, ha)

Type of trust	Local Financial Bureau	Contract year	No. of cases	Area (hectare)
Disposal type	Kanto Local Financial Bureau	Fiscal 2002	309	45
		Fiscal 2003	280	41
		Fiscal 2004	308	41
		Fiscal 2005	153	12
		Fiscal 2006	46	11
	Kinki Local Financial Bureau	Fiscal 2004	72	16
Managed disposal type	Kanto Local Financial Bureau	Fiscal 2009	240	14
		Fiscal 2015	486	18
Total			1,894	197

(Note) Since figures for the area are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

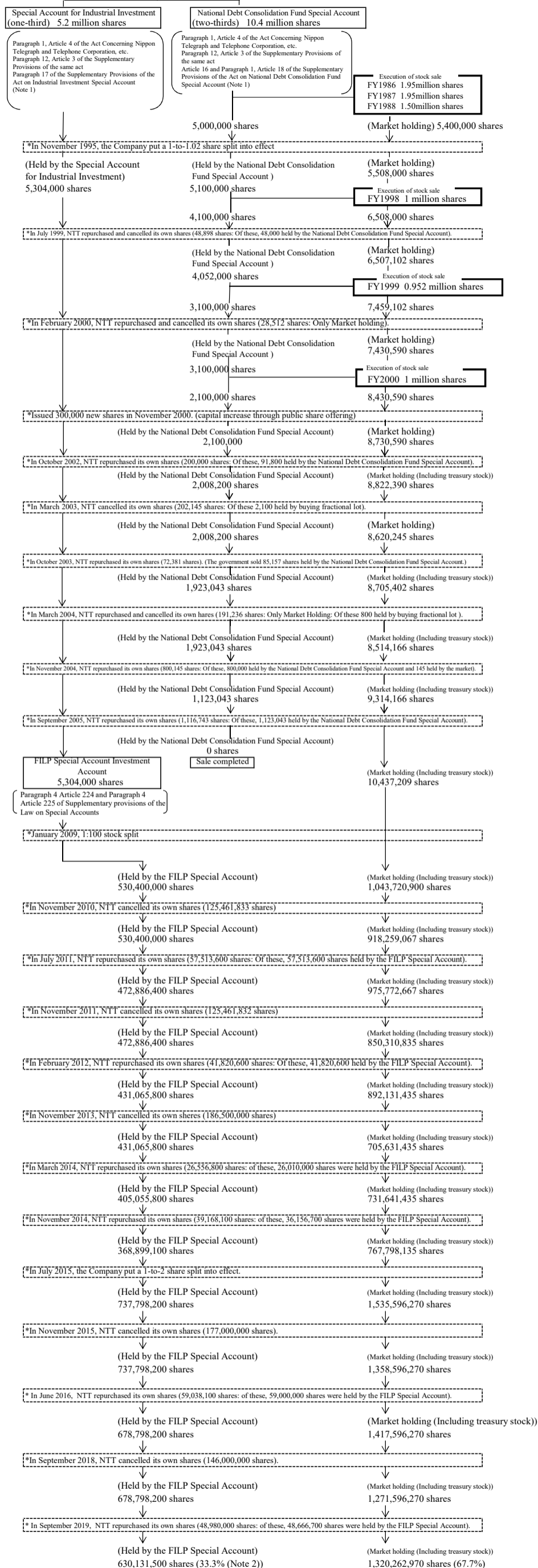
Table 42 Record of National Land Usage in the Field of Social Welfare
(Number of contracts signed)

	<National Land Usage in the Field of Social Welfare> (From August 2010 to March 2019)	
	Fixed-term leasehold	Sell-off
Childcare	65	79
Elderly Care	54	47
Services for People with Disabilities	8	36
Medical Services	1	10
Total	128	172

(As of March 31, 2019)

Table 43 The History and Structure of NTT Stock Held by the Government

15.6 million shares (Amount of total shares issued on the establishment of NTT)
(Capitalized at 780 billion yen, valued 50 thousand yen per share)

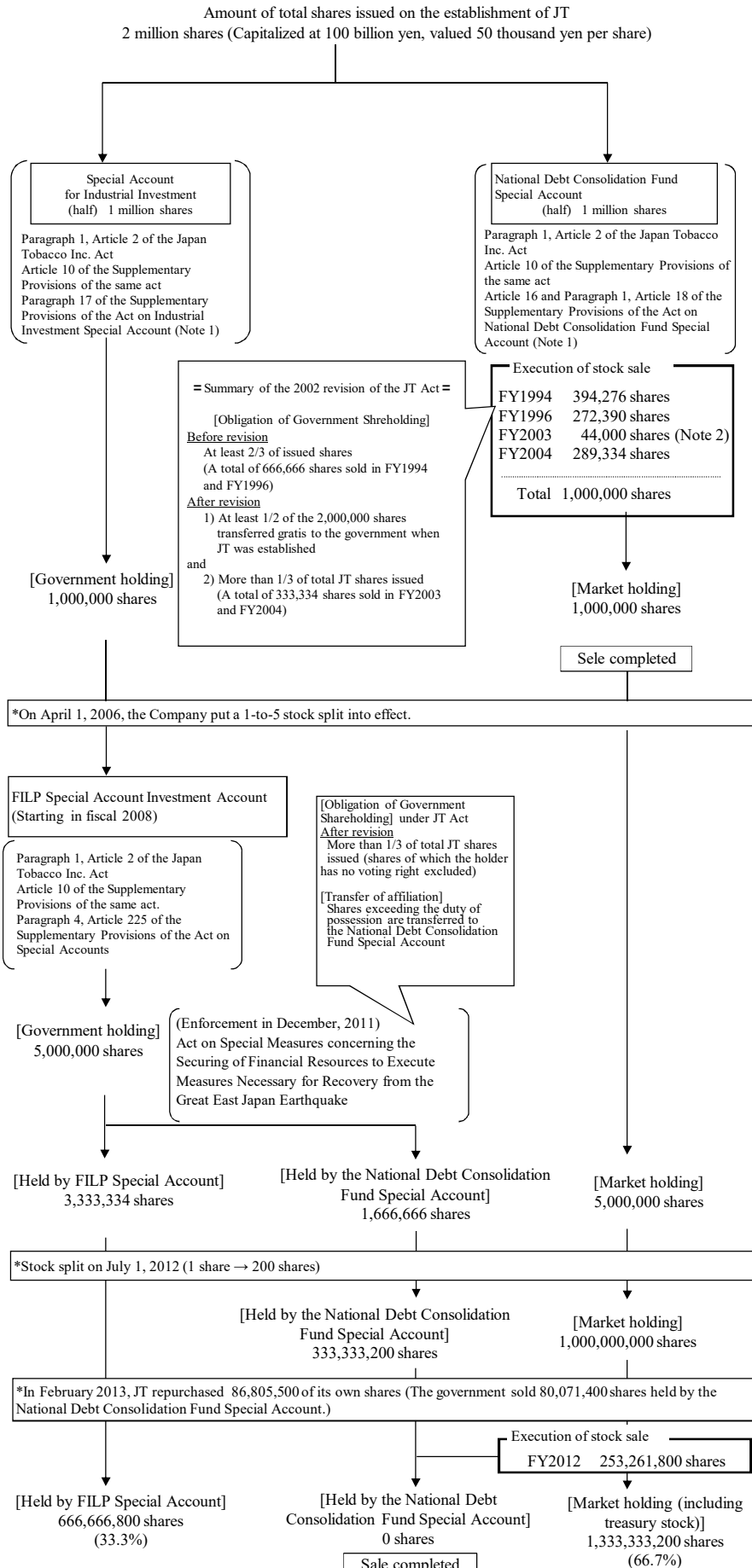


(Note 1) The enforcement of the Act on Special Accounts abolished the Act on Special Accounts for Industrial Investment and the Act on National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account.

(Note 2) This is a percentage of shares held by the government according to the duty under the NTT Act. The percentage of government held shares to the total issued shares is 32.3%.

(Note 3) Due to rounding, share numbers may not add up.

Table 44 The History and Structure of JT Stock Held by the Government



(Note 1) The enforcement of the Act on Special Accounts abolished the Act on Special Accounts for Industrial Investment and the Act on National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account.

(Note 2) The sale in fiscal 2003 was in response to JT's repurchase of its own shares.

Table 45 The History and Structure of JP Holdings Stock Held by the Government

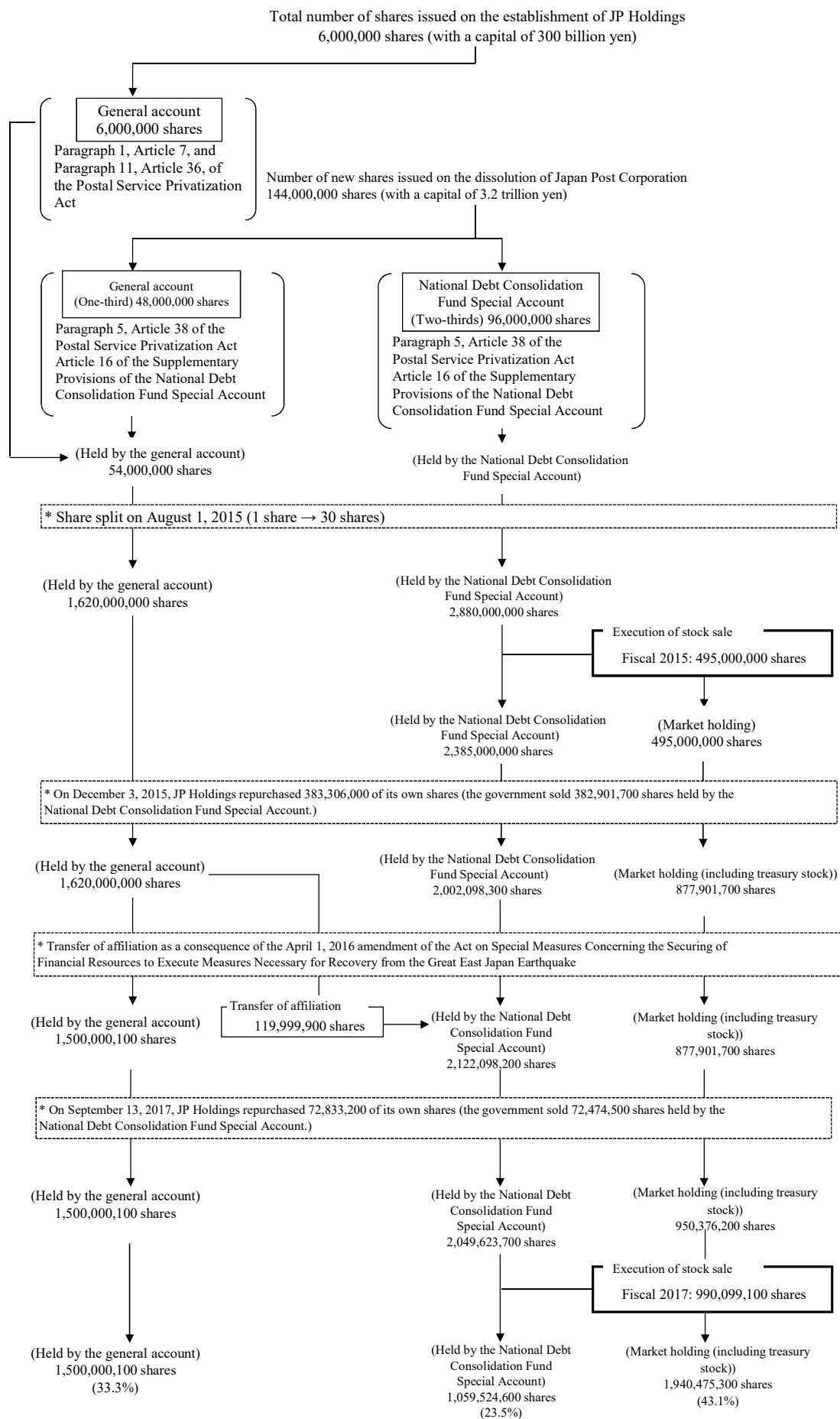


Table 46 The History and Structure of Japan Alcohol Corporation Stock Held by the Government

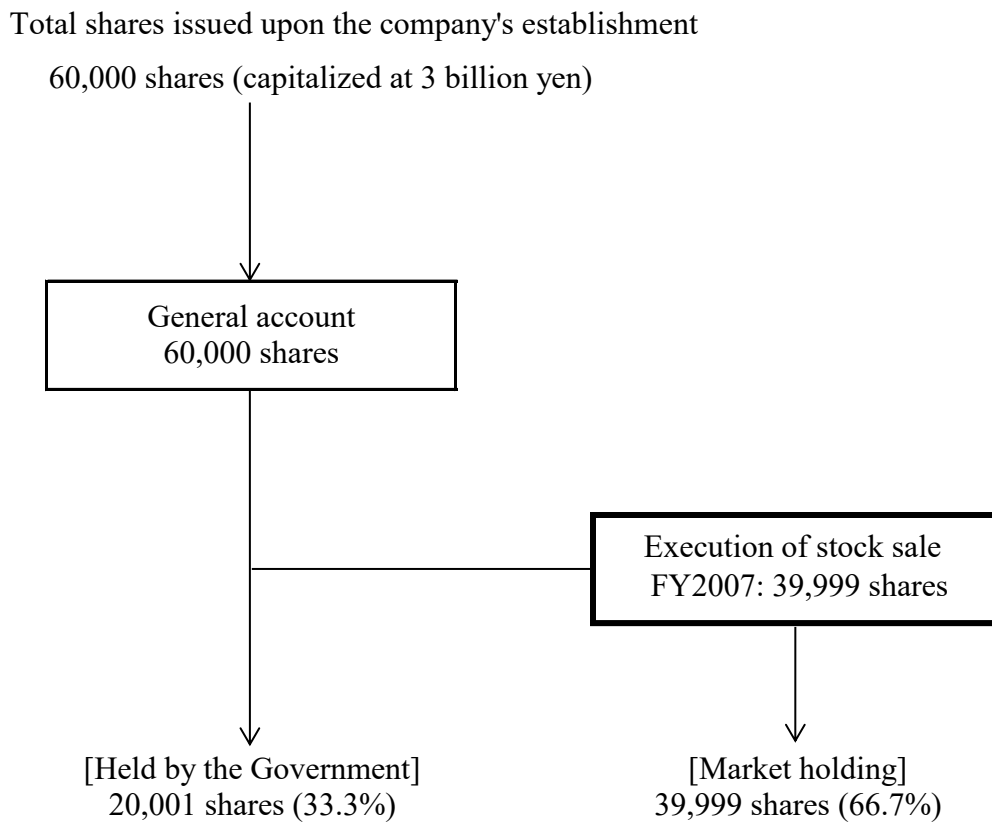


Table 47 The History and Structure of NACCS Center Stock Held by the Government

