

Debt Management Report

The Government Debt Management
and the State of Public Debts

2021

Financial Bureau, Ministry of Finance, JAPAN

2021

Debt Management Report

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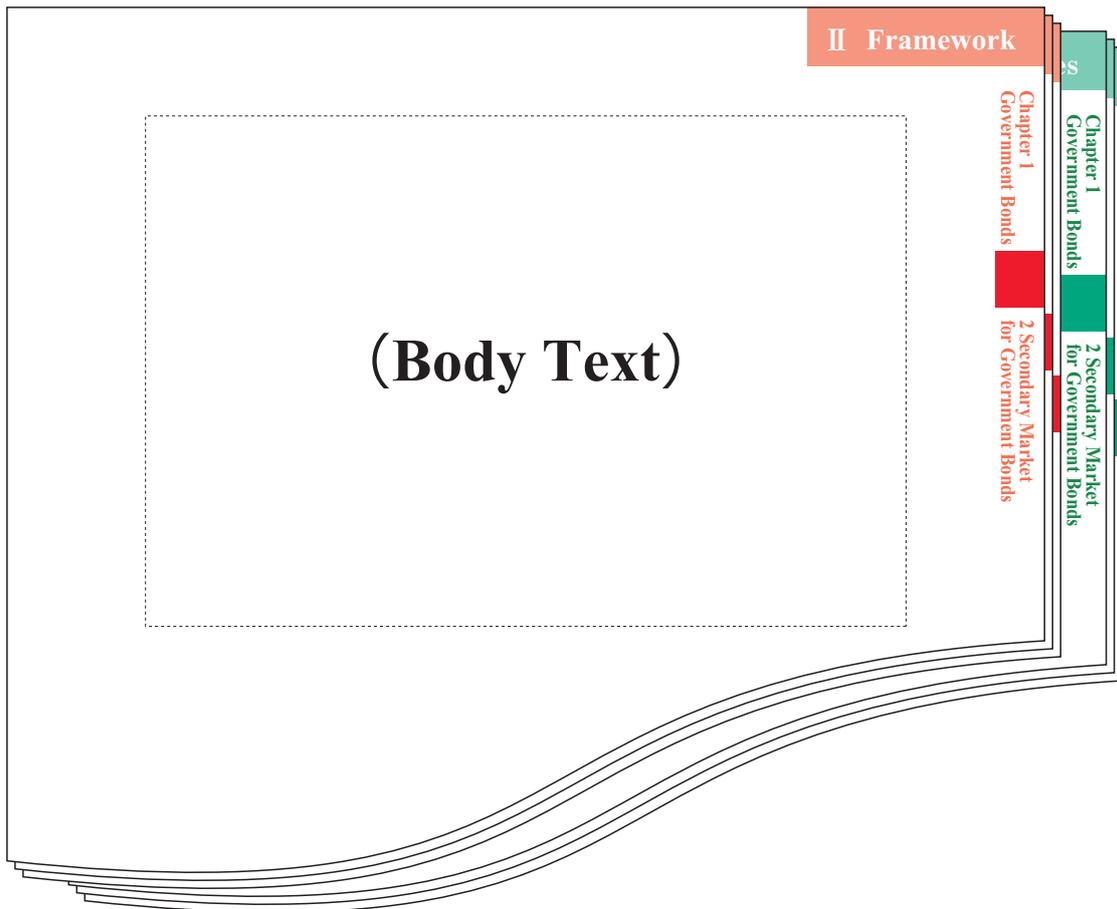
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Preface

1 About “Debt Management Report”

The objective of the “Debt Management Report,” which has been published since 2004, is to provide readers across a wide spectrum spanning domestic and foreign markets, government affairs, and research, etc., with the opportunity of gaining a deeper understanding of Japan’s debt management policy. This report, though focusing on Japanese Government Bond (JGB) management policy as debt management policy, covers issues involving public debts in general.

To begin with, Part I, headed “FY2021 Debt Management Policies,” discusses the recent trends in the JGB market, as well as various latest policies, specifically in relation to the JGB Issuance Plan for this fiscal year.

Part II, headed “Framework,” concerns itself with the fundamental mechanism of public debts and debt management policy in general.

Lastly, Part III, the “Appendices,” lists all materials that did not fit into the previous part; this section should be used with reference to Part II “Framework.”

In this latest report as well, we provide a lot of cross-references including some that link Part II “Framework” with Part III “Appendices” so that readers will be able to quickly access the information that they want. Your comments are highly appreciated for further improvements of this report.

2 What is Debt Management Policy?

(1) Overview

Under the FY2021 budget (April-March), the central government plans to issue JGBs worth 236.0 trillion yen, posting an increase of 82.5 trillion yen from the initial level for FY2020. Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds to provide General Account revenues increase by 11.0 trillion yen from the initial level for the previous year to 43.6 trillion yen. On the other hand, JGBs outstanding at the end of FY2020 totaled as much as 1,065.3 trillion yen.

The government raises funds with Financing Bills and Borrowings as well as JGBs. If including Financing Bills and Borrowings, outstanding government debts except government-guaranteed debt came to 1,216.5 trillion yen. Moreover, the government gives guarantees to Incorporated Administrative Agencies in order for them to carry out funding to implement public projects, and the government-guaranteed debt totals 34.0 trillion yen (The figures are at the end of FY2020).

The government's fundraising amount or flow has become enormous. Outstanding debts on stock basis have been increasing persistently. Government debt management affects not only the choice of financial assets of economic entities such as corporations and households, but also the flow of funds on a macro-scale, which eventually would influence interest rates. In turn, changes in market interest rates influence government funding activities and the activities of every economic entity.

Based on these points, the government, while trying to mitigate fiscal burden, implements JGB issuance, absorption, distribution and redemption measures to allow government debts (JGBs, Financing Bills, Borrowings, Government-Guaranteed Debt and Subsidy Bonds) to be smoothly accepted at each stage of the national economy. These measures represent "debt management policy." In Japan, based on the following basic goals for JGB Management Policy, the government carefully implements "communications with the market" through various meetings for the development and operation of the JGB Issuance Plan, tries to base JGB issuance fully on market needs and tackles the diversification of JGB holders:

- (1) Ensuring the smooth and secure issuance of Japanese Government Bonds
- (2) Minimizing medium- to long-term fundraising costs

Meanwhile, any excessive response to temporary or short-term changes in market demand could affect the market's transparency and predictability for market participants, leading to a rise in medium- to long-term fundraising costs. In Japan where massive government debt issuance is expected for the future, therefore, the government will try to issue JGBs more stably and transparently while identifying medium- to long-term demand trends.

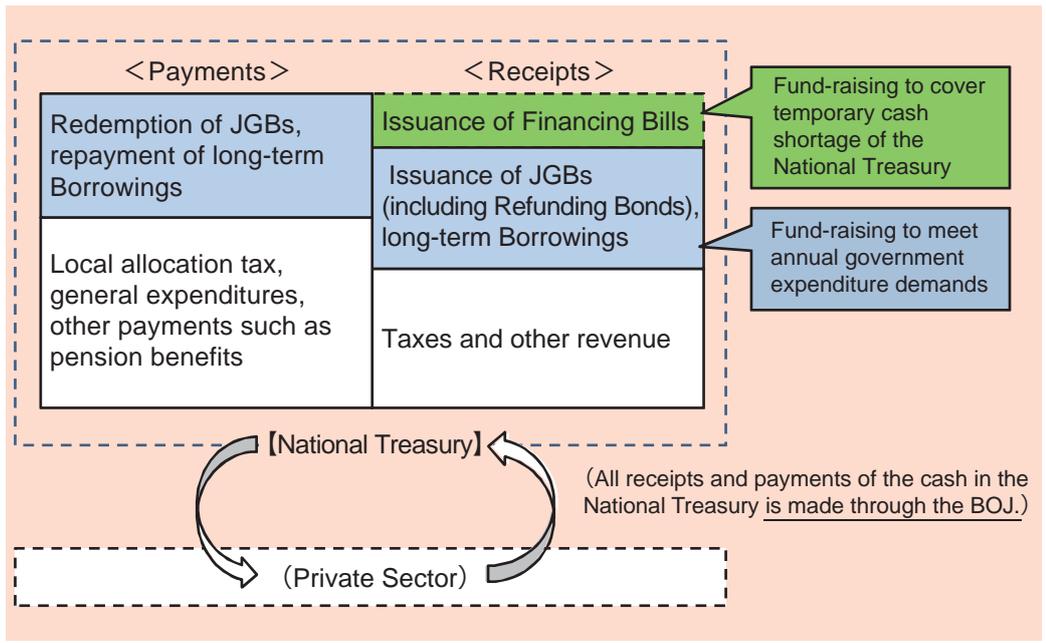
The "Guidelines for Public Debt Management," published by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 2001, describes sovereign debt management as "the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the government's debt in order to raise the required amount of funding" and the objective of sovereign debt management as "to ensure that the government's financing needs and its payment obligations are met at the lowest possible cost over the medium to long run, consistent with a prudent degree of risk."

(2) Framework of “Government Funding Activities”

Government expenditures in a year should basically be covered by tax and other revenues in the year. To satisfy expenditure demand that cannot be covered by such revenues, however, the government issues JGBs or carries out Borrowings (🏦). The government also issues Financing Bills to cover temporary cash shortages for daily cash management of the National Treasury. The following discusses the framework of these government fundraising activities.

🏦 Unlike JGBs, Borrowings are a form of funding that does not involve the issuing of securities.

Fig.1 National Treasury Receipts and Payments



The central government budget consists of the General Account and 13 Special Accounts (as of April 1, 2021), and all receipts and payments in these accounts are managed through the Bank of Japan (BOJ). As follows, the government smoothly implements spending under the budget by using JGBs and Borrowings to satisfy expenditure demand that cannot be covered by tax and other revenues and by issuing Financing Bills to cover temporary cash shortages of the National Treasury.

A. JGBs and Borrowings to meet annual government expenditure demand

The government issues JGBs or carries out Borrowings to satisfy expenditure demand that cannot be covered by tax and other revenues and books funds raised through JGBs and Borrowings as revenues. The government smoothly implements budget spending by raising funds in this way as necessary.

In addition to planning the government debt management policy, the Financial Bureau of the Ministry of Finance implements the policy through conducting JGB auctions, issuance and redemption, and auctions for Borrowings.

B. Financing Bills to cover temporary cash shortage of the National Treasury

Government ministries, agencies or special accounts carry out a lot of fiscal activities every day. All the receipts and payments are made through the BOJ for their integrated handling

Fig.3 Various Elements of Public Debts and Relevant Reference Points in This Report

		Topics inside this report (for details, see Contents)			
		I	II (Framework)	III (Appendices)	
Public Debts	Government Debts	General Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1 Trends of JGB Market in FY2020 P12 ■ 2 JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 P18 ■ 3 Diversification of JGB Investor Base P29 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Chapter 1 ■ 1 Primary Market for Government Bonds P38 ■ 2 Secondary Market for Government Bonds P64 ■ 3 Debt Management Systems P79 ■ 4 Taxation of Government Bonds P93 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Chapter 1 ■ 1 Primary Market for Government Bonds P116 ■ 2 Secondary Market for Government Bonds P127 ■ 3 Debt Management Systems P138
		FILP Bonds			
		Financing Bills		◆ Chapter 2 ■ 1 Financing Bills P99	◆ Chapter 2 ■ 1 Financing Bills P151
		Borrowings		◆ Chapter 2 ■ 2 Borrowings P101	◆ Chapter 2 ■ 2 Borrowings P153
		Government-Guaranteed Debt		◆ Chapter 2 ■ 3 Government-Guaranteed Debt P104	◆ Chapter 2 ■ 3 Government-Guaranteed Debt P157
		Subsidy Bonds		◆ Chapter 2 ■ 4 Subsidy Bonds P107	
	Other Public Debts	Local Government Bonds		◆ Chapter 3 ■ 1 Local Government Bonds P109	◆ Chapter 3 ■ 1 Local Government Bonds P162
		Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.		◆ Chapter 3 ■ 2 Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc. P113	◆ Chapter 3 ■ 2 Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc. P165

Column 1 JGB Yields

Japanese government bond is a bond the government issues by promising to pay a certain amount of money after a certain period of time. The MOF presets a coupon and maturity for a JGB issuance. While the JGB par value (an amount that a JGB holder will receive upon redemption) remains unchanged, a JGB price at which market participants buy fluctuates depending on the conditions, including supply and demand. For example, a JGB with a par value of 100 yen may be priced at 95 yen, below the par value, or at 105 yen, above the par value. JGB yield is an annual percentage rate of return on a JGB based on the purchase price.

In the case a market participant buys a JGB with the par value of 100 yen, for example, the investment return includes the following:

- (1) An annual interest income (an income gain represented by a coupon), and
- (2) A gap between the par value and the purchase price (capital gain or loss) that is annualized.

The JGB yield is represented by the following equation.

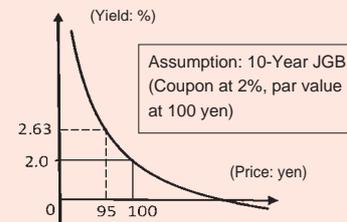
Fig. c1-1 Calculating yield

$$\text{Yield} = \frac{\text{(1) Annual interest income (yen)} + \frac{\text{(2) Par value (100 yen) - Purchase price (yen)}}{\text{Maturity (years)}}}{\text{Purchase price (yen)}} \times 100$$

(Before tax, simple interest, %)

The annual interest income in (1) is fixed by the coupon determined upon issuance and will remain unchanged until redemption. However, the purchase price in (2) fluctuates depending on the purchase timing. Therefore, the JGB yield fluctuates. The right graph (Fig. c1-2) indicates the relationship between the JGB price and yield in the above equation for a 10-Year JGB that has a 2% coupon and a par value of 100 yen. As the purchase price falls (from 100 yen to 95 yen), the yield rises (from 2.0% to 2.63%). Conversely, as the price rises (from 95 yen to 100 yen), the yield declines (from 2.63% to 2.0%).

Fig.c1-2 Relationship between yield and price



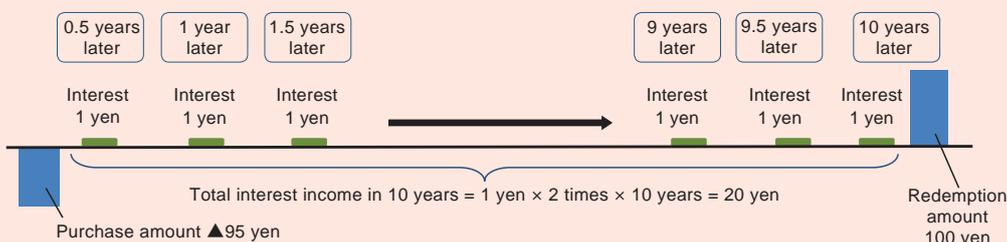
Note: The figure is for illustrative purposes only.

The figure below (Fig. c1-3) shows a cash flow indicating fund receipts and payments from purchasing to redemption for a 10-Year JGB that has a 2% coupon and a par value of 100 yen.

If an investor buys the 10-Year JGB at a price of 95 yen and holds it until its redemption, for example, the investor will get a total investment return of 25 yen including the interest income of 20 yen and the gap of 5 yen between the par value and the purchase price. The annual yield (simple interest) comes to about 2.63% with the interest income of 2 yen and the capital gain of 0.5 yen.

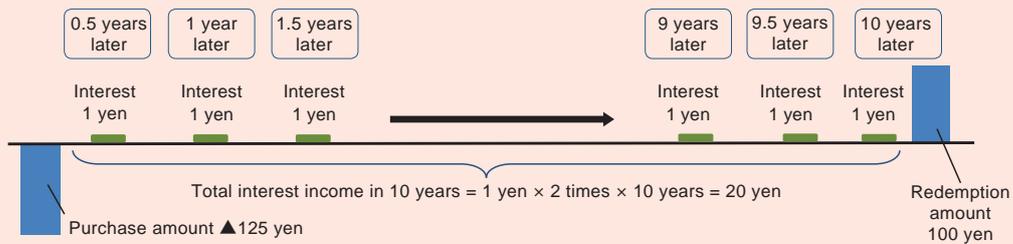
Fig. c1-3 Bond investment cash flow

(10-Year JGB priced at 95 yen that has a 2% coupon and a par value of 100 yen)



In recent years, JGB yields in the short- to medium-term zone have been negative. If an investor buys the 10-Year JGB at a price of 125 yen and holds it until its redemption, for example, the combination of an interest income (20 yen) and the gap (▲25 yen) between the par value and the purchase price will bring about a loss (▲5 yen). On an annual basis, the combination of an annual interest income (2 yen) and the annual capital loss (▲2.5 yen) brings a yield (simple interest) of ▲0.40%.

Fig. c1-4 Bond investment cash flow
(10-Year JGB priced at 125 yen that has a 2% coupon and a per value of 100 yen)



If an investor buys a JGB with a negative yield and holds it until its redemption, a combination of the interest income and the redemption amount will slip below the purchase amount, bringing about a loss. If the investor can sell the JGB at a higher price than the purchase price before its redemption, however, the investor will eventually get a gain.

Besides the “simple interest” as described above, the yield may take the form of “compound interest” reflecting the reinvestment of the interest income.

Column 2 Demand for JGBs with negative yields

In recent years, JGB yields in the short- to medium-term zone have been negative. If an investor buys a JGB with a negative yield and holds it until its redemption, the combination of the interest income and the redemption amount will slip below the purchase amount, bringing about a loss.

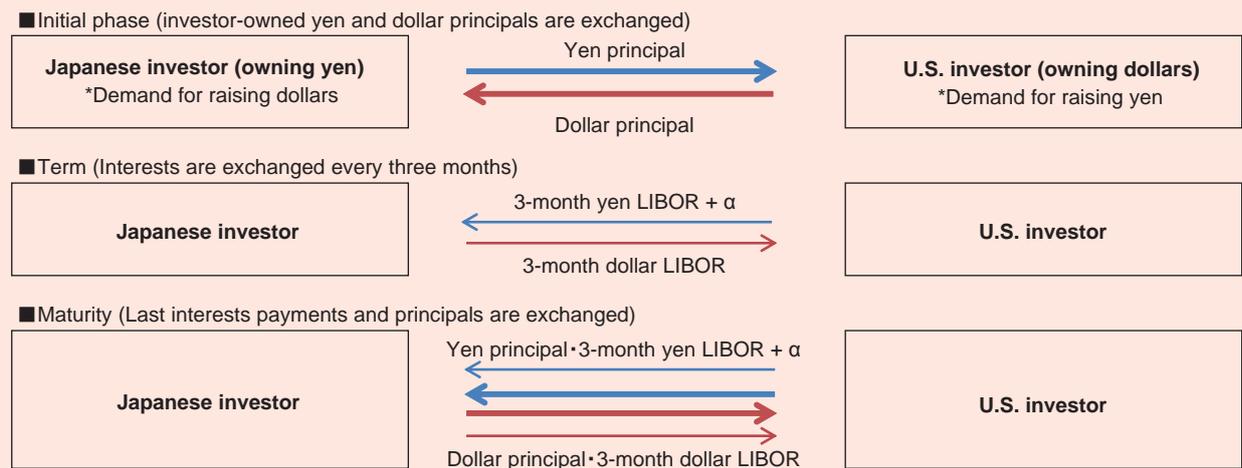
If an investor who bought a JGB with a negative yield sells the JGB at a higher price than the purchase price before its redemption, however, the investor may earn a gain eventually. If the price of the JGB rises due to monetary policy measures, the so-called flight to quality, etc., for instance, the investor may earn a gain by selling the JGB at a higher price than the purchase price.

Financial institutions, when borrowing funds from the Bank of Japan (BOJ) or conducting foreign exchange and derivatives transactions with each other, may use JGBs as collateral. For instance, the BOJ has adopted JGBs as eligible collateral for operations to supply yen or dollar funds. JGBs are purchased to be used as collateral for such BOJ's operations. Particularly since FY2020, the BOJ has introduced the "Special Funds-Supplying Operations to Facilitate Financing in Response to the Novel Coronavirus " to expand fund supply, leading demand to increase for JGBs as collateral.

In addition, investors with foreign currencies (mainly foreign investors) can earn gains by combining JGB purchases with currency basis swaps.

In a currency basis swap, principals in two different currencies are exchanged at a certain exchange rate for a certain period, during which floating interests (for which the London Interbank Offered Rates, or the LIBORs, are usually used) for the currencies are exchanged. Fig. c2-1 below outlines a dollar-yen basis swap (dollar-yen basis). In the figure, α is the so-called basis spread. The spread means a premium on a yen interest rate (annual rate) and fluctuates depending on supply and demand between the currencies. If demand is strong for raising yen even at the cost of an increase in yen interest payments, for instance, upward pressure is exerted on α . If demand is strong for raising dollars even at the cost of a decline in yen interest receipts, downward pressure is exerted on α . In a recent dollar-yen basis swap, a negative value for α has meant that a premium has been generated in raising dollar funds.

Fig. c2-1 Illustrated currency basis swap (dollar-yen basis) scheme



Given that α for a 2-year transaction (a basis spread for a dollar-yen basis maturing in 2 years) stands at around minus 0.23% (23 basis points) at the end of FY2020, for instance, the U.S. investor in Fig. c2-1, if using a 2-year dollar-yen basis, will receive a 3-month dollar LIBOR every three months and pay a 3-month yen LIBOR+ (▲ 23 bp) over 2 years. The U.S. investor's payment of interest equivalent to minus 23 bp means the receipt of interest equivalent to plus 23 bp. Given the current interest rate levels, the receipt of interest equivalent to 23 bp allows the U.S. investor to earn a higher yield by swapping dollars for yen and investing in JGBs than by investing in U.S. Treasury securities.

Fig. c2-2 Comparison of a U.S. investor’s swapping dollars for yen and investing in JGBs with investors investing in U.S. Treasury securities (using a 2-year dollar-yen basis) (Transaction in the term in Fig. c2-1)

(1) 2-year dollar-yen basis + JGB (2-year) purchase



→ The U.S. investor earns an annual yield of **0.37%** (= 0.20% – (▲0.07% + ▲0.23%) + (▲0.13%))

(2) 2-year U.S. Treasury purchase



→The U.S. investor earns an annual yield of **0.16%**.

→Comparison of (1) and (2) indicates a yield gap of **0.21%** (= 0.37% – 0.16%)

Fig. c2-2 compares U.S. investors swapping dollars for yen and investing in JGBs with investors investing in U.S. Treasury securities based on the interest rate levels at the end of FY2020. If a U.S. investor swaps dollars for yen and invests in JGBs (combining a 2-year dollar-yen basis with the purchase of a 2-year JGB), the investor will receive an annual yield of 0.37% (the 3-month dollar LIBOR (0.20%) – (the 3-month yen LIBOR (▲0.07%) + α (▲0.23%)) + the 2-year JGB (▲0.13%)). If the investor invests in U.S. Treasury securities (purchase 2-year Treasury securities), the investor will receive an annual yield of 0.16% on the 2-year Treasury securities. By swapping dollars for yen and investing in JGBs, therefore, the U.S. investor will earn a yield that is 0.21% (=0.37% – 0.16%) higher than the yield on investment in U.S. treasuries.

(Note 1) Although the 3-month yen LIBOR and the 3-month dollar LIBOR in the descriptions above are assumed to remain unchanged, they actually change every three months.

(Note 2) Interest rate swap transactions for fixing the 3-month yen LIBOR and the 3-month dollar LIBOR are omitted here to simplify the explanation.

(Note 3) The yen LIBOR will cease to be published at the end of December 2021 and the dollar LIBOR at the end of June 2023. Their successor indicators are now being considered mainly by central banks in relevant countries.

I

FY 2021 Debt Management Policies

This part provides the most recent updates on
FY 2021 Debt Management Policies

1 Trends of JGB Market in FY2020

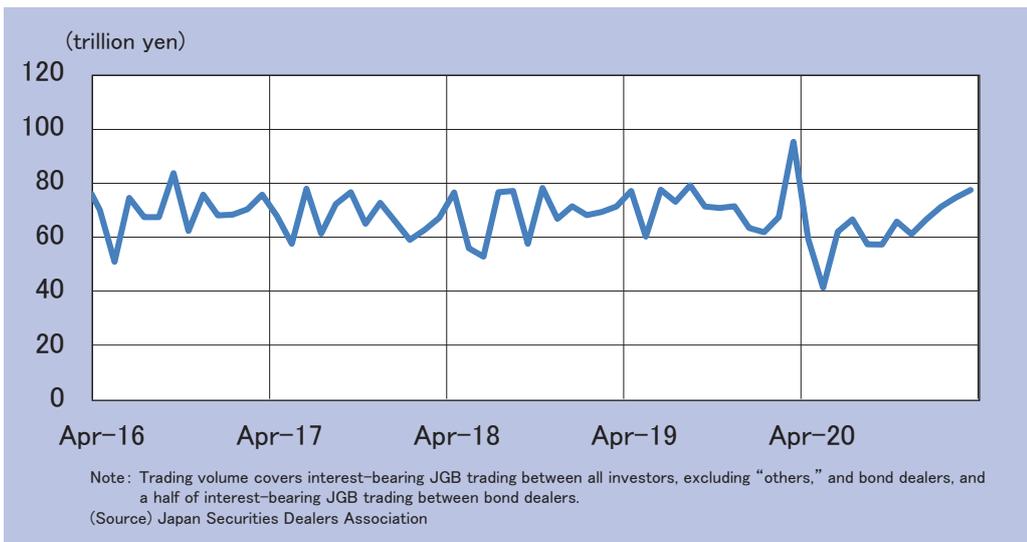
(1) Review

The JGB market entered FY2020 amid turmoil that started in March 2020 due to the global spread of COVID-19. In the April-June quarter, yields on super long-term JGBs among others rose slightly as the market turmoil from the COVID-19 pandemic calmed down and the government decided to increase JGB issuance under two supplementary budgets. From July through December, yields remained stuck in a narrow range. The JGB market trading volume plunged in April and May and failed to sufficiently rally from June through December. In early 2021, a sharp rise in US long-term interest rates and various expectations about the BOJ’s monetary policy review put the upward pressure on the JGB yields. JGB trading volume increased substantially amid rising yields.

In March 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic developed into a global pandemic, rattling financial markets throughout the world. As the ask-bid spread substantially expanded on the U.S. Treasury market to affect market functions, Treasury prices fluctuated wildly. On the JGB market as well, liquidity declined, with volatility expanding rapidly. This might have been because investors and securities companies reduced risk tolerance in view of growing uncertainties amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Market participants’ telework might have accelerated the liquidity decline. Under these situations, trading volume of coupon-bearing JGBs increased rapidly in March (Fig. 1-1).

In early FY2020, financial markets gradually restored stability as monetary policy actions by the BOJ and other central banks were successful. Liquidity improved on the JGB market as well. Trading volume of coupon-bearing JGBs plunged in April and May before starting to rise back gradually in June (Fig. 1-1).

Fig. 1-1 Monthly trading volume of interest-bearing JGBs



The 10-Year JGB yield stood at 0% on April 1 and at 0.03% on June 30, indicating little change in the three months. On the other hand, the 20-Year JGB yield rose slightly from 0.29% on April 1 to 0.415% on June 30 and the 30-Year JGB yield from 0.41% to 0.595% (Fig. 1-2). In line with two FY2020 supplementary budgets formulated in response to the COVID-19

infection expansion, the fiscal year's planned JGB issuance amount was increased by about 100 trillion yen. JGB issuance amounts for a wide range of maturities were raised, though the amount for Treasury Discount Bill was most notably increased. Nevertheless, the increased issuance was auctioned smoothly as investors' demand increased accordingly.

From summer, JGB yields stayed in a narrow range. The 10-Year JGB yield remained in a small range between 0% and 0.05%, while the 20-Year JGB yield leveled off around 0.4% (Fig. 1-2). The coupon-bearing JGB trading volume rose back from bottom levels seen from April to May but remained below the FY2019 average until December (Fig. 1-1). While the U.S. presidential election, the announced development of COVID-19 vaccines and other events exerted great impacts on financial markets in the world in November, the JGB market stayed range-bound.

In December, the BOJ announced that it was going to assess the effects and side-effects of the current monetary policy. In January 2021, U.S. long-term interest rates accelerated their rise (Fig. 1-3) in response to the Democratic Party's winning of a 50th seat in the Senate, leading the JGB yields to turn up. Speculation that the BOJ would consider expanding the allowable fluctuation range for the 10-Year JGB yield during its monetary policy assessment contributed to the yield's rise reportedly. In February, the 10-Year JGB yield rose to as high as 0.175% (Fig. 1-2). In line with the yield rise, the average trading volume of coupon-bearing JGBs in the January-March quarter exceeded the FY2019 average (Fig. 1-1).

In March, the BOJ completed the policy assessment and clarified that the allowable range of 10-Year JGB yield fluctuations would be between plus and minus 0.25%. It then indicated that it would be desirable for the yield to fluctuate to some extent within that range. The central bank also emphasized that it would retain the policy of stabilizing long- and super long-term JGB yields at low levels as far as the impact of COVID-19 remains. Then, long- and super long-term JGB yields turned down. At the end of March, the 10-Year JGB yield came to 0.12%, the 20-Year JGB yield to 0.495% and the 30-Year JGB yield to 0.67% (Fig. 1-2).

Fig. 1-2 JGB Yield Trends by Maturity

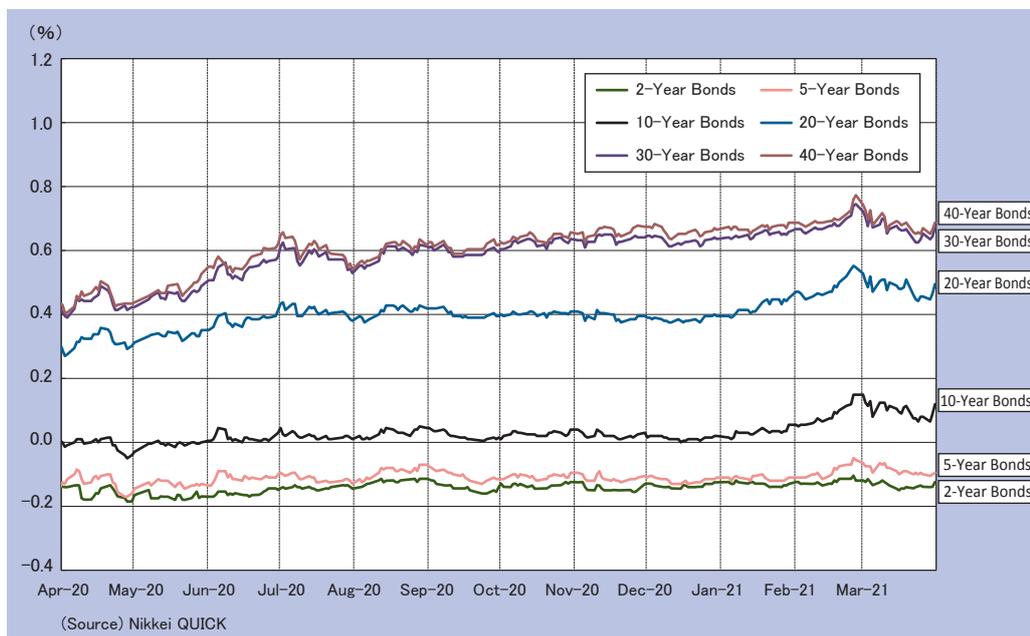


Fig. 1-3 10-Year Government Bond Yields (U.S., U.K., Germany, Japan)

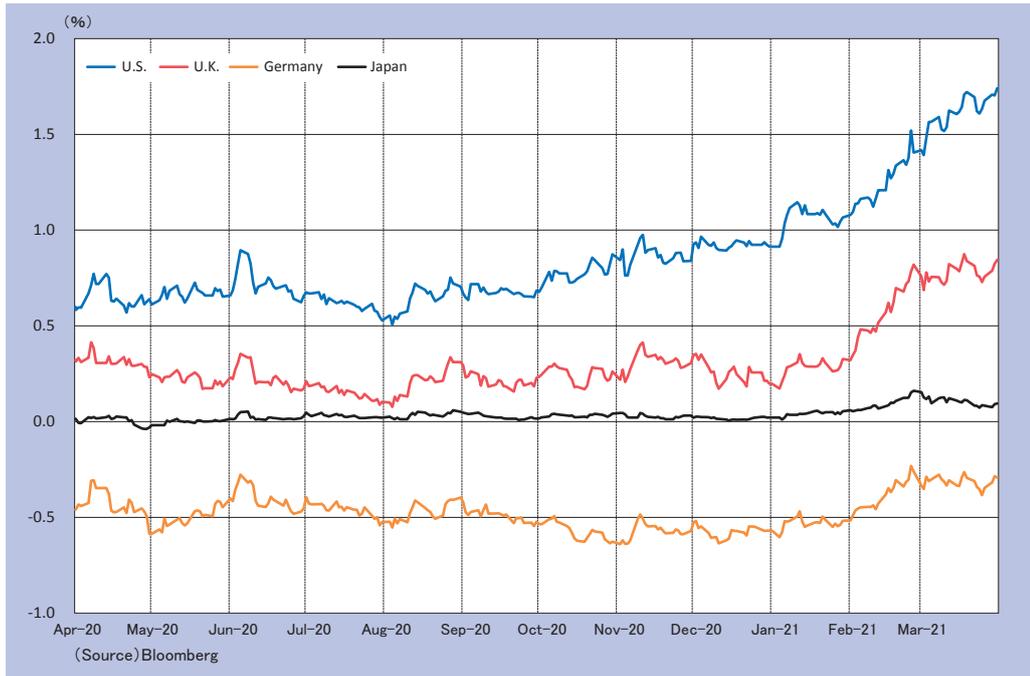
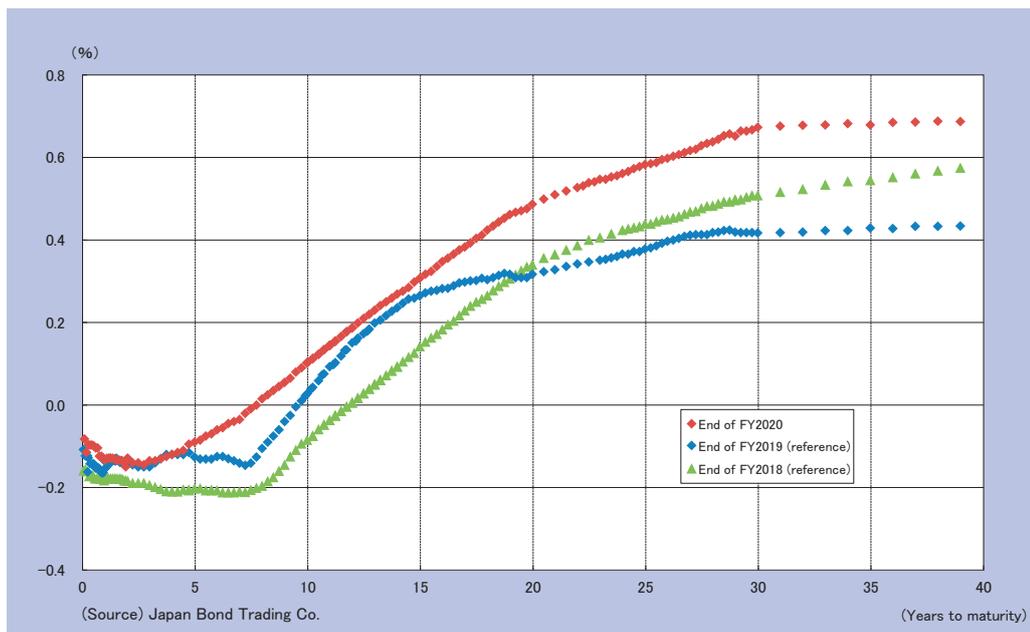


Fig. 1-4 Yield Curve Trends



(2) Investor Trends

The total JGB issuance amount in FY2020 substantially increased as the government formulated three supplementary budgets to prevent COVID-19 infection from expanding, develop healthcare arrangements, support household finances, employment and businesses, promote economic restructuring after the COVID-19 pandemic and implement other measures. Investor trends regarding coupon-bearing JGBs indicated that city banks, foreign investors and some others posted net buying of medium to long-term JGBs maturing in 2, 5 and 10 years (Fig. 1-5). Life insurance companies, pension funds, regional financial institutions and some others increased their net buying of super long-term JGBs maturing in 20, 30 and 40 years from the

previous year (Fig. 1-6).

Life insurance companies apparently enhanced their buying of super long-term JGBs due to unattractive yields on foreign bonds after currency hedging and the need for responding to new international capital regulations. Pension funds might have implemented operations to sell stocks and buy bonds to adjust their investment portfolios in view of a substantial stock market upsurge. Regional financial institutions might have expanded investment in longer-than-10-year JGBs with positive yields. Foreign investors' trading in medium to long-term and super long-term JGBs slackened in the first half of FY2020 but picked up in the second half (Figs. 1-5 and 1-6).

On the short-term JGB (Treasury Discount Bill) market, city banks and pension funds became relatively large net buyers in FY2020, joining foreign investors that have traditionally been net buyers (Fig. 1-7). Although dollar premiums for short-term dollar-yen basis swaps slackened (Fig. 1-8), short-term dollar interest rate falls helped to keep JGBs after currency hedging attractive for foreign investors. As a result, foreign investors' demand for short-term JGBs remained at high levels throughout FY2020. City banks also maintained their short-term JGB investment at high levels throughout the year. They might have invested increased deposits in short-term JGBs and bought short-term JGBs for collateral for lending from the BOJ. Pension funds also activated investment in short-term JGBs.

Fig. 1-5 Net buying/selling of medium to long-term JGBs by investor category

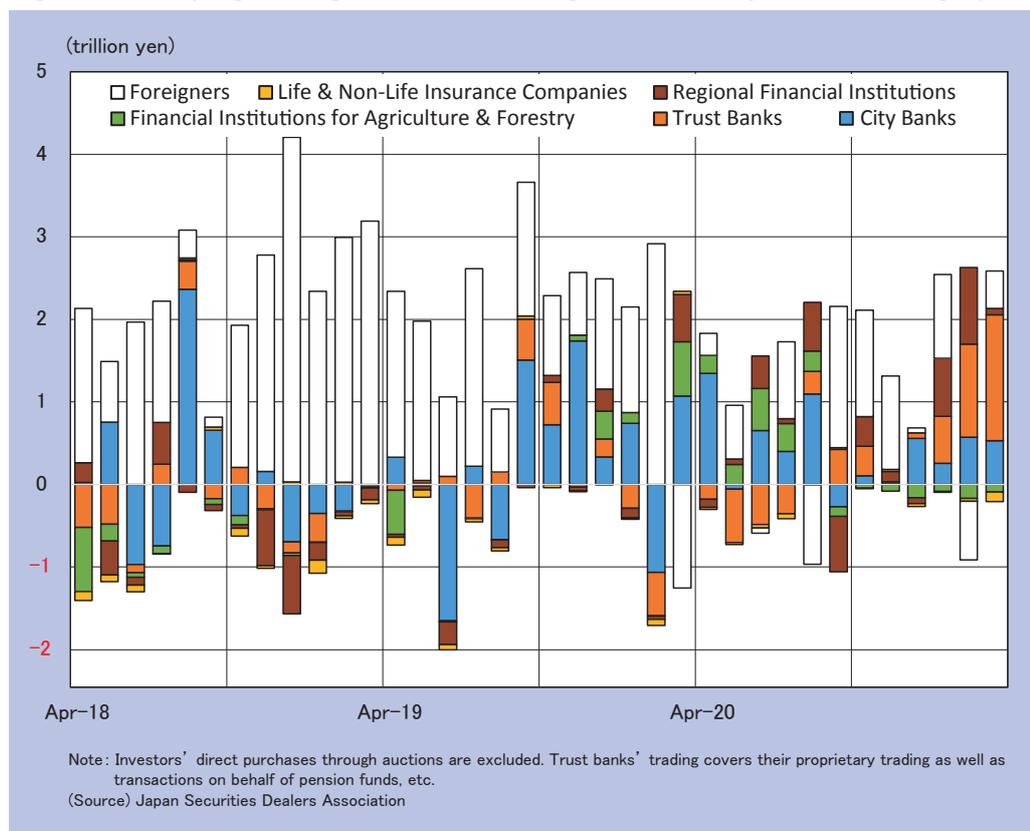


Fig. 1-6 Net buying/selling of super long-term JGBs by investor category

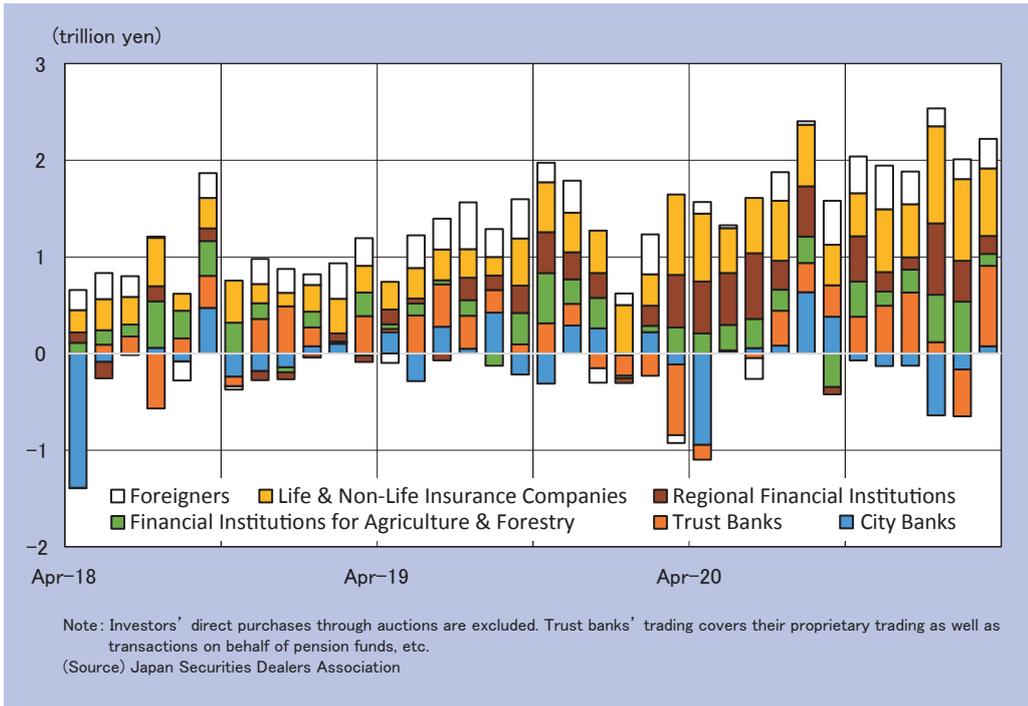


Fig. 1-7 Net buying/selling of short-term JGBs by investor category

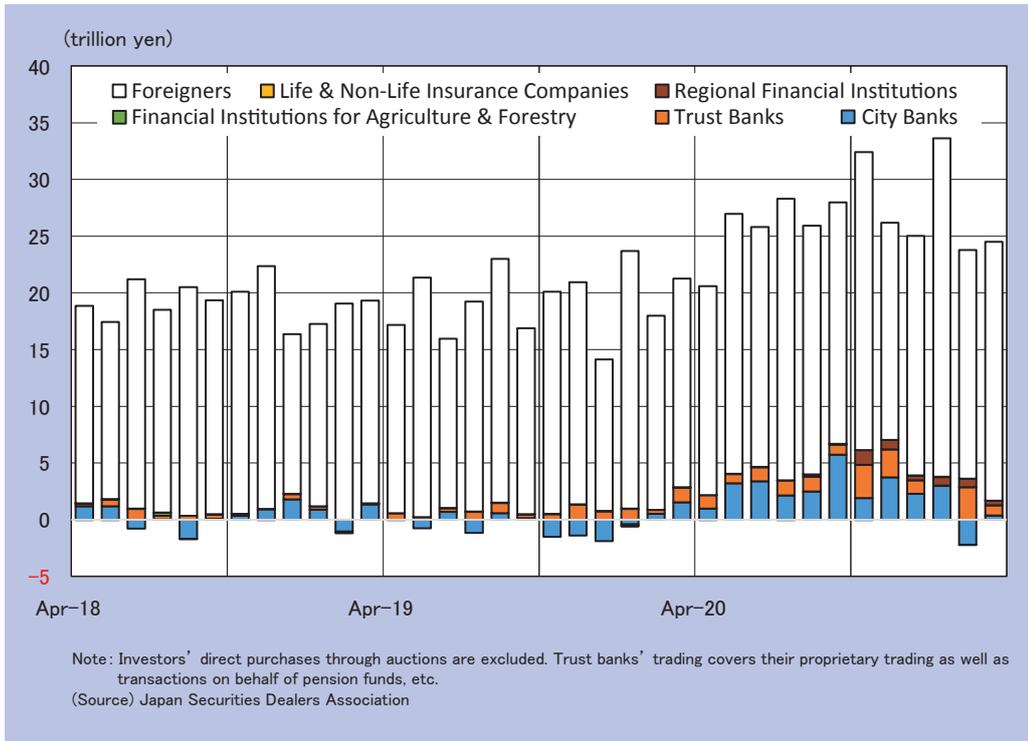
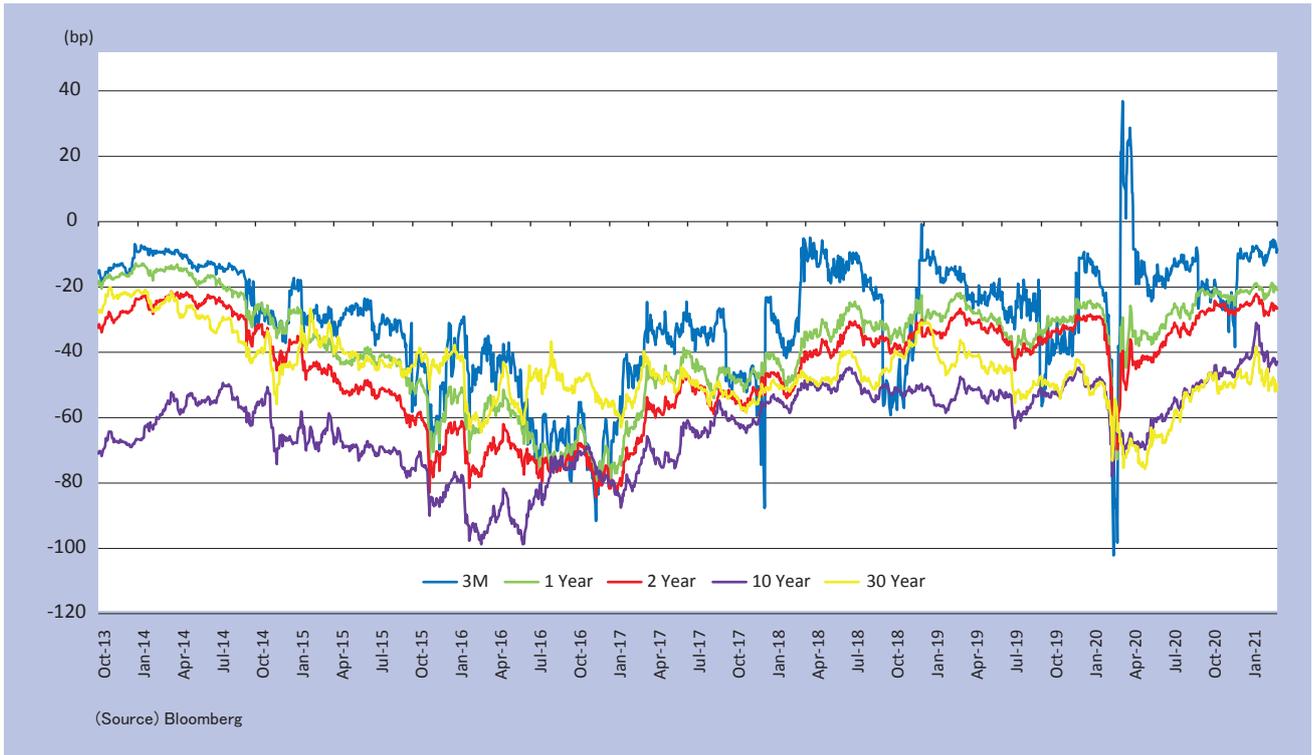


Fig. 1-8 Dollar-Yen Basis Swap Spread



2 JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021

(1) Announcement of JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021

Japan has the worst fiscal conditions among major developed countries, including outstanding general JGBs estimated at about 990.3 trillion yen for the end of FY2021 and outstanding long-term central and local government debts at 1,212 trillion yen. It is getting more important for the Japanese government to adequately implement JGB Management Policy to secure the market's stable absorption of JGBs.

On December 21, 2020, the Japanese government publicly announced the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 in line with a Cabinet decision on the draft FY2021 government budget.

When developing the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 where JGB issues including Refunding Bonds will total 236.0 trillion yen, the government held careful dialogues with market participants through the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants and some other dialogue sessions and has formulated JGB Issuance Plans for each bond issuance method, paying attention to investors' needs and market trends.

(2) Overview of Discussions at Various Panels

The Advisory Council on Government Debt Management at its meeting in November 2020 started discussions for the development of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021. It then discussed the significance of JGB issuance based on a medium- to long-term demand trend and a medium- to long-term outlook on investors' JGB demand. Main opinions were as follows:

- In the future, the government must correct the average JGB maturity that has substantially been shortened by a sharp increase in short-term bond issues under supplementary budgets in FY2020 but should consider interest rate risks regarding super long-term issuances.
- Given that life insurance companies are expanding investment in super long-term bonds in anticipation of the introduction of an economic value-based solvency regulation, demand may increase for super long-term bonds to some extent.

At the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants (primary dealers) and the Meeting of JGB Investors in November 2020, participants discussed details of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021. Main opinions were as follows:

- As regards T-Bills, the issuance amount should be gradually reduced basically because the size has been significantly increased and the volatility in the short-term market has been heightened depending on the auction results, despite the T-Bill market is generally stable, supported by the BOJ and collateral demand.
- Although the current interest rate level is low and the situation does not allow a full-fledged investment in light of cost of debts, the needs for super long-term bonds for life insurance companies are very strong from the perspective of ALM.

Based on discussions at these panels, the government has developed the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021.

(3) Scheduled Issuance Amount of JGBs

Ref: II Chapter 1 1(1)
“JGBs by Legal Grounds
of Issuance” (P38)

A. Breakdown by legal grounds

Under the FY2021 budget, the MOF plans to increase the JGB issuance amount by 82.5 trillion yen from the initial level for FY2020 to a very high level of 236.0 trillion yen.

A breakdown of the FY2021 JGB issues shows that Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds issues to provide revenues for the General Account Budget have been increased by 11.0 trillion yen from the initial level for FY2020 to 43.6 trillion yen. Aiming at financing reconstruction projects for recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake, Reconstruction Bonds are issued as bridging finance until Special Taxes for Reconstruction and other revenues are receivable to the government. In FY2021, the government is planning to issue Reconstruction Bonds worth 0.2 trillion yen, down 0.7 trillion yen from the initial level for the previous year. The FILP Bonds issuance amount is determined not only by the scale of new lending under the Fiscal Loan Program but also by the financial position of the overall Fiscal Loan Fund. The FY2021 FILP Bonds issuance amount is increased by 33.0 trillion yen from the initial level for the previous year to 45.0 trillion yen. Refunding Bonds are issued to refund the General Bonds that were issued in the past and are due to mature, accounting for a majority of total annual JGB issues. In FY2021, the Refunding Bonds issuance amount is planned to increase by 39.2 trillion yen from the initial level of the previous year to 147.2 trillion yen.

Fig. 1-9 JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 (Breakdown by Legal Grounds) (①~③)

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)	FY2020 (3rd Supplementary Budget)	FY2021 (Initial)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c) – (a)	(c) – (b)
Newly-issued Bonds	32,556.2	112,553.9	43,597.0	11,040.8	▲ 68,956.9
Construction Bonds	7,110.0	22,596.0	6,341.0	▲ 769.0	▲ 16,255.0
Special Deficit-Financing Bonds	25,446.2	89,957.9	37,256.0	11,809.8	▲ 52,701.9
Reconstruction Bonds	924.1	782.4	218.3	▲ 705.8	▲ 564.1
FILP Bonds	12,000.0	40,700.0	45,000.0	33,000.0	4,300.0
Refunding Bonds	107,981.8	109,029.2	147,192.9	39,211.1	38,163.8
For matured Reconstruction Bonds	1,693.2	2,725.4	2,871.0	1,177.8	145.5
Total	153,462.1	263,065.5	236,008.2	82,546.1	▲ 27,057.3

① Figures may not sum up to total because of rounding.

② Buy-backs from the market in FY2021 will be determined based on the MOF's discussion with market participants and market conditions.

③ The maximum amount of front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds in FY2021 is 20 trillion yen.

Fig. 1-10 Historical Changes in JGB Total Issuance Amount

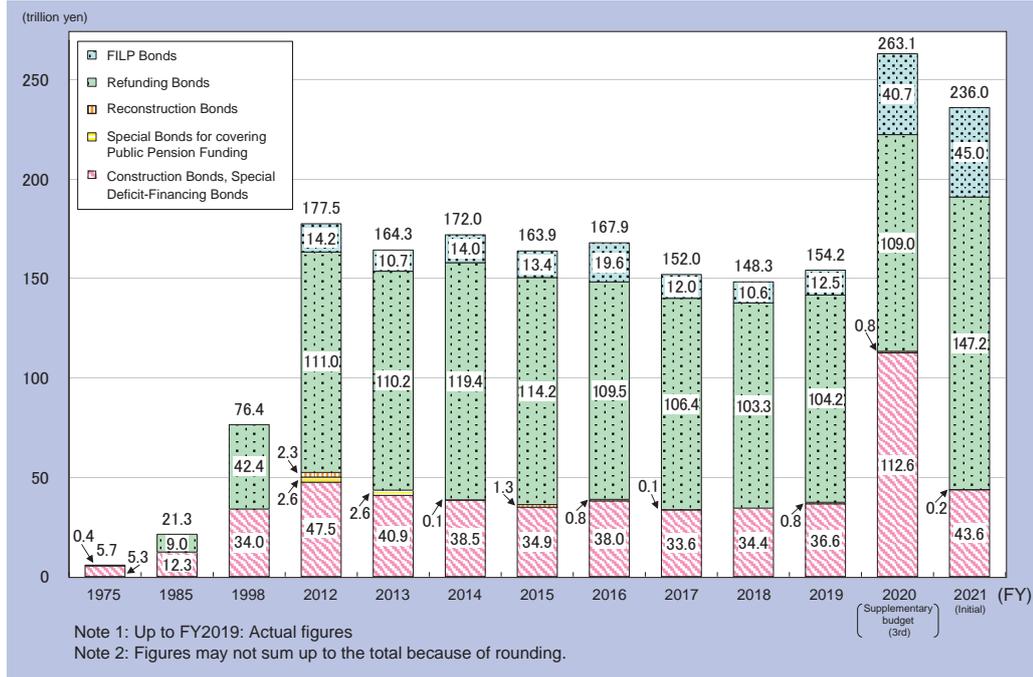
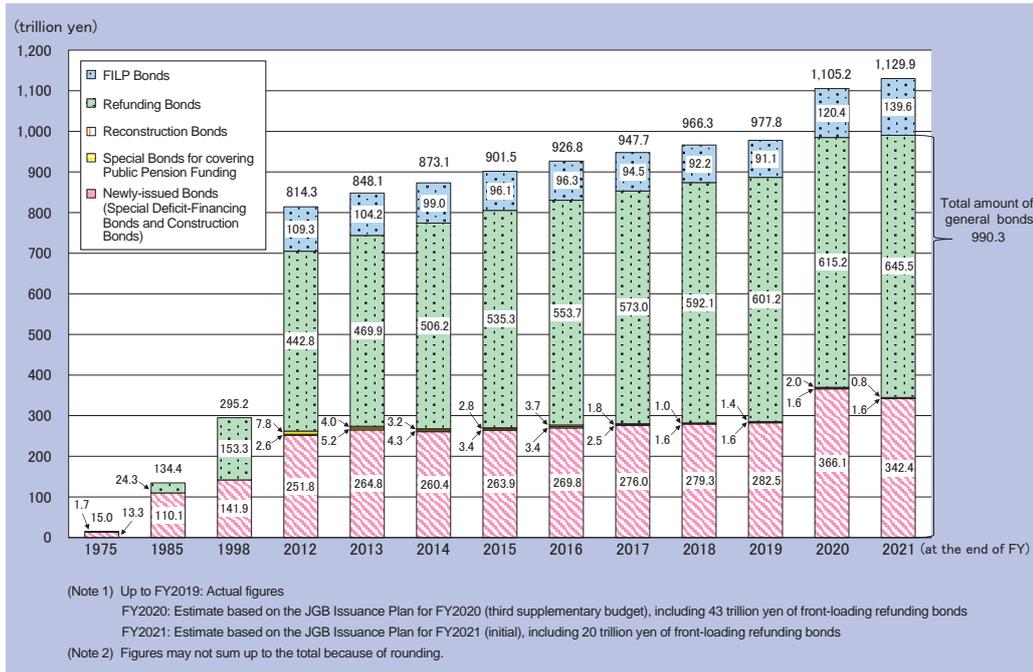


Fig. 1-11 Historical Changes in Outstanding Amount of JGB



B. Breakdown by Issuance Methods

The FY2021 JGB issuance amount of 236.0 trillion yen required for the budget as mentioned in the previous section is categorized by three issuance methods: “JGB market issuance,” “Sales for Households” and “BOJ Rollover.”

Of the “JGB market issuance” accounting for most of the total JGB issuance, the calendar-based JGB Market Issuance amount (①) is set at 221.4 trillion yen, up 92.6 trillion yen from the initial level for FY2020.

The JGB issuance amount for Non-Price Competitive Auction II, etc., which has included the planned amount for Non-Price Competitive Auction II (②,③) and the revenue from JGB issuance at prices above par value since the supplementary budget for FY2017, is put at 8.2 trillion yen for FY2021.

Sales for Households, which widely fluctuates depending on interest rate and other trends, is cut by 0.7 trillion yen from the initial level for the previous year to 4.1 trillion yen, with current sales conditions taken into account.

“BOJ Rollover” is put at 2.2 trillion yen, unchanged from the initial level for the previous year, based on the total JGB issuance amount and market conditions.

Ref: II Chapter 1 1(3) “Methods of Issuance” (P43)

① The calendar-based JGB Market Issuance refers to the amount (par value) of JGBs planned to be regularly issued through scheduled auctions from April to next March.

② Non-Price Competitive Auction II (Ref: II Chapter 1 1 (3) “Methods of Issuance” (P43)).

③ The issuance amount for Non-Price Competitive Auction II is put at 5.5% of the JGB Market Issuance amount for JGBs subject to the auction (40-Year, 30-Year, 20-Year, 10-Year, 5-Year and 2-Year Bonds) (Under the initial budget for FY2020, the percentage was set at 7%. After the 3rd supplementary budget for FY2020, the percentage was cut to 5.5%, with results reflected).

④ Figures may not sum up to total because of rounding.

⑤ “Adjustment between fiscal years” refers to leveling-off of issuance amount between fiscal years through frontloading issuance and deferred issuance in the accounting adjustment term. (Ref: II Chapter 1 1(1) “JGBs by Legal Grounds of Issuance” (P38)).

Fig. 1-12 JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 (Breakdown by Financing Methods) (④,⑤)

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)	FY2020 (3rd supplementary Budget)	FY2021 (Initial)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c) – (a)	(c) – (b)
JGB Market Issuance (Calendar Base)	128,800.0	212,300.0	221,400.0	92,600.0	9,100.0
Non-Price Competitive Auction II, etc.	7,988.4	7,738.0	8,230.0	241.6	492.0
Adjustment between fiscal years	9,673.7	37,627.5	78.2	▲ 9,595.5	▲ 37,549.3
Subtotal Financed in the Market	146,462.1	257,665.5	229,708.2	83,246.1	▲ 27,957.3
Sales for Households	4,800.0	3,200.0	4,100.0	▲ 700.0	900.0
BOJ Rollover	2,200.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	—	—
Total	153,462.1	263,065.5	236,008.2	82,546.1	▲ 27,057.3

(4) JGB Issuance Plan Based on Market Trends and Needs

The maturity composition of the calendar-based JGB market issuance amount is determined with market needs and trends taken into account, covering maturities from the short-term to the super long-term, based on government debt management policy requirements.

The FY2021 JGB Issuance Plan increased the issuance amount for 40-Year Bonds in strong market demand from the level after the 3rd supplementary budget, while decreasing the issuance amount for 6-month bonds. As a result, the FY2021 calendar-based JGB market issuance amount is reduced from the annualized level (①) of total per-auction issuance amounts after increases under FY2020 supplementary budget.

As a result, the average maturity of outstanding JGBs (stock basis) at the end of FY2021 is estimated at nine years and one month.

Zones and each zone's issuance amount for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions, the issuance amount for Inflation-Indexed Bonds, etc. will be flexibly adjusted in response to the market environment and investment needs, based on discussions with market participants (Fig. 1-15).

① The annualized level represents the annual total of per-auction amounts after increases (in July 2020) under the FY2020 supplementary budgets, which came to 225.2 trillion yen, up 12.9 trillion yen from the actual FY2020 issuance amount of 212.3 trillion after the 3rd supplementary budget.

② In FY2021, 40-Year Bonds will be issued in May, July, September, November, January and March.

③ Treasury Bills (TBs) are jointly issued with Financing Bills (FBs), under unified names of Treasury Discount Bills (T-Bills).

④ 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds will be issued in May, August, November and February. The size of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds issuance will be made flexibly, based on market conditions and discussion with market participants.

⑤ Zone-by-zone issuance amounts and other details of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions are flexibly adjusted in response to the market environment and investment needs based on discussions with market participants.

Fig. 1-13 Market Issuance Plan by JGB Types for FY2021 (②~⑤)

(Unit: trillion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)		FY2020 (3rd Supplementary Budget)		FY2021 (Initial)			
	(per time)	(total ; a)	(per time)	(total ; b)	(per time)	(total ; c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)
40-Year	0.5 × 6 times	3.0	0.5 × 6 times	3.0	0.6 × 6 times	3.6	0.6	0.6
30-Year	0.7 × 12 times	8.4	0.7 × 3 times 0.9 × 9 times	10.2	0.9 × 12 times	10.8	2.4	0.6
20-Year	0.9 × 12 times	10.8	0.9 × 3 times 1.2 × 9 times	13.5	1.2 × 12 times	14.4	3.6	0.9
10-Year	2.1 × 12 times	25.2	2.1 × 3 times 2.6 × 9 times	29.7	2.6 × 12 times	31.2	6.0	1.5
5-Year	1.9 × 12 times	22.8	1.9 × 3 times 2.5 × 9 times	28.2	2.5 × 12 times	30.0	7.2	1.8
2-Year	2.0 × 12 times	24.0	2.0 × 3 times 3.0 × 9 times	33.0	3.0 × 12 times	36.0	12.0	3.0
TBs		21.6		82.5		83.2	61.6	0.7
10-Year Inflation-Indexed	0.4 × 4 times	1.6	0.2 × 4 times	0.8	0.2 × 4 times	0.8	▲ 0.8	—
Liquidity Enhancement Auction		11.4		11.4		11.4	—	—
Total		128.8		212.3		221.4	92.6	9.1

Fig. 1-14 Planned TB issuance amounts by maturity

(Unit: trillion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)		FY2020 (3rd Supplementary Budget)		FY2021 (Initial)			
	(a)		(b)		(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)	
TBs (1-Year)	1.8 × 12 times	21.6	1.8 × 3 times 3.5 × 9 times	36.9	3.5 × 12 times	42.0	20.4	5.1
TBs (6-Month)		—		45.6		41.2	41.2	▲ 4.4

Fig. 1-15 Issuance Amounts by Zones for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions

(Unit: trillion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)	FY2020 (3rd Supplementary Budget)	FY2021 (Initial)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)
15.5-39 Year	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—
5-15.5 Year	6.0	6.0	6.0	—	—
1-5 Year	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	—
Total	11.4	11.4	11.4	—	—

Fig. 1-16 Historical Changes in JGB Market Issuance by JGB Types

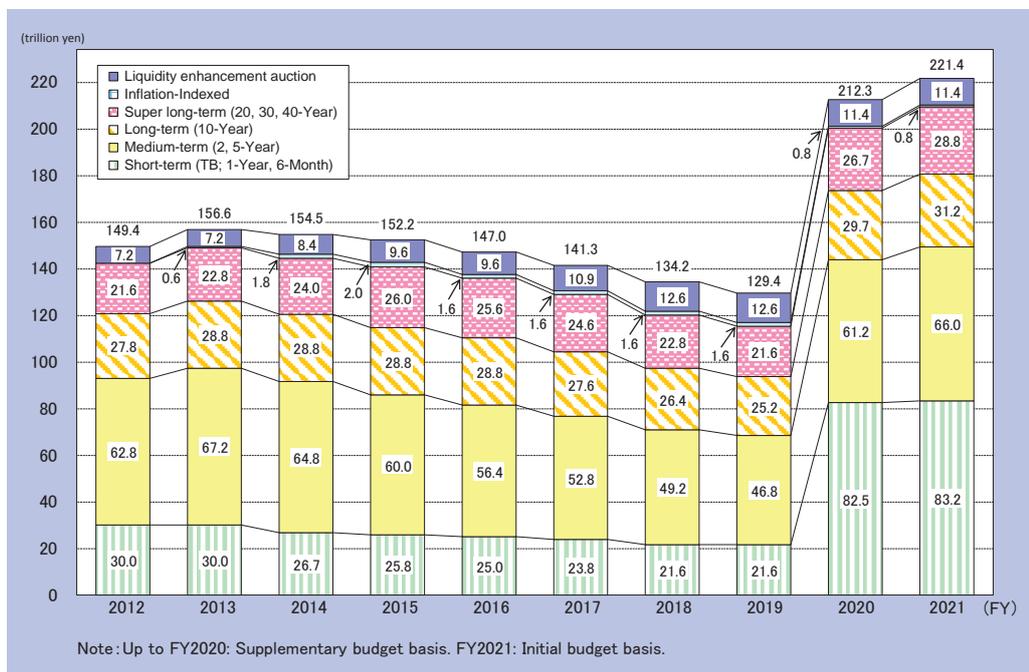
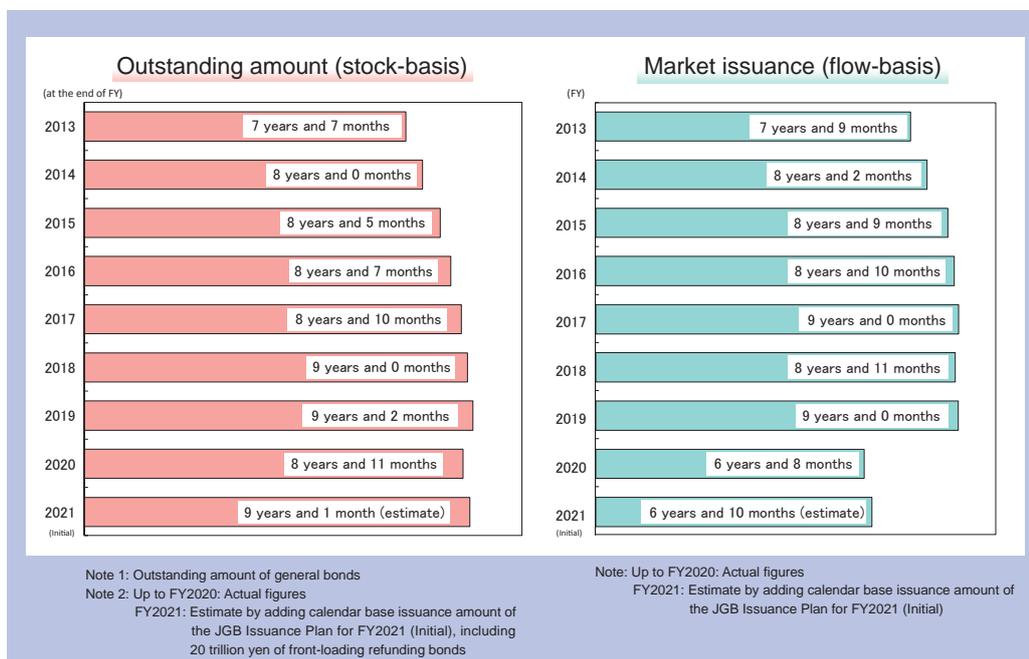


Fig. 1-17 Average Maturity of JGBs



Column 3 Increases in FY2020 JGB Issuance and Future Outlook

① COVID-19 Response and Revisions to JGB Issuance Plan

Since early 2020, COVID-19 has rapidly spread mainly in urban regions in Japan and has gone rampant across the world, exerting enormous impacts on Japanese and other economies, and plunging the world economy into the worst postwar crisis. To prevent the Japanese economy from returning to a deflationary situation, to break away from deflation, revitalize the economy and thereby to secure a path to fiscal consolidation, the government formulated the Emergency Economic Measures for Response to COVID-19 (hereinafter referred to as the Emergency Economic Measures) on April 20, 2020. In response to the Emergency Economic Measures, the government formulated the 1st supplementary budget for FY2020 and the 2nd one to enhance the 1st one. Based on these supplementary budgets, the government revised the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan on April 20 and May 27, 2020, increasing JGB issuance from July.

Later, the Japanese economy rebounded thanks to the effects of policies under the abovementioned supplementary budgets. Given that Japan had to pay attention to the COVID-19 pandemic's downside risks to Japanese and other economies, however, the government formulated the "Comprehensive Economic Measures to Secure People's Lives and Livelihoods toward Relief and Hope" (hereinafter referred to as the Comprehensive Economic Measures) on December 8, 2020. Based on the 3rd supplementary budget for FY2020 formulated in response to the Comprehensive Economic Measures, the government revised the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan on December 15, 2020.

② Unprecedented Total JGB Issuance and Calendar Base Market Issuance Amounts

The 1st and 2nd supplementary budgets formulated in the spring of 2020 raised the total JGB issuance amount planned for FY2020 by 99.8 trillion yen from the initial level to 253.3 trillion yen. In response, the calendar base market issuance was increased by 83.5 trillion yen to 212.3 trillion yen. After a careful dialogue with market participants through the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants, etc., the government substantially increased short-term bond issuance while expanding a wide range of issues in consideration of the market's JGB absorption capacity, etc.

When revising the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan in line with the 3rd supplementary budget, the government responded to an increase of 22.4 trillion yen in Newly-Issued Bonds and implemented (i) a cut in FILP Bonds through the utilization of deposits from FILP agencies, etc. and (ii) the utilization of the adjustment between fiscal years (front-loading issuance) to prevent a further increase in the market issuance amount from the record high. As a result, the government avoided any further increase in the calendar base market issuance amount while expanding the total JGB issuance amount. For details of the revised FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan, see Fig. c3-1 and Fig. c3-2.

(Fig. c3-1) JGB Issuance Plan for FY2020

< Breakdown by Legal Grounds > (Unit: billion yen) < Breakdown by Financing Methods > (Unit: billion yen)

	Initial	2nd Supplementary Budget	3rd Supplementary Budget				Initial	2nd Supplementary Budget	3rd Supplementary Budget		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)
Newly-issued Bonds	32,556.2	90,158.9	112,553.9	79,997.7	22,395.0	JGB Market Issuance (Calendar Base)	128,800.0	212,300.0	212,300.0	83,500.0	—
Construction Bonds	7,110.0	18,738.0	22,596.0	15,486.0	3,858.0	Non-Price Competitive Auction II, etc.	7,988.4	10,062.0	7,738.0	▲ 250.4	▲ 2,324.0
Special Deficit-Financing Bonds	25,446.2	71,420.9	89,957.9	64,511.7	18,537.0	Adjustment between fiscal years	9,673.7	23,902.8	37,627.5	27,953.8	13,724.7
Reconstruction Bonds	924.1	924.1	782.4	▲ 141.7	▲ 141.7	Subtotal Financed in the Market	146,462.1	246,264.8	257,665.5	111,203.4	11,400.7
FILP Bonds	12,000.0	54,200.0	40,700.0	28,700.0	▲ 13,500.0	Sales for Households	4,800.0	4,800.0	3,200.0	▲ 1,600.0	▲ 1,600.0
Refunding Bonds	107,981.8	107,981.8	109,029.2	1,047.4	1,047.4	BOJ Rollover	2,200.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	—	—
For matured Reconstruction Bonds	1,693.2	1,693.2	2,725.4	1,032.3	1,032.3	Total	153,462.1	253,264.8	263,065.5	109,603.4	9,800.7
Total	153,462.1	253,264.8	263,065.5	109,603.4	9,800.7						

- Buy-back program in FY2020 is planned to be implemented based on market conditions and through discussions with market participants.
- The maximum amount of front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds in FY2020 is 43 trillion yen.

(Note 1) Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(Note 2) "JGB Market Issuance (Calendar Base)" refers to JGBs issued at face value by scheduled auctions from April to next March (normal auctions).

(Note 3) "Non-price competitive auction II is an additional issuance for JGB Market Special Participants after the normal auction (the amount assignable to each Market Special Participant does not exceed 10% of the amount awarded to it in the normal auction), and the price for the additional issuance is equal to the weighted average accepted price in the normal auction.

The amount of the non-price competitive auction II of the Initial Plan and the plan associated with the 2nd Supplementary Budget for FY2020 is calculated by multiplying the amount of "JGB Market Issuance (Calendar Base)" (40-Year, 30-Year, 20-Year, 10-Year, 5-Year and 2-Year Bonds) by 7% (the amount reflects the impact of reduction in the maximum issuance amount). The amount of the plan associated with the 3rd Supplementary Budget is calculated by multiplying the amount of "JGB Market Issuance(Calendar Base)" by 5.5% (the amount reflects its actual revenue).

(Note 4) "Adjustment between fiscal years" refers to leveling-off of the issuance amount between fiscal years through front-loading issuance and deferred issuance in the accounting adjustment term.

(Fig. c3-2) Market Issuance Plan by JGB Types for FY2020

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Initial		1st Supplementary Budget		2nd and 3rd Supplementary Budget			
	(per time)	(total ; a)	(per time)	(total ; b)	(per time)	(total ; c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)
40-Year	0.5 × 6 times	3.0	0.5 × 6 times	3.0	0.5 × 6 times	3.0	—	—
30-Year	0.7 × 12 times	8.4	0.7 × 3 times 0.8 × 9 times	9.3	0.7 × 3 times 0.9 × 9 times	10.2	1.8	0.9
20-Year	0.9 × 12 times	10.8	0.9 × 3 times 1.0 × 9 times	11.7	0.9 × 3 times 1.2 × 9 times	13.5	2.7	1.8
10-Year	2.1 × 12 times	25.2	2.1 × 3 times 2.3 × 9 times	27.0	2.1 × 3 times 2.6 × 9 times	29.7	4.5	2.7
5-Year	1.9 × 12 times	22.8	1.9 × 3 times 2.1 × 9 times	24.6	1.9 × 3 times 2.5 × 9 times	28.2	5.4	3.6
2-Year	2.0 × 12 times	24.0	2.0 × 3 times 2.4 × 9 times	27.6	2.0 × 3 times 3.0 × 9 times	33.0	9.0	5.4
TBs		21.6		37.0		82.5	60.9	45.5
10-Year Inflation-indexed	0.4 × 4 times	1.6	0.3 × 4 times	1.2	0.2 × 4 times	0.8	▲ 0.8	▲ 0.4
Liquidity enhancement auction		11.4		11.4		11.4	—	—
Total		128.8		152.8		212.3	83.5	59.5

Fig.1 Issuance Amounts for TBs (FY2020)

	Initial		1st Supplementary Budget		2nd and 3rd Supplementary Budget			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)			
TBs (1-Year)	1.8 × 12 times	21.6	1.8 × 3 times 2.4 × 9 times	27.0	1.8 × 3 times 3.5 × 9 times	36.9	15.3	9.9
TBs (6-Month)	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	45.6	45.6	35.6

Fig.2 Issuance Amounts by Zones for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (FY2020)

	Initial		1st Supplementary Budget		2nd and 3rd Supplementary Budget	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)	
15.5-39 Year	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	
5-15.5 Year	6.0	6.0	6.0	—	—	
1-5 Year	2.4	2.4	2.4	—	—	

(Note 1) The issuance amount of the latter half of the fiscal year can be changed based on discussions with market participants in response to market circumstances and issuance conditions.

(Note 2) The 40-Year bond will be issued in May, July, September, November, January and March.

(Note 3) Treasury Bills (TBs) are jointly issued with Financing Bills (FBs) , under unified names of Treasury Discount Bills (T-Bills) .The maturity of TBs, its issuance amount, and the number of auctions may be adjusted in a flexible manner in response to market circumstances and demands of investors, while the maturity and the issuance amount on the table (Figure 1) are set as a basic plan.

(Note 4) The 10-Year inflation-indexed bond is planned to be issued in May, August, November and February. The issuance amount may be adjusted in a flexible manner in response to market circumstances and demands of investors, which will be determined based on discussions with market participants.

(Note 5) The issuance amount of liquidity enhancement auction and its allocation among each zone may be adjusted in a flexible manner in response to market circumstances and demands of investors, which will be determined based on discussions with market participants, while the issuance amount and zones on the table (Figure2) are set as a basic plan.

(Note 6) The floor of the nominal rate on coupon-bearing JGBs is planned to lower (0.1% → 0.005%) from April 2021.

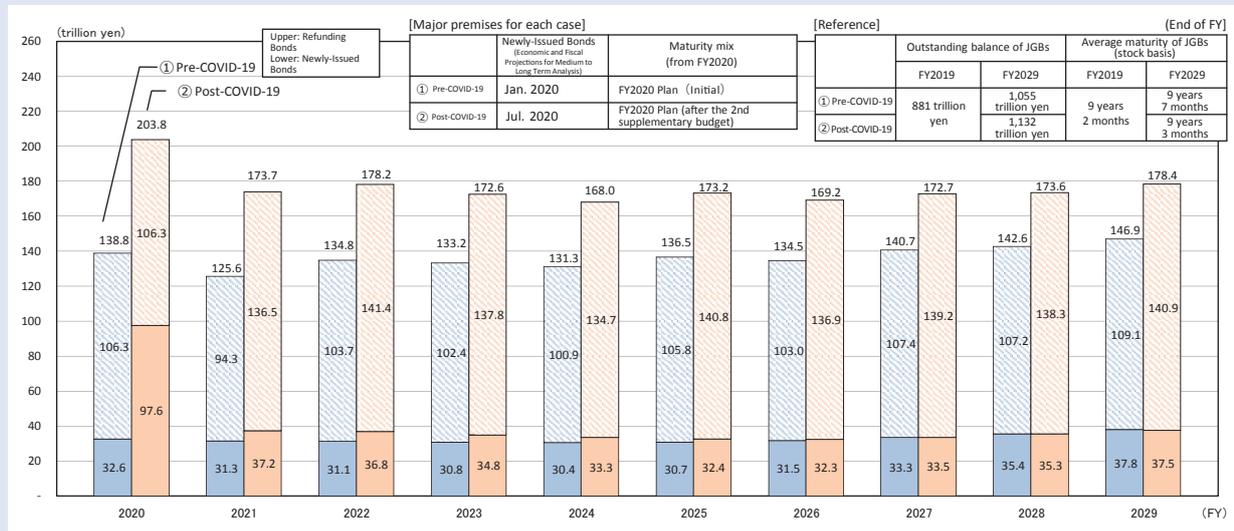
3 Outlook on Future JGB Issuance Amount

Fig. c3-3 and Fig. c3-4 are documents submitted by the Ministry of Finance at a meeting of the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management on November 4, 2020. Fig. c3-3 (② Post-COVID-19) estimates future JGB issuance amounts (excluding FILP and Reconstruction Bonds) under some premises, including data (Difference between Expenditures and Revenues) in the Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis (published by the Cabinet Office in July 2020) and the retention of the JGB maturity mix in the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan (after the 2nd supplementary budget) for years from FY2021. As short-term and other JGB issues increased substantially in FY2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are redeemed and refunded from FY2021 with the maturity mix in the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan (after the 2nd supplementary budget) retained, the JGB issuance amount is projected to stay high with Refunding Bond issuance failing to be held down.

Fig. c3-4 indicates a Cost-at-Risk analysis (hereinafter referred to as the “CaR analysis”) to quantitatively analyze interest payments (cost) and fluctuations in interest payments (risk), or an annual average interest rate fluctuation risk accompanying refunding, etc., over the next 10 years. According to the CaR analysis, the increase in the issuance amount mainly for short-term bonds, which feature a lower fundraising cost than long-term bonds but will mature in the next year, will lead to a moderate rise of 0.12 trillion yen in annual average interest payments (cost) from the pre-COVID-19 level and a sharp increase of 0.72 trillion yen in the annual average interest rate fluctuation risk accompanying refunding, etc.

The Ministry of Finance refers to dialogue with market participants and such analyses when formulating the annual JGB Issuance Plan. The reduction of the total JGB issuance amount through fiscal consolidation efforts and the curtailment of the refunding bond issuance amount through a cut in short-term bond issuance would be important for holding down JGB issuance and interest rate hike risks accompanying refunding over the medium to long term.

(Fig. c3-3) Estimated JGB issuance amounts (excluding FILP and Reconstruction Bonds) based on the Cabinet Office’s Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis (Document for the 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management (November 4, 2020))

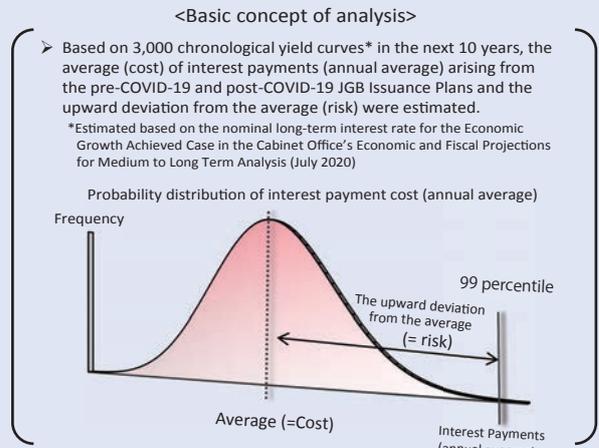
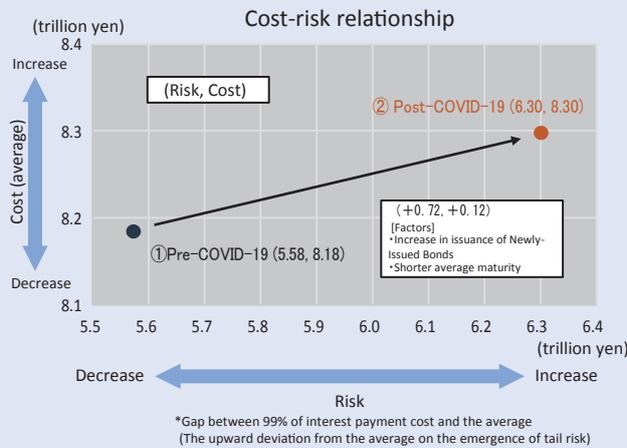


[Other major premises]

- Newly-Issued Bonds: Data for the Economic Growth Achieved Case in the Cabinet Office’s Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis (submitted to the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy in July 2020)
- Refunding Bonds: Estimated with consideration given to the utilization of surplus funds in the Special Account of Government Debt Consolidation Fund

(Note) The maturity mix for a gap of 7.4 trillion yen between 97.6 trillion yen for post-COVID-19 Newly-Issued Bonds issued in FY2020 and 90.2 trillion yen in the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan (after the 2nd supplementary budget) was estimated based on the maturity mix for the increase in the calendar base market issuance amount (from the initial level to the revised level after the 2nd supplementary budget).

(Fig. c3-4) Cost at Risk analysis regarding response to COVID-19 (JGB issuance expansion)
 (Document for the 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management (November 4, 2020))



[Assumptions]

- Target bonds: General Bonds (excluding the Special Bonds for Covering Public Pension Funding and the Reconstruction Bonds)
- Analysis period: 10 years from FY2020
- Interest rates: A total of 3,000 interest rate paths generated by the probabilistic interest rate model (the HJM model [Note 1]) were adjusted as follows for each case.
 - [10-year JGB yield] The averages at each time point is identical to the relevant nominal long-term interest rate level for the Economic Growth Achieved Case in the Cabinet Office's Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis.
 - [Other JGB yields] The averages at each time point are identical to the relevant estimates based on a simple linear regression model [Note 2] and the relevant nominal long-term interest rate level for the Economic Growth Achieved Case in the Cabinet Office's Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis.
- (Note 1) The HJM model generated interest rate paths based on the current yield curve as the standard and volatility over the past 20 years (the current yield curve is as of the end of September 2020).
- (Note 2) The simple linear regression model was estimated from 10-year and other JGB yields in the past 20 years.
- Others: The premises here are the same as those for "Estimated JGB issuance amounts (excluding FILP and Reconstruction Bonds) based on the Cabinet Office's Economic and Fiscal Projections for Medium to Long Term Analysis" on the previous page.

Column 4 Front-loading Refunding Bonds to level calendar-base market issuance

Article 47, paragraph (1) of the Act on Special Accounts, allows Refunding Bond issuance to be front-loaded up to the limit approved by the Diet to adjust or redeem JGBs in the next fiscal year.

The front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds can level annual JGB issuance. If it is expected that Refunding Bond issuance would increase in response to the concentration of JGB redemption at maturity in a fiscal year, some part of the expected Refunding Bond issuance may be front-loaded to level annual JGB issuance. In this regard, the so-called FY2008 problem is cited. The problem refers to concentrated bond redemption at maturity in FY2008 resulting from the large-scale 10-year JGB issuance mainly for economic stimulus purposes in FY1998. If without any special countermeasure, Refunding Bond issuance would have steeply increased in the year to deteriorate the JGB supply-demand balance. To address the problem, the authorities leveled annual JGB issuance by buying back JGBs redeemable at maturity in FY2008 and sharply increasing Refunding Bond issuance from FY2004 to front-load some of the FY2005-2008 Refunding Bond issuance year by year to level the annual JGB issuance amount.

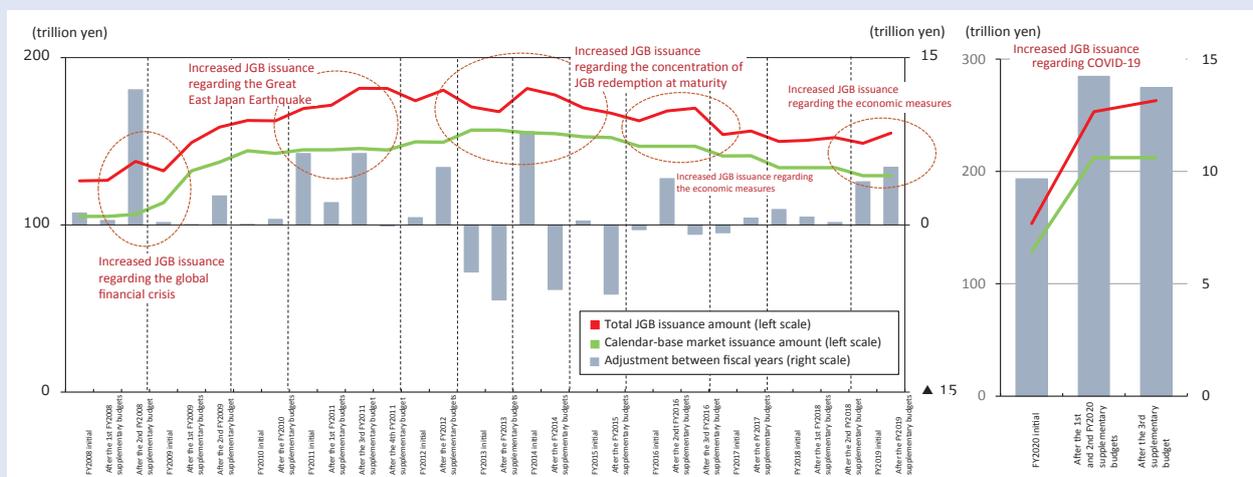
The front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds can also moderate fluctuations in market issuance and the impact of steep fiscal spending increases or decreases in the midst of a fiscal year on the market. When a supplementary budget is formulated to increase or decrease fund demand, the calendar base market issuance amount must be revised. If Refunding Bonds to be issued in a fiscal year are scheduled to be front-loaded in the previous year, however, they may be replaced with Construction and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, etc. required in the previous year (some revenues in the fiscal year may be treated as those in the previous year) to meet a sudden rise in fundraising demand in the previous year, allowing the calendar base market issuance amount to remain unchanged.

In this way, the authorities have tried to level the calendar base market issuance amount and ease the impact on the market of sudden rises in JGB issuance under supplementary budgets responding to emergency situations such as the COVID-19 crisis, financial crises and natural disasters. When the FY2020 JGB Issuance Plan was revised in response to the 3rd supplementary budget for FY2020, the authorities utilized the front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds, etc. to avoid an increase in the market issuance despite a rise in the total JGB issuance amount.

In the future, the authorities will take advantage of such functions of the front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds to conduct stable debt management policy.

(Note) The gap between the front-loading issuance amount in the previous fiscal year and that in the current fiscal year is treated as "adjustment between fiscal years."

(Fig. c4-1) Front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds, etc. (adjustment between fiscal years) to level calendar base market issuance amount



<Front-loading issuance amount>
*In parentheses are the limits.

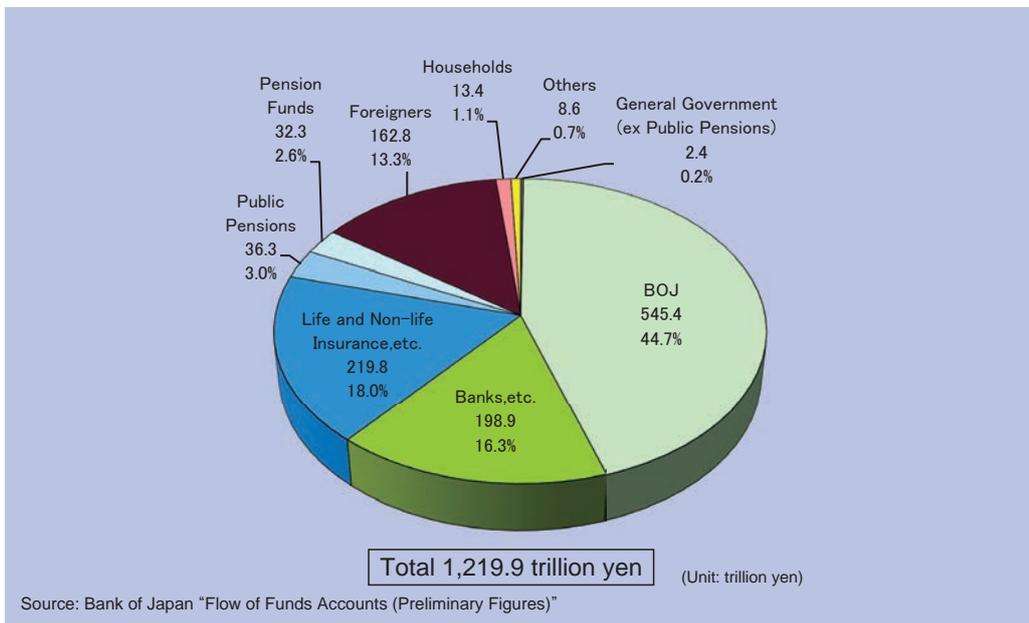
FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
5.3 (20.0)	8.1 (12.0)	17.0 (20.0)	9.6 (12.0)	11.4 (12.0)	23.3 (28.0)	28.8 (29.0)	42.3 (44.0)	45.1 (56.0)	49.4 (56.0)	52.5 (55.0)	45.1 (53.0)	9.4 (43.0)	(20.0)

(Note 1) "Front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds in FY X" represents FY X+1 Refunding Bonds to be front-loaded in FY X.
(Note 2) "Adjustment between fiscal years" refers to leveling-off of the issuance amount between fiscal years through front-loading issuance and deferred issuance in the accounting adjustment term.

3 Diversification of JGB Investor Base

At present, the outstanding amount of JGBs is enormous. Therefore, the promotion of JGB holdings by a wide range of investors has become important for stabilizing the market's absorption of JGBs and their holdings. Diverse investors' JGB holdings based on various investment needs are expected to stabilize the market by preventing transactions from going in a single direction even if market conditions change. Therefore, the MOF has made efforts to promote JGB holdings not only by domestic institutional investors such as banks and life insurance companies but also by domestic retail investors and foreign investors.

Fig. 1-18 Breakdown by JGB and T-Bill Holders (December 2020, QE) (①~④)



① "T-Bill" is the sum of "Treasury Bills (TBs)" and "Financial Bills (FBs)" with a maturity of 1 year or less and TBs and FBs have been jointly issued since February 2009.

② "JGBs" in the figures represent the outstanding balance of JGBs (including FILP bonds) excluding TBs maturing within one year or less.

③ "Banks, etc." includes "Japan Post Bank", "Securities investment trust" and "Securities Companies."

④ "Life and Non-life insurance" includes "Japan Post Insurance."

Fig. 1-19 Breakdown by JGB Holders (December 2020, QE)

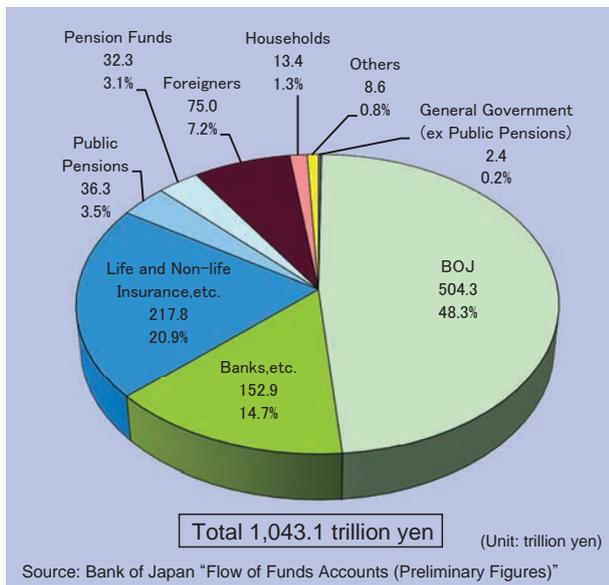
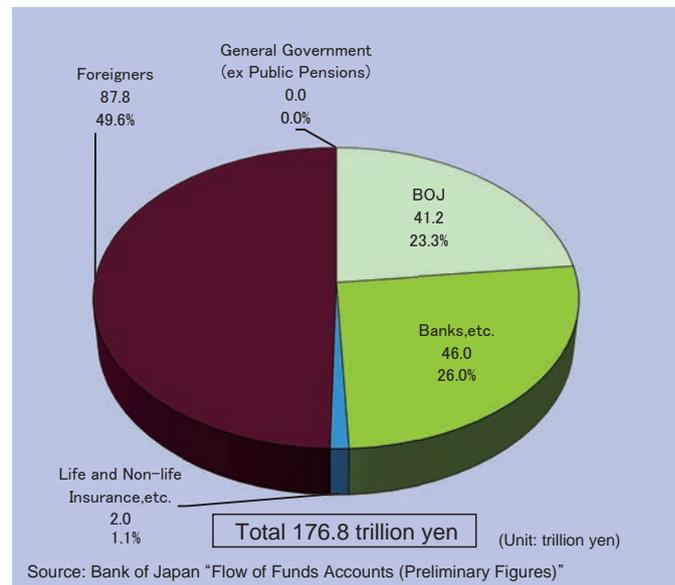


Fig. 1-20 Breakdown by T-Bill Holders (December 2020, QE)



(1) JGB Holdings by Retail Investors

Ref: II Chapter 1 1(3)
“Methods of Issuance”
(P43)

To promote JGB sales to retail investors, the government introduced 10-Year Floating-Rate Bonds for Retail Investors in March 2003, 5-Year Fixed-Rate Bonds for Retail Investors in January 2006 and 3-Year Fixed-Rate Bonds for Retail Investors in July 2010, and launched the new Over-The-Counter (OTC) sales system in October 2007.

As sales to retail investors slackened later due to falling interest rates with households’ JGB ownership declining, however, the government has continuously developed advertisement to improve citizens’ understanding of JGBs for Retail Investors and implemented the following sales promotion measures:

- Revisions of the rate-setting formula for JGBs for Retail Investors (10-Year Floating-Rate JGBs) (July 2011)
- Unification of the conditions for redemption before maturity (April 2012)
- Introduction of monthly subscription and issuance for 10-Year Floating-Rate and 5-Year Fixed-Rate Bonds for Retail Investors in addition to 3-Year Fixed-Rate Bonds (from December 2013)
- Revision of first interest payment adjustments for JGBs for Retail Investors (May 2016)

To promote retail investors’ long-term holdings of JGBs, we revised the fees the MOF pays to intermediaries for JGBs to be offered from September 2020 (📄).

The FY2020 issuance amount for JGBs for Retail Investors totaled 3.0 trillion yen.

📄 Reducing the bond sales fee (3-Year Fixed-Rate: 0.08 yen per 100 yen nominal par; 5-Year Fixed-Rate: 0.11 yen per 100 yen nominal par; 10-Year Floating-Rate: 0.14 yen per 100 yen nominal par), and paying 2/10,000 of the balance of the participant account as the management fee upon payment of interest on JGBs for Retail Investors from the sale in October 2020 (offered in September 2020).

Fig. 1-21 Household JGB Holdings Trend

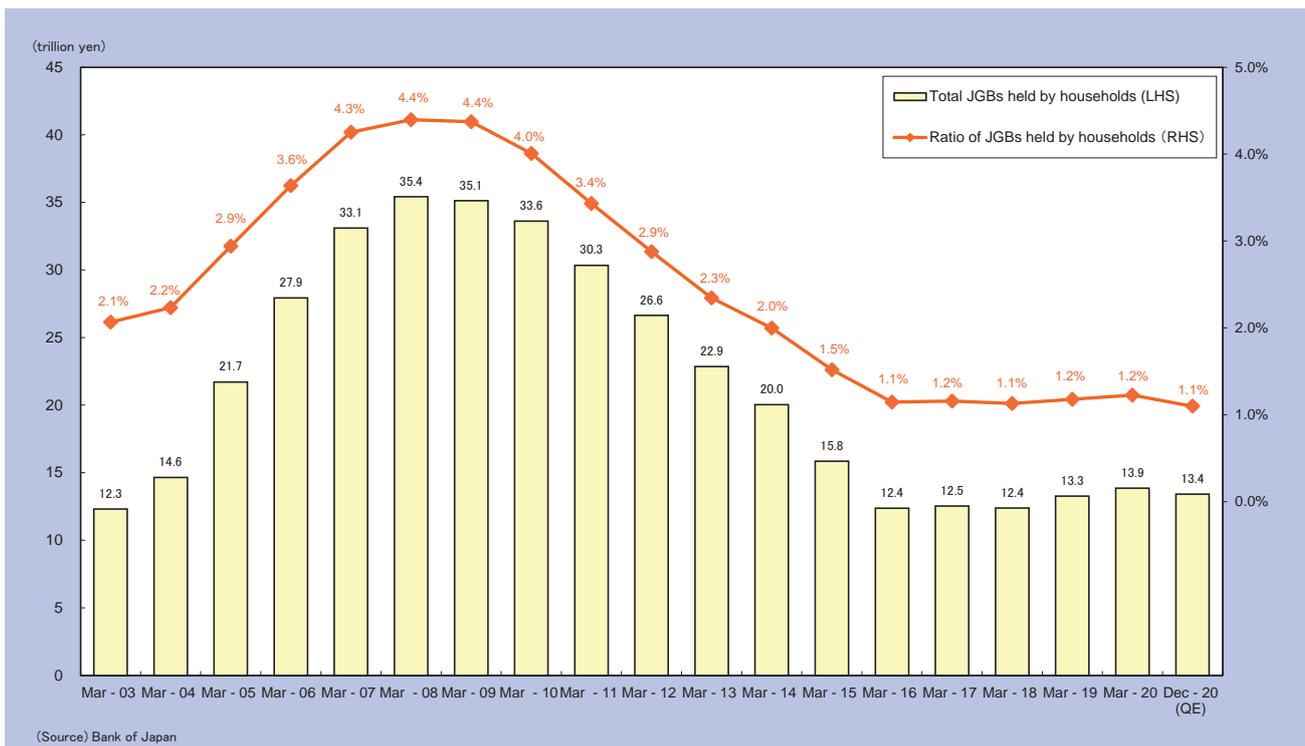


Fig. 1-22 Issuance and Redemption of JGBs for Retail Investors

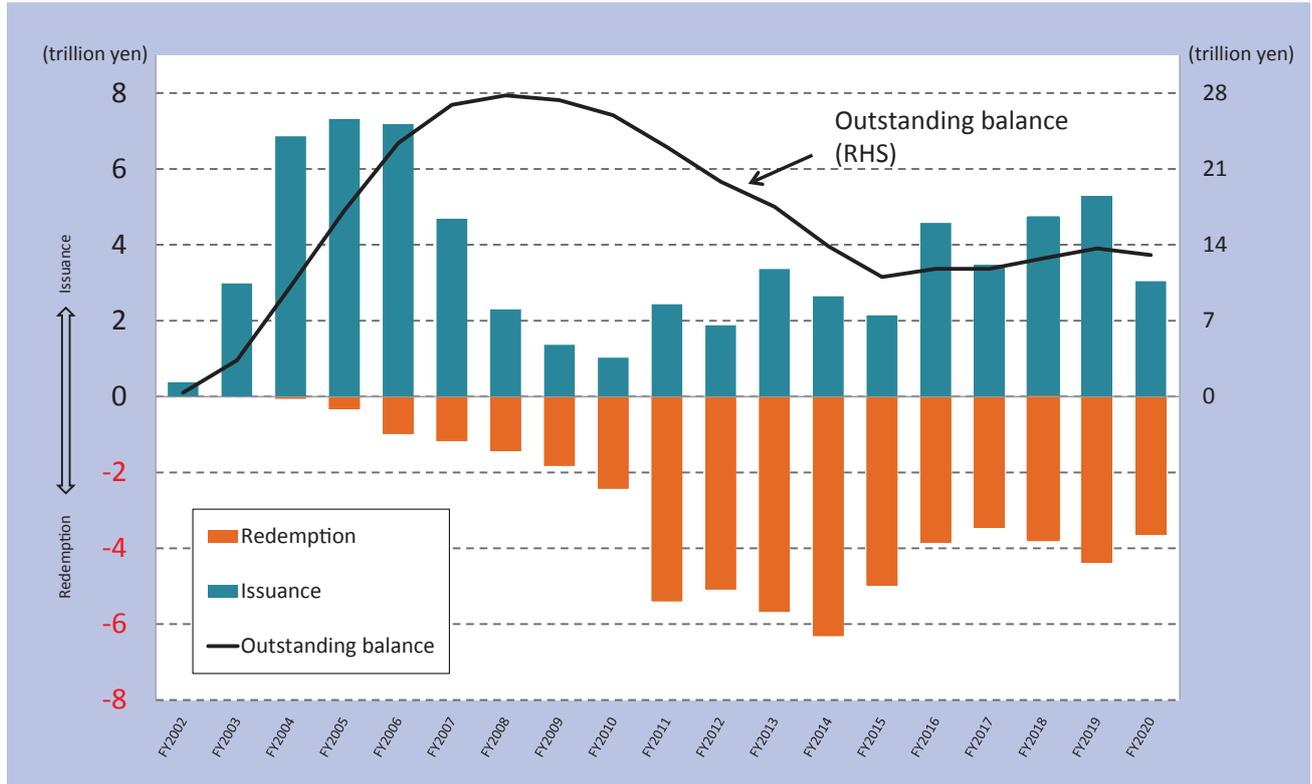
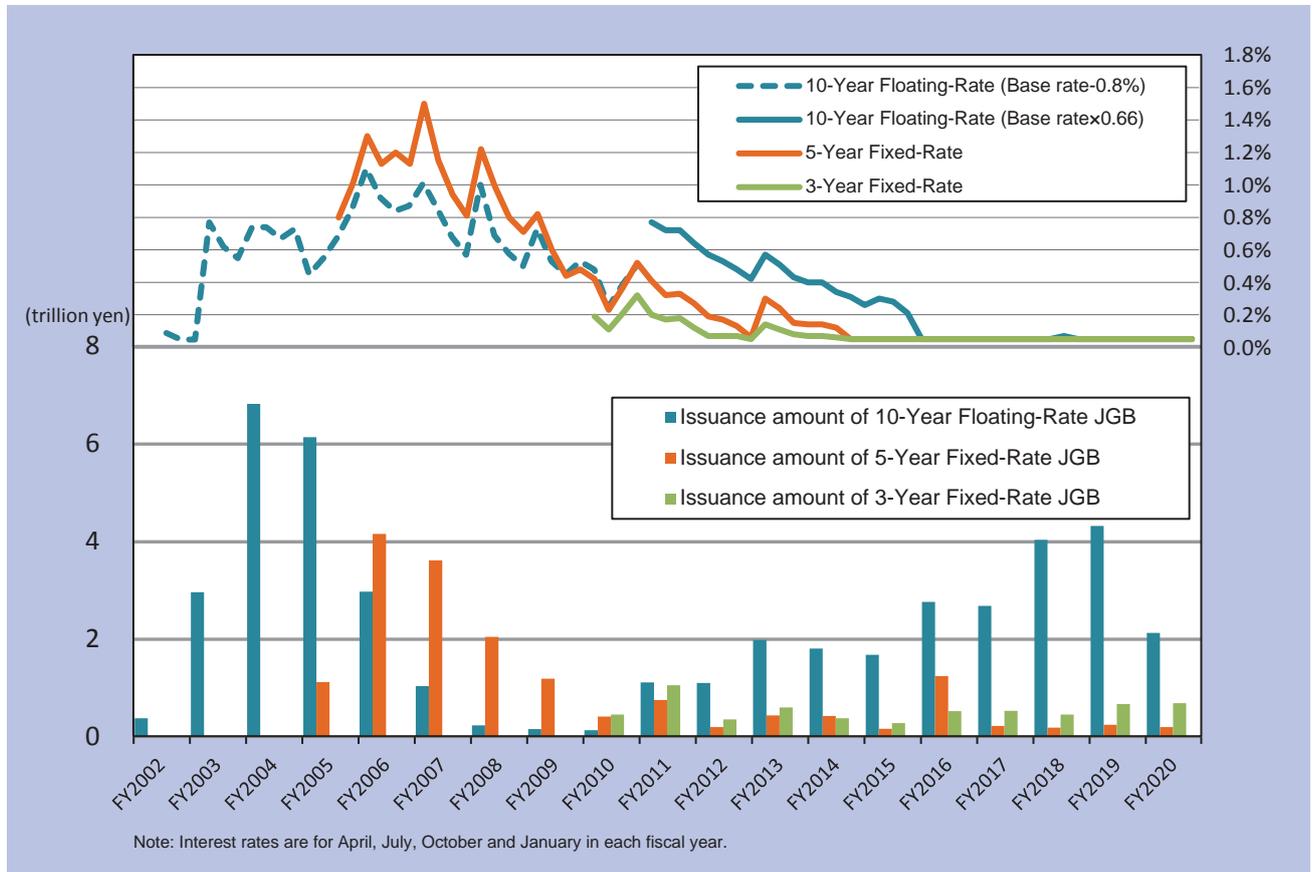


Fig. 1-23 Outstanding JGBs for Retail Investors



(2) JGB Holdings by Foreign Investors

A. Foreign Investors' Presence

The status of JGB holdings by foreign investors can be found in the “Flow-of-Funds Accounts” published by the BOJ on a quarterly basis (Fig. 1-24).

Foreign investors reduced their JGB holdings due to a credit squeeze accompanying the financial crisis after the 2008 Lehman Shock. Their holdings of JGBs plunged from 8.6% (at the end of September 2008) to 5.6% (at the end of March 2010). Later, however, their demand for JGBs, deemed a safe asset, emerged due to global investment funds' inflow into the JGB market on the back of major countries' monetary easing and the so-called “flight to quality” under the European sovereign debt crisis amid a global economic recovery trend.

Foreign investors temporarily reduced JGB holdings as JGB volatility headed higher just after the BOJ's decision at its Monetary Policy Meeting in April 2013 to introduce the Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing policy. Nevertheless, foreign investors' JGB holdings turned upward as JGB yields remained stable at low levels due to destabilization factors in emerging and other foreign countries.

As JGBs have looked attractive to foreign investors due to the low yen fundraising costs on the back of the tightening dollar supply-demand balance in recent years, their JGB holdings have followed an uptrend. At the end of December 2020, foreign investors' share of outstanding JGBs totaled 162.8 trillion yen or 13.3%.

Foreign investors' JGB investment has featured a focus on short-term issues. At the end of December 2020, they held 7.2% of outstanding JGBs (excluding T-Bills) and 49.6% of T-Bills (Fig. 1-25). Foreign investors also feature their active trading on the secondary market. Their share of secondary market transactions at the end of December 2020 reached 32.1% for spot trading and 66.7% for futures trading (Fig. 1-26). Foreign investors' presence on the secondary market is greater than indicated by their JGB holdings. We should keep an eye on the presence of foreign investors.

Fig. 1-24 JGB Holdings by Foreign Investors

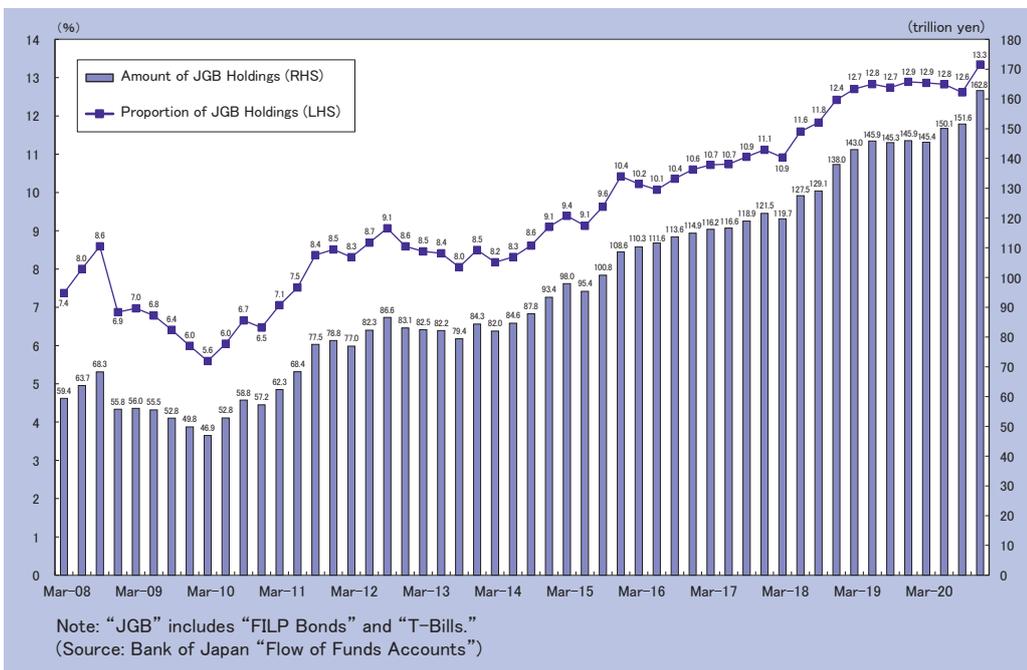


Fig. 1-25 JGB Holdings by Foreign Investors (including T-Bills)

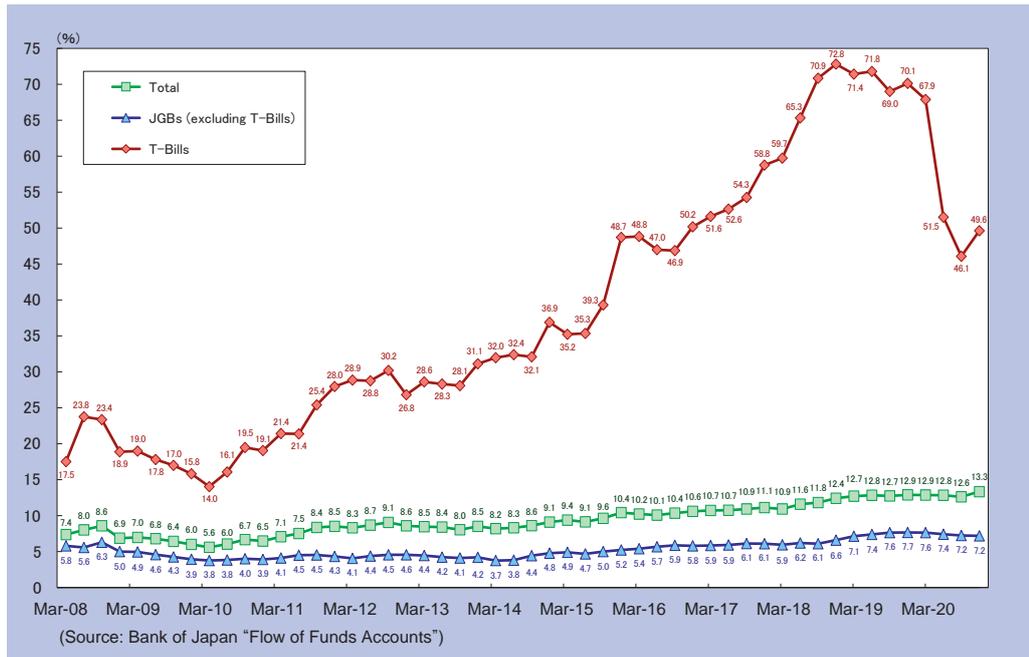
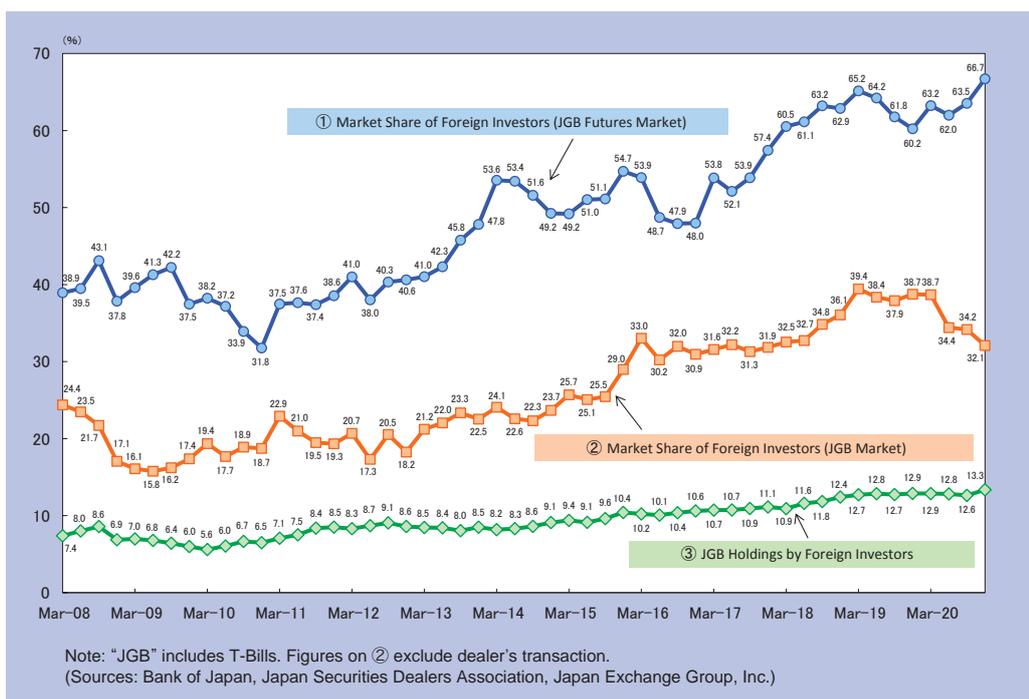


Fig. 1-26 JGB Holdings and Trading by Foreign Investors



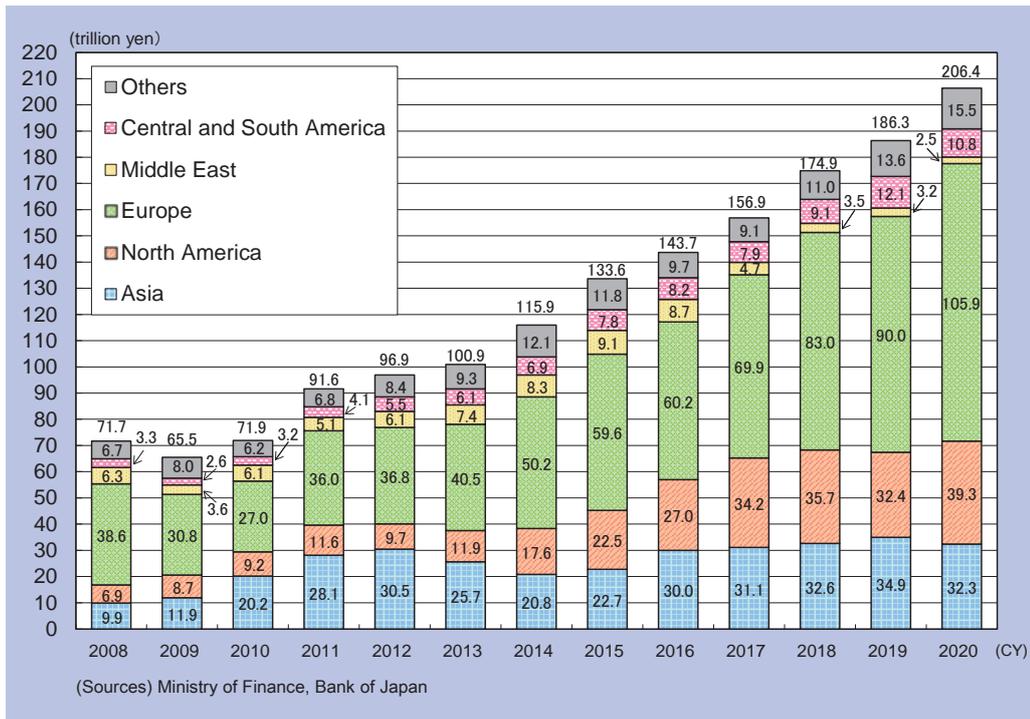
B. Breaking down Foreign Investors

There are various foreign investors including “real money” institutional investors such as central banks managing foreign exchange reserves, international financial institutions, pension funds, life insurance companies and asset management firms, as well as hedge funds. Generally, it is said that institutional investors like central banks, pension funds and life insurance companies give greater priority to safety, liquidity and stable long-term holdings, on the other hand, hedge funds mainly invest in relatively short-term period utilizing derivatives

and so on. However, some “real money” institutional investors conduct relatively short-term investment, while some hedge funds implement relatively long-term investment. As shown above, there are variety of investment styles. Recently, a wide range of foreign investors have intensified investment in short- to medium-term JGBs by taking advantage of basis swaps.

As for a region-by-region breakdown of foreign investors, the Ministry of Finance and the BOJ release a nationality-by-nationality breakdown of foreign investors’ Japanese bond holdings including JGBs in the balance of payments statistics (Regional Portfolio Investment and Financial Derivatives Position (Liabilities)). According to the balance of payments statistics, JGB and other Japanese bond holdings total (1) 105.9 trillion yen in Europe, (2) 39.3 trillion yen in North America (3) 32.3 trillion yen in Asia, (4) 10.8 trillion yen in Central and South America and (5) 2.5 trillion yen in the Middle East (Fig. 1-27). A country-by-country breakdown of Japanese bonds held overseas indicates that the five largest holders of these bonds are (1) the U.S. with 37.1 trillion yen, (2) Belgium with 34.8 trillion yen, (3) Luxembourg with 28.6 trillion yen, (4) China with 16.0 trillion yen, and (5) the U.K. with 12.6 trillion yen.

Fig. 1-27 Foreign Investors’ Bond Holdings by Region (Custodian Base) (兆円)

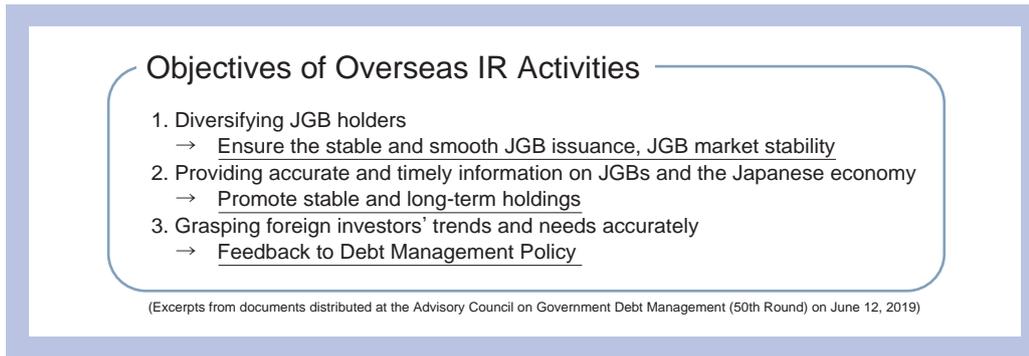


In addition to JGBs, all of the bonds issued by residents in Japan such as Local Government Bonds and corporate bonds are included. Given that the balance of payments statistics provide a country-by-country breakdown of Japanese bond holders including custodians (financial institutions that take custody of and manage securities including shares and bonds), we must take note of the fact that the breakdown does not necessarily give a region-by-region breakdown of final investors.

C. Overseas Investor Relations (IR) Efforts

Since 2005, the Ministry of Finance has made efforts to enhance relations with foreign investors in JGBs. The activities aim to diversify the JGB investor base, including foreign investors, for the purpose of stabilizing the JGB market and provide accurate information on a timely basis that meets investors’ needs for the purpose of encouraging them to hold JGBs longer and more stably (Fig. 1-28).

Fig. 1-28 Objectives of Overseas IR Activities



The Ministry of Finance established the Office of Debt Management and JGB Investor Relations at the Debt Management Policy Division of the Financial Bureau in July 2014 to enhance information arrangements to implement more effective and efficient IR activities in cooperation with research and analysis divisions.

In overseas IR activities, we provide various types of investors with information meeting their needs in a fine-tuned manner. For example, we frequently discuss practical topics such as macroeconomic trends, various government policy measures, JGB issuance plans and JGB market trends.

We have adopted overseas IR activity methods fulfilling investors' needs, based on trends of overseas investors and market environment changes as well as opinions at such forums as the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management. Initially, we mainly sponsored seminars for large numbers of investors at various locations to improve foreign investors' awareness of JGBs. In response to improvements in foreign investors' awareness of JGBs through seminars, we have enhanced not only seminars but also direct visits to investors in recent years. Our direct talks with foreign investors allow us to grasp and respond to their needs in a fine-tuned manner, to promote their understanding of JGBs and the Japanese economy and to build close relations with them.

As face-to-face meetings were restricted due to the COVID-19 infection expansion in FY2020, we conducted online overseas IR activities without visiting foreign countries. We initiated online meetings with overseas investors in FY2020, conducting a total of 52 such meetings with investors in North America, Europe, Asia, etc (Fig. 1-29). Online meetings allow us to contact various overseas investors without distance constraints, but, at the same time, entail problems including the limited opportunities to meet for some regions due to time differences, equipment troubles and difficulties in reading overseas investors' reactions. In the future, we will enhance overseas IR activities while utilizing online meetings. We will consider calling on foreign investors while watching the pandemic conditions.

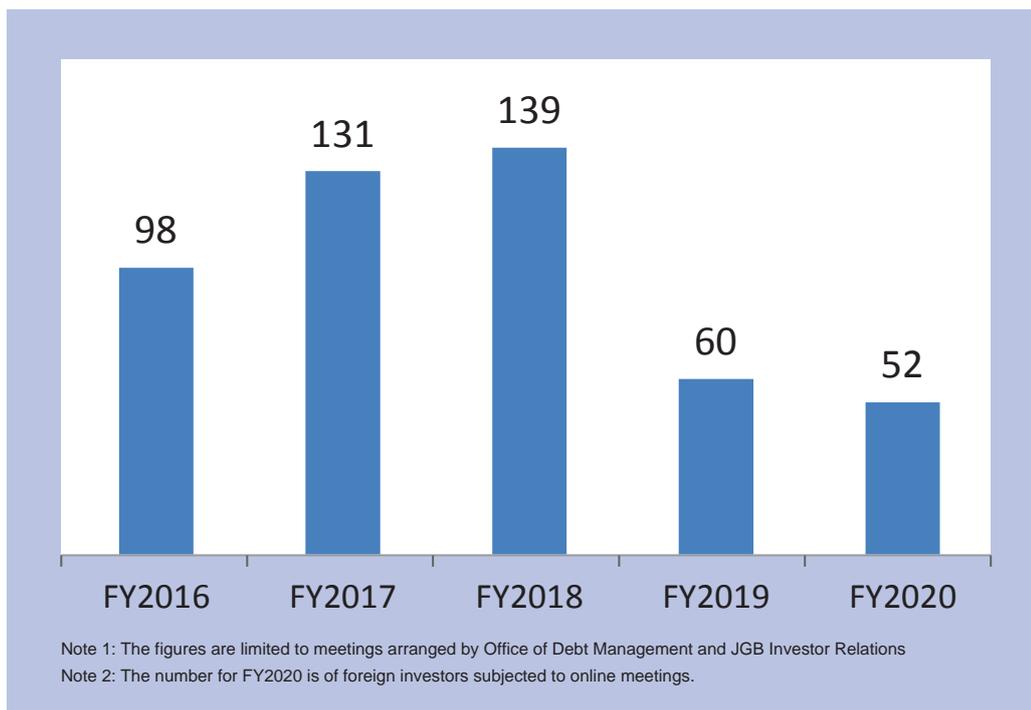
The MOF has taken advantage of accumulated experiences with these IR activities over more than 10 years to implement more effective and efficient IR activities based on the PDCA (plan-do-check-act) cycle. For example, we thoroughly implement a flow of procedures in which we sort out information on matters of interest to investors and their investment trends in preparation for direct talks with foreign investors. Even after direct talks, relevant MOF officials share information to build better relations with investors and promote our understanding.

Through these IR activities, we have received various questions and opinions from foreign

investors. These opinions are reflected in our debt management and other policies and used effectively. We have also established a question-and-answer column in the “JGB Newsletter” (English version) in an effort to develop better communications with investors.

Separately from overseas IR activities, we usually provide lectures in foreign countries. As most international conferences were canceled in FY2020, however, we failed to provide lectures overseas. We also provide lectures for foreign investors invited to seminars in Japan and interview foreign investors visiting Japan. In FY2020, however, we used webinars for all these activities.

Fig.1-29 Number of Foreign Investors Subjected to Overseas Interviews



In this way, the overseas IR activities play a role in directly providing investors with accurate information on Japanese government debt management and economic policies while responding to wide-ranging and deep needs for information not only on JGBs but also on the economy and fiscal situation.

II

Framework of Debt Management

This part explains the fundamental framework
of debt management.

Chapter 1 Government Bonds (JGBs)

1 Primary Market for Government Bonds

JGBs for financing fiscal expenditure are issued in various types, depending on their applicable legal grounds and bond features. This section explains how JGBs are issued.

(1) JGBs by Legal Grounds of Issuance

JGBs can be divided into two main categories: General Bonds, and Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds (FILP Bonds). While the government mainly relies on tax revenue to redeem General Bonds, the redemption and the interest payments on FILP Bonds are covered by the collection of Fiscal Loan receivable. However, both General Bonds and FILP Bonds are jointly issued as JGBs with the same interest rate and maturity. They are the same financial instruments and are treated in the same manner on the market as well.

Fig. 2-1 JGBs by Legal Grounds of Issuance

JGBs	General Bonds	Construction Bonds
		Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
		Reconstruction Bonds
		Refunding Bonds
	Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds (FILP Bonds)	

A. General Bonds

General Bonds consist of Construction Bonds, Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, Reconstruction Bonds and Refunding Bonds. Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds are issued under the General Account and the revenue from their issuance is reported as the government revenue of the General Account.

On the other hand, Reconstruction Bonds are issued under the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Refunding Bonds under the Special Account of Government Debt Consolidation Fund and the revenue from their issuance is reported as the government revenue of each Special Account.

a. Construction Bonds

Article 4, paragraph (1) of the “Public Finance Act” prescribes that annual government expenditure has to be covered in principle by annual government revenue generated from other than government bonds or borrowings. But as an exception, a proviso of the Article allows the government to raise money through bond issuance or borrowings for the purpose of public works, capital subscription or lending. Bonds governed by this proviso of Article 4, paragraph (1) are called “Construction Bonds.”

The Article prescribes that the government can issue Construction Bonds within the amount approved by the Diet, and the ceiling amount is provided under the general provisions of the General Account budget (☞).

☞ When intending to get approval for this ceiling amount, the government submits to the Diet a redemption plan that shows the redemption amount and the redemption periods for each fiscal year for reference.

b. Special Deficit-Financing Bonds

When estimating a shortage of government revenue despite the issuance of Construction Bonds, the government can issue government bonds based on a special act (☞①) to raise money for the purpose of other than public works and the like. These bonds are generally called “Special Deficit-Financing Bonds.”

As is the case with Construction Bonds, the government can issue Special Deficit-Financing Bonds within the amount approved by the Diet and the ceiling amount is provided under the general provisions of the General Account budget (☞②).

Special Deficit-Financing Bond issuance must be made on exceptional cases. Therefore, the government has to minimize the issuance amount as much as possible within the amount approved by the Diet, while taking into account the state of tax and other revenues (☞③).

c. Reconstruction Bonds

To recover from the Great East Japan Earthquake disasters, the government is supposed to issue Reconstruction Bonds from FY2011 to FY2025 in accordance with the “Act on Special Measures concerning the securing of financial resources to execute measures necessary for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Reconstruction Funding Act).” While necessary financial resources will be financed with revenues of Special Taxes for Reconstruction, the government will issue Reconstruction Bonds as bridging finance until these revenues are receivable to the government.

The government may issue these Reconstruction Bonds within the amount as approved by the Diet. The ceiling amount is provided under the general provisions of the Special Account budget from FY2012 onwards.

d. Refunding Bonds

As for General Bonds, Refunding Bonds are issued in order to raise funds for refunding part of matured JGBs. Among General Bonds, as for Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the issuance amount of Refunding Bonds is determined basically in accordance with the 60-year redemption rule. As for Reconstruction Bonds, Refunding Bonds are issued depending on the amount of the revenue from Special Taxes for Reconstruction and profit from sales of stocks in each year (☞).

Refunding Bonds are the JGBs issued through the Special Account for the Government Debt Consolidation Fund (GDCF). Revenues from Refunding Bonds are directly posted to the fund.

In the issuance of Refunding Bonds, the government is not required to seek the Diet approval for the maximum issuance amount. This is because unlike in the case of bonds issued to secure new revenue resources, such as Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, issuing Refunding Bonds does not lead to an increase in the total amount of outstanding debt.

(Reference) Front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds

As massive bonds redemption at maturity is expected to continue, the government is allowed to front-load the issuance of Refunding Bonds in order to mitigate the impact of concentration of bonds redemption at maturity, to control substantial volatility of JGB market issuance in each fiscal year and to enable flexible issuance of them in response to

☞① The “Act on Special Provisions concerning Issuance of Public Bonds to Secure Financial Resources Required for Fiscal Management” allows Special Deficit-Financing Bonds to be issued for five years from FY2021 to FY2025.

☞② The government is also required to submit a redemption plan to the Diet for reference.

☞③ In this context, it is allowed to issue Special Deficit-Financing Bonds until the end of June in the next fiscal year. (deferred issuance in the accounting adjustment term)

Ref: Chapter 1 3 (1)
“Redemption System” (P79)

☞ In line with tax revenues through the consumption tax increases in and after FY2014, Refunding Bonds are issued for Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding, which were issued in FY2012 and FY2013 as bridging finance until tax revenues are assured for the finance of increase of the Government’s contribution to the basic national pension, based on the special law for Special Deficit-Financing Bonds legislated in FY 2012.

Ref: Part I Column 4 (P28)

financial conditions and so on.

Front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds can be made within the upper limit approved by the Diet in accordance with Article 47, Paragraph (1) of the “Act on Special Accounts.” The limit is provided in the general provisions of the Special Account budget in each fiscal year. The gap between “the amount of the front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds that had been scheduled in the previous fiscal year for this fiscal year” and “those that are scheduled front-loading in this fiscal year for the next fiscal year” can be used as part of this fiscal year’s financial resources under the government debt management policy. This is called “adjustment between fiscal years (調整)” in terms of issuance type in the JGB Issuance Plan.

☞ The adjustment includes the difference in the amount of issuance in the accounting adjustment term between the current and the previous fiscal years besides that of front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds. In the accounting adjustment term, which means a period from April to June, some of Deficit-Financing or Reconstruction Bonds for the previous fiscal year can be issued.

B. Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds (FILP Bonds)

Ref: "FILP Report"

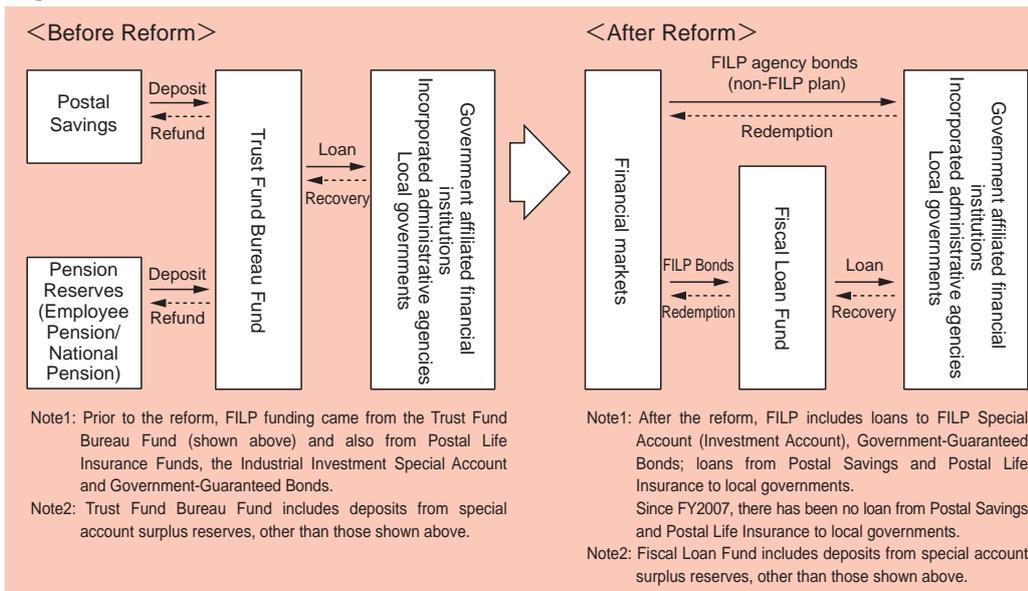
Along with the FY2001 reform of the FILP (Fiscal Investment and Loan Program), the government started issuance of the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds (so-called FILP Bonds) to raise funds for the investment of the Fiscal Loan Fund. As is the case with other types of government bonds, FILP Bonds are issued based on the credit of the government up to the amount approved by the Diet, and the ceiling amount is provided under the general provisions of the Special Account Budget (Article 62, paragraph (2) of the "Act on Special Accounts") (①). Revenues from the FILP Bonds issuance are allotted to the annual revenue for the Special Account for the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP Special Account).

① As with Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the government is required to submit a redemption plan to the Diet for a reference.

However, the FILP Bonds are different from Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds on one account. While future taxes will be used to redeem Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the redemption on the FILP Bonds are covered by the collection of Fiscal Loan receivable. Therefore, when publishing outstanding debt, FILP Bonds are treated differently from General Bonds (②).

② Also in the System of National Accounts (SNA), which is created by the United Nations for each country to create economic statistics based on a common standard, FILP Bonds are not classified as debt of the general government.

Fig. 2-2 Outline of FILP Reform



(2) Types of JGBs

Government bonds are the securities issued by the central government. The central government pays the bondholders interests on the securities on a semiannual basis except for short-term bonds, and redeems the principal amount at maturity (i.e., redemption). The JGBs planned to be issued in FY2021 can be classified into six categories: short-term (6-Month and 1-Year Bonds); medium-term (2-Year and 5-Year Bonds); long-term (10-Year Bonds); super long-term (20-Year, 30-Year and 40-Year Bonds); Inflation-Indexed Bonds (10-Year Bonds); and JGBs for Retail Investors (3-Year Fixed-Rate, 5-Year Fixed-Rate and 10-Year Floating-Rate Bonds).

The short-term JGBs are all discount bonds, which are accompanied by no interest payment during their duration to maturity and redeemed at face value at maturity.

On the other hand, all medium-, long-, super long-term bonds and JGBs for Retail Investors (3-Year Fixed-Rate, 5-Year Fixed-Rate) are the bonds with fixed-rate coupons. With fixed-rate coupon-bearing bonds, the interest calculated by the coupon rate (①) determined at the time

① The lower limit of the coupon rate was reduced from 0.1% to 0.005% for issues to be placed from FY2021.

of issuance (②) is paid on a semiannual basis until the security matures and the principal is redeemed at face value.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds (JGBi) are securities whose principal amounts are linked to the consumer price index (CPI) (③). Thus, although their coupon rates are fixed, the interest payment also fluctuates. The principal amount of JGBi issued in and after 2013 will be guaranteed at maturity (deflation floor). In case where the indexation coefficient (④) falls below 1 at maturity, the principal amount for the JGBi will be redeemed at the face value.

JGBs for Retail Investors (10-Year Floating-Rate) and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds are JGBs with coupon rates that vary over time according to certain rules. New issuance has been put on hold for the 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds, however.

② In the case where the period of time between an issue date and the first interest payment date falls short of six months, accrued interest is generated. The accrued interest is an amount representing interest for the period of time where a JGB purchaser does not hold a JGB (six months minus the period of time where the purchaser actually holds the JGB). It is paid by the JGB purchaser upon JGB issuance for adjustment.

③ Japan's Inflation-Indexed Bonds are indexed to the consumer price index (excluding perishables).

④ The indexation coefficient measures how much the CPI changed after an issue date.

⑤ Issuance of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds has been suspended since May 2008.

⑥ Non-Price Competitive Auction II of Inflation-Indexed Bonds has been suspended since May 2020.

⑦ JGBs for Retail Investors can be transferred only to retail investors (including certain trust custodians).

Fig. 2-3 Types of JGBs

Maturity	Short-term		Medium-term	Long-term
	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year, 5-Year	10-Year
Type of issue	Discount bonds		Coupon-bearing bonds	
Min. face value unit	50,000 yen		50,000 yen	
Issuance method	Public offering BOJ Rollover		Public offering OTC sales (making offerings and accepting subscriptions)	
Auction method	Price-competitive auction/ Conventional-style auction		Price-competitive auction/ Conventional-style auction	
Non-price Competitive Auction	Non-Price Competitive Auction I		Non-Competitive Auction Non-Price Competitive Auction I Non-Price Competitive Auction II	
Transfer	Not restricted		Not restricted	
Frequency of issue (FY2021)	Twice a month	Monthly	Monthly each	

Maturity	Super long-term			JGBs for Retail Investors	Inflation-Indexed Bonds	Floating-Rate Bonds
	20-Year	30-Year	40-Year	3-Year Fixed-Rate, 5-Year Fixed-Rate, 10-Year Floating-Rate	10-Year	15-Year (⑤)
Type of issue	Coupon-bearing bonds					
Min. face value unit	50,000 yen			10,000 yen	100,000 yen	
Issuance method	Public offering			OTC sales (making offerings and accepting subscriptions)	Public offering	—
Auction method	Price-competitive auction/ Conventional-style auction	Yield-competitive auction/ Dutch-style auction		—	Price-competitive auction/ Dutch-style auction	—
Non-price Competitive Auction	Non-Price Competitive Auction I Non-Price Competitive Auction II	Non-Price Competitive Auction II		—	— (⑥)	—
Transfer	Not restricted			Restricted (⑦)	Not restricted	Not restricted
Frequency of issue (FY2021)	Monthly each		6 times	Monthly each	4 times	—

(Reference) Inflation-Indexed Bonds

The Inflation-Indexed Bonds (JGBi) are bonds whose principals (and relevant interests) fluctuate in line with the core consumer price index (Fig. 2-4). The government began to issue JGBi in March 2004 and suspended their issuance in October 2008 due to a sharp demand decline accompanying the global financial crisis and other changes. In October 2013, the government resumed JGBi issuance with the principal guarantee upon maturity (Fig. 2-5).

The development of JGBi market has remained a key to address market environment changes after overcoming deflation and to diversify JGB products.

Fig. 2-4 Conceptual scheme of Inflation-Indexed Bonds

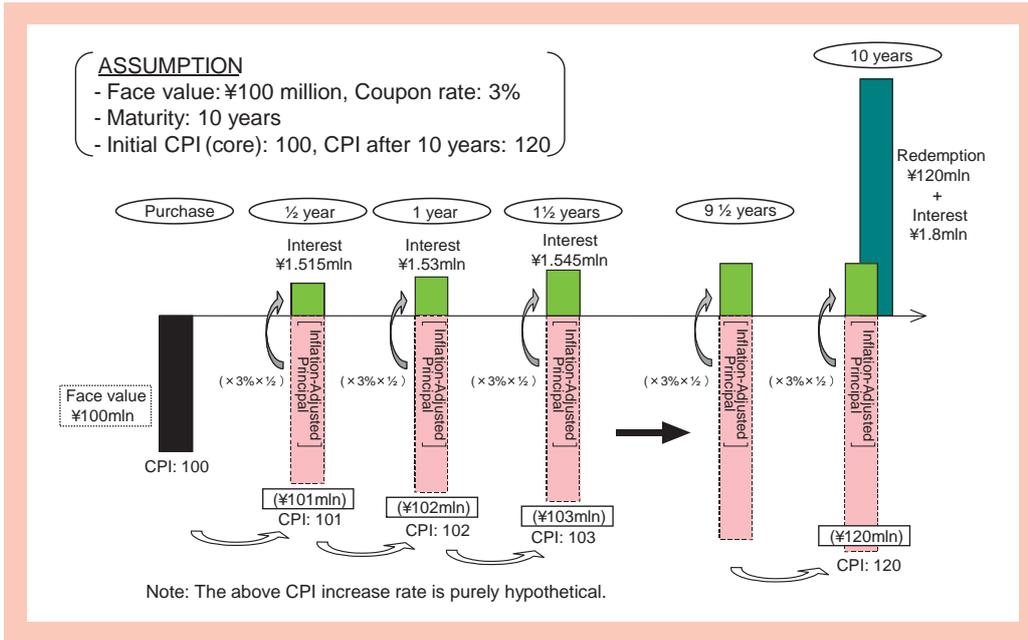
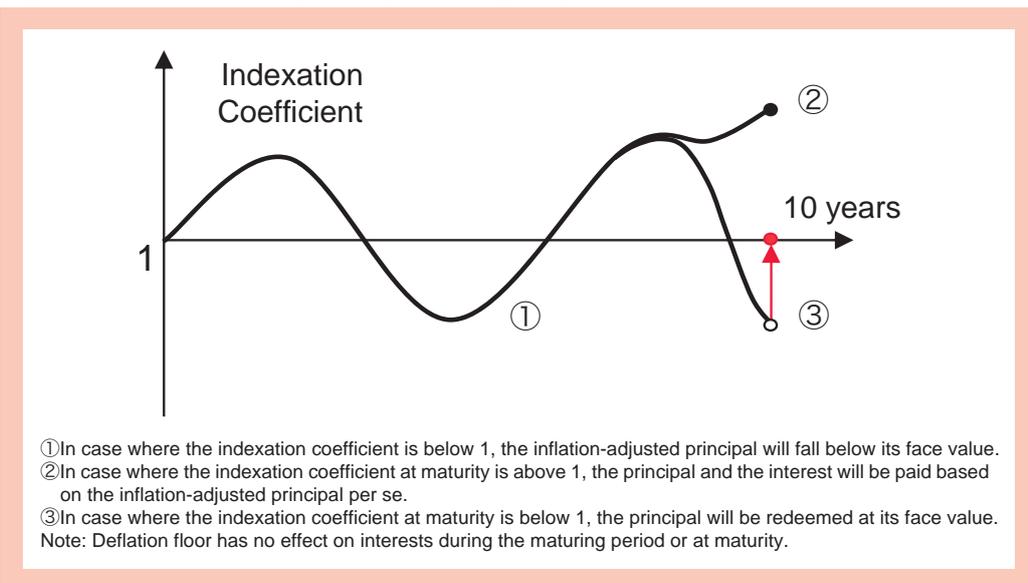


Fig. 2-5 Deflation Floor (Conceptual Diagram)



(3) Methods of Issuance

Methods of issuing JGBs are basically divided into three: offerings to the market, sales to retail investors, and offerings to the public sector.

A. Offering to the market

JGBs are principally issued in public offering on market-based issue terms.

a. Auction method

① Price/yield-competitive auction

Price/yield-competitive auction is a method in which each auction participant (①)

① No new 40-Year JGB coupon rate is given in advance as it is determined based on the result of first yield-competitive auction.

submits a bidding price (or yield) and bidding amount in response to the issue terms (e.g., issuance amount, maturity, coupon rate (☞②)) presented by the MOF, and the issuance price and amount will then be determined based on the bids.

In this type of auction, the issuing authority starts selling first to the highest price bidder in descending order (or to the lowest yield bidder in ascending order) till the cumulative total reaches the planned issuance amount. In Japan, the auction method varies by type of security. One is the conventional (multiple price) method by which each winning bidder purchases the security at one's bidding price; and the other is the Dutch-style (single price/yield) method by which all winning bidders pay the lowest accepted bid price regardless of their original bid prices (or yields) (☞③).

② Non-competitive auction

Besides competitive auction, 2-Year, 5-Year and 10-Year Bonds are also issued through non-competitive auction. This approach is to take into account small and medium market participants who tend to submit a smaller bid than their larger counterparts. Biddings for non-competitive auction are offered at the same time as for the price-competitive auction, and the price offered equals to the weighted average accepted price of the price competitive auction. One can bid for either the price competitive auction or for the non-price-competitive auction.

The maximum issuance amount is 10% of the planned issuance amount. Each participant is permitted to bid up to 1 billion yen (☞).

③ Non-Price Competitive Auction I & II

Non-Price Competitive Auction I is an auction in which biddings are offered at the same time as for the price-competitive auction. The maximum issuance amount is set at 20% of the total planned issuance amount and the price offered is equal to the weighted average accepted price of the price-competitive auction. Only the JGB Market Special Participants are eligible to bid in this auction. Each participant is allowed to bid up to the amount set based on the result of its successful bids during the preceding two quarters. 40-year or JGBi issues are not subject to Non-Price Competitive Auction I.

Non-Price Competitive Auction II is an auction carried out after the competitive auction is finished. The price offered is equal to the weighted average accepted price in the price-competitive auction or issuance price in Dutch-style competitive auction. Only the JGB Market Special Participants are eligible to bid in this auction. Each participant is allowed to bid up to the amount set based on the result of its bids during the preceding two quarters (☞). Inflation-Indexed Bonds and short-term JGB issues are not subject to Non-Price Competitive Auction II.

b. Reopening rule

In March 2001, the immediate reopening rule was introduced for the purpose of the enhancement of JGB liquidity, etc. The rule treats a new JGB issue as an addition to an outstanding issue immediately from the issuance day, in principle, if the principal and interest payment dates and the coupon rate for the new issue are the same as those for the outstanding issue. 5-Year Bonds issues are subject to the rule (☞).

☞② Auction participants are designated according to Article 5, paragraph (2) of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on Issuance, etc. of National Government Bonds. As of April 1, 2021, there were 230 auction participants.

☞③ The price-competitive conventional auction is used for all JGB issues excluding the 40-year issue subject to the yield-competitive Dutch auction and the Inflation-Indexed Bonds subject to the price-competitive Dutch auction.

☞ The ceiling amount to bid is not applied to the Shinkin Central Bank, the Shinkumi Federation Bank, the Rokinren Bank and the Norinchukin Bank.

☞ Each participant is allowed to bid up to 10% of one's total successful bids in the competitive auction and Non-Price Competitive Auction I.

☞ As principal and interest payment dates for 2-Year Bonds differ from auction to auction, 2-Year Bonds are not effectively subjected to the reopening rule (Ref: III Chapter 1 1(5) "Principal/ Coupon Payment Corresponding to Days of Issuance in FY2021" (P122)).

From the viewpoint of securing market supply of each issue, 10, 20, 30 and 40-year issues in FY2021 are subjected to the following rule, which is more advanced than the immediate reopening rule.

The 10-Year Bonds will be integrated into four issues (integrating April, May and June issues in 2021 into the April 2021 issue, July, August and September issues into the July 2021 issue, October, November and December issues into the October 2021 issue, and January, February and March issues in 2022 into the January 2022 issue) unless interest rates fluctuate wildly (the market yield on an auction day for a new issue deviates from the coupon on the previous issue with the same maturity date by more than 30 basis points). The reopening rule will also be used in principle to integrate 20-Year and 30-Year Bonds each into four issues. The 40-Year Bonds (May, July, September, November, January and March issues) will be integrated into one issue (May issue). In principle, JGBi issues (May, August, November and February issues) will be integrated into one issue (May issue).

B. JGBs and sales system for Retail Investors

a. JGBs for Retail Investors

In March 2003, issuance was started on 10-Year Floating-Rate Bonds for Retail Investors (☞) in order to promote JGB holdings among individuals. Moreover, in order to respond to retail investors' various needs and to promote further sales, the government has been improving product features by introducing 5-Year Fixed-Rate and 3-Year Fixed-Rate Bonds.

Issuance of JGBs for Retail Investors rests on their handling and distribution by their handling institutions comprised of securities companies, banks, and other financial institutions as well as post offices (about 970 institutions). The handling institutions are commissioned by the government to accept purchase applications and to sell JGBs to retail investors. Handling institutions are paid a commission by the government corresponding to the handled issuance amounts.

b. New Over-The-Counter (OTC) sales system for selling marketable JGBs

In addition to JGBs for Retail Investors, in October 2007 a new OTC sales system for marketable JGBs was introduced in order to increase retail investors purchase opportunities with regard to JGBs (2-Year, 5-Year, and 10-Year Bonds).

With regard to this new OTC sales system, it allows private financial institutions to engage in subscription-based OTC sales of JGBs in a manner previously exclusive to post offices. This development allows retail investors to purchase JGBs via financial institutions with whom they are familiar, it also allows them to purchase JGBs in a manner that is essentially ongoing. Depending on market yield conditions, however, the acceptance of subscriptions may be suspended.

As with JGBs for Retail Investors, for the new OTC sales system, the government has commissioned financial institutions (about 650 institutions) to conduct subscriptions and sales of JGBs. Note that while these financial institutions are required to accept subscription and sell JGBs at prices defined by the MOF within a defined period, they are not required to purchase any unsold JGBs.

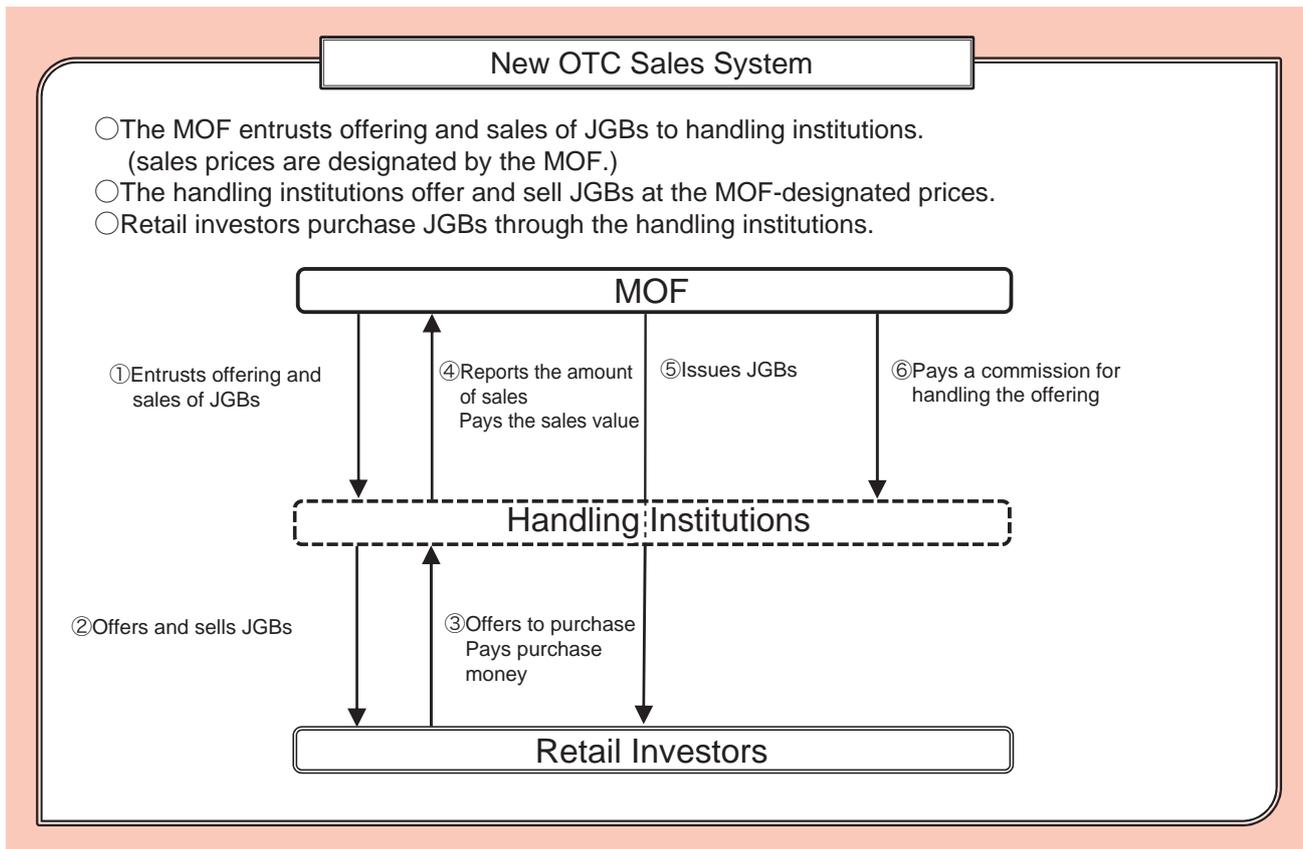
Ref: Part I, 3 (1) "JGB Holdings by Retail Investors" (P30)

☞ JGBs for Retail Investors are designed not to lose principal. The minimum interest rate of 0.05% is set to prevent the rate from falling to zero or becoming negative.

Fig. 2-6 Comparison of JGBs for Retail Investors and New Over-The-Counter (OTC) Sales System

	JGBs for Retail Investors			New OTC JGBs		
	10-Year Floating-Rate	5-Year Fixed-Rate	3-Year Fixed-Rate	10-Year Marketable Fixed-Rate Bonds	5-Year Marketable Fixed-Rate Bonds	2-Year Marketable Fixed-Rate Bonds
Maturity	10-year	5-year	3-year	10-year	5-year	2-year
Frequency of issuance	Monthly (12 times a year)			Monthly (12 times a year)		
Purchase units/purchase value limits	Minimum purchase of 10 thousand yen in 10 thousand yen units/No upper limit			Minimum purchase of 50 thousand yen in 50 thousand yen units/Maximum value of 300 million yen per individual application		
Sales price	100 yen per 100 yen of face value (the same in the redemption)			Determined by MOF for each issue(possible to sell at any time on the market. However, the price may change when the bonds are sold before maturity.)		
Purchasers	Limited to retail investors			No restrictions (can also be purchased by corporate entities or condominium associations, etc.)		
Interest rate	Floating-rate	Fixed-rate		Fixed-rate		
Minimum interest rate	Present (0.05%)			Absent		
Redemption before maturity	Once one year has elapsed since issuance, redemption before maturity due to government buy-back shall be possible at any time(there is no principal loss risk). Deduct the two interest payments immediately preceding redemption (pre-tax) x0.79685.			Possible to sell at any time on the market (however, because the price at time of sale shall be the market price at that time, loss/profit shall occur on sale(there is a principal loss risk). Furthermore, there is no scheme for the government to buy-back these bonds before maturity.)		
Introduction (1st issuance)	March, 2003	January, 2006	July, 2010	October, 2007		

Fig. 2-7 Flow of New OTC Sales



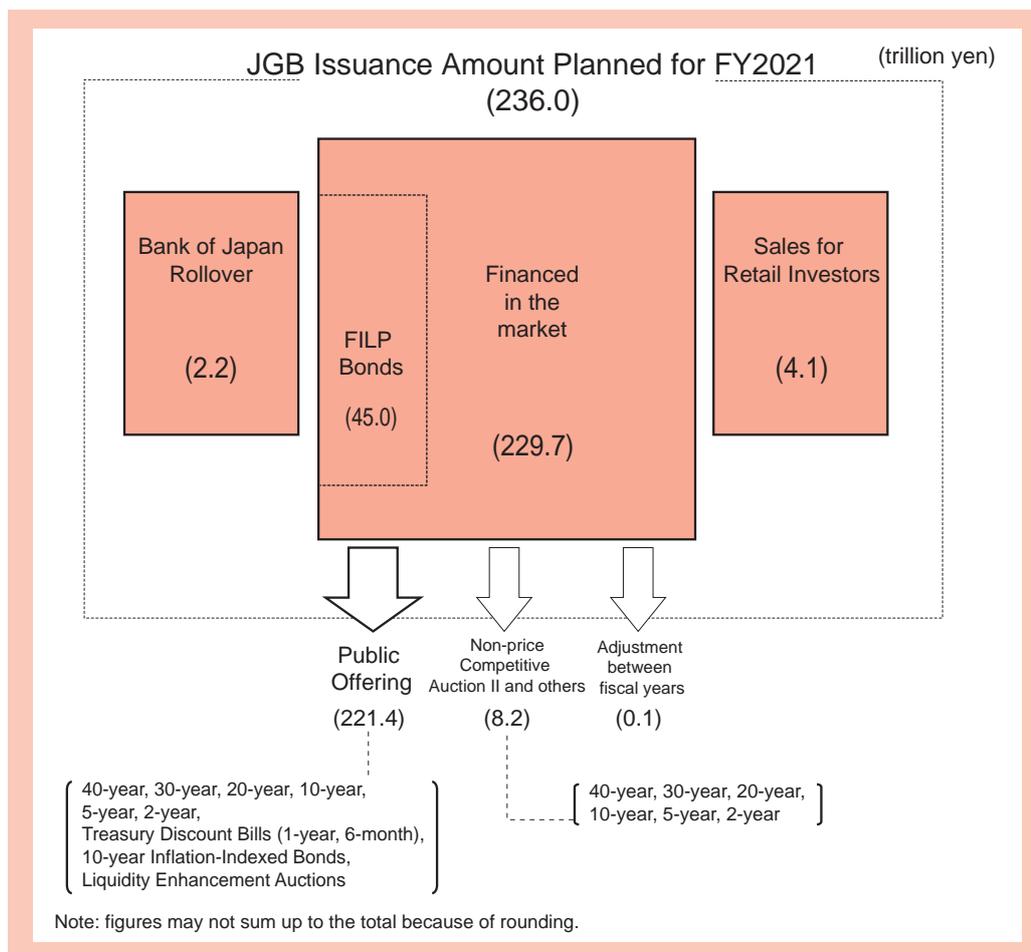
C. Offering to the public sector (Bank of Japan Rollover)

In the Bank of Japan rollover, the BOJ underwrites Refunding Bonds instead of asking the government to redeem part of JGBs that mature after being purchased by the central bank in the market.

While Article 5 of the “Public Finance Act” prohibits the BOJ from underwriting government bonds, the abovementioned BOJ rollover is an exception that is allowed up to an amount authorized by the Diet under a proviso to the Article. Every fiscal year, the MOF requests the BOJ rollover that the central bank accepts after confirming that the rollover will cause no problem with monetary policy.

An increase in the BOJ rollover can reduce the amount of JGBs issued through usual auctions in the market, allowing the MOF to level the effects of fluctuations in the annual JGB redemption amount and fiscal demand on fluctuations in the amount of JGB market issuance through usual auctions. Therefore, the MOF decides on the BOJ rollover request amount based on the annual JGB Issuance Plan, etc.

Fig. 2-8 JGB Issuance Amount by Methods of Issuance



(4) JGB Market Special Participants Scheme

Amid expectations that JGB issuance in large volumes will continue, the “JGB Market Special Participants Scheme” was introduced in Japan in October 2004 to promote the market’s stable absorption of JGBs and to maintain and enhance the liquidity of the JGB market.

This scheme is designed based on the so-called “Primary Dealer System” introduced in major European countries and the U.S. To achieve the abovementioned purpose of the scheme, the MOF grants special entitlements to certain auction participants who carry out responsibilities essential to debt management policies, such as active participation in JGB auctions.

The following is an outline of the scheme.

A. Responsibilities of JGB Market Special Participants

- Bidding responsibility:
In every auction, the Special Participants shall bid for an adequate amount (at least 5% of the planned issue amount) at reasonable prices.
- Purchasing responsibility:
The Special Participants shall purchase at least a specified share of the planned total issue amount (0.5% for short-term zone; and 1% for the other zones) in each of the super long-term, long-term, medium-term and short-term zones in auctions for the preceding two quarters.
- Responsibility in the secondary market:
The Special Participants shall provide sufficient liquidity to the JGB secondary market.
- Provision of Information:
The Special Participants shall provide information on JGB markets and related transactions to the MOF.

B. Entitlements of JGB Market Special Participants

- Entitlement to participate in the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants:
The Special Participants may participate in the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants to exchange opinions with the MOF.
- Entitlement to participate in Non-Price Competitive Auctions I & II:
The Special Participants may participate in Non-Price Competitive Auction I held concurrently with a normal competitive auction and in Non-Price Competitive Auction II held after a normal competitive auction. These auctions enable Special Participants to obtain JGBs at the weighted average accepted price in a competitive auction (or at the issuance price in a Dutch-style auction) up to the maximum amount preset for each Special Participant on the basis of the amount of past successful bids (Non-Price Competitive Auction I) and past bids as a whole (Non-Price Competitive Auction II).
- Entitlement to participate in Liquidity Enhancement Auctions:
The Special Participants may participate in Liquidity Enhancement Auctions that are designed to maintain and enhance the liquidity of the JGB market.
- Entitlement to participate in Auctions for Buy-backs:
The Special Participants may participate in Auctions for Buy-backs.
- Entitlement to apply for separating and integrating STRIPS Bonds:
The Special Participants may apply for the separation and integration of STRIPS Bonds.

C. History of the Scheme

- October 2004: JGB Market Special Participants Scheme was introduced, including designation of Special Participants, holding the first round of Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants and launch of Non-Price Competitive Auction II.
- April 2005: Non-Price Competitive Auction I was launched.
- January 2006: Interest rate swap transactions started.
- March 2006: The government bond syndicate underwriting system was abolished.
- April 2006: Liquidity Enhancement Auction was launched.
- January 2009: The maximum bid for Non-Price Competitive Auction II was raised from “10% of one’s total successful bids” to “15%” (👉①).
- April 2015: The maximum amount of bidding by each auction participant was reduced from “100% of the planned issuance amount” to “50% of the amount” and the minimum bidding responsibility amount was raised from “3% of the planned issuance amount” to “4% of the amount.”
- July 2017: The maximum issuance amount for Non-Price Competitive Auction I was raised from “10% of the total planned issuance amount” to “20% of the amount” and the minimum bidding responsibility amount from “4% of the planned issuance amount” to “5% of the amount.”
- January 2020: The maximum bid for Non-Price Competitive Auction II was lowered from “15% of one’s total successful bids” to “10%” (👉①).
- April 2020: Non-Price Competitive Auction II for the Inflation-Indexed Bonds was canceled.

👉① The maximum amount of bidding would not exceed the amount obtained by multiplying the planned issuance amount by the Reference Bidding Coefficient for each Special Participant (amount less than 100 million yen shall be discarded).

(5) Government Bond Administration

A. Items the Bank of Japan handles

The government does not directly undertake the government bond-related administrative tasks, such as issuance and redemption, but entrusts the BOJ with most of those tasks based on Article 1, paragraph (2) of the “Act on National Government Bonds.” Those administrative tasks entrusted to the BOJ are as follows (☞).

- Issuance: The BOJ accepts bids from bidders in auctions, notifies amounts of successful bids, collects payments, issues the securities, and receives and handles revenues.
- Redemption/interest payment: The BOJ pays a principal and interests on JGBs, and receives and handles funds to be used for redemption, and makes their disbursement.

☞ The BOJ provides these government bond-related services through its head office and branches, and through agent financial institutions.

B. The Bank of Japan government bond network system

The BOJ operates the Bank of Japan Financial Network System (BOJ-NET) JGB Services (☞①) to efficiently and safely implement JGB issuance, redemption and other administrative tasks as explained above and the settlement of JGB transactions with its customer financial institutions.

Banks, securities companies, money market brokers, insurance companies, etc. participate in the BOJ-NET JGB Services that implement JGB issuance, redemption and other administrative tasks online.

Under the “Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares,” at present, JGBs traded between financial institutions are paperless. JGB transfers are done in the form of transfers on accounts managed by the transfer institution (the BOJ) (☞②).

The BOJ-NET JGB Services allow the following procedures to be completed online:

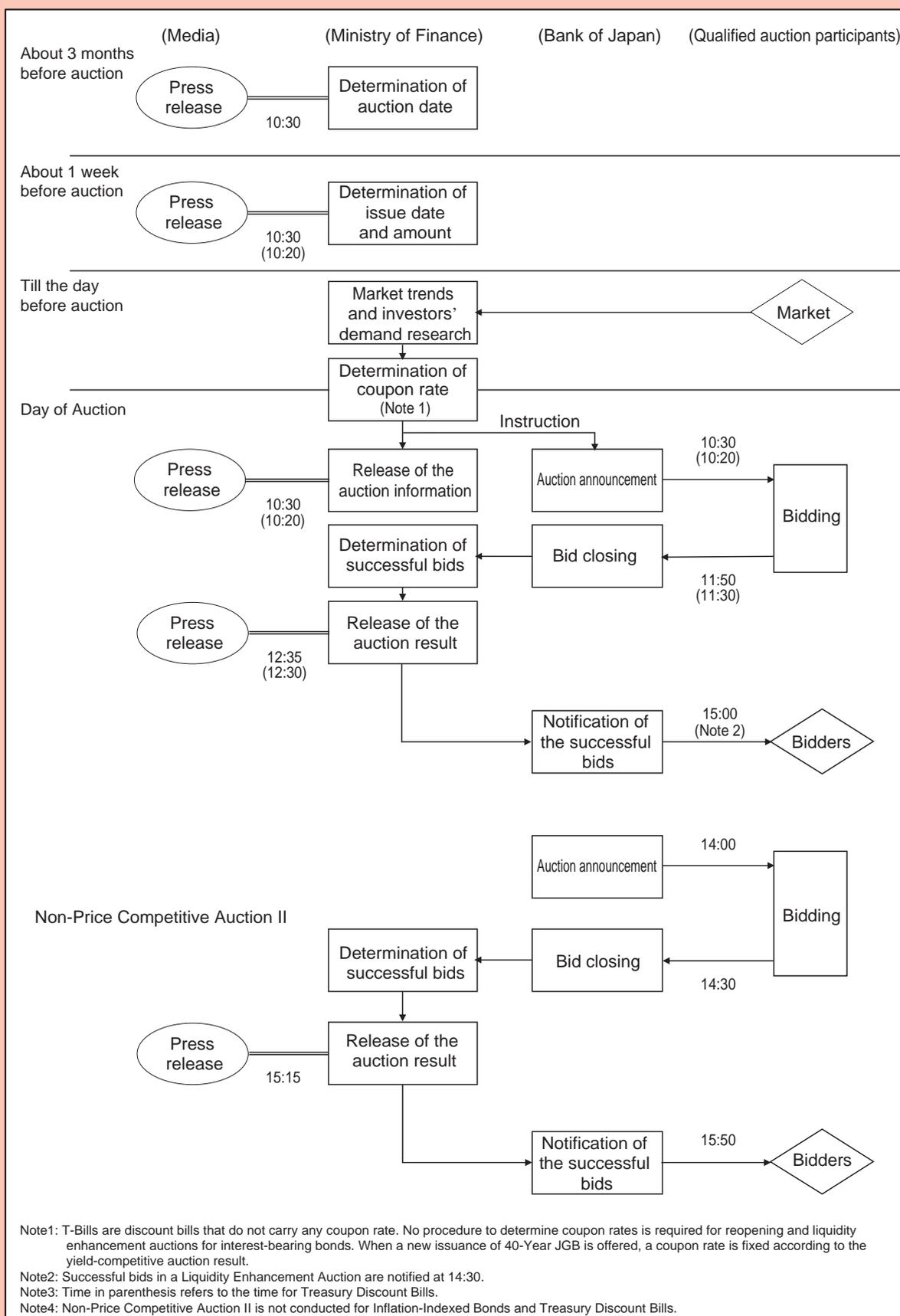
- Notification of offering (from the BOJ to auction participants)
- Bidding (from bidders to the BOJ)
- Counting the number of bidding and reporting to the MOF on total bidding
- Notification of accepted/allocated bids (from the BOJ to bidders)
- Issuance and payment (from the BOJ to purchasers / from purchasers to the BOJ)

☞① The BOJ-NET includes the BOJ-NET current account system as a fund settlement system and the BOJ-NET JGB Services as a JGB settlement system.

☞② JGBs for this mechanism are called Book-entry transfer JGBs, representing those whose ownership is determined by descriptions or records in book-entry accounts as provided by the “Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares” (JGB certificates are not issued).

C. Auction procedures for public offering auction

Fig. 2-9 Auction Procedures for Public Offering Auction



D. Shortening of Settlement Cycles in Primary JGB Market

In a manner to meet the shortening of the settlement cycle to T+1 for the secondary JGB market (👉), Japan shortened the settlement cycle (between auction and issuance dates) from T+2 to T+1 in principle for auctions as from May 1, 2018.

At the same time, Japan shortened settlement cycles for coupon-bearing issues (5- to 30-year issues) coming in massive JGB redemption months (March, June, September and December) and a 2-year issue every month.

① Coupon-bearing (5- to 30-year) JGB Issues in Massive Redemption Months

For coupon-bearing (5- to 30-year) JGB issues coming in massive JGB redemption months (March, June, September and December) for which issuance dates had been unified into the 20th day of each month (the next business day if the 20th day fell on a holiday) irrespective of auction dates, settlement cycles were shortened to T+1, with their issuance set to come on the next business day of the auction, as from May 1, 2018.

② Monthly 2-year JGB issue

For a 2-year JGB issue coming every month for which an issuance date had been set at the 15th day (the next business day if the 15th day fell on a holiday) of a month after an auction month irrespective of the auction date, the issuance date was set at the first day (the next business day if the first day falls on a holiday) of a month after an auction month as from May 1, 2018. Interest payment and redemption dates were also changed to the first day of each month.

👉 Ref: Chapter 1 2(3)C
“Shortening of settlement periods” (P66)

Column 5 Debt Management Policies in Foreign Countries

1 Debt Management Policies, Issuance Plans

In Japan, the basic objectives of the debt management policy are set as: (1) ensuring the smooth and secure issuance of Japanese Government Bonds and (2) minimizing medium- to long-term fundraising costs. In line with these objectives, the government carefully pays attention to market conditions and makes efforts to manage JGBs based on investor needs and market trends. Basically, foreign countries also take almost the same stance on their debt management policies, but they have their unique characteristics.

Further, the JGB Issuance Plan is established in line with annual budget formulation and an annual planned issuance amount for each maturity and other data are published in Japan but methods for publishing such data also vary from country to country. At the end of each fiscal year, Germany publishes the total government bond issue amount and its breakdown by maturity for the following fiscal year. This method is considered similar to that of Japan. On the other hand, the U.S. determines and publishes necessary issuance amounts not on a fiscal year basis but on a quarterly basis, complying with the upper debt limit specified by law. In addition, the timing of information disclosure during the period from the announcement of a planned issuance amount to an actual auction for the issue also varies from country to country (Figs. c5-1 and c5-2).

Fig. c5-1 Debt Management Policies in Japan and Foreign Countries

	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France
Debt Management Office	Financial Bureau, Ministry of Finance	Department of the Treasury, Office of Debt Management Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service	HM Treasury, UK Debt Management Office (DMO)	Bundesministerium der Finanzen, Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Finanzagentur GmbH (German Finance Agency)	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances, Direction générale du Trésor, Agence France Trésor (AFT)
The Objective of Debt Management Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring stable smooth issuance of JGBs Minimizing medium-to-long term financing costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To finance government borrowing needs at the lowest cost over time To issue debt in a regular and predictable pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise, over the long term, the costs of meeting the government's financing needs, taking into account risk, while ensuring that debt management policy is consistent with the aims of monetary policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep interest costs as low as possible across a number of years and market phases while limiting the interest rate risks resulting from the portfolio structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising sufficient funds on the markets to finance the State by keeping the debt burden to taxpayers down to a minimum under optimum conditions of security.
Fiscal Year	April to March next year	October previous year to September	April to March next year	January to December	January to December
Issuance Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement of total JGB issuance amount for the next fiscal year, breakdowns by maturity, and frequency of issuance, etc. in late-December each year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement of planned issuance amounts by maturity, auction schedule, etc. on a quarterly basis (February, May, August and November). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement of total issuance amount for the next fiscal year, breakdowns by maturity, etc. in March each year. Announcement of specific details of issues and auction schedule on a quarterly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement of planned issuance amounts by maturity, auction schedule, New issue/ Reopening, etc. for the next fiscal year in December each year. Thereafter, announcement of auction schedule again on a quarterly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement of total issuance amount for the next fiscal year in December each year. Specific issuance amounts are determined at a meeting with PD held in the week preceding the issuance date.

(Sources) Relevant countries' debt management authorities

Fig. c5-2 Announcement Time of Issuance Amount and Auction Date in Japan and Foreign Countries

	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France
In previous fiscal year					
Quarterly basis	<p>* Auction date of each month is announced 3 months before.</p>				
Approximately one week before					

Note 1: As for issuance lots per auction announced in the previous fiscal year, the fixed amounts are announced one week before in Japan and again every quarter in Germany.

Note 2: Planned quarterly amounts financed from the market.

Note 3: Scheduled auction date is announced again every quarter.

(Source) Relevant countries' debt management authorities

2 Impacts of Government Debt Issuances Growing Due to the COVID-19 Expansion

As the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) expansion has exerted huge impacts on the world economy since 2020, foreign countries have come up with economic assistance, etc. Subsequently, they have been forced to raise more funds by changing government bond issuance plans and increasing government bond issuances substantially from the previous year.

Specifically, FY2020 government bond issuance plans were unusually changed four times in the U.K., one time in Germany and three times in France in addition to the regularly changes. The U.S. and Germany increased discount bond auctions substantially, while the U.K. expanded coupon-bearing bond auctions sharply (Fig. c5-3). Germany also introduced 7- and 15-year government bonds and 12-month discount bonds. Various measures were thus taken in line with government bond issuance expansion.

Fig. c5-3 Changes in the numbers of auctions in foreign countries (from 2019 to 2020)

	Japan		U.S.		U.K.		Germany		France	
	Coupon-Bearing Bonds	Discount Bonds								
2019	94	74	98	227	46 (5)	153	62 (0)	18	33 (1)	161
2020	94	83	105	398	147 (6)	156	75 (3)	56	37 (3)	168

Note: Numbers in parentheses are those of syndication issues included into total numbers. Numbers for Japan include Liquidity Enhancement Auctions. The multiple stock auctions to simultaneously sell multiple issues is counted as an independent one.

(Sources) Calculated by Ministry of Finance based on the data of relevant countries' debt management authorities

Comparison of monthly coupon-bearing and discount bond issuance amounts in 2019 and 2020 shows sudden rises in discount bond issuance amounts from March or April 2020 in the U.S., Germany and France, indicating that these countries used discount bonds to raise funds in the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic.

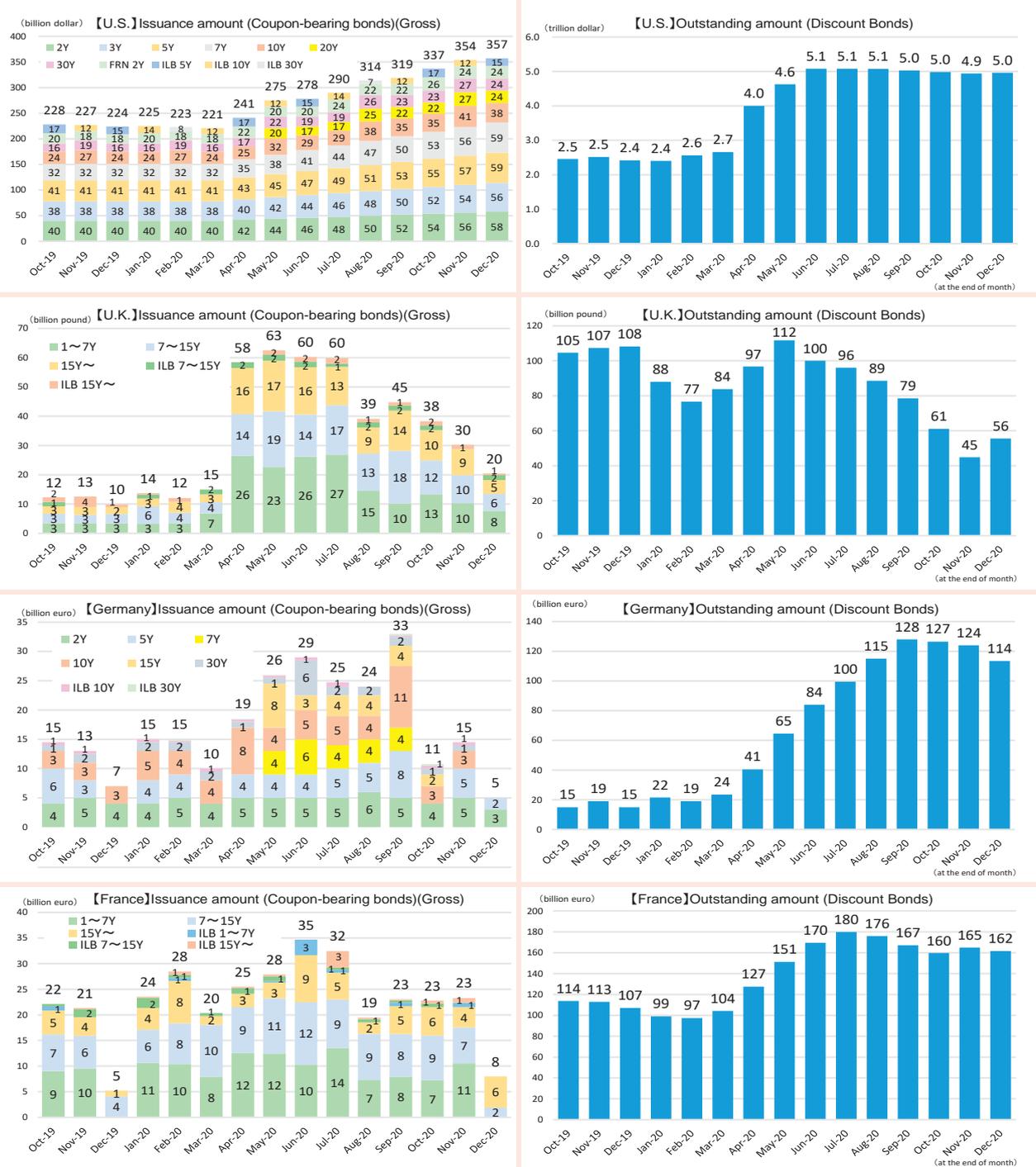
Fig. c5-4 Government Bond Issuance Changes Accompanying COVID-19 Expansion in Foreign Countries
(Change in issuance amount in 2020 compared to issuance amount in 2019)



Note 1: As of December 2020. Data are calculated on an auction date basis.
 Note 2: Coupon-bearing bond include Inflation-Indexed Bonds and Floating-Rate Bonds (for the U.S. alone).
 (Sources) Calculated by Ministry of Finance based on the data of relevant countries' debt management authorities

Changes in coupon-bearing bond issuance amounts by maturity and in outstanding balances of discount bonds indicate that foreign countries took different approaches from March 2020 when COVID-19 expansion began (Fig. c5-5).

Fig. c5-5 Issuance amount of Coupon-bearing Bond and Outstanding Amount of Discount Bond



Note 1: As of December 2020. Data are calculated on an auction date basis.
 Note 2: ILB is inflation linked bond. FRN is floating-rate note.
 (Sources) Calculated by Ministry of Finance based on the data of relevant countries' debt management authorities

The U.S. gradually increased coupon-bearing bond issuance amounts from March to December 2020. For instance, 2-, 3- and 5-year issues were increased each by \$2 billion per month, 7-year issue by \$3 billion per month, and 10-year or longer issues gradually. Discount bond issuances were rapidly expanded within a short period of time, leading the outstanding balance of discount bonds to grow by \$2 trillion in three months to the end of June.

The U.K. increased coupon-bearing bond issuances for all maturities with a focus on the 1- to 7-year zone. Their total monthly issuance amount rose sharply from 15.0 billion pounds in March 2020 to 58.5 billion pounds in April. The monthly coupon-bearing bond issuance amount was maintained until July, while changes in the outstanding balance of discount bonds were not as large as that of coupon-bearing bonds.

Germany in March 2020 revised its government bond issuance plan published in December 2019 to increase coupon-bearing bond issuances in the April-June quarter and introduce 12-month discount bonds in addition to 3-, 5- and 6-month bonds ever issued. It revised the plan again in April to introduce 7- and 15-year coupon-bearing bonds and 9- and 11-month discount bonds in May. As a result, coupon-bearing bond issuances increased mainly in the 7- to 15-year zone, with changes limited for 2- and 5-year issues. The outstanding balance of discount bonds gradually increased from April and peaked in September, in contrast to the U.S. balance that rose rapidly within a short period of time.

In France, coupon-bearing bond issuances gradually grew from March 2020, but those from August fell back to levels before COVID-19 spread. The outstanding balance of discount bonds gradually increased from April and peaked in July, indicating a trend similar to the German one.

3 Bond Types and Issuance Methods

Methods of issuing government bonds adopted in various foreign countries are divided into two types: offering to the market through auctions or other means (marketable bonds) and offering to retail investors without going through the market (non-marketable bonds).

Marketable bonds are normally offered mainly through the public auction method which uses both competitive and noncompetitive auctions. As for competitive auctions, notable is the fact that the U.K., Germany and France employ the multiple price (conventional) method (Note 1) for almost all maturities as is the case of Japan while the U.S. employs the single price (Dutch-style) method for all maturities (Note 2). In addition, the U.K. and France use the syndication method almost every year. Germany used the syndication method in May 2020 for the first time in five years.

Note 1: Auction method by which each winning bidder purchases the security at one's bidding price (or yield).

Note 2: Auction method by which all winning bidders pay the lowest accepted bid price regardless of their original bid prices (or yields).

Fig. c5-6 Bond Types and Issuance Methods in Japan and Foreign countries

	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France
Short-term	Approx. 2-month, 3-month, 6-month, 1-year (Note 2)	4-week, 8-week, 13-week, 26-week, 52-week, CMB (Note 3)	1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 12-month	3-month, 5-month, 6-month, 9-month, 11-month, 12-month	Less than or equal to 1-year
Medium-term	2-year, 5-year	2-year, 3-year, 5-year, 7-year	1 ~ 7-year	2-year, 5-year, 7-year (Note 4)	2 ~ 8-year
Long-term	10-year	10-year	7 ~ 15-year	10-year	8 ~ 50-year
Super Long-term	20-year, 30-year, 40-year	20-year, 30-year (Note 4)	15 ~ 55-year	15-year, 30-year (Note 4)	
Others	· Inflation-Indexed Bonds (10-year)	· Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5-year, 10-year, 30-year) · Floating Rate Bonds (2-year)	· Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5 ~ 55-year)	· Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5-year, 10-year, 30-year) · Green Bonds (5-year, 10-year) (Note 5)	· Inflation-Indexed Bonds (2 ~ 30-year) · Green Bonds (18 ~ 23year) (Note 6)
Issuance Method	Multiple price (conventional) method (40-year, Inflation-Indexed Bonds: single price/yield (Dutch-style) method)	Single price (Dutch-style) method	Multiple price (conventional) method (Inflation-Indexed Bonds: single price (Dutch-style) method) (Note 7)	Multiple price (conventional) method (Note 7)	Multiple price (conventional) method (Note 7)

Note 1: As of March 2021

Note 2: Approx. 2- and 3-month issues are limited to Financing Bills.

Note 3: CMBs (Cash Management Bills) are issued according to short-term cash flow needs.

Note 4: The U.S. issued a 20-year issue in May 2020 for the first time in 34 years since 1986. Germany issued 7- and 15-year issues in May 2020 for the first time ever.

Note 5: Germany placed two Green Bond issues. The first came on September 2, 2020, as a 10-year issue that was worth 6.5 billion euros was set to mature on August 15, 2030. The second came on November 4, 2020, as a 5-year issue that was worth 5 billion euros was set to mature on October 10, 2025.

Note 6: France placed two Green Bond issues. The first came on January 24, 2017, as a 22-year issue that was set to mature on June 25, 2039, has been reopened annually to total 28.87 billion euros. The second came on March 16, 2021, as a 23-year issue that was worth 7 billion euros was set to mature on June 25, 2044.

Note 7: The U.K., Germany and France used syndication for issuing some bonds.

(Source) Relevant countries' debt management authorities

Representative non-marketable bonds are bonds for holdings only by households and other retail investors (savings-type bonds), issued in Japan, the U.S. and the U.K. The U.K. features unique non-marketable bonds that cannot be seen in other countries, including Premium Bonds that offer a monthly prize draw instead of earning interest. Meanwhile, Germany and France issued government bonds for retail investors in the past but have discontinued the issuance.

The U.S. issues a large amount of non-marketable bonds intended for government accounts including government entities and pension funds, which account for over 20% of its entire government debt outstanding.

Note: For Japanese government bonds for retail investors, see “Fig. 2-6 Comparison of JGBs for Retail Investors and New Over-The-Counter (OTC) Sales System” (P46).

Green Bonds in Fig. c5-6 are issued by business corporations, local governments and other entities to raise funds for renewable energy and other projects that contribute to resolving global warming and other environmental problems. The global Green Bond market, including Japanese issues, has grown at the initiative of the private sector.

Government Green Bonds have been issued in 15 countries (as of March 2021), including France and other European countries, since Poland became the first country to issue such bonds in 2016. France initiated a government Green Bond issue worth 7 billion euros in January 2017 and has reopened the issue multiple times annually. Its balance of outstanding government Green Bonds was the highest in the world. Germany issued Green Bonds worth 6.5 billion euros in September 2020 and those worth 5 billion euros in November 2020. No government Green Bonds have been issued in the U.S., China and Japan as of March 2021.

When government Green Bonds are issued, measures should be taken to prevent such debt issue from being

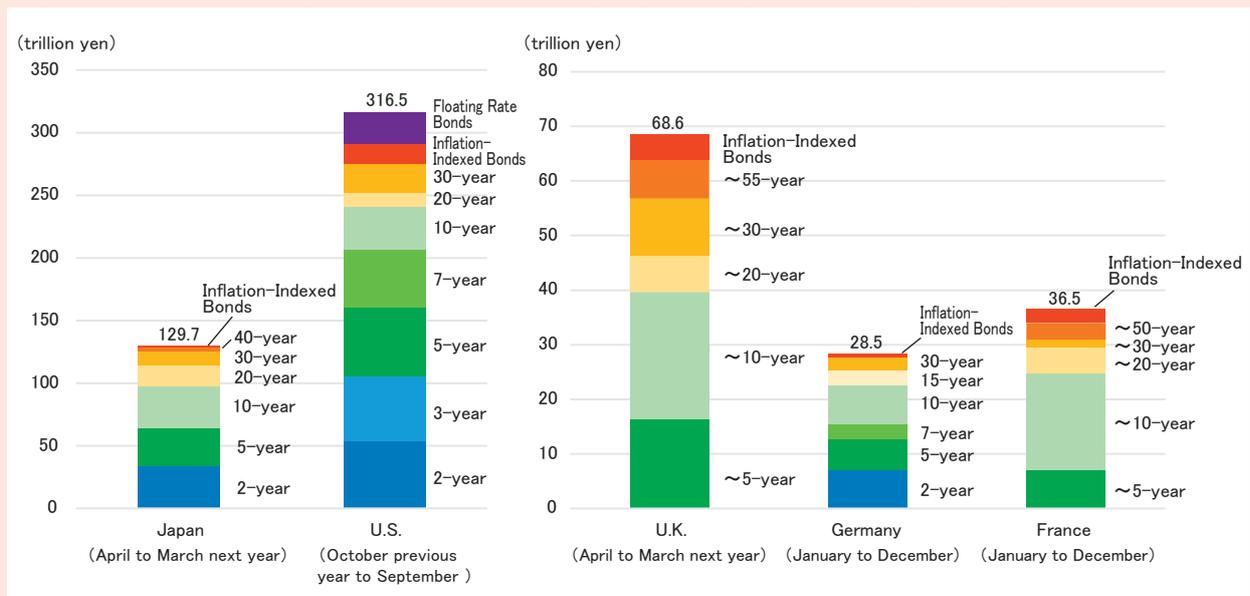
criticized as “green wash.” If government Green Bonds are to be issued separately from other government bonds, it will have to be cautiously considered that their liquidity could decline to cause a rise in fundraising costs or national burden. Taking note of these points, the government will closely watch domestic and foreign trends.

④ Medium to Long-Term Bond Issuance Broken down by Type

In Japan, the government issues coupon-bearing bonds with a maturity of up to 40 years in consideration of market trends, investor needs, etc. As shown by the examples of foreign countries, 5-year or shorter bonds account for about 40 to 50% of all government bonds in the U.S. and Germany while longer bonds account for about 70% of all such bonds in the U.K. and France. Maturity mixes thus vary widely from country to country. In addition, it is notable that the U.K. and France specify no maturity and divide maturities into rough categories in a flexible manner.

As for Inflation-Indexed Bonds in Japan, the authorities adjust the issuance amount flexibly in response to the market environment and investment needs based on dialogue with market participants. In the U.K. and France among foreign countries, Inflation-Indexed Bonds account for a relatively large share of around 7% of their total government bond issuance amounts (Fig. c5-7).

Fig. c5-7 Medium to Long-Term Bond Issuance by Type in Major Countries (FY2020)



Note 1: Foreign currencies are converted into yen using the following exchange rates: 1USD =103.25yen, 1GBP=141.13yen and 1EUR=126.18yen (as of December 31, 2020).

Note 2: Data for U.K. are calculated on a revenue basis while data for the other countries are calculated on a nominal value basis.

Note 3: Liquidity Enhancement Auctions are included for Japan. Green Bonds are included for Germany and France. Syndicated auctions are included for the U.K., Germany and France.

Note 4: The U.S. issued 20-year government bonds in May 2020 for the first time in 34 years (since 1986). Germany issued 7- and 15-year government bonds in May 2020 for the first time ever.

(Source) Calculated by Ministry of Finance based on the data of relevant countries' debt management authorities

⑤ Liquidity Maintenance/Enhancement Measures

Japan has adopted reopening for 20- and 30-Year JGB each into four issues and 40-Year and Inflation-Indexed JGB each into one issue annually in principle and for 10-Year JGB into four issues annually unless yields fluctuate wildly (the gap between the market yield and the coupon on a new issue exceeds 30 basis points). Japan has thus tried to maintain and enhance liquidity by securing a sufficient outstanding value for each issue. Through liquidity enhancement auctions, Japan also reopens issues that have structural liquidity shortages or temporary liquidity shortages due to expanding demand.

Among foreign countries, the U.S. and Germany have adopted reopening for on-the-run issues (excluding 7-year or shorter issues in the U.S.) in principle. In the U.K. and France, the debt management authorities discretionarily reopen any issues whether they are on- or off-the-run (Fig. c5-8).

In Germany, meanwhile, the authority reserves part of each debt issuance amount and gradually sells such reserves or uses them for the repo market in consideration of secondary market conditions. Countries implement various measures to maintain and enhance government bond market liquidity.

Fig. c5-8 Reopening Issuances in Foreign Countries

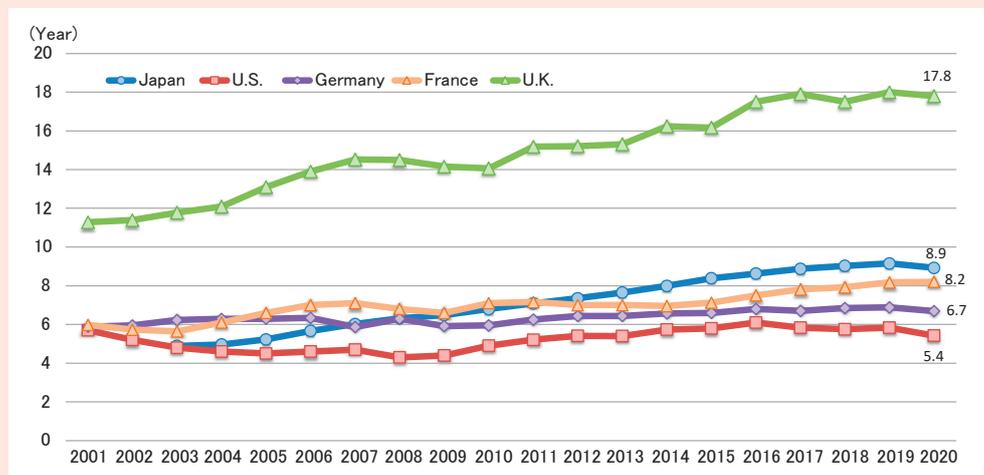
	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France
Reopening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-year (Note 1) • 10-year (Note 2) • 20-year • 30-year • 40-year • Inflation-Indexed Bonds (10-year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-year • 20-year • 30-year • Floating Rate Bonds (2-year) • Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5-year, 10-year, 30-year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term (1~7-year) • Long-term (7~15-year) • Super Long-term (15~55-year) • Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5~55-year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year • 5-year • 7-year • 10-year • 15-year • 30-year • Inflation-Indexed Bonds (5-year, 10-year, 30-year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term (2~8-year) • Long-term, Super Long-term (8~50-year) (Note 3) • Inflation-Indexed Bonds (2~30-year)
Without reopening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year • 3-year • 5-year • 7-year 	—	—	—

Note1: Reopening issuance only in case nominal coupon is the same as that of previous issue.
 Note2: "Reopening method in principle" except in case of significant change in market environments.
 Note3: Green Bonds are included.
 (Source) Relevant countries' debt management authorities

6 Average Maturity

The "stock-base average maturity" is viewed as an important benchmark for assessing refunding risks. Comparison between stock-based average maturities for government bonds in Japan and major foreign countries indicates that the averages range from five to eight years in the U.S., Germany and France (the average stands at as high as about 18 years in the U.K. with super long-term issues accounting for a large share of all government bonds), while the Japanese average bottomed out at 4.9 years at the end of FY2003 and lengthened to 9.2 years at the end of FY2019. As Japan increased mainly short- to medium-term bond issues due to the COVID-19 expansion in FY2020, the Japanese average came to 8.9 years at the end of FY2020 (Fig. c5-9).

Fig. c5-9 Average Maturity

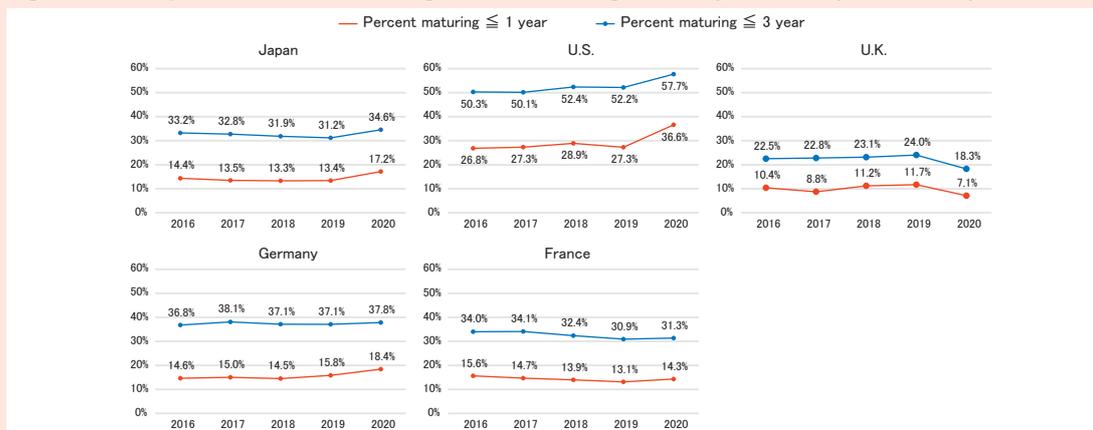


Note 1: Data for Japan represent the average weighted maturity of outstanding General Bonds including Treasury Bills and excluding Financing Bills. Data for other countries include short-term (one-year and shorter) bills.
 Note 2: Data are calculated on a stock base. Non-marketable bonds are excluded.
 Note 3: Data for each year are as of March next year for Japan alone and as of December for other countries.
 (Source) OECD, Ministry of Finance

The stock-base average maturity is an indicator of overall outstanding government bonds, computed by weighted-averaging remaining maturities for outstanding government bonds. On the other hand, the following indicator is useful for identifying more specific refunding needs. Fig. c5-10 indicates the proportions for outstanding bonds that are scheduled to be refunded or mature within one year and three years.

In the U.S., Germany and France that increased mainly short-term bond issuances to raise funds required for responding to the COVID-19 spread, the proportions at the end of December 2020 increased year on year. In the U.S., particularly, the proportion for those maturing within one year rose by nearly 10 percentage points from 27.3% to 36.6%. In the U.K. that increased more-than-one-year coupon-bearing bond issuances in response to the COVID-19 spread, however, the proportion for those maturing within one year declined.

Fig. c5-10 Proportion of outstanding with remaining maturity within 1 year and 3 years



Note 1: Data for each year are as of December.

Note 2: Data are calculated on a stock base. Non-marketable bonds are excluded.

(Sources) Japan: Ministry of Finance, The other countries: Calculated by Ministry of Finance based on the data of Bloomberg

7 Breakdown by Government Bond Holders

According to a breakdown of government bonds by holder category published in each country, a significantly large portion of JGBs are held by Japanese domestic investors including financial institutions. Although the percentage of JGBs held by foreign investors has been on an uptrend recently, it now stands at approximately 13%. In other major countries, however, foreign ownership of government bonds is higher, including approximately 30% in the U.S. and approximately 50% in Germany and France (Fig. c5-11).

Fig. c5-11 Breakdown of government bonds by holder category



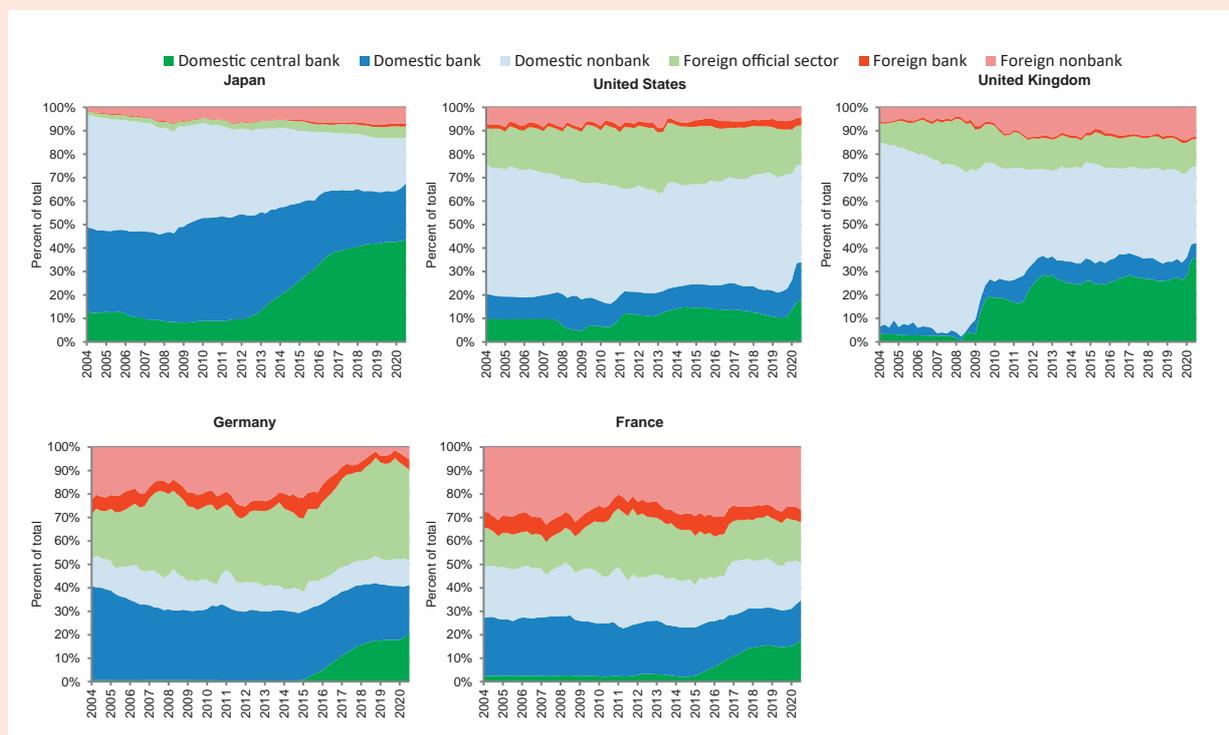
Note: Japanese government bonds include Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds and Treasury Discount Bills (T-Bills). Data for the U.S. exclude holdings by government-controlled public institutions, trust funds, etc. but include non-marketable government bonds held by the Federal Government Employee Retirement Funds, etc. In Germany and France, the total covers municipal bonds (the central bank's share in France is not made available).

(Sources) Japan: Bank of Japan, U.S.: Federal Reserve Board, U.K.: Office for National Statistics, UK Debt Management Office, Germany: Deutsche Bundesbank, France: Banque de France

Other data on holders of government bonds in foreign counties include a study introduced by a working paper of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) in 2012. The study provided estimated breakdowns of government bonds, etc. by holder based on data from national debt management authorities, the Bank for International Settlements and other sources. Specifically, the study divided government bond holders into six sectors (domestic central banks, domestic banks, domestic nonbanks, the foreign official sector, foreign banks and foreign nonbanks) and estimated their respective shares of government bond holdings. The estimated breakdowns have been updated and published on the IMF website every quarter.

According to data as of September 2020 (Fig. c5-12), the three foreign sectors held some 20-30% of government bonds in the U.S. and the U.K. and approximately 50% of such bonds in Germany and France in the eurozone.

Fig. c5-12 Breakdown of government bonds by holder category



(Note) Domestic banks are depository corporations residing in the country (IFS definition). Foreign banks are BIS reporting banks residing outside the country. Foreign official includes foreign central bank holdings as foreign exchange reserves, SMP holdings of foreign central banks, and foreign official loans. Foreign nonbanks and domestic nonbanks are imputed from external and total debt.

(Sources) Serkan Arslanalp and Takahiro Tsuda, "Tracking Global Demand for Advanced Economy Sovereign Debt", IMF Working Paper, WP/12/284 (Although the working paper and the updated charts on the IMF website included outstanding sovereign debt as a percentage of GDP, such percentage has been deleted by the Ministry of Finance since this column focuses on the breakdown of government bonds by holder.)

8 Primary Dealer System

Primary dealers ("PDs") originally referred to government-certified dealers in the U.S. Companies designated as PDs are entitled to directly trade with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York when it conducts open market operations and to exchange opinions by participating in periodic meetings with the authorities. At the same time, candidates for PD designation are examined beforehand for their ability to provide market-making services, financial conditions, auction participation records, etc. and after the designation, certain obligations, such as bidding for government bonds, market making and providing information to the authorities, are placed on PDs. In this way, under a certain system, companies with special responsibilities and qualifications in regard to government bond markets are designated as PDs to ensure that the liquidity, efficiency and stability of government bond markets are maintained and improved. Such system is generally called the Primary Dealer System.

Nowadays, various countries have similar systems in place, including Japan's JGB Market Special Participant Scheme. However, PDs' responsibilities and qualifications vary from country to country as shown below (Fig. c5-13).

Fig. c5-13 Primary Dealer System

	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany (Note 1)	France	
Name	JGB Market Special Participants	Primary Dealers	Gilt-edged Market Makers (GEMMs)	Bund Issues Auction Group	Spécialistes en Valeurs du Trésor (SVT)	
Introduction time	2004	1960	1986	1990	1987	
Number of members (as of March 2021)	21 companies	24 companies	18 companies	33 companies	15 companies	
Responsibilities	Bidding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in all auctions 5% of total planned issuance amount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in all auctions Total planned issuance amount/ the number of PDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in all auctions 5% or more of total issuance amount over a rolling 6-month period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in all auctions 	
	Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <Short-term> 0.5% or more of total planned issuance amount <Excluding Short-term> 1% or more of the said amount 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% or more of total issuance amount over a rolling 6-month period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% or more of total issuance amount (Note 2) 	
	Market making	Providing sufficient liquidity to the JGB secondary market	Maintain a share of Treasury market making activity of at least 0.25 percent.	Having a 2% or more share in the secondary market	—	Having a 2% or more share in the secondary market
	Information provision	Report to the MOF	Report to the New York Fed	Report to the DMO	—	Report to the AFT
Qualifications	Exclusive participation in auction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Price Competitive Auction I (Up to 20% of total issuance amount) Non-Price Competitive Auction II (Up to 10% of total amounts of bids accepted in the competitive auction and Non-Price Competitive Auction I) Liquidity Enhancement Auction Buy-back Auctions, etc. 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive Auctions Buy-back Auctions Syndication, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive Auctions Non-Competitive Auctions (Up to 25% of amounts of bids accepted in the competitive auction) Syndication, etc. 	
	Regular meeting, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the MOF (About 5 times a year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the New York Fed (annually) Meeting with U.S. Department of the Treasury (quarterly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the HM Treasury (annually) Meeting with DMO (quarterly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the AFT (periodically) 	

Note 1: Germany's "Bund Issues Auction Group" is similar to the primary dealer system in other countries in that only the group members are allowed to participate in government debt auctions. However, the only required qualification for a Bund Issues Auction Group member is a financial institution based in the European Union, and each member, though required to purchase a certain part of each issue, is free from any obligation to make bids in auctions or have consultations with the authorities. Therefore, the German group is viewed as different from the PD group in other countries.

Note 2: Conditions other than those in the table for France's bidding responsibilities include "2% or more of the total issuance amount over the last one year for three of four sectors(short-term, medium-term, long-term and super long-term, and inflation-indexed bonds) and the average for the four sectors at 3% or more of the total issuance amount over the last one year."

(Sources) Relevant countries' debt management authorities

9 Cooperation between Debt Management Authorities

National debt management authorities can exchange information through international conferences sponsored by international organizations.

These conferences include the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Working Party on Public Debt Management, the IMF Public Debt Management Forum, the World Bank Government Borrowers Forum and the ADB (Asian Development Bank) Regional Public Debt Management Forum.

The Japanese debt management authorities have proactively attended these international conferences. At these conferences, Japanese debt management authority officials have given presentations on Japan's debt management policies and proactively shared information and opinions with their foreign counterparts on debt management policies. Japan has also served as a member of the steering committee for the OECD Working Party on Public Debt Management.

2 Secondary Market for Government Bonds

Not only are government bonds a means for government financing, but they are also financial products traded on the ever-changing financial markets at the same time. For JGBs to be issued smoothly and fulfill their functions as indicators of bonds and interest rates, transparency and liquidity must be assured and secondary markets with reliable and efficient settlement must exist. This chapter outlines JGB market liquidity maintenance and enhancement initiatives, as well as how JGBs are traded on the market and how JGB transactions are settled.

(1) JGB Market Liquidity Maintenance and Enhancement

If the JGB market is liquid enough to allow investors to freely trade in JGBs in line with their respective interest rate outlooks and investment strategies, it will contribute to holding down medium to long-term fundraising costs. Therefore, the JGB issuance authority pays attention to the JGB market liquidity.

While liquidity is defined variously, with no strict definition existing, high liquidity is generally explained as allowing market participants to promptly buy or sell as much as they want at prices close to market prices. In order to assess JGB market liquidity, we must combine various indicators to analyze the market from a multifaceted perspective, instead of depending on a limited range of specific indicators.

The secondary JGB market consists of JGB Market Special Participants and other brokers, and various investors. The maintenance and enhancement of JGB market liquidity depends basically on the market's autonomous functions backed by transactions between such market participants. However, the JGB issuance authority complements JGB market liquidity by adjusting issuance amounts, maturities, reopening and other matters.

Specifically, the government has taken the following measures to maintain and enhance JGB market liquidity:

- Conducting Liquidity Enhancement Auctions to add to past issues (①)
- Reopening past issues (②) to expand the volume of each issue

The government has also held the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants and the Meeting of JGB Investors (③) to identify market conditions through exchange of opinions with market participants.

(2) OTC Transactions and Transactions on the Stock Exchange

The secondary market can be divided into transactions that take place on the Stock Exchange and transactions that are made over-the-counter, for example, at securities companies (OTC transaction). OTC is a predominant transaction method for bonds because bonds have so many issues that their transactions and procedures on the Stock Exchange tend to be complicated and bond transactions are complex.

In the OTC market, in principle, a price is concluded through a negotiation between the parties concerned. However, in order to ensure fair and smooth OTC bond transactions, Self-regulatory Regulations by the Japan Securities Dealers Association require each securities company to maintain the fairness of the transaction by acting at a proper price according to a set of internal rules (④).

① Ref: Chapter 1 3(2) "Liquidity Enhancement Auctions" (P86).

② Ref: Chapter 1 1(3) Ab "Reopening rule" (P44).

③ Ref: Chapter 1 3(5) "Dialogue with Market Participants" (P90).

④ Furthermore, to improve the price discovery function of the OTC market, the Japan Securities Dealers Association publishes reference statistical prices [yields] for OTC bond transactions on every business day, based on the reports from its member security companies and some other firms. As financial institutions often engage in OTC transactions through their brokers, such transaction price data are available from these brokers.

Currently, 2-Year, 5-Year, 10-Year, 20-Year, 30-Year and 40-Year JGBs are listed on the Stock Exchange in Tokyo and Nagoya, and their transaction volume is published.

Fig. 2-10 Case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

		JGB Trading System
Particulars	Trading Hours	12:30 pm - 2:00 pm
	Trading Unit	JPY 50,000 in par value
	Tick Size	JPY 0.01
	Types of Orders	Limit orders only (Market orders are not available)
	Daily Price Limit	JPY 1
	Trading Method	Orders are accepted only via Target (electronic document submission system of TSE)
	Trade Execution	Individual auctions for each issue
	Types of Trading and Settlement Dates	Regular transactions (T+1)
	Settlement	Settlement through BOJ-NET

(Source) Japan Exchange Group

(3) Improvements to the JGB Transaction Settlement System

As for the book-entry transfer system for JGB transactions on the secondary JGB market, the Bank of Japan is designated as the transfer institution under the “Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares” and operates the system. The system uses book-entry transfer for JGB delivery accompanying JGB transactions between market participants. Practically, settlements are conducted through the BOJ-NET JGB Services in which many private financial institutions participate.

The MOF has developed the JGB transaction settlement system in cooperation with the BOJ and other stakeholders to improve the safety and efficiency of the JGB market. The following section reviews the deliberations concerning the JGB transaction settlement system to date.

A. Improving and reconstructing BOJ-NET functions

In 1994, the BOJ-NET adopted Delivery-versus-Payment (DVP) settlement (①), and in January 2001 changed from the Designated-time Net Settlement (DTNS) (②) to Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) (③), to prevent the occurrence of any systemic risk event.

The BOJ began to construct a new system (hereinafter referred to as the New BOJ-NET) in 2008 to further improve the safety and efficiency of the entire settlement system of Japan. The New BOJ-NET came into full operation in 2015. Its operation hours were extended until 21:00 in 2016.

B. Establishment and propagation of the Fails Practice

“Fail” refers to a case of non-delivery of specific securities by the scheduled time due to reasons other than the creditworthiness of the relevant trade counterparty. “Fails Practice” refers to a market routine that prescribes general clerical procedures to be performed between the parties in a Fail instance and provides as a principle that a Fail event does not automatically imply default (①).

Fails Practice was introduced in January 2001 when the RTGS system for JGB settlement was adopted in Japan. Back then, a fair number of parties neither understood the need for Fails Practice nor had the clerical processing frameworks in place, which prevented Fails Practice from becoming established procedure. However, in connection with the collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers in September 2008, default contagion caused an unprecedented surge in Fail events. Subsequently, as a means for market participants to reduce Fail risk, avoiding new repurchase transactions altogether became increasingly widespread, which reduced liquidity not only in the repurchase (repo) market but also in the JGB market. Based on such experience, Fails Practice was revised since November 2010 to introduce Fails Charge (②) and accelerate Cut-Off Time (③).

C. Shortening of settlement periods

An increase in unsettled transactions through defaults and fails after the September 2008 global financial crisis prompted market participants to strongly perceive settlement risks, leading once again to the realization that shortening settlement periods would be indispensable for effectively reducing unsettled transactions. Based on this experience and deliberations at

Ref: Chapter 1 1(5)B “The Bank of Japan government bond network system” (P50)

① DVP (Delivery-versus-Payment) settlement of JGBs is a mechanism that prevents the occurrence of a situation in which “payment for securities is not received despite the delivery of the securities having been made” or where “securities are not delivered despite the payment of funds having been made,” by making the delivery of securities and payment therefore conditional on each other.

② The DTNS (Designated-Time Net Settlement) system is designed to hold and accumulate various orders received for book entry transfers (payment orders) until a certain time, and at that time, pay or receive only the difference between the total amount receivable and the total amount payable as of such time. Under this settlement method, one single payment default at the time of settlement will cause the settlement of any and all payment orders issued by all participating financial institutions to be suspended and reversed, and by extension, may cause a systemic risk.

③ The RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement) system is a mechanism to transfer in real time the gross amount of each transfer order as received. By this method, settlement is effected for each transfer order. Any single payment default will only directly affect the counterparty of that order (which mitigates any systemic risk).

① Specifically, in case of a Fail event, neither will the right of contract cancellation be exercised nor will a penalty for late payment be imposed, in principle. If the Fail duration is prolonged, Buy-In provisions, etc., are stipulated as a method of resolution.

“Buy-In” means the purchase of the deliverable securities or identical securities by the recipient to resolve a Fail status that has continued for a certain period.

② “Fails Charge” means a payment imposed on the party that gives rise to a Fail event by failing to deliver. The Fails Charge was introduced for its conceivable power to reduce Fail frequency on the grounds of its compelling economic rationale, especially in a low-interest environment (For details refer to the relevant regulations including the “The Japanese Government Securities Guidelines for Real Time Gross Settlement”).

③ Cut-Off Time refers to a daily settlement closing time established among market participants that occurs before the end of JGB related operations on the BOJ-NET in order to identify “fail events,” etc., ahead of the end of settlement for the day. Currently the Cut-Off Time is set at 14:00.

the Working Group on Shortening of JGB Settlement Cycle established as a subordinate organ of the Promotion Meeting for Reform of the Securities Clearing and Settlement (☞①), the standard settlement period for JGB transactions was shortened to T+2 on April 23, 2012, and to T+1 on May 1, 2018 (☞②).

D. Establishing a clearing institution and expanding its use

Together with the change in January 2001 to JGB settlement by RTGS, Bilateral Netting (☞①) was also introduced. Since in the JGB market outright transactions and repurchase transactions are being carried out constantly by multiple market participants, settling all transactions by individual counterparty would render clerical procedures complicated and highly inefficient, and also compel consideration of counterparty risk when making transactions. With regard to transactions contracted between market participants, this situation gave rise to the demand for an arrangement in which payments and JGBs deliveries of JGB transactions are netted under the guarantee of settlement implementations by a clearing institution taking the position between parties (☞②).

In October 2003 the Japan Government Bond Clearing Corporation (JGBCC (Japan Securities Clearing Corporation or JSCC at present) (☞③)) was established as the Central Counterparty (CCP) for the JGB market. As a result, the relation of rights and obligations contracted between JGBCC participants was simplified to the effect that rights and obligations now exist between the JGBCC and each participant, with each party's counterparty risk now posed by the JGBCC instead of the transaction counterparty. Moreover, since participants and the JGBCC settle only the net balance of funds and identical JGB issues, the amounts of settlements, and funds and JGBs necessary for settlement, as well as their exposures during the day are significantly lower than before.

Later, clearing functions were improved through the enhancement of JGBCC governance and the participation in the JGBCC by trust banks that account for a large share of JGB transaction settlements.

☞① The “Promotion Meeting for Reform of the Securities Clearing and Settlement” is established under the “Committee for Reform of Securities Clearing and Settlement System” which is hosted by the Japan Securities Dealers Association. Its purpose is to engage, from an overarching, cross-sectional perspective, in the progress management of the securities settlement system reform and in the discussion of topics that cut across products and industries.

☞② As for the period between a JGB auction and issuance, T (auction date) +1 was also implemented for auctions from May 1, 2018, in principle (See Chapter 1 1(5)D “Shortening of Settlement Cycles in Primary JGB Market” (P52)).

☞① Bilateral netting is a method for the settlement of the difference between the various JGB delivery obligations and JGB payment obligations of two counterparties in situations where both types of obligation exist, as opposed to requiring each counterparty to meet each separate obligation as it falls due at the same time. All obligations are netted on each individual JGB and fund for settlement purposes. This netting process serves to reduce settlement volumes across the market as a whole.

☞② The clearing institution comes between buyers and sellers to clear credit and debt relations established between numerous parties for securities and other transactions by replacing those relations with those between the clearing institution and sellers and those between the institution and buyers.

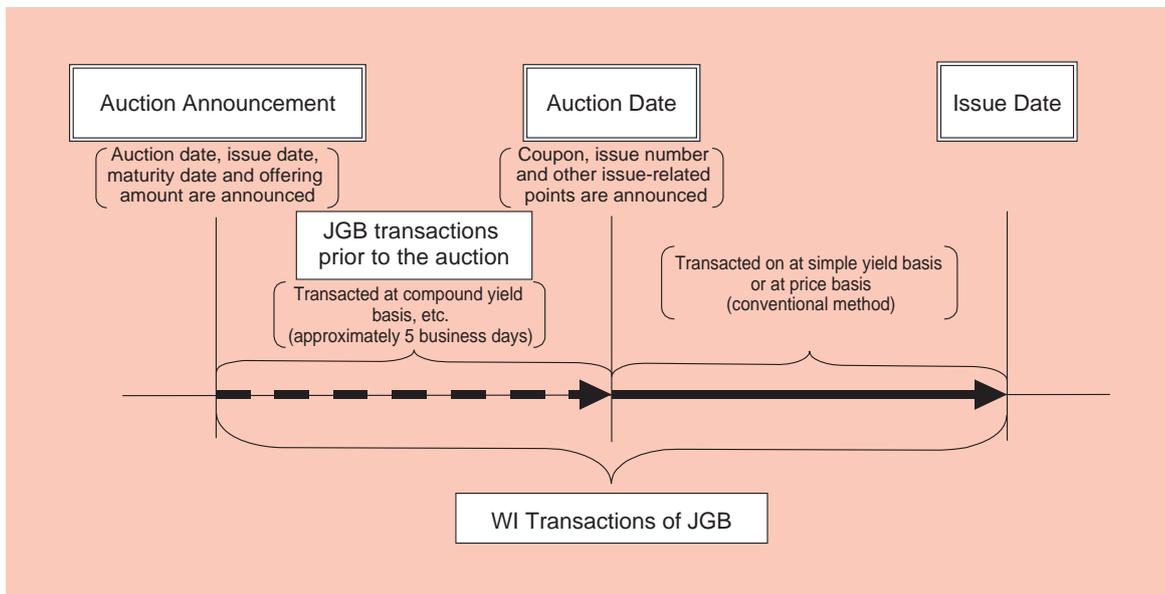
☞③ On October 1, 2013, the JSCC merged with the JGBCC and took over the JGBCC's clearing services for over-the-counter JGB trading.

(4) WI Transaction

A WI (When-Issued) transaction is a transaction made during a period between an auction announcement (in principle, a week before an auction date) and the previous day of its issuance. Besides a WI transaction during a period between an auction and the day of its issuance, one has become available prior to an auction date since February 2004.

A price of WI transactions functions as a predicted value of a bid price to be accepted because it reflects trends in the demand for a new issue prior to its auction. For the issuer, active WI transactions are considered to contribute to the efficiency of fundraising activities since they strengthen the linkage between the primary and secondary markets and reduce the uncertainty inherent in the auction process.

Fig. 2-11 WI Transactions - Conceptual Diagram



(5) Bond *Gensaki* and Bond-Lending Transactions

A. Bond *Gensaki* Transactions

Bond *Gensaki* Transactions are bond sales transactions in which the traded bonds are traded back in the opposite direction on a date and at a price specified in an agreement concluded in advance between the parties to the transaction.

Bond *Gensaki* Transactions were a principal fundraising means for financial institutions holding securities soon after the end of World War II. While new short-term financial products such as certificates of deposit (CDs), commercial paper (CP), and large-lot time deposits were widely accepted by investors later, however, Bond *Gensaki* Transactions have been replaced by Bond-Lending Transactions and other means because Bond *Gensaki* Transactions are subject to the securities transaction tax because they are classified as trading. Bond *Gensaki* Transactions were thus limited to those trading mainly in Treasury Bills and Financing Bills (today's Treasury Discount Bills) free from the securities transaction tax.

Following a recommendation from the “Sub-Council on the Internationalization of the Yen” under the Committee on Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions that Japan’s repurchase market promote transaction formats consistent with global standards (☞①) and the abolition of the securities transaction tax in March 1999, a new Bond *Gensaki* Transaction format was introduced in April 2001 that incorporated risk management methods such as the use of a package settlement provision (☞②), margin call feature (☞③), and substitution (☞④).

Based on discussions at the Working Group on Shortening of JGB Settlement Cycle established in September 2009 (☞⑤), T+1 was implemented as the standard settlement cycle for JGB transactions on May 1, 2018. On this occasion, the settlement cycle for GC (General Collateral) repurchase transactions using unspecified bonds as collateral was shortened from T+1 to T+0, with new *Gensaki* transactions used for developing GC repos under the Subsequent Collateral Allocation Method, leading new *Gensaki* transactions to replace Bond-Lending Transactions.

Since November 2002, the BOJ has introduced JGB *Gensaki* operations using new *Gensaki* transactions in place of operations using the traditional Bond-Lending Transactions.

B. Bond-Lending Transaction

Bond-Lending Transactions are Loan Transaction that one party (a lender) lends bonds to a second party (a borrower), and after a specified period, the borrower returns bonds of the same kind and in the same amount to the lender, thereby settling the lending transaction.

Bond-Lending Transactions were introduced in 1989 concurrent with the deregulation of the short-selling of bonds to promote the development of the secondary bond market. Bond-Lending Transactions were for the most part fully uncollateralized initially because regulations were imposed on interest on cash collateral to prevent competition with the Bond *Gensaki* Transactions and because collateralized Bond-Lending Transactions using non-cash collateral such as substitute securities were shunned by market participants due to complicated clerical work.

The collapse of the Barings Bank in February 1995 served as a fresh reminder of the risk associated with unsecured dealings. In order to mitigate credit risk, Bond-Lending Transactions underwent a review towards collateralization, modeled after the U.S. repurchase

☞① “The internationalization of the yen for the 21st century—Japan’s Response to Changes in Global Economic and Financial Environments,” as replied to by the Council on Foreign Exchange and Other Transactions on April 20, 1999.

☞② A provision whereby if one of the two counterparties to the transaction defaults on payment, all the debts and credits under the basic agreement between them are replaced by one single monetary debt and credit (each of which is obtained by terminating all individual transactions and then offsetting the resulting loss or profit against the total collateral).

☞③ If, while transactions are being conducted, any difference arises as between the market value of the bond in a bond-lending and the value of the collateral provided because of fluctuations in bond prices, this feature permits a counterparty to claim a collateral shortage at any time.

☞④ A feature whereby, during the transaction period, another bond of equal or higher market value can be used to substitute for the bond being sold or purchased, subject to the agreement of both parties and following a notification given by one counterparty to the other of such an intention to substitute.

☞⑤ Ref: Chapter 1 2(3) C “Shortening of settlement periods” (P66).

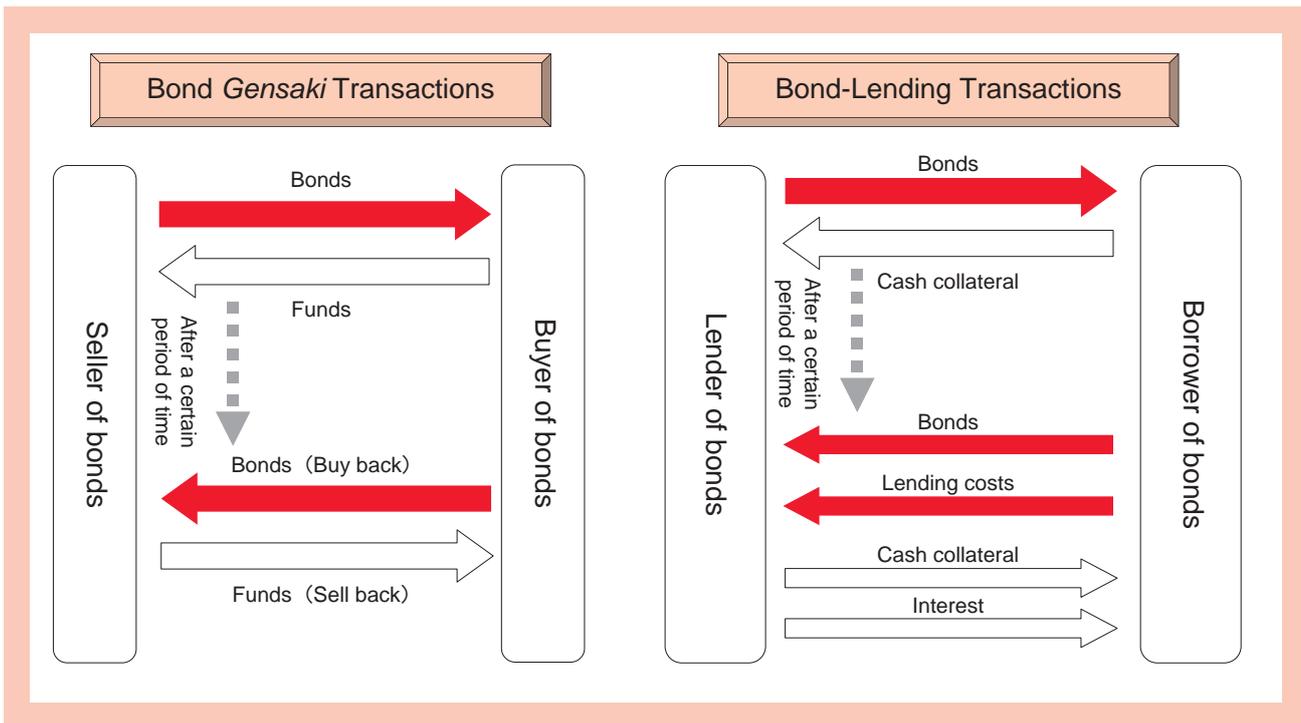
transactions. Risk management was reinforced by putting into place a package settlement provision and margin call features, and with the change to rolling settlement (①) of JGB transactions, the minimum limit for cash collateral was abolished along with the limit on interest. Beginning in April 1996, cash-secured Bond-Lending Transactions were initiated (②).

Cash-secured Bond-Lending Transactions have actively been made for GC transactions and SC (Special Collateral) transactions to procure cash bonds required for unwinding short positions on bonds. In November 1997, they were included in the operations of the BOJ. Moreover, the JGBCC in May 2005 started settlement services including repo transaction settlements (such as obligation assumption and netting) and risk management, contributing to expanding repo transactions.

① Rolling settlement is a method to settle transaction sequentially, when it passed by the scheduled days. Before the change, settlements were concentrated on a specific day every month.

② Cash-secured Bond-Lending Transactions are called “Japanese Repurchase (Repo) Transactions.” While global standard repo transactions are buying and selling transactions, Japan’s repo transactions center on borrowing and lending transactions (particularly for cash-secured Bond-Lending Transactions) and are called Japanese Repo Transactions discriminated from global-standard repo transactions. They are also called “cash-secured repos” or “bond-lending repos.”

Fig. 2-12 Bond Gensaki and Bond-Lending Transactions (images)



C. GC Repos under Subsequent Collateral Allocation Method

When the standard JGB settlement cycle was shortened to T+1 on May 1, 2018, the settlement cycle for ordinary JGB transactions (hereinafter referred to as outright transactions) and SC repurchase transactions was shortened from T+2 to T+1. At the same time, JSCC introduced GC Repos under Subsequent Collateral Allocation Method (Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos), making GC repo transactions available for the T+0 settlement cycle.

GC repo transactions are frequently conducted by securities companies to raise funds to cover shortages after outright or SC repo transactions. GC repo transactions thus accompany

outright or SC repo transactions. When the T+1 standard settlement cycle took effect for outright and SC repo transactions, therefore, how to accelerate post-trade procedures for GC repo transactions became a challenge. Then, the Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos through new *Gensaki* transactions were introduced, based on precedent European and U.S. cases. Parties to a Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repo transaction designate the amount of funds to be delivered and a JGB basket (e.g., conditions for specifying the scope of JGBs for collateral allocation such as "Treasury Discount Bills" and "JGBs with maturity of less than 10 years or Treasury Discount Bills") before contracting, leaving JSCC to allocate the specific issue of JGBs for the transaction just before the settlement. In this way, market participants' administrative costs including the selection of JGB issues have been reduced, allowing the time for post-trade procedures to be shortened.

Fig. 2-13 Image of Shortening of JGB Settlement Cycle

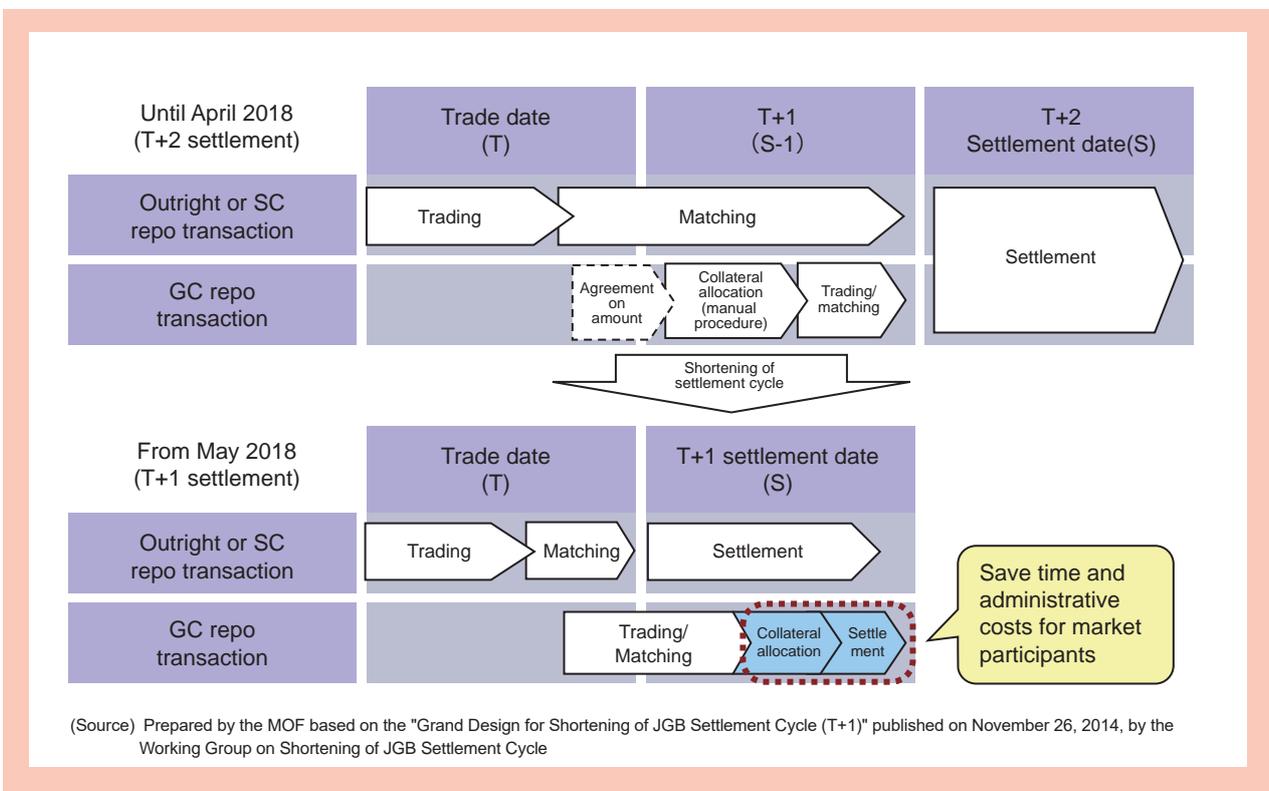


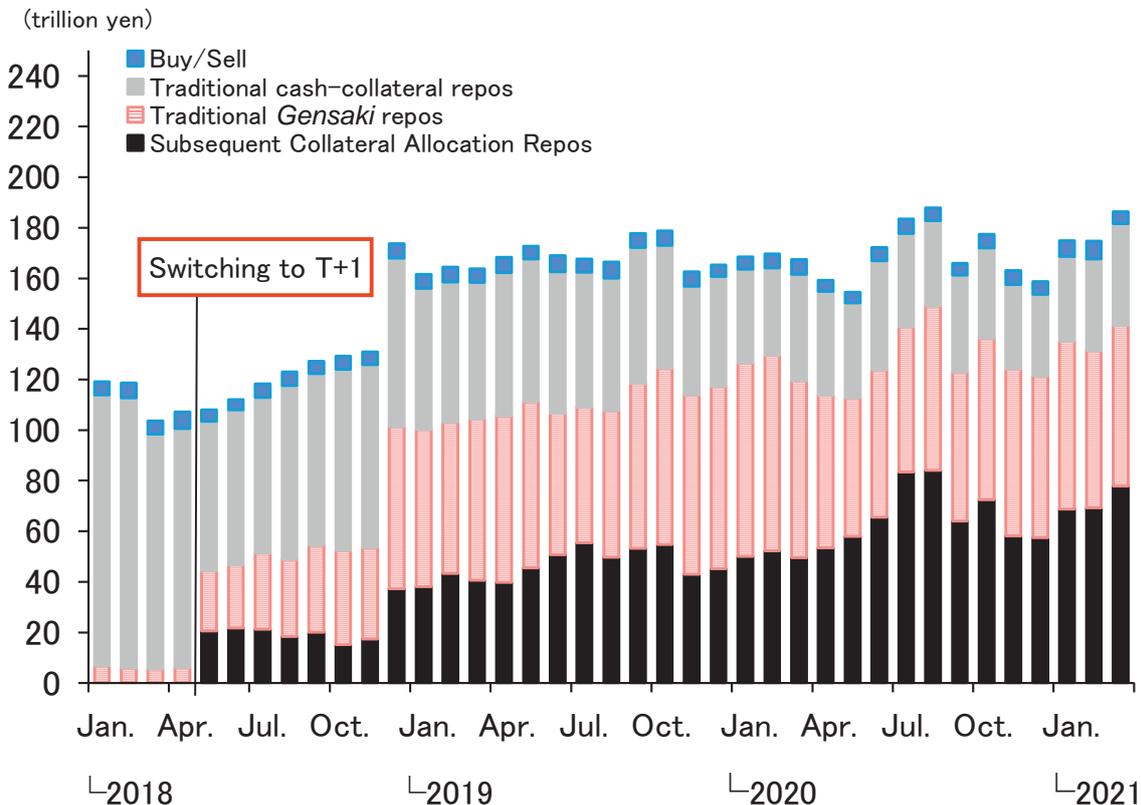
Fig. 2-14 JGB Coverage by Basket

Basket Issue Short Name	Treasury Discount Bills	Interest-bearing / Term to Maturity 10y or less	Interest-bearing / Term to Maturity more than 10y	Interest-bearing (Floating Rate)	Inflation-Indexed	STRIPS
JGBB-TDB	●					
JGBB-U10	●	●				
JGBB-Fixed	●	●	●			
JGBB-Large	●	●	●	●		
JGBB-All	●	●	●	●	●	
JGBB-Strips						●

(Source) JSCC

Transactions via JSCC since May 2018 (Fig. 2-15) indicate that Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos have been increasingly used. Transition from lending (cash-collateral repo) transactions to the global standard of new *Gensaki* transactions (*Gensaki* repos including Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos), as recommended upon the T+1 settlement cycle introduction, has made due progress. In the future, the globalization and vitalization of Japan’s repo market, including the expansion of nonresidents’ participation in the market, are expected to further improve the convenience of overall market participants.

Fig. 2-15 JSCC’s Clearing Value (daily average)



Note: On a clearing value basis. *Gensaki* and cash collateral repos include both starts and ends.
(Source) JSCC

(6) STRIPS

STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) are a type of coupon-bearing government bonds of which coupons and principal can be separated and traded respectively. These separated coupons and principal can be reconstructed into a whole security.

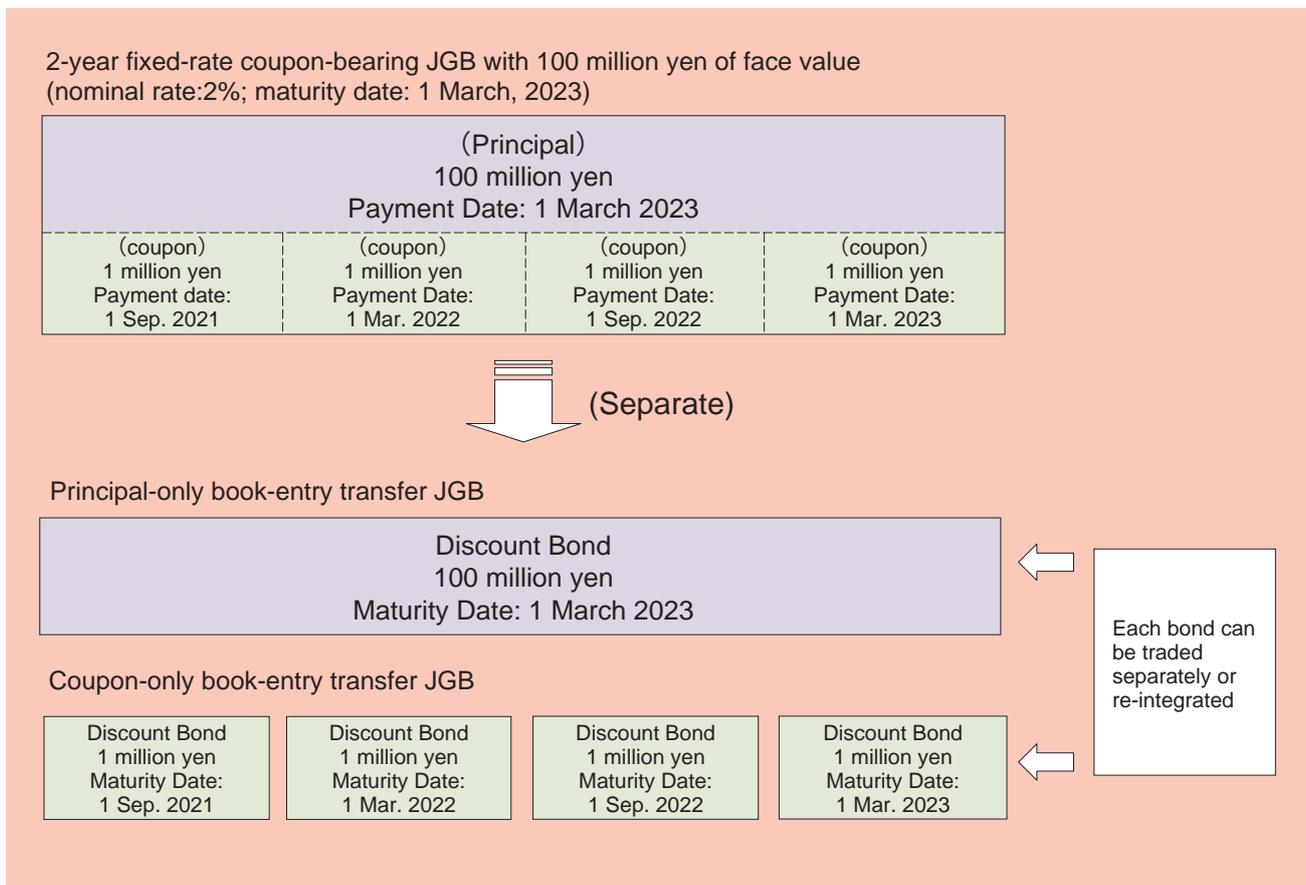
While STRIPS have long been in place in the U.S. and some European countries, it was introduced into Japan in January 2003 to meet the needs of investors who want the separation of principal and interest components (☞). The new instrument is also expected to enhance arbitrage functions between discount bonds and coupon-bearing bonds, thus adding to the efficiency of the JGB market.

State of stripping of STRIPS is published at the MOF's web site on a regular basis.

☞ All coupon-bearing bonds issued in January 2003 and thereafter except for 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds, JGBs for Retail Investors, and 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds are the “strippable book-entry securities. (Bonds issued as special bonds provided by the “Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares” are excluded.)”

While no restrictions exist on holders of stripped book-entry securities, only the JGB Market Special Participants are allowed apply for the separation and reconstruction of STRIPS.

Fig. 2-16 STRIPS - Conceptual Diagram



(7) JGB Futures Trading

Futures trading means trading in specific exchange-listed products at a price set at present on a certain fixed future date.

JGB futures are used for hedging risks associated with JGB trading (☞①) and serve as a bond market trend indicator.

While there are four types of JGB futures –5-year, 10-year, 20-year and mini 10-year JGB futures (Fig. 2-17), 10-year JGB futures account for most of the JGB futures trading volume. All JGB futures contracts are listed on the Osaka Exchange. 10-year JGB futures are listed on the Singapore Exchange as well as the Osaka Exchange.

In JGB futures trading, trading instruments, trading units, the last trading day (☞②), the delivery settlement date (☞③) and other trading terms and conditions are standardized on the premise that many unspecified market participants trade in JGB futures on securities exchanges. Particularly, trading instruments are not actually issued JGBs but notional JGBs called “standardized instruments” (☞④). Only by paying margin as set by the exchange, any party can trade in JGB futures. Any party can implement a massive futures transaction by paying margin money that is far less than the full transaction value. This is a feature of futures trading.

For settling a futures transaction, a party may at any time before the last trading day make an offsetting trade (long liquidation or short covering) for net settlement or pay/receive the trading price and receive/deliver actual JGBs on the delivery settlement date. Offsetting trades are used for most of futures trading.

For delivery settlement, actual JGBs designated as delivery-qualified issues (☞⑤) will be delivered in place of notional JGBs. As a standardized instrument and a delivery-qualified issue have different coupon rates and remaining maturities, a separately computed rate is used for adjusting a delivery price. This rate is called “conversion factor.” Specifically, a delivery price is computed by multiplying a futures price and a conversion factor for a delivery-qualified issue together (☞⑥).

While there are multiple delivery-qualified issues, the delivering party (or the futures seller) has the right to select an issue for delivery. An issue costing the delivering party least is called the cheapest issue (☞⑦). As the delivering party can minimize losses or maximize profits by selecting the cheapest issue for delivery, the cheapest issue is usually selected for delivery. Therefore, futures prices tend to be closely linked to prices of the cheapest issues.

☞① For instance, a dealer who bought cash long-term JGBs and sold futures can offset losses or gains on those JGBs if futures prices deviate from cash JGB prices. Investors including banks use highly liquid futures to hedge interest rate risks linked to bond investment portfolios.

☞② The “last trading day” is set to come five trading days before the delivery settlement date (Fig. 2-17).

☞③ The “delivery settlement date” is the 20th of March, June, September and December (Fig. 2-17).

☞④ “Standardized instruments” mean notional JGBs for which the stock exchange standardizes interest rates, redemption dates, and some other factors. For 10-year JGB futures trading, the standardized instrument is a notional JGB issue that carries a coupon rate of 6% and is set to mature in 10 years.

☞⑤ “Delivery-qualified issues” mean 10-Year Coupon-bearing JGBs with a remaining maturity of not less than 7 years but less than 11 years at the delivery settlement date in the case of 10-year JGB futures trading.

☞⑥ If the futures price is 150 yen and the conversion factor for the delivery-qualified issue is 0.72, the delivery price comes to 108 yen (150 yen x 0.72).

☞⑦ As of the end of March 2020, issues whose remaining maturity is shortest (approximately 7 years) are the cheapest issues.

Fig. 2-17 Overview of JGB Futures Trading

	5-year JGB Futures	10-year JGB Futures	20-year JGB Futures	Mini 10-year JGB Futures	
Date launched	Feb. 16, 1996	Oct. 19, 1985	Jul. 8, 1988 (Closed from Sep. 10, 2002 to Apr. 4, 2014) Resumed trading on Apr. 7, 2014	Mar. 23, 2009	
Contract	Standardized 3%, 5-year JGB	Standardized 6%, 10-year JGB	Standardized 3%, 20-year JGB	Price of standardized 6%, 10-year JGB	
Deliverable grade	5-year coupon-bearing JGBs with remaining maturity of 4 years or more but less than 5.25 years	10-year coupon-bearing JGBs with remaining maturity of 7 years or more but less than 11 years	20-year coupon-bearing JGBs with remaining maturity of 19 years 3 months or more but less than 21 years	—	
Trading hours	<Morning session> Opening: 8:45 Regular session: 8:45-11:00 Closing: 11:02 <Afternoon session> Opening: 12:30 Regular session: 12:30-15:00 Closing: 15:02 <Night session> Opening: 15:30 Regular session: 15:30-5:25 (next day) Closing: 5:30 (next day)				
	*1: If no trade is made at the opening, a shift to the regular session will be made. *2: If no trade is made at the closing, trading session moves to Zaraba.				
Contract month	March, June, September, December cycle (three contract months traded at any one time)				
Last trading day	5th business day prior to each delivery date *Each delivery date is 20th of each contract month.			*6th business day prior to each delivery date of the 10-year JGB Futures for the same contract month. Trading for the new contract month begins on the business day following the last trading day of 10-year JGB Futures. *Final settlement day is 2nd business day following the last trading day.	
Contract unit	100 million yen face value			Multiply 100 thousand yen by the price of 10-year JGB Futures	
Tick Size	0.01 yen			0.005 yen	
Daily price limit	(1) The price limit range shall be the following:				
		5-year JGB Futures	10-year JGB Futures	20-year JGB Futures	Mini 10-year JGB Futures
	Normal price limit	± 2.00 yen		± 4.00 yen	± 2.00 yen
Maximum price limit	± 3.00 yen		± 6.00 yen	± 3.00 yen	
	* The price limits will be expanded to the expansion of price limits (Only price limits in one direction, up or down, will be expanded.)				
	(2) Immediately Executable Price Range (Dynamic Circuit Breaker (DCB)) (☞①): LTP or BBO (☞②) mid price ± following ticks				
	5-year JGB Futures	10-year JGB Futures	20-year JGB Futures	Mini 10-year JGB Futures	
	10 ticks		30 ticks	10 ticks	
Circuit breaker	In the case where a buy (sell) order is placed (or executed) at the upper (lower) price limit for the central contract month (excluding mini 10-Year JGB Futures), and no subsequent trades are executed outside the dynamic circuit breaker range from the said price in the next minute, the trading (including mini 10-Year JGB Futures) will be suspended and the upper (lower) daily price limit range will be expanded. (☞③)				
Strategy trading	The calendar spread trading is available. (☞④)				
J-NET trading (☞⑤)	Available (Tick size: 0.0001 yen, Minimum trading unit: 1 unit)				
Clearing value	Last traded price			Clearing value of the 10-year JGB Futures (Large) for the same contract month.	
Margin	Calculated by using SPAN® (☞⑥)				
Settlement method	1. Long liquidation or short covering 2. Final settlement (delivery settlement)			1. Long liquidation or short covering 2. Final settlement (cash settlement)	
Delivery of bonds	The delivery of issues is at the discretion of the seller of the futures contract.				
Give-up (☞⑦)	Available				
Position transfer (☞⑧)	Available				

(☞①) From the viewpoint of preventing sudden price fluctuations, such as caused by erroneous orders, a rule is established to temporarily halt trading, when an order placed will trade beyond a set price range from the immediate reference price. This is called the Immediately Executable Price Range Rule.

(☞②) The BBO mid-price refers to the mid price of the immediate best offer and best bid.

(☞③) Exceptional cases

- In the case where the above criteria is met within 20 minutes before the end of the regular session of the day (afternoon) or night session.
- In the case where the circuit breaker criteria is triggered again after the price limit of a bid or offer has been expanded to the maximum range.
- In cases where the Osaka Exchange deems that a trading suspension would not be appropriate in consideration of the trading conditions, etc.

(☞④) Calendar spread trading means a form of trading conducted by placing bids/offers based on the price difference (spread) between two different contract months (specifically, a nearer contract month and a farther contract month; for example, March and June) to establish opposite positions by making one sale and one purchase at the same time for the two contract months.

(☞⑤) J-NET trading means the trading of futures and options without sessions at the J-NET Market that is independent from competitive trading markets.

(☞⑥) The SPAN® (Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk) system is a methodology that calculates the margin developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME).

(☞⑦) A give-up system enables a customer to entrust order-execution to a transaction participant and to entrust its settlement-related operations (payment/receipt of the difference at the time of settlement for futures trading, payment/receipt of options premium and margins, etc.) to other transaction participants.

(☞⑧) A position transfer system allows a transferring clearing participant (a transaction clearing participant who transfers unsettled positions) to transfer futures/options unsettled positions to a transferee clearing participant (a transaction clearing participant who takes over unsettled positions from the transferring clearing participant), with prior JSCC approval.

(Sources) Japan Exchange Group, JSCC

Column 6 Investors in JGB futures

JGB futures play a key role in allowing the primary and secondary JGB markets to function smoothly. Primary dealers that play a central role in the two markets use futures to hedge interest rate risks for JGBs that they purchase in the primary and secondary markets (Note).

JGB futures are also a convenient tool for investors seeking to earn trading gains through short-term buying and selling. An advantage of JGB futures is that futures trading is almost free from counterparty risks because trading counterparties are creditworthy exchanges and clearing institutions. Another advantage is that investment positions can be leveraged (Note). In recent years, pension funds and other investors that hold bonds over a long term have increasingly used bond futures to leverage their investment positions.

Among investors conducting short-term buying and selling, commodity trading advisors (CTAs) feature an especially great presence in the futures market. The CTA had originally meant a registered qualification required to provide advice about futures trading to clients in the United States. At present, however, the CTA refers to hedge funds investing mainly in futures or investment strategy of these funds. According to the Japan Exchange Group, foreign investors account for more than 60% of the JGB futures trading volume (Fig. c6-1). The data do not provide a breakdown of foreign investors, but CTAs are believed to have accounted for a large part of them.

It is known that CTAs adopt an investment approach called “trend following”. The approach represents an investment strategy that follows an uptrend or downtrend of asset prices. If CTAs identify an uptrend in Japan’s bond market based on their standards or algorithms, for instance, they may buy long-term JGB futures. They may continue buying as far as the uptrend is sustained. When the uptrend is identified as ending, they may sell their holdings to lock in profits. This approach is one of the most prominent examples of market following strategy.

In this way, CTAs base their investment not on absolute yield levels but on a bond price fluctuation trend. Even under the BOJ’s Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control, they may conduct active trading without considering yield levels once a trend is identified.

CTAs and other investors employing the trend following strategy activated trading between autumn 2016 and early 2017 when the U.S. presidential election results and other factors triggered a global rise in long-term interest rates and between the autumn and end of 2018 when monetary tightening by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board triggered a rapid fall in U.S. stock prices and a subsequent global decline in long-term interest rates. This is indicated by the fact JGBs maturing in seven years were then overvalued or undervalued on the yield curve.

In the current low interest rate environment, because a coupon on cash JGBs is lower than 6% on long-term JGB futures, the cheapest among deliverable issues for the futures are JGBs maturing in seven years(Note); therefore, the prices of the futures and 7 year JGBs tend to move in tandem, resulting in the futures' price correlation with 7 year JGBs being higher than that with the JGBs with other maturities(Fig. c6-2).

When CTAs intensify trading in JGB futures irrespective of absolute yield levels, JGBs maturing in seven years become subject to arbitrage adjustment with futures, often resulting in being undervalued or overvalued against other JGBs. The butterfly spread, which indicates whether a yield on an issue with a certain maturity is relatively higher or lower on the yield curve, shows that JGBs maturing in seven years became undervalued (with the yield rising) between autumn 2016 and early 2017 and overvalued (with the yield falling) in late 2018 (Fig. c6-3).

(Note) Refer to Chapter 1 2(7)JGB Futures Trading

Fig. c6-1 Long-term JGB futures trading volume

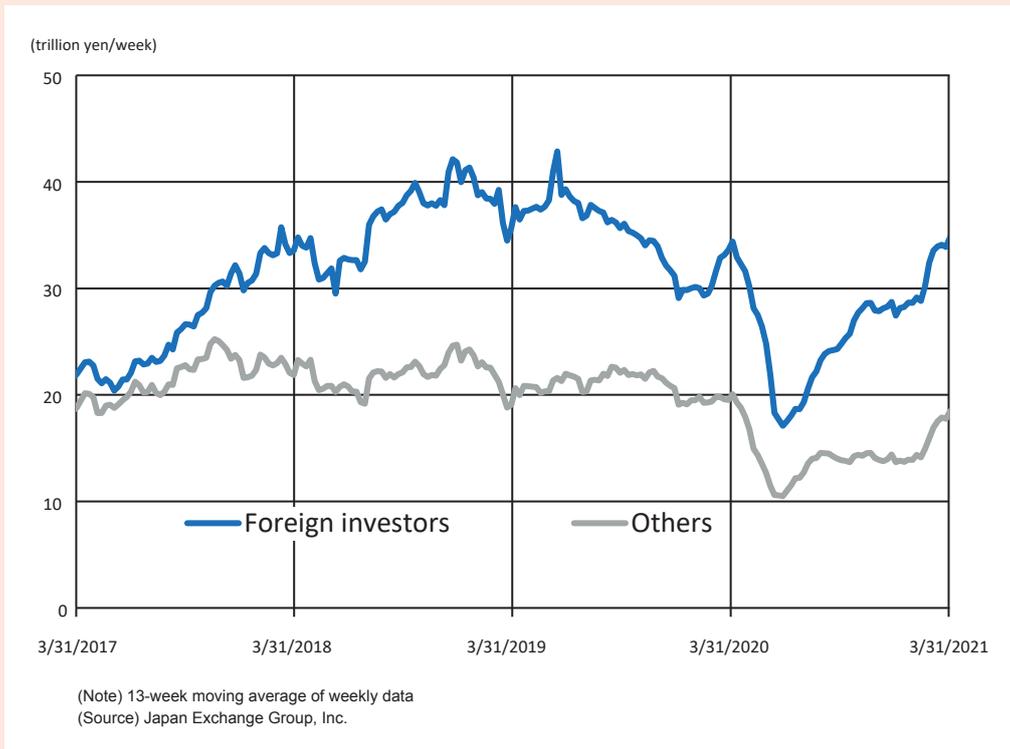
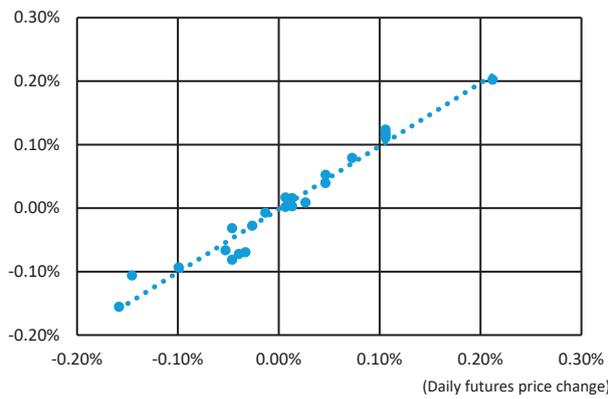
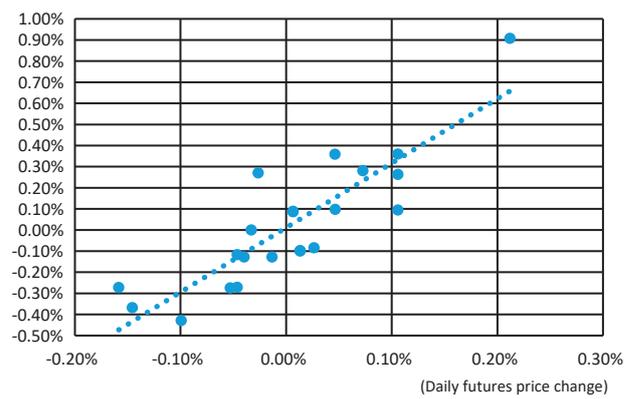


Fig. c6-2

Daily price change for JGB maturing in 7 years

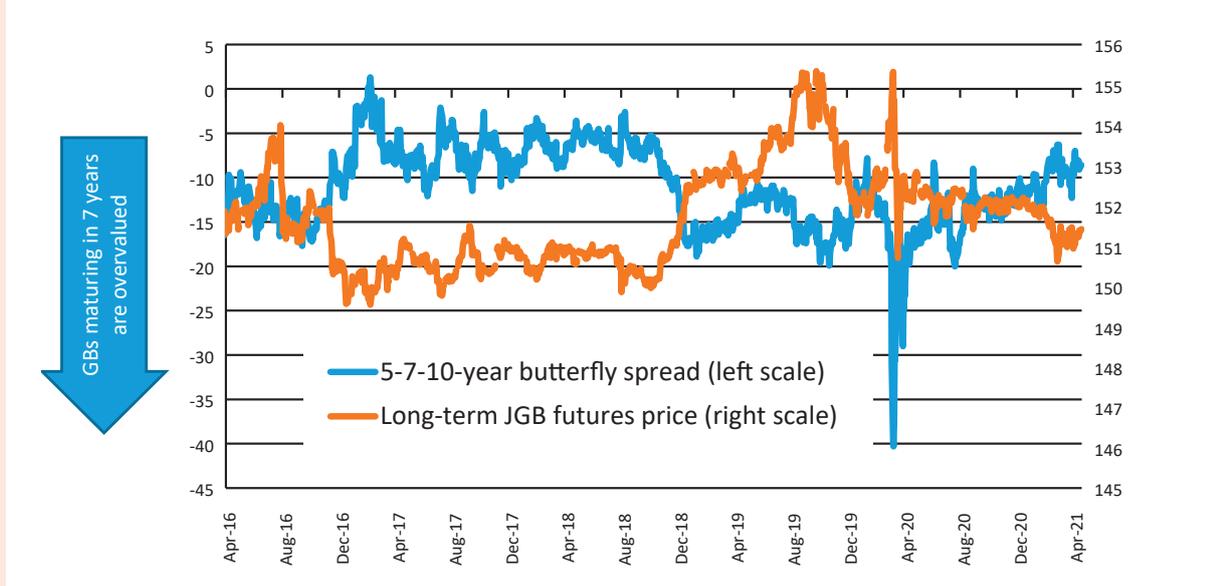


Daily price change for JGBs maturing in 20 years



(Note) Data between March 17 and April 15, 2021. Day-on-day changes at 3 p.m. The JGB futures price is for the June 2021 contract. JGBs maturing in 7 years are the 351st issue. Those maturing in 20 years are the 175th issue.
(Source) Bloomberg

Fig. c6-3 5-7-10-year butterfly spread and long-term JGB futures



3 Debt Management Systems

(1) Redemption System

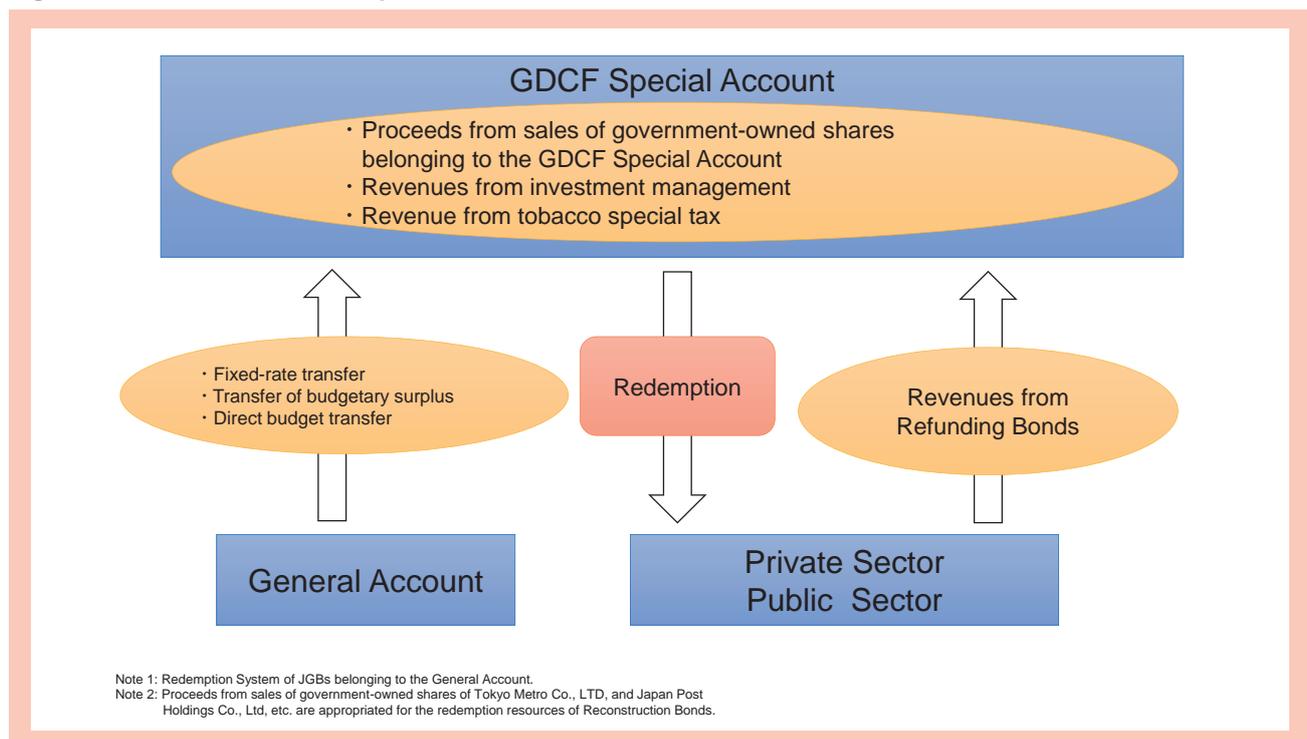
All the JGBs issued to fund a shortfall in General Account and Special Accounts of the national budget are redeemed through the Government Debt Consolidation Fund (GDCF).

To ensure stable redemption, redemption funds are transferred from each Account to the GDCF based on certain rules. In addition, revenues from Refunding Bonds, issued through the GDCF Special Account, are posted to the GDCF. Moreover, the proceeds from the sales of government-owned shares that belong to the GDCF Special Account are also transferred into the GDCF.

Simply put, fiscal resources for government bond redemption are all funneled through the GDCF—from reception and accumulation to disbursements.

This section explains applicable redemption methods and redemption resources for each JGB category with different legal grounds. Then, it also describes the GDCF Special Account.

Fig. 2-18 Mechanism of Redemption



A. Redemption Methods

When redeeming JGBs, redemption rules will be applicable as set forth in related legislations.

a. 60-Year Redemption Rule (Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds)

The 60-year redemption rule is applicable to redeeming Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds so that these JGBs, including Refunding Bonds, will be entirely redeemed in a 60-year period (☞①). Redemption of JGBs is financed with two revenue-

☞① The rule stands on the fact that the average economic depreciation period of the assets purchased by the construction bonds is about 60 years. Deriving from this rule is the 1.6% ratio for fixed-rate transfer for each fiscal year, which is about equivalent to one-sixtieth.

sources: cash from such sources as a fixed-rate transfer from the General Account and revenues from issuing Refunding Bonds in accordance with applicable rules. The 60-year redemption rule is maintained in this way. When redeeming Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the government will “strive to redeem these bonds as soon as possible” as set forth in its governing law.

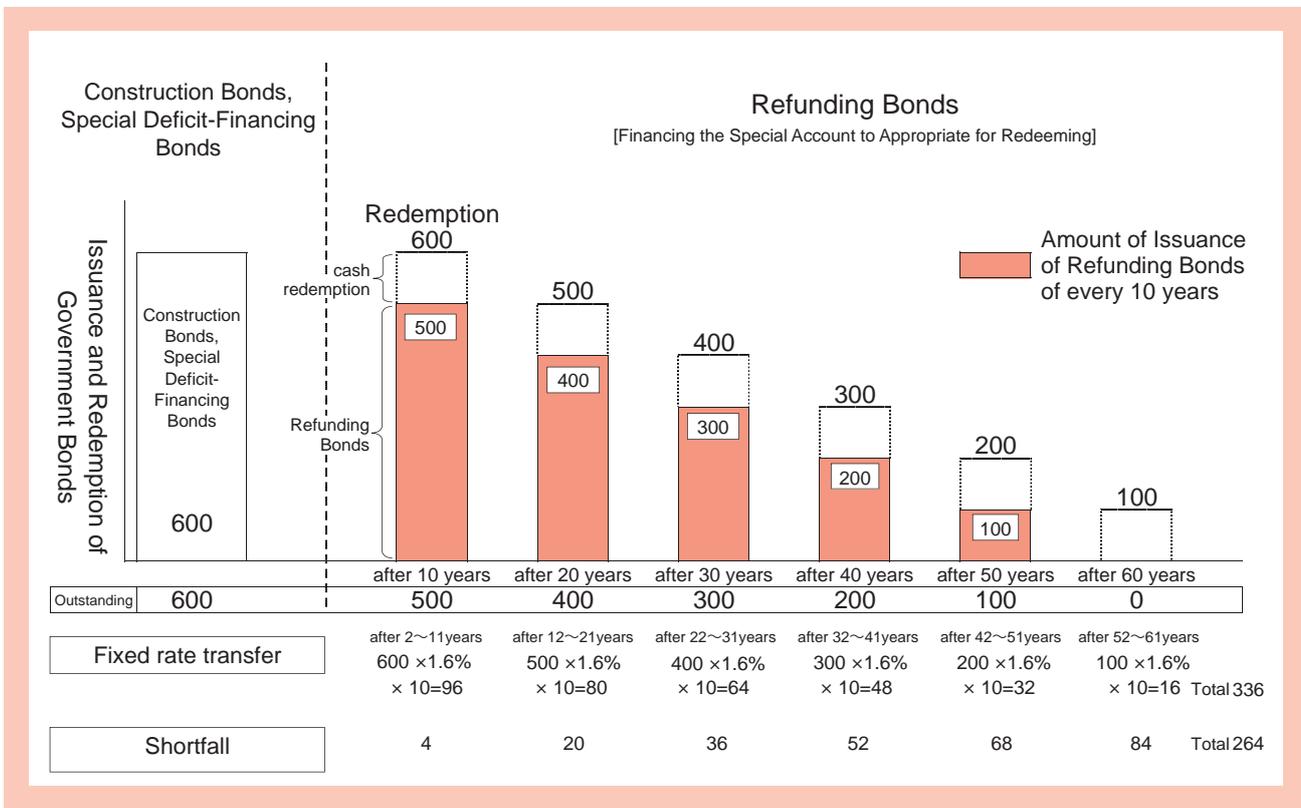
Fig. 2-19 will give you an idea about how the 60-year redemption rule works.

Suppose you issue 600 billion yen of debt in fixed-rate coupon-bearing 10-year bonds, at maturity (i.e., 10 years from now) you will redeem 100 billion yen of them in cash (②) -equivalent to 1/6 of 600 billion yen- while issuing Refunding Bonds to cover the remaining 500 billion yen. Assuming that these Refunding Bonds will also be issued in fixed-rate coupon-bearing 10-year bonds, then you will redeem 100 billion yen in cash -1/6 of the initial issue amount of 600 billion yen- in another 10 years. While issuing Refunding Bonds to cover the remaining 400 billion yen. Repeat this for four more times, then, you’ll be able to complete the cash redemption in 60 years from the first issuance.

As shown in the figure below, because annual fixed-rate transfer is calculated based on the JGB outstanding amount at the beginning of the previous fiscal year, it decreases along with the decrease in the JGB outstanding amount. Therefore, fixed-rate transfer will be insufficient to finance bond redemption in cash. For this reason, bond redemption will also be complemented with a surplus fund, budget fund, and proceeds from sales of government owned shares.

②The term “cash” redemption in this context means that bond redemption is not financed with issuing Refunding Bonds. From the viewpoint of individual bond holders, their JGBs will always be redeemed with cash at maturity.

Fig. 2-19 Redemption via Refunding Bonds - “60-Year Redemption Rule”



b. Redemption Methods for Reconstruction Bonds

Reconstruction Bonds, including their Refunding Bonds, will be entirely redeemed in FY2037 at the latest. The 60-year redemption rule will not be applicable to the redemption of Reconstruction Bonds. This is because “Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake” states that the financial resources for recovery and reconstruction shall “basically be borne by the entire current generation, collectively sharing the financial burden by solidarity and not be left as cost of future generations” and redemption of these bonds will surely be financed with certain revenue resources.

Specifically, a portion of Reconstruction Bonds (including Refunding Bonds for Reconstruction Bonds) redeemable each year will be redeemed with cash to the extent of revenues from Special Taxes for Reconstruction and profit on sales of government-owned equities that are transferred to the GDCF Special Account as redemption resources, while the remaining portion will be entirely covered with Refunding Bonds. The government is planning to finish the redemption of Reconstruction Bonds by repeating cash-based redemption and Refunding Bond-based redemption every fiscal year by FY2037 at the latest.

c. Other Redemption Methods for JGBs

General Bonds subject to redemption methods other than those above include Special Deficit-Financing Bonds issued by FY1984, Gulf Special Deficit-Financing Bonds issued in FY1990, Tax Cut Special Deficit-Financing Bonds issued between FY1994 and FY1996 and Special Bonds for Covering Public Pension Funding issued in FY2012 and FY2013. As Special Deficit-Financing Bonds were prohibited from being redeemed with refinancing in the past, the 60-year redemption rule was not applicable to Special Deficit-financing Bonds issued up until FY1984. For this reason, the 60-year redemption rule did not apply to JGBs redeemable by FY1984 (☞①), but the rule becomes applicable to JGBs redeemable from FY1985 onward. In addition, Gulf Special Deficit-Financing Bonds got redeemed in 4 years ending in FY1994 as initially scheduled. Of Tax Cut Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, those set to be redeemed in 20 years (☞②) were all redeemed by FY2017. Special Bonds for Covering Public Pension Funding and relevant Refunding Bonds will be redeemed by FY2033.

Unlike ordinary JGBs that are redeemed with tax and other revenues, FILP Bonds are redeemed with such revenues as loan repayments to the Fiscal Loan Fund. In this case, the government transfers necessary redemption funds from the “Fiscal Loan Fund Special Account” to the GDCF Special Account every fiscal year to redeem FILP Bonds.

☞① All JGBs redeemable in FY1984 were redeemed by cash and the 60-year redemption rule was not applied even though they could be redeemed with refunding based on the rule.

☞② Tax Cut Special Deficit-Financing Bonds were issued in line with special income tax reduction and other measures (excluding the abolition of special corporation and automobile consumption taxes) implemented between FY1994 and FY1996 and redeemed in 20 years from FY1998 and FY2017.

B. Redemption Resources

Redemption resources for JGBs are set forth in applicable laws. This section explains financial resources used for cash-based redemption.

a. Redemption Resources for Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds

① Transfer from the General Account

For government bond redemption, there are three ways to transfer fiscal resources from the General Account to the GDCF Special Account.

i. Fixed-rate transfer (1.6% of total government bond outstanding as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year)

The fixed-rate transfer is based on Article 42, paragraph (2) of the “Act on Special Accounts.” Specifically, the amount equal to 1.6% of total government bonds (outstanding in face value) at the beginning of the previous fiscal year is transferred from the General Account to the GDCF Special Account on the basis of the 60-year redemption rule. Those subject to the fixed-rate transfer are limited to Public Bonds covered in the General Account (Construction Bonds, Special Deficit-Financing Bonds (excluding Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding)), and Borrowings (excluding Temporary Borrowings) and their Refunding Bonds (☞).

ii. Transfer of a budgetary surplus (A minimum of half of the surplus in the General Account as a result of the settlement of the fiscal year)

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph (1) of the “Public Finance Act,” when surplus is generated in the General Account as a result of the settlement, at least half the surplus must be transferred to the GDCF Special Account within two years from the said fiscal year in which the surplus was generated (☞).

iii. Direct budget transfer (A discretionary transfer specified by the General Account budget when necessary)

In addition to the above transfers, to ensure smooth redemption of government bonds, Article 42, paragraph (5) of the “Act on Special Accounts” prescribes that a discretionary transfer, which is specified by the budget can be made as needed from the General Account to the GDCF Special Account.

② Others

i. Proceeds from government-owned shares belonging to the GDCF Special Account

Proceeds from sales and dividends of government-owned shares that belong to the GDCF Special Account shall be set aside as a resource for redemption of JGBs.

A part of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) shares, a part of shares of Japan Tobacco Inc. (JT), an equity stake in Teito Rapid Transit Authority (☞) and a part of the shares of Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. were transferred to the GDCF Special Account as the JGB redemption resources in FY1985, FY1985, FY1998 and FY2007, respectively. The MOF finished selling out NTT shares and JT shares (a portion held initially) in the GDCF Special Account in September 2005 and June 2004, respectively. Proceeds from the sale of shares currently belonging to the GDCF Special Account (including JT shares newly allocated to the GDCF Special Account in accordance with the “Reconstruction Funding Act”) will be spent for redeeming Reconstruction Bonds.

ii. Proceeds from allocation

The surplus of the GDCF can be invested into JGBs or deposited to the Fiscal Loan Fund. The MOF pursue efficient allocation of these government bonds, while taking into account the need to secure adequate levels of liquidity in order to ensure smooth implementation of large-scale redemption and refunding. Proceeds from the allocation are credited to the GDCF Special Account to be included in its revenues.

☞ When calculating the outstanding amount of discount bonds, their issuance price is regarded as the face value (Article 42, paragraph (3) of the “Act on Special Accounts”). As to the difference between the issuance price and the face value (i.e., (the sum) equivalent to redemption profit), the difference divided by the number of years to maturity is additionally transferred to the GDCF Special Account every fiscal year (Article 42, paragraph (4) of the “Act on Special Accounts”).

☞ An appendix to the “Reconstruction Funding Act” calls for using such surplus primarily for redeeming Reconstruction Bonds from FY2011 to FY2015.

☞ As Teito Rapid Transit Authority was privatized and renamed Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. in April 2004, Tokyo Metro shares were distributed to the government free of charge in proportion to the government’s equity stake in Teito Rapid Transit Authority. Therefore, the equity stake has been replaced with shares.

b. Redemption Resources for Reconstruction Bonds

① Revenues from Special Taxes for Reconstruction

As tax measures to finance restoration and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the government created Special Taxes for Reconstruction that are additional income and corporation taxes for limited durations (Special Income Tax for Reconstruction and Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction).

Specifically, the Special Income Tax for Reconstruction is a limited-duration measure from January 2013 to December 2037 to impose an additional 2.1% income tax. The Special Corporation Tax for Reconstruction is a limited-duration measure from FY2012 to FY2014 to impose an additional 10% corporation tax. However, the special corporation tax was terminated one year ahead of schedule under the FY2014 tax reform to encourage corporations to use earnings for raising wages.

② Non-tax Revenues

i. Utilizing Reserves in the Special Account for the FILP

From reserves in the Fiscal Loan Fund Account of the FILP Special Account, an amount designated in the annual budget could be used for redeeming Reconstruction Bonds from FY2012 to FY2015. From revenues from assets in the Investment Account of the FILP Special Account, an amount designated in the annual budget can be used for the same purpose from FY2016 to FY2022.

ii. Proceeds from government-owned shares

Regarding JT shares (excluding the government's mandatory shareholding (☞①)), shares of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. (☞②) and shares of Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. (excluding the government's mandatory shareholding (☞③)) belonging to the GDCF Special Account, proceeds generated from the sale of those shares no later than FY2027 will be spent for redeeming Reconstruction Bonds.

③ Utilizing Settlement Surplus

The supplementary provisions of the "Reconstruction Funding Act" stipulate that, if settlement surplus in the General Account revenues and expenditures from FY2011 to FY2015 is utilized to finance redemption of Public Bonds or repayment of borrowings, the government is supposed to put a higher priority on redemption of Reconstruction Bonds.

c. Redemption Resources for Other JGBs

① Special Tobacco Tax Revenues

The government has created the Special Tobacco Tax in accordance with the "Act on Special Measures for Securing Necessary Financial Resources Incidental to Transfer of Debt to General Account" in order to cover a cost increase for the General Account to take over the Japanese National Railway (JNR) Settlement Corporation's long-term debt and the National Forest Service's accumulated debt. Special Tobacco Tax revenues are directly transferred to the GDCF Special Account to repay principals and interests of the JNR Settlement Corporation's long-term debt and the National Forest Service's accumulated debt.

☞① According to the "Reconstruction Funding Act," the mandatory government's shareholding in JT has been reduced from "1/2 or more" of the total shares outstanding to "more than 1/3". As a result, during the period from February to March 2013, the government sold a portion that could be sold (1/6 of the shares outstanding). (The amount of net proceeds from the sale is approximately 973.4 billion yen.)

☞② The government holds 53.4% of the total outstanding shares (as of the end of March 2021).

☞③ In November and December 2015, a total of about 880 million shares were sold (net proceeds at about 1,411 billion yen). In September 2017, about 1.06 billion shares were sold (net proceeds at about 1,398.5 billion yen). The government holds 56.9% of the total outstanding shares (as of the end of March 2021). The government is required to hold more than one-third of the total outstanding shares.

② Others

Among General Bonds, Special Bonds for Covering Public Pension Funding are set to be redeemed with a tax revenue increase through the implementation of the revised Consumption Tax Act from FY2014.

Among the other bonds, FILP Bonds are redeemed with the collection of Fiscal Loan receivable.

C. GDCF Special Account

Ref. "FILP Report"

The GDCF Special Account is an independent account created for the purpose of clarifying the status of the country's total debt management, centered on the government debt issued under the General Account. It is a special account for the payment of the principals and interests of JGBs, funded through fiscal transfers from the General Account and other special accounts.

A portion of funds transferred to the GDCF Special Account from other accounts at a fixed rate is accumulated as the GDCF, which serves as a sinking fund to finance the redemption of JGBs.

a. Basic roles

To redeem Construction and Special Deficit-Financing JGBs, which account for most of JGBs, and their Refunding Bonds in accordance with the 60-year redemption rule, the GDCF temporarily accumulates resources for secure redemption. In addition, by making sure steady redemption, the fund also plays a role in maintaining market confidence in JGBs.

b. Secondary roles

The GDCF plays the secondary roles as follows.

① Contributing to financing the National Treasury

The GDCF serves for smoothly financing the National Treasury by underwriting Financing Bills.

② Compensating for deficit in the General Account

The GDCF will compensate for deficits in the General Account by transferring some funds to the Account Settlement Adjustment Fund. If the GDCF transfers some funds to the Account Settlement Adjustment Fund, the funds will be transferred back to the GDCF from the General Account by the first fiscal year after the fiscal year including the day for the transfer, avoiding any JGB redemption resource shortage.

D. Recent Measures for GDCF Special Account

Recent measures for the GDCF Special Account are explained below:

a. Reducing GDCF Balance

The GDCF is annually accumulated in the GDCF Special Account under a certain framework to respond to lags of redemption and transfer such as fixed-rate transfer from the General Account (1.6% of the total JGB outstanding at the beginning of the previous fiscal year).

The GDCF balance had been maintained at approximately 10 trillion yen using issuance amount of approximately one week (👉) as a guide in order to prepare for operational risks and other emergencies (possibilities that Refunding Bonds cannot be issued due to reasons such as large-scale disasters or system failure) until FY2012.

When formulating the FY2013 JGB Issuance Plan, the government was allowed to use temporary borrowings from the BOJ for covering operational risks and reduced the GDCF balance to 3 trillion yen, equivalent to the level required to prepare for accidental underbidding in JGB auctions, which cannot be covered by such borrowings. The equivalent to the reduction was used for redeeming JGBs to hold down Refunding Bond issuance.

👉 Maximum issuance amount of JGBs: 9.6 trillion yen per day, 9.9 trillion yen per week (both figures current as of September 2011).

Fig. 2-20 Changes in outstanding amount of GDCF

FY2018 (Actual)	FY2019 (Actual)	FY2020 (Estimate)
3,005.9 billion yen	3,020.0 billion yen	3,002.0 billion yen

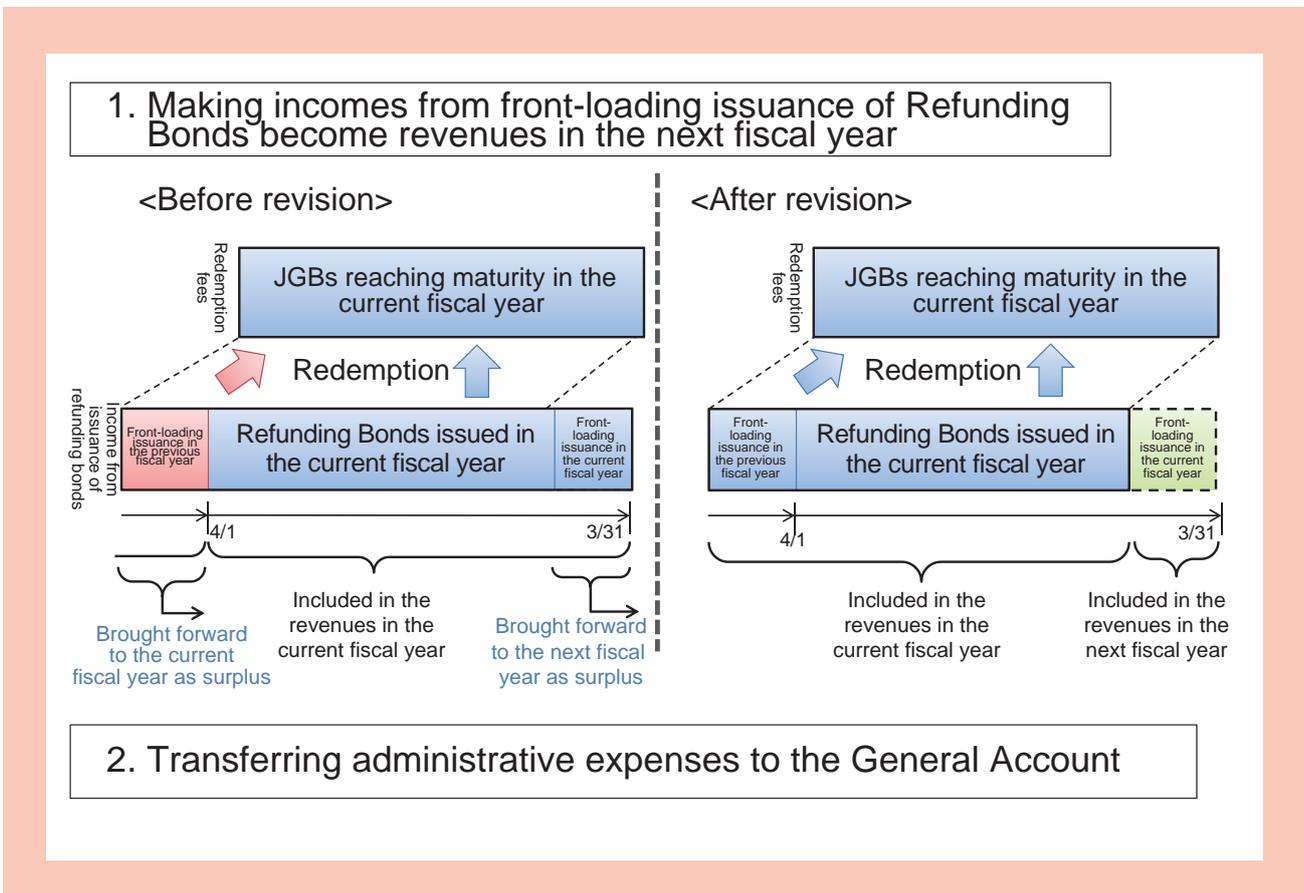
b. Revised Act on Special Accounts

Based on a report on special account reform (as compiled by the Administrative Reform Promotion Council on June 5, 2013), the government submitted to the Diet a bill to revise part of the “Act on Special Accounts” on October 25, 2013, and won its passage through the legislature on November 15, 2013. The revision allows the government:

- ① To book revenues from the front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds for the next fiscal year rather than for the issuance year instead of booking such revenues for the issuance year and carrying over them as a surplus to the next fiscal year, and
- ② To transfer relevant administrative costs to the General Account from FY2014 budget.

Ref: Chapter 1 I(1) A (Reference) Front-loading issuance of Refunding Bonds (P39)

Fig. 2-21 Changes in the GDCF Special Account through the revision of the Act on Special Account

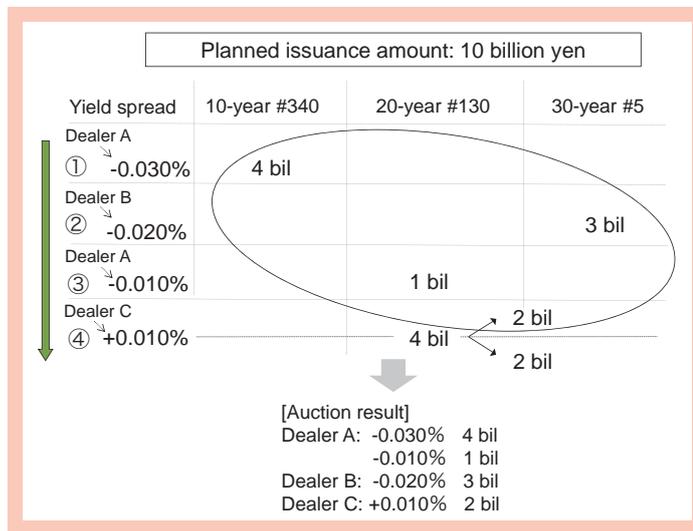


(2) Liquidity Enhancement Auctions

Liquidity Enhancement Auctions reopen existing JGB issues, which have structural liquidity shortages or temporary liquidity shortages due to expanding demand, in order to facilitate JGB trading and correct JGB market distortions to maintain and improve JGB market liquidity and stabilize the JGB market for holding down the fundraising costs.

The yield-spread-competitive auction under the conventional method for JGB Market Special Participants alone is used for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions. In the auction, a bidder submits a bidding yield's spread with a standard yield (①) (a bidding yield-spread (②)) and a bidding amount for each issue subjected to reopening. In principle, regardless of issues, the bidding amounts are allocated with priority placed on smaller bidding yield-spreads (③). Bids whose bidding amounts are allocated before the planned issuance amount is reached are successful (Fig. 2-22).

Fig. 2-22 Image of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions



Liquidity Enhancement Auctions were launched in April 2006 to issue 100 billion yen worth of bonds a month for small 20-Year Bond issues with 11-16 years remaining to maturity that structurally lacked liquidity. Later, the range of JGB issues, issuance amounts and frequency for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions have been gradually expanded to counter a remarkable decline in the JGB market's liquidity following the global financial crisis (Fig. 2-23). Subject to Liquidity Enhancement Auctions at present are all 2- to 40-Year JGB off-the-run issues (④), which are divided into three zones by remaining maturity range – 1-5 years, 5-15.5 years, and 15.5-39 years.

The FY2021 JGB Issuance Plan sets the amount for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions at 11.4 trillion yen, unchanged from the previous year. Specifically, the plan sets the issuance amount through Liquidity Enhancement Auctions at 2.4 trillion yen for 2-, 5-, 10- and 20-Year Bonds maturing in 1-5 years, at 6.0 trillion yen for 10-, 20- and 30-Year Bonds maturing in 5-15.5 years and at 3.0 trillion yen for 20-, 30- and 40-Year Bonds maturing in 15.5-39 years, publishing planned zone-by-zone issuance amounts to improve the transparency of the auctions. Actual zone-by-zone issuance amounts will be adjusted flexibly in response to the market environment and investment needs, based on discussions with market participants.

For Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the April-June 2021 quarter, the government decided to issue 500 billion yen in each month for 10-, 20- and 30-Year Bonds with 5-15.5 years

① Standard yield means the average simple yield cited in the Reference Statistical Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association on the auction day.

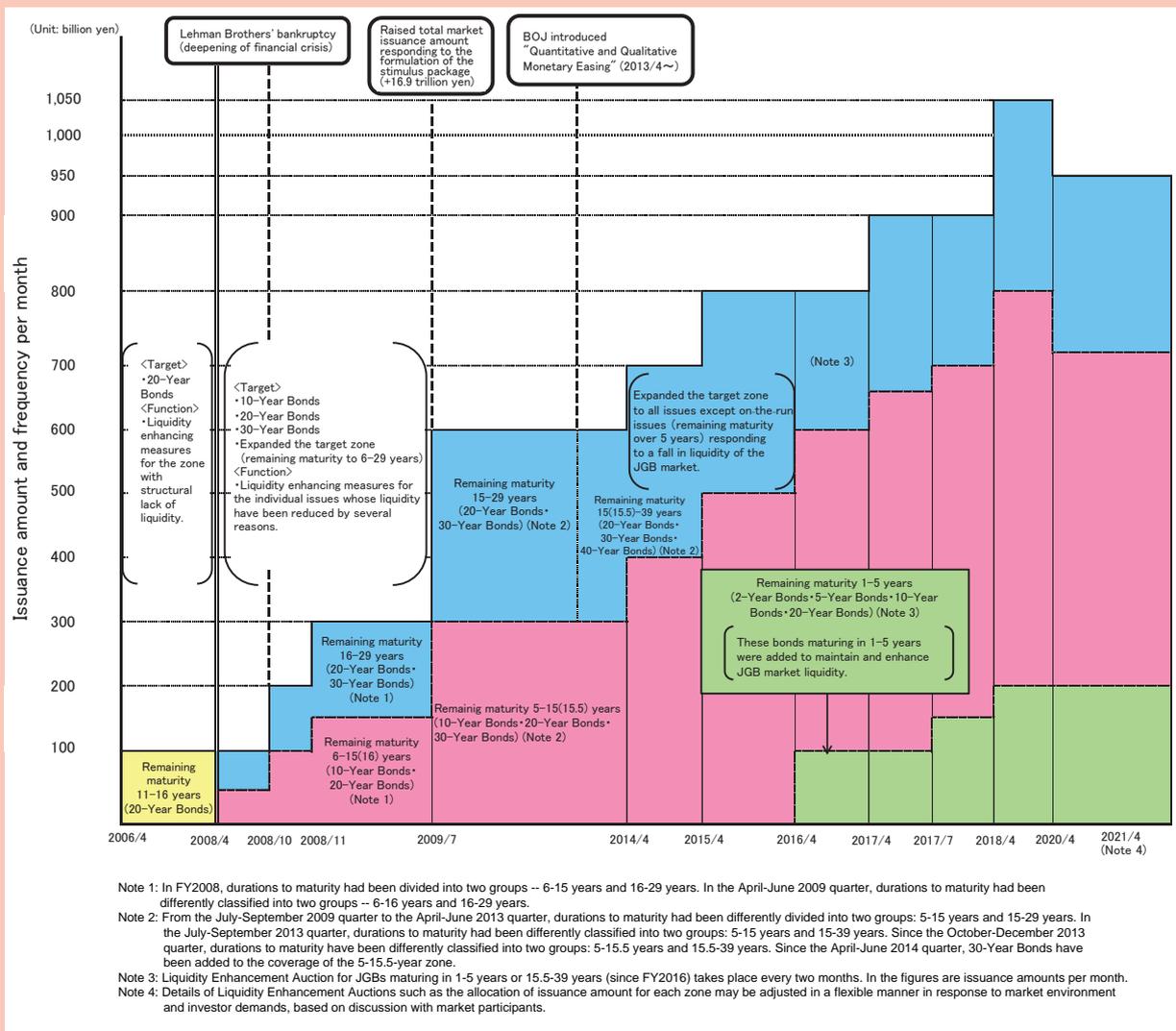
② A bidding yield-spread may be positive or negative. If a bidding yield is 1.030% against a standard yield of 1.000%, the bidding yield-spread is plus 0.030%. If a bidding yield is 0.970% against a standard yield of 1.000%, however, the bidding yield-spread is minus 0.030%.

③ If bidding yield-spreads are positive, priority is placed on smaller absolute values. If bidding yield-spreads are negative, however, priority is placed on larger absolute values.

④ However, Liquidity Enhancement Auctions cover on-the-run issues for which other additional issuances (including reopening issuances but excluding new over-the-counter sales) have been finished as of the first day of each Liquidity Enhancement Auction month.

remaining to maturity, 500 billion yen each in April and June for 20-, 30- and 40-Year Bonds with 15.5-39 years remaining to maturity, and 400 billion yen in May for 2-, 5-, 10- and 20-Year Bonds with 1-5 years remaining to maturity, based on discussions at the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants and the Meeting of JGB Investors.

Fig. 2-23 Transition of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions



(3) Buy-back Program

Buy-back is defined as a scheme for the government as the issuer of JGBs to retire debt by purchasing existing bonds at a price agreed upon with the respective holders willing to take part in the deals prior to maturity of the bonds (①).

For the Buy-back Program, the price-spread-competitive auction under the conventional method for JGB Market Special Participants is used with the government clarifying a planned Buy-back amount in advance. In the auction, a bidder submits a bidding price's spread with a standard price (②)(a bidding price-spread(③)) and a bidding amount for the name and code of each target JGB issue. In principle, the bidding amounts are allocated with priority

① Pre-maturity redemption, same as a scheme to retire debt, differs from Buy-back in that the government reserves an option to redeem existing bonds at the face value. The Ministry of Finance has stated on its website its vow not to implement the pre-maturity redemption of JGBs.

placed on a smaller bidding price-spread (④) until the Buy-back amount is reached.

In the past, the Buy-back program used to be implemented on very limited occasions: when JGBs were paid in kind to the government in accordance with the “Inheritance Tax Act” and when JGBs deposited with the government by an election candidate pursuant to the “Public Office Election Act” were confiscated due to the candidate’s election loss. In recent years, however, the Buy-back program has been flexibly implemented to meet the MOF’s specific purposes including leveling the concentration of JGB maturities and reducing the outstanding debt through transfers from the FILP Special Account.

Currently, the Buy-back program is used for Inflation-Indexed Bonds (principal-guaranteed issues offered since October 2013) to improve the supply-demand balance and liquidity as market participants pointed out that a persistent supply-demand imbalance was seen and that liquidity premiums were expanding.

Since February 2020, Inflation-Indexed Bond supply and demand have remained unstable as JGB market liquidity has declined due to the global expansion of the COVID-19 outbreak. In response, an additional Buy-back worth 300 billion yen was implemented in March 2020. In FY2020 from April 2020, a monthly Buy-back worth 50 billion yen was conducted.

While the government plans to implement JGB Buy-backs in FY2021 as necessary based on market conditions and discussions with market participants, many market participants continue to voice hopes to have Buy-backs continued for Inflation-Indexed Bonds. Considering that the development of the Inflation-Indexed Bond market is a key challenge for future JGB Management Policy, the government has set the planned Buy-back amount at 150 billion yen for the April-June quarter of 2021, based on market conditions.

② Standard price means the average price cited in the Reference Statistical Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association on the auction day.

③ A bidding price-spread may be positive or negative. If a bidding price is 101.30 yen against a standard price of 101.00 yen, the bidding price-spread is plus 0.30 yen. If a bidding price is 100.70 yen against a standard price of 101.00 yen, however, the bidding price-spread is minus 0.30 yen.

④ If bidding price-spreads are positive, priority is placed on smaller absolute values. If bidding price-spreads are negative, however, priority is placed on larger absolute values.

Fig. 2-24 Mechanisms for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions and Buy-backs

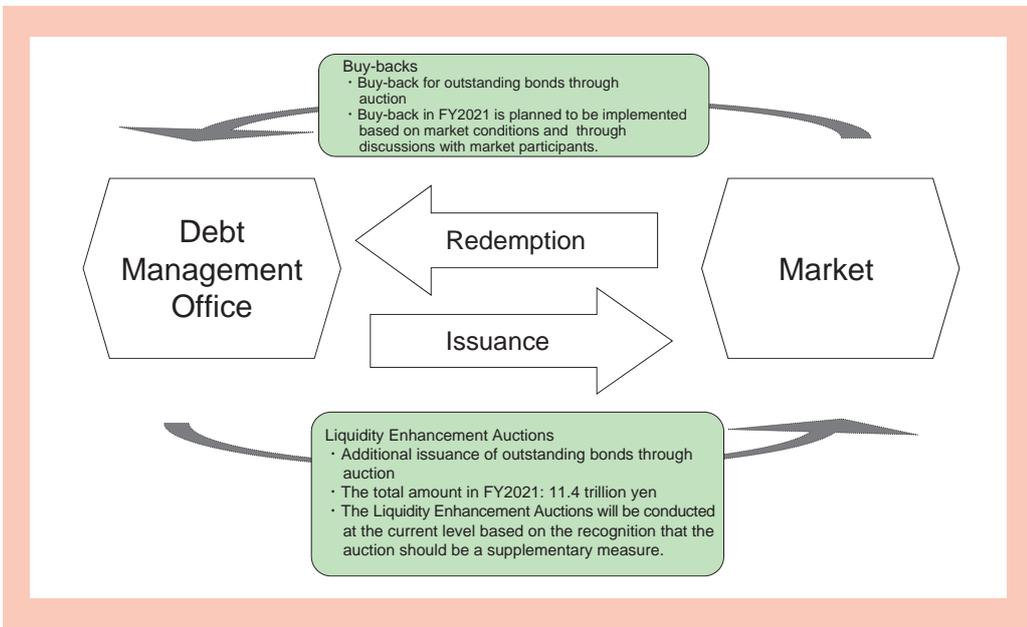
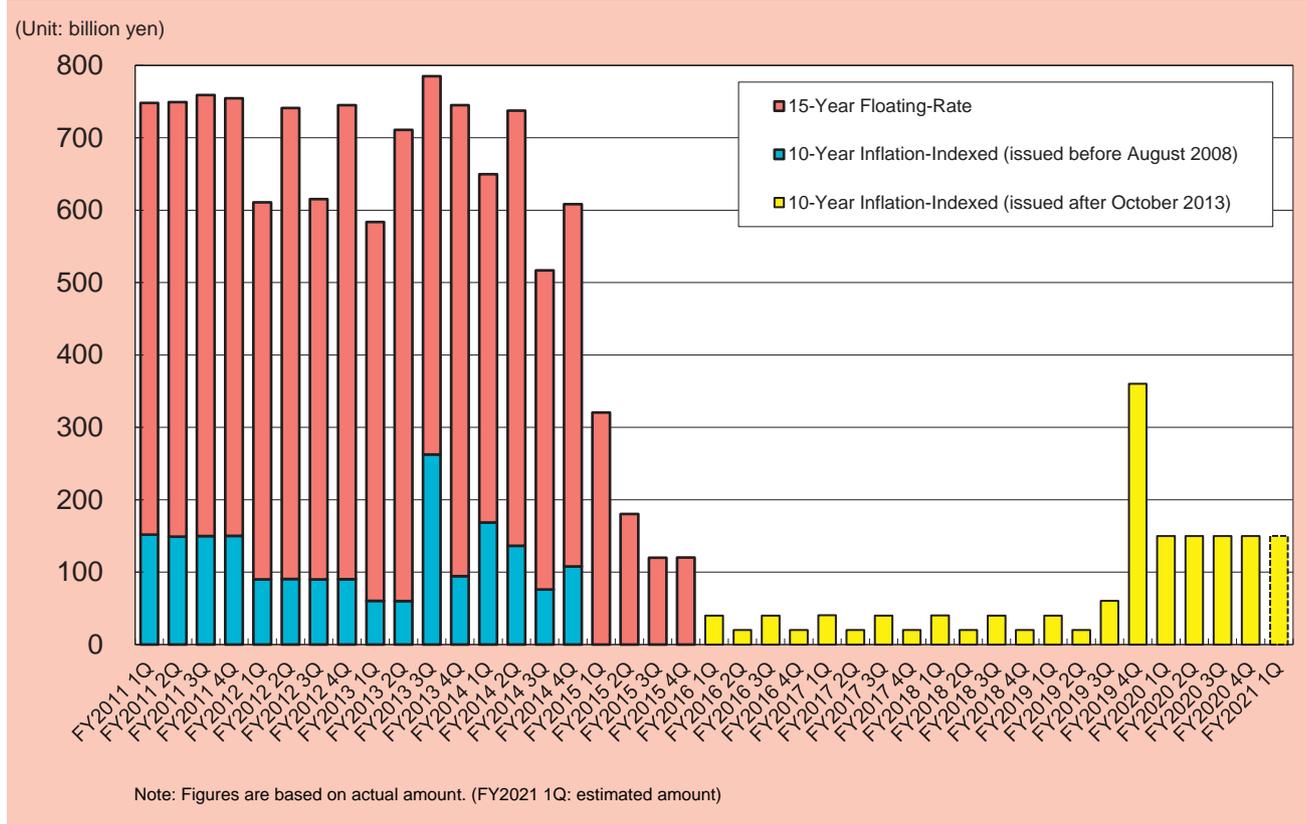


Fig. 2-25 Transition of the Buy-back Program



(4) Interest Rate Swap Transaction

An interest rate swap transaction is a transaction in which different types of interest payments (e.g., floating-rate and fixed-rate) are exchanged for a specific period of time.

Interest rate swap transaction in connection with JGBs became possible under the “Act for the Special Account for the GDCF,” as amended in June 2002. In the “New Promotion of JGB Management Policy” (published in December 2003), it was stated that the government would utilize swap transactions (starting in FY2005) in order to control the duration of the outstanding JGBs, thereby managing interest rate risk.

In consideration of the above, the MOF has worked to upgrade the relevant systems, and entered into a master agreement with counterparties, most of which are JGB Market Special Participants, pursuant to the guidelines issued by ISDA (the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.). Since February 2006, swap transactions have been started. Transaction results are published on a semi-annual basis on the MOF website (in April and October).

No new transactions have been implemented since the second half of FY2009.

(5) Dialogue with Market Participants

In order to secure stable financing and to implement appropriate policies to enhance market liquidity of JGBs, the MOF Financial Bureau aims to promote the dialogue with market and boost confidence in Debt Management Policy through various forums including the following:

A. The Advisory Council on Government Debt Management

Since November 2004, the MOF has convened the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management to receive opinions and advice from private sector experts with a high degree of insight on public debt management with a focus on Debt Management Policy from a medium to long-term perspective.

The council compiled “Current Situation and Future Challenges of Debt Management Policy—Discussion Paper—” (December 16, 2009) and another report (June 18, 2014) and has widely discussed the fiscal situation, monetary policy and financial regulations involving government debt.

B. The Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants

Since the introduction of the JGB Market Special Participants scheme in October 2004, the MOF also has hosted the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants to exchange opinions between members and the MOF concerning important topics relating to the bond market.

The MOF hosts the meeting every quarter to deal mainly with methods for implementing Liquidity Enhancement Auctions and Buy-backs, and JGB market trends. In addition, the MOF calls the meeting to receive opinions from market participants for formulating and revising an annual JGB Issuance Plan.

C. The Meeting of JGB Investors

The MOF has hosted the Meeting of JGB Investors since April 2002, to directly and

continually share ideas with JGB investors. This meeting consists of major institutional investors such as banks and life insurance companies.

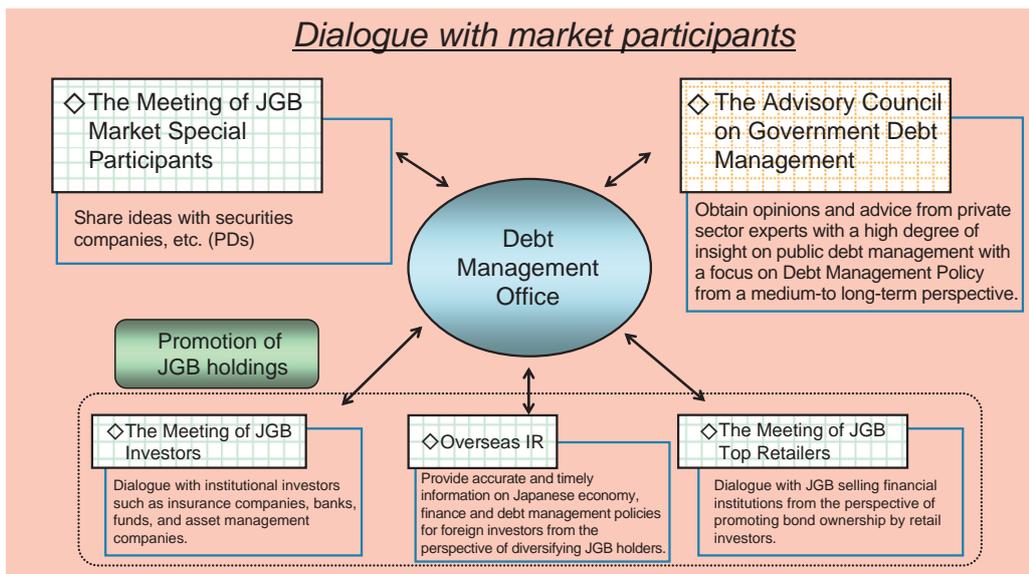
Usually, the MOF convenes the meeting to receive opinions from investors for formulating and revising the annual JGB Issuance Plan.

D. The Meeting of JGB Top Retailers

From the perspective of promoting bond ownership by retail investors, in June 2007 the MOF began to hold meetings with top JGB retail brokers to express their appreciation of the performance achieved and efforts made by financial institutions that aggressively make offerings to and solicit subscriptions from retail investors. The meetings also allow for a mutual exchange of views and opinions between JGB selling agencies and the MOF on the further promotion of JGB sales to retail investors.

Since the first meeting in June 2007, the MOF has convened the meeting once or twice a year. It also publishes top sellers of JGBs for retail investors and the new OTC sales system by business category every six months.

Fig. 2-26 Dialogue with the Markets



Column 7 Debt management authorities' business operations under COVID-19

Since early 2020, COVID-19 has spread throughout the world. Japan has plunged into a serious infection situation, forcing the government to declare a state of emergency three times.

As government bonds have been required to be securely and smoothly issued and redeemed even in such a situation, we have taken various infection prevention measures and implemented online conferences and meetings to manage government debt.

This column introduces our business continuity planning arrangements, online interviews with foreign investors, conference management, etc.

① Business continuity planning arrangements

We implement the following measures to keep government bond issuance unaffected even if debt management authority officials are infected with COVID-19.

- ① Developing arrangements to distribute workplaces for officials in charge of auctions and other JGB issuance operations through telework and other measures to reduce their contacts.
- ② Developing backup arrangements including training of other officials to implement JGB auctions.
- ③ Increasing officials in charge of auctions and other JGB issuance operations to further enhance business arrangements (planned)

② Online meetings with foreign investors, etc.

As for overseas IR activities, we focus on visiting foreign investors to enhance our relationships with them. As it was difficult for us to directly visit foreign investors in FY2020, we conducted online meetings. Online meetings are free from distance and time constraints, allowing us to contact various investors in multiple overseas cities in a day. However, the time difference poses a problem because it often severely limits the available times to meet virtually. Furthermore, online meetings make it difficult to understand interviewees' expressions and reactions. In the future, we will qualitatively improve online meetings to build our close relationships with various foreign investors and grasp their needs in a fine-tuned manner.

③ Conference management, etc.

As described in this chapter, we have established the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management to receive opinions and advice from experts on debt management policies, the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants and the Meeting of JGB Investors for our exchange of opinions with market participants and the Meeting of JGB Top Retailers for our exchange of views with financial institutions that proactively promote retail investors' JGB holdings. To secure our exchange of opinions with such experts and market participants even under the COVID-19 catastrophe in FY2020, we held two online meetings of the Advisory Council, 12 online or written Meetings of JGB Market Special Participants and JGB Investors and a telephone Meeting of JGB Top Retailers.

While the total JGB issuance amount reached the unprecedentedly high level of 263.1 trillion yen in FY2020, we sufficiently exchanged opinions with market participants, etc. by using tools such as online and telephone meetings effectively and efficiently. In the future, we will continue efforts to effectively and efficiently manage conferences.

4 Taxation of Government Bonds

Taxation of JGBs varies depending on the bondholder—e.g. resident individual, domestic corporation, domestic financial institution, nonresident individual, foreign corporation—and on the type of bonds. The following (1), (2) and (3) are taxation systems by bond holder category.

A tax exemption scheme for interest, etc., is offered not only to domestic financial institutions and certain corporations, but also to nonresident individuals and foreign corporations (☞) as explained in (4).

(1) Individuals (Residents)

A. Coupon-bearing bonds

Interest, capital gains and profits from redemption on coupon-bearing bonds are subject to separate self-assessment taxation at a rate of 20% (15% income tax + 5% local tax) (☞) and profit/loss offset among them and listed stocks, etc. is allowed.

With regards to interest, taxes are withheld when a coupon is paid.

Other tax breaks, known as “*Maruyu*” and “*Tokubetsu-Maruyu*” tax-free saving schemes which provide tax exemption on interest income from JGBs, are offered to individuals with disabilities and certain other types of individuals.

B. T-Bills and STRIPS

Capital gains and profits from redemption on T-Bills (Treasury Discount Bills) and STRIPS (principal-only book-entry transfer JGBs and coupon-only book-entry transfer JGBs) are subject to separate self-assessment taxation at a rate of 20% (15% income tax + 5% local tax) (☞) and profit/loss offset among them and listed stocks, etc. is allowed.

At the time of redemption, tax on net profits on redemption is withheld.

○ See Fig. 2-27 for taxation for individuals.

☞ The MOF does not accept tax consultation requests, which should be referred to a tax office close to you. Remember that the MOF cannot transfer any call to any tax office or telephone consultation center.

☞ In addition to the income tax, a special income tax for reconstruction (2.1% of income tax in principle) is imposed from 2013 to 2037.

☞ In addition to the income tax, a special income tax for reconstruction (2.1% of income tax in principle) is imposed from 2013 to 2037.

Fig. 2-27 JGB Interest Taxation System (for individuals)

Category	Type of income	Taxation
Coupon-bearing bonds	Interest (interest income)	<input type="radio"/> Separate self-assessment taxation Withholding at source upon interest payment (it has two options as below) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to file final tax return (tax payment is completed only by withholding.) • To file final tax return as income gain, etc. on listed stocks, etc.
		<input type="radio"/> Tax exemption (only for the disabled, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maruyū</i> (Non-taxable interest income from small-sum deposits of the disabled, etc.) Maximum face value: ¥3.5 million • <i>Tokubetsu-Maruyū</i> (Non-taxable interest income from small-sum public bonds held by the disabled, etc.) Maximum face value: ¥3.5 million
	Profits from redemption (capital gain)	<input type="radio"/> Separate self-assessment taxation Paid by declaration as taxation on capital gains, etc. on listed stocks, etc.
Discount Bonds (T-Bills and STRIPS)	Profits from sale (capital gain)	<input type="radio"/> Separate self-assessment taxation Paid by declaration as taxation on capital gains, etc. on listed stocks, etc.
	Profits from redemption (capital gain)	<input type="radio"/> Separate self-assessment taxation Withholding at source upon redemption
	Profits from sale (capital gain)	<input type="radio"/> Separate self-assessment taxation Paid by declaration as taxation on capital gains, etc. on listed stocks, etc.

Note 1: The tax rates on the income above are 15% income tax (special income tax for reconstruction (basically 2.1% of income tax) is imposed additionally from 2013 to 2037) and 5% local tax.

Note 2: It is able to offset profit/loss among the income above and income from listed stocks, etc.

(2) Domestic Corporations

A. Coupon-bearing bonds

Interest, capital gains and profits from redemption on coupon-bearing bonds are counted as profits, and are subject to corporate tax and the *houjinzei-wari* local tax (municipal tax multiplied by a certain rate) (Public Interest Incorporated Associations or Public Interest Incorporated Foundations may be exempt from tax).

With regards to interest, taxes are withheld when the interest is paid. Financial institutions such as banks, and financial instruments firms and domestic corporations capitalized at 100 million yen or more may be exempt from withholding tax imposed on the interest income.

B. T-Bills and STRIPS

Capital gains and profits from redemption on T-Bills and STRIPS (principal-only book-entry transfer JGBs and coupon-only book-entry transfer JGBs) are counted as profits, and are subject to corporate tax and the *houjinzei-wari* local tax (municipal tax multiplied by a certain rate) (Public Interest Incorporated Associations or Public Interest Incorporated Foundations may be exempt from tax).

With regards to profits from redemption received by General Incorporated Associations or General Incorporated Foundations (excluding Public Interest Incorporated Associations or Public Interest Incorporated Foundations), etc., taxes are withheld at the time of redemption.

(3) Nonresident Individuals and Foreign Corporations

Coupon-bearing bonds, T-Bills and STRIPS

Interest, etc. on book-entry transfer JGBs (interest on book-entry transfer JGBs or profits from redemption of T-Bills and STRIPS) held by nonresident individuals or foreign corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan are exempt from tax under certain conditions under the tax exemption scheme as described in (4) below. Aside from such tax exemption scheme, if there is a tax treaty in effect between Japan and the country of residence of the nonresident individuals or the country where the foreign corporation is located, and the tax rate on interest stipulated under the treaty is set lower than 15%, the withholding tax rate on the interest, etc. from book-entry transfer JGBs will be lowered to match the rate stipulated under the treaty, provided that the relevant procedures have been completed.

In addition, for coupon-bearing bonds held by foreign corporations with a permanent establishment in Japan, the income tax is withheld, but the income tax withheld will be deducted from their corporation tax.

(4) Tax Exemption Scheme for Nonresident Individuals and Foreign Corporations

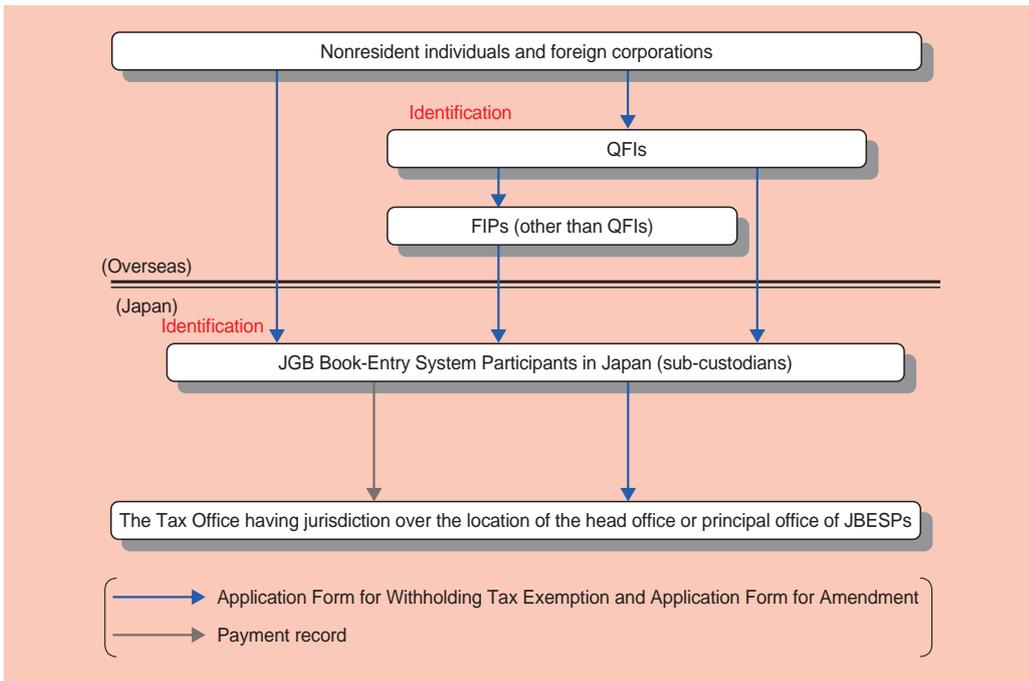
In order to secure smooth and stable financing at a time when large-scale JGB issuance is expected to continue, it is essential to have a deep, diverse investor base. Toward this goal, since September 1999, various tax schemes, including a tax exemption scheme for interest on book-entry transfer JGBs, have been introduced to enable nonresident individuals and foreign corporations to invest more easily in JGBs. Such schemes have been established with consideration given to fair and equitable taxation and are offered to nonresident individuals and foreign corporations under certain conditions

A. Income Tax

Interest, etc. on JGBs (interest on JGBs or profits from redemption on T-Bills or STRIPS) held by nonresident individuals or foreign corporations (including trustees for Qualified Foreign Securities Investment Trusts and Foreign Pension Trusts) without a permanent establishment in Japan in transfer accounts at a JGB Book-Entry System Participant in Japan (JBESP) (☞) or a Qualified Foreign Intermediary (QFI) are exempt from income tax, provided that certain requirements have been met.

☞ Financial institutions or financial instruments firms in Japan acting as account management institutions for JGBs.

Fig. 2-28 Overview of Tax Exemption Scheme for Nonresident Individuals and Foreign Corporations



B. Corporation Tax

The corporation tax does not apply to interest, etc. on JGBs held by foreign corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan in transfer accounts at a QFI, etc.

C. Bond *Gensaki* Transactions and Securities Lending Transactions

Interest, etc. that foreign financial institutions, etc. (☞①) receive from specified financial institutions, etc. (☞②) in Japan on their Bond *Gensaki* Transactions or Securities Lending Transactions and that those specified foreign corporations (☞③) receive from specified financial institutions in Japan on their Bond *Gensaki* Transactions are exempt from tax, provided that certain requirements are met.

☞① Foreign financial institutions, etc. are foreign corporations that operate banking business, financial instruments business or insurance business, foreign clearing institutions, foreign central banks and international organizations.

☞② Specified financial institutions, etc. are financial institutions and financial instruments firms, etc. that are subject to the “Act on Collective Liquidation of Specified Transaction Conducted by Financial Institutions, etc.,” financial instruments transaction clearing institutions (clearing institutions in Japan) and the Bank of Japan.

☞③ Specified foreign corporations are foreign corporations other than foreign financial institutions, etc. (However, they exclude foreign corporations in countries or regions that have no tax treaties with Japan and foreign affiliated persons. Foreign affiliated persons are those who directly or indirectly owned 50% or greater stakes by specified financial institutions, etc. or those who effectively controlled by specified financial institutions, etc.)

Fig. 2-29 Overview of Tax Exemption Scheme for Nonresident Individuals and Foreign Corporations (Bond *Gensaki* Transactions)

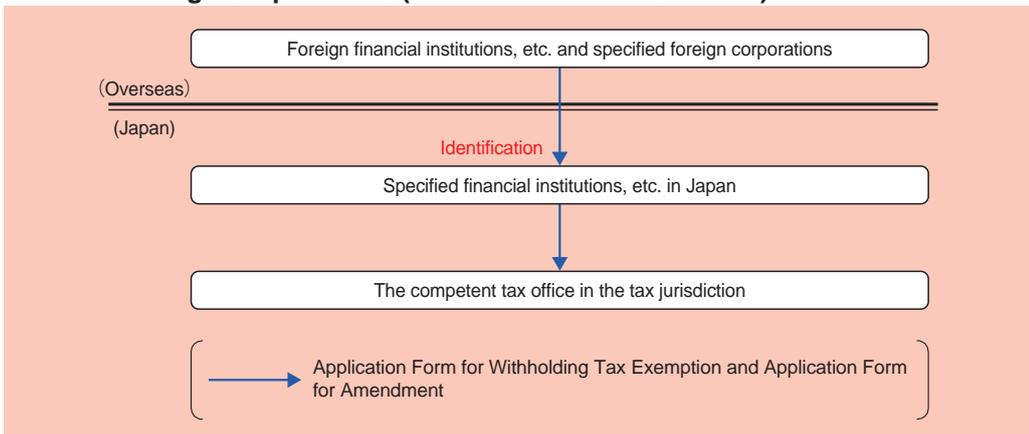


Fig. 2-30 Recent Tax-Related Initiatives

Fiscal Year	Tax Reform (Main Points)
FY 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of tax exemption to interest on coupon-bearing JGBs held by nonresident individuals or foreign corporations which are directly deposited in transfer accounts at JBESPs. • Exemption from tax for redemption profits arising from TBs/FBs (which are now collectively called "T-bills") held by foreign corporations which are directly deposited in transfer accounts at JBESPs.
FY 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of tax exemption for the accrued interest on JGBs that needs to be paid back to the national treasury when the JGBs have been reopened (i.e. additional issuance of the existing JGBs).
FY 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the tax exemption to cover interest on coupon-bearing JGBs held by nonresident individuals or foreign corporations in transfer accounts with QFIs.
FY 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the tax exemption to cover the interest on JGBs held by non-juridical foreign investment trusts, provided that the investment trusts are publicly offered and are not offered in Japan. • Application of tax exemption, under certain conditions, to interest generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions involving JGBs, which is received by foreign financial institutions (till March 31, 2004). • Introduction of STRIPS related tax systems in light of the limitation that only corporations can hold principal-only book-entry transfer JGBs and coupon-only book-entry transfer JGBs. • Adoption of the necessary tax related measures in conjunction with the transition to the new JGB book-entry transfer system.
FY 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of withholding tax exemption to the interest on coupon-bearing JGBs held by non-financial domestic companies capitalized at 100 million yen or more. • Application of withholding tax exemption to the interest on coupon-bearing JGBs held by Japan Government Bond Clearing Corporation.
FY 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of tax exemption to cover redemption profits arising from TBs/FBs (which are now collectively called "T-bills") held in transfer accounts with QFIs by foreign corporations. • Extension of the applicable period of tax exemption on interest generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions which is received by foreign financial institutions by 2 years (till March 31, 2006).
FY 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of eligible holders of Inflation-Indexed bonds to include foreign juridical persons, provided that they are not subject to income tax on interest income. • Relaxation/Simplification of the various procedural requirements to apply for beneficial tax treatment schemes related to JGBs held by nonresident individuals or foreign corporations, including: (i) simplification of the procedure required for notification from QFIs to JBESPs when the nonresident individuals or foreign corporations hold the JGBs in transfer accounts with QFIs and (ii) simplification of the procedures required for application of tax exemption concerning the interest on coupon-bearing JGBs to those who have tax exemption concerning TBs/FBs (which are now collectively called "T-bills") under certain conditions.
FY 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the applicable period of tax exemption on interest generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions which is received by foreign financial institutions by 2 years (till March 31, 2008).
FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax exemption on interest generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions which is received by foreign financial institutions becomes a permanent measure.
FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The book prepared for each investor by JBESPs upon receiving notice from QFIs can be omitted under certain conditions. • Expansion of the scope of the Qualified Foreign Securities Investment Trusts.
FY 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for applying tax-exemption measures on interest of book-entry transfer JGBs to Foreign Pension Trusts, partnerships and Trusts Taxable on Beneficiaries were refined. • With respect to the Securities Lending Transactions using JGBs, tax exemption measures were applied on the interest, etc. received by foreign financial institutions, etc. as in the case of Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions.
FY 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission, etc. of Application Form for Withholding Tax Exemption on interest, etc. of book-entry transfer JGBs pertaining to the trust property of Trusts Taxable on Beneficiaries were made possible to be performed by the trustees of the relevant trust.
FY 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After January 2016, the taxation system for public and corporate bonds was changed to separate self-assessment taxation. Moreover, the extent of profit-loss offsetting for financial products was expanded to public and corporate bonds (Integration of financial income taxes).
FY 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the integration of financial income taxes to be implemented in January 2016, the scope of discount bills has been revised.
FY 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of tax exemption to cover interest, etc. generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions using JGBs which is received by specified foreign corporations (till March 31, 2019).
FY 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the applicable period of tax exemption on interest, etc. generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions using JGBs which is received by specified foreign corporations by 2 years (till March 31, 2021).
FY 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the applicable period of tax exemption on interest, etc. generated from Bond <i>Gensaki</i> Transactions using JGBs which is received by specified foreign corporations by 2 years (till March 31, 2023). • Allowing an Application Form for Withholding Tax Exemption, etc. for special taxation measures for interest on book-entry transfer JGBs involving cross-border transactions to be filed electronically.

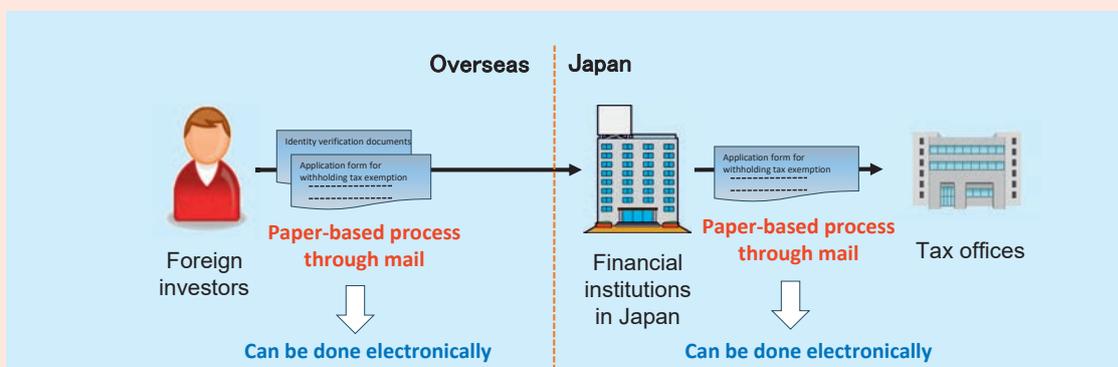
Column 8 Response to digitalization of JGB-related procedures

① Digitalization regarding special taxation measures for interest on book-entry transfer JGBs for cross-border transactions

Instead of submitting Application Forms for Withholding Tax Exemption, etc. regarding special taxation measures for interest on book-entry transfer JGBs, foreign investors will be allowed to electromagnetically provide information to be written on such forms.

Instead of submitting written attachments to the abovementioned application forms, foreign investors will be allowed to provide magnetic records prepared through scanning of information to be written on such attachments.

(Fig. c8-1) Illustrated procedures for special taxation measures for interest on book-entry transfer JGBs



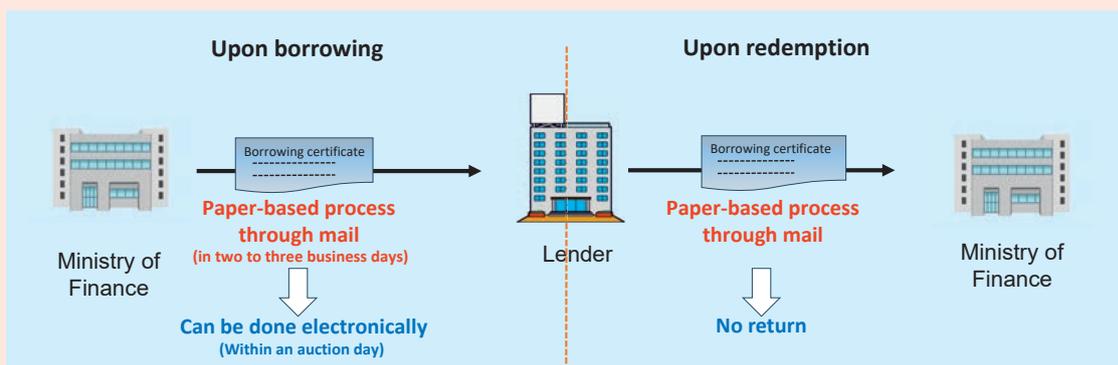
② Computerization of government borrowing certificates

The Ministry of Finance had mailed a written borrowing certificate to a successful bidder (lender) in a government borrowing auction within two to three business days after the auction day. At the time of the redemption of the borrowing, the lender sent back the borrowing certificate to the ministry.

To improve the convenience for government borrowing auctions, such borrowing certificates began to be computerized from FY2021. This allows lenders to check borrowing certificates on a computer system within an auction day and avoid their return to the ministry, reducing the administrative workload for the delivery and receipt of borrowing certificates.

To further improve the relevant convenience, the computerization of procedures for transferring receivables and pledging collateral to the Bank of Japan for government borrowings is being considered.

(Fig. c8-2) Illustrated computerization of borrowing certificate



Chapter 2 Financing Bills, Borrowings, Government-Guaranteed Debt and Subsidy Bonds

In addition to issuing JGBs to finance fiscal expenditures as explained in Chapter 1, the central government also issues Financing Bills, has borrowings, and grants government guarantees. They have different features, but they are similar to JGBs in that they are part of the debt associated with financing the fiscal activities of the central government. The government also issues Subsidy Bonds in place of monetary payments. These debt instruments are outlined below:

1 Financing Bills

The central government is able to issue Financing Bills (FBs) to finance the national treasury on a short-term basis or cope with temporary fund shortage in special accounts. As Treasury Financing Bills issued to finance the national treasury will address cash position within a fiscal year, they will be redeemed with revenues in the same fiscal year.

(1) Legal Grounds of Financing Bills

The government may issue Financing Bills for the General Account or some Special Accounts within the parameters as approved by the Diet in accordance with the “Public Finance Act,” “Act on Special Accounts,” and some other legislation.

Fig. 2-31 Financing Bills by Legal Grounds of Issuance (①, ②)

Financing Bills	Legal grounds	Main purpose
Treasury Financing Bills	Article 7 (1) of the Public Finance Act	Issued “when it is required to balance the National Treasury.”
Fiscal Loan Fund Financing Bills	Article 9 (1) of the Fiscal Loan Fund Act	Issued “when there is insufficient cash in the Fiscal Loan Fund”
Foreign Exchange Fund Financing Bills	Article 83 (1) of the Act on Special Accounts	Issued “when there are insufficient reserves in the Foreign Exchange Fund”
Petroleum Financing Bills	Article 94 (2) and 95 (1) of the Act on Special Accounts	Issued “as necessary to provide revenue sources for purchase for national petroleum reserves etc.” and “when there is insufficient cash for payment.”
Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Financing Bills	Article 94 (4) and 95 (1) of the Act on Special Accounts	Issued “as necessary to provide revenue sources for transfer for Special Account for the Government Debt Consolidation Fund etc.” and “when there is insufficient cash for payment.”
Food Financing Bills	Article 136 (1) and 137 (1) of the Act on Special Accounts	Issued “when revenue sources are required for the purchase of foodstuffs, agricultural products or imported livestock feed” and “when there is insufficient cash for payment.”

① Because these different bonds and Treasury Bills (later mention) are all issued as Treasury Discount Bills, there is no difference in each other as financial instruments.

② This table shows the types of Financing Bills which have been issued in the past.

(2) Status of Financing Bills in the Budget

The budget’s general provisions set forth the upper limit of Financing Bills for that fiscal year. This upper limit requires an approval at the Diet.

(3) Auction Methods, etc.

In principle, Financing Bills are issued to the market through public auction. They are basically issued to the market on the first business day in a week. They are redeemable in three months, in principle (👉①).

If some Financing Bills remain unsold through public auction, or if there emerge unexpected cash needs, the Bank of Japan may exceptionally accept Financing Bills (👉②).

Since February 2009, the MOF has jointly issued Treasury Bills (TBs) and Financing Bills, under unified names of Treasury Discount Bills (T-Bills) and these have been circulated in the markets.

👉① In addition, 6-Month Financing Bills are issued. 2-Month and 1-Year were issued.

👉② In this case, Financing Bills accepted by the BOJ are redeemed as quickly as possible by the cash raised through the revenue of Financing Bills at public auction.

Fig. 2-32 Comparison of Treasury Bills and Financing Bills

	TBs	FBs
Official name	Treasury Bills	Financing Bills
Purpose of issue	To finance fiscal expenditures (the same as JGBs with other maturities)	To finance the National Treasury on a short-term basis, or cover temporary fund shortage in a special account
Manner of issue	Issued at a discount	
Maturities (FY2021)	6 months, 1 year	Approx. 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year
Minimum face value	50,000 yen	
Method of issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, public auction (conventional, competitive price auction) • Jointly issued by the name of "Treasury discount bills" 	
Transfer restrictions	Unrestricted	

(4) Outline of Cash Management of the National Treasury

The balance of the National Treasury may have temporary cash shortage or surplus caused by timing differences between daily receipts and payments. The adjustment means of treasury balance are: issuance of Financing Bills, temporary use of the treasury surplus, advanced redemption of Financing Bills possessed by the BOJ or the National Treasury, and reclassification to domestic designated deposit (interest-bearing deposits). The Financial Bureau of the MOF estimates receipts and payments of the National Treasury in order to secure smooth and stable financing and gives due consideration of impact on private financial markets.

Specifically, the MOF issues 3-Month, 6-Month and 1-Year Financing Bills and ensures that the issuance date of the new bill basically matches the maturity date of the outstanding bill. While for 2-Month Financing Bills, the MOF sets the issuance date on the day of net payments from the National Treasury and the redemption date on the day of net receipts into the National Treasury.

The MOF also strives to refrain from concentrated issuance in the market, through active temporary use of treasury surplus into special accounts facing fund shortage as well as through active underwriting in the National Treasury

2 Borrowings

Borrowings include two categories, one is “Borrowings” to meet annual government expenditure demand in a narrow sense and the other is “Temporary Borrowings” to cover temporary cash shortage. In fiscal-related legislations, the term “Borrowings” refers to the borrowings in a narrow sense, in principle.

Borrowings in a narrow sense basically mature beyond the fiscal year for their provision, while Temporary Borrowings must be redeemed within the fiscal year for their provision. Temporary Borrowings and borrowings redeemed within one year are called “short-term borrowings,” while other borrowings in a narrow sense are referred to as “long-term borrowings.”

(1) Legal Grounds of Borrowings

The General Account and each special account carry out borrowings within the limit of the amount approved by the Diet pursuant to the “Public Finance Act” and the “Act on Special Accounts.”

(2) Status of Borrowings in the Budget

The maximum amount that each special account can “borrow” or “temporarily borrow” for every fiscal year must be provided under the general budget provisions, which is subject to Diet approval each fiscal year.

(3) Source of Borrowings

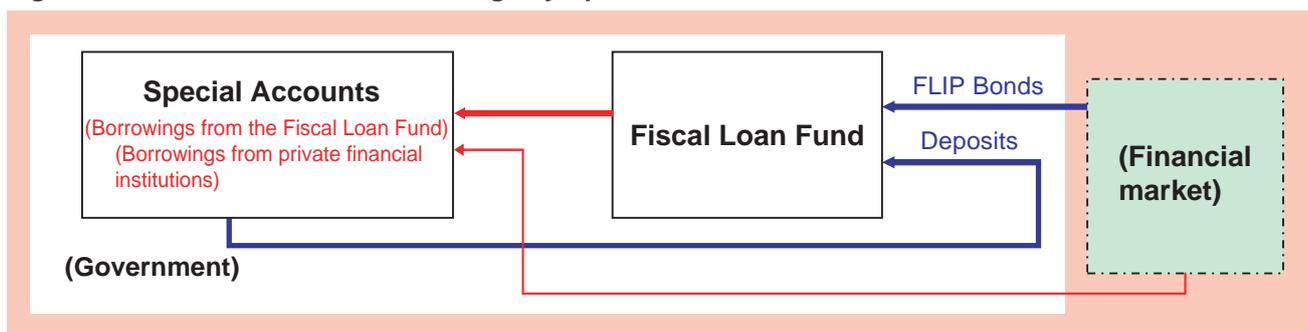
Borrowings of each special account are made from the Fiscal Loan Fund and private financial institutions. At the end of March 2021, the General Account and 6 special accounts had outstanding borrowings from the Fiscal Loan Fund, and 3 special accounts had outstanding borrowings from private financial institutions.

While borrowings from private financial institutions constitute part of the government debt to the private sector, borrowings from the Fiscal Loan Fund are the government debt within the government (☞).

☞ Ref: Chapter 1 1(1) B “FILP Bonds” (P41)
See the MOF website. “FILP” (Explanation of Framework)

☞ The Fiscal Loan Fund issues FILP Bonds or uses deposits from special accounts, etc., in order to make loans to these special accounts.

Fig. 2-33 Flow Related to the Borrowings by Special Accounts from the Fiscal Loan Fund



(4) Borrowings from the Private Sector

The Special Account for Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax (the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax), the Special Account for the National Forest Debt Management, and the Special Account for Energy Policy carry out borrowings from private financial institutions by public auctions.

A. Special Account for Local Allocation Tax

The Special Account for Local Allocation Tax had borrowed loans to finance local government budget deficits and used them for part of the Local Allocation Tax for the relevant fiscal year. Since July 2000, the Special Account has been borrowing partly from private financial institutions. However, from FY2007, it decided to stop borrowing additional funds. It now borrows only to repay outstanding debt.

Borrowings by the Special Account had been designed to cover the forest environment transfer tax during a transitional period to the creation of the forest environment transfer tax. In FY2020, however, the government decided to use the reserves for interest rate volatility at the Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities, instead of the borrowings by the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax, for the coverage and to take in no new borrowings. The borrowings regarding the forest environment transfer tax were repaid in FY2020.

B. Special Account for the National Forest Debt Management

The Special Account for National Forest Service has undergone certain reforms in FY1998 enforcing the “Special Measure Act for the Reform of the National Forest Service.” In that fiscal year, the Special Account switched its borrowing source from the Fiscal Loan Fund to private financial institutions.

To ensure that such borrowings are made in a fair, equitable and transparent manner, in FY2003 the Special Account switched from the previous practice of using syndicated loans to obtaining loans by public auctions.

Pursuant to the “Law concerning Partial Revision, Etc. of Laws, Etc. including the Law on Management and Operation of the National Forests to Enhance the Public Interest Functions of National Forests” which came into effect in April 2013, the Special Account for National Forest Service was abolished, whereupon obligations relating to borrowings attributed to the Account were transferred to the Special Account for the National Forest Debt Management.

Borrowings of the Special Account for the National Forest Debt Management from private financial institutions are to be used to repay the outstanding debt. No new additional borrowings are being made.

C. Special Account for Energy Policy

Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC) was abolished in accordance with “Reorganization and Rationalization Plan for Special Public Institutions.” The state oil reserves that had until that point been taken care of by JNOC came under the direct control and management of the government in the form of the Special Accounts for Petroleum and the More Sophisticated Structure of Demand and Supply of Energy Policies (the Special Account for Petroleum) ()

①). In line with the transfer, the Special Account for Petroleum began to borrow to finance its costs and expenses related to the construction of stockpiling facilities.

Pursuant to the “Act on Special Accounts” that took effect in April 2007, the Special Account for Petroleum was abolished, whereupon the rights and obligations attributed to the Account were transferred to the Special Account for Energy Policy.

Borrowings of the Special Account for Energy Policy from private financial institutions are to be used to repay the outstanding debt. No new additional borrowings are being made.

The government has borrowed funds in the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Account since February 2012 to cover the redemption of JGBs granted to the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation (②).

(5) Borrowing through Public Auction on Private-sector Borrowings

For borrowings from private sectors, the government employs the interest rate competitive bidding or noncompetitive bidding process (only for the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax) in which the government will accept biddings that offer lower interest rates until the borrowing amount reaches the scheduled fundraising amount. Bidding participants are private financial institutions, including major city banks and regional banks. A total of 117 private financial institutions participate in the bidding program as of March 31, 2021.

① State petroleum reserves came under direct state supervision in April 2003, and the responsibility for the stockpiling facilities was transferred in February 2004.

② The Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation was reorganized into the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation as a revision to the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation Act took effect in August 2014.

3 Government-Guaranteed Debt

Incorporated administrative agencies run businesses for public purposes as government agencies. The government guarantees their debt within the maximum amount provided in the budget to make it easier for them to raise funds. As is the case with JGBs, the government works to ensure smooth and stable fundraising and to make sure that the given terms and conditions are favorable and appropriate as government-guaranteed debt.

(1) Legal Ground of Government Guarantee

In principle, government guarantees for corporate debt are prohibited under Article 3 of the “Act on Restrictions on Financial Assistance by Government to Corporations.” Exceptions are only made by specific acts under cases where the following conditions are satisfied:

- i) Conducting businesses for highly public purposes as agencies for the government.
- ii) Their financial accounting and administration are under governmental supervision, and thus the use of guaranteed-debt borrowing and repayment schedules are thoroughly monitored.

When guarantees are given, appropriate supervisions including checking financial condition are exercised at the ministries and agencies that hold jurisdiction over the relevant agencies.

(2) Features of Government-Guaranteed Debt

Government-guaranteed debt is broadly divided into Government-Guaranteed Bonds and Borrowings. Government-Guaranteed Bonds are divided into domestic and foreign bonds. Raising funds through Government-Guaranteed Borrowings generally has the advantage of flexibility in meeting temporary demands for funds, but also has the defect in liquidity of the secondary market as compared to Government-Guaranteed Bonds.

(3) Treatment in the Budget and Examination Process

A. Treatment in the budget

a. The maximum amount of government guarantee

There are cases in which the government is permitted to guarantee debt based on specific acts, as mentioned above. These acts also provide that the government must receive Diet approval for the maximum amount of government guarantee. Therefore, the maximum amount for individual corporations is provided under the general provisions of the General Account budget, which is subjected to Diet approval in each fiscal year.

b. Provision in the FILP Plan

The maximum amount of government-guaranteed debt is specified in the budget as stated above. The government guarantees for those agencies that are eligible for FILP lending or specified by cabinet orders, when the guarantee term is 5 years or longer, shall be reported in the FILP Plan based on Article 5, paragraph (2), item(iii) of the Act for the Special Measures on the Long-Term Management of the Fiscal Loan Fund.

Ref: See the MOF website.
“FILP” (FILP Plan of each
fiscal year)

B. Examination of Government-Guaranteed Bonds and Borrowings

Every fiscal year, the MOF plans the issuance amount of Government-Guaranteed Bonds and the maturity structure of the following fiscal year taking account of market trends, and announces them together with the JGB Issuance Plan (For FY2021, the scheduled issuances are tabulated below.). Furthermore, whenever an agency raises funds through issuance of Government-Guaranteed Bonds or Borrowings, the MOF examines whether or not interest rates and prices in each case are appropriate for the guaranteed debt.

Fig. 2-34 Breakdown of the Planned Issuance Amount for FY2021 of Government-Guaranteed Bonds

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2020 (Initial)	FY2020 (3rd Revised)	FY2021 (Initial)			Main Issuer
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)-(a)	(c)-(b)	
40-year	70.0	70.0	5.0	-65.0	-65.0	Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ)
30-year	-	-	60.0	60.0	60.0	Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (JEHDRA)
20-year	70.0	92.0	98.2	28.2	6.2	JEHDRA, Organization for Promoting Urban Development, etc.
10-year	143.4	623.4	611.6	468.2	-11.8	Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), DBJ, etc.
7-Year	130.0	130.0	20.0	-110.0	-110.0	DBJ
5-Year	-	-	270.0	270.0	270.0	Japan Housing Finance Agency, Private Finance Initiative Promotion Corporation of Japan
4-Year	430.0	430.0	620.0	190.0	190.0	Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ), Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities, etc.
3-Year	250.0	250.0	150.0	-100.0	-100.0	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation
2-Year	610.0	610.0	380.0	-230.0	-230.0	DICJ
Subtotal	1,703.4	2,205.4	2,214.8	511.4	9.4	
Short-Term Bonds	-	500.0	300.0	300.0	-200.0	JFC
Foreign Bonds	2,168.5	3,268.5	2,266.5	98.0	-1,002.0	Japan Bank for International Cooperation, JICA, etc.
Total	3,871.9	5,973.9	4,781.3	909.4	-1,192.6	

Note 1: Apart from the plan shown above, Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) plan further issuances (maturity less than 5 years) depending on the progress of projects. The maximum issuance amounts will be 400 billion yen for JFC and 100 billion yen for DBJ.

Note 2: Short-Term Bonds are bonds of less than 1 year. The figure for Short-Term Bonds is the upper limit of its outstanding amount.

Note 3: The maturity and issuance amount may be modified depending on such as progress of projects during FY2021.

Fig. 2-35 Breakdown of the Planned Issuance Amount for FY2021 of Government-Guaranteed Bonds by Issuers and Maturities

(Unit: billion yen)

Issuer	40-year	30-year	20-year	10-year	7-year	5-year	4-year	3-year	2-year	Subtotal (Note 1)	Short-Term Bonds (Note 2)	Foreign Bonds	Total
Japan Finance Corporation				500.0						500.0	300.0		800.0
Japan Bank for International Cooperation										-		1,982.5	1,982.5
Japan International Cooperation Agency								50.0		50.0		64.0	114.0
Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency		60.0	60.0							120.0			120.0
Japan Housing Finance Agency						220.0				220.0			220.0
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	5.0			30.0	20.0					55.0		220.0	275.0
Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan							230.0		380.0	610.0			610.0
Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation							150.0	100.0		250.0			250.0
Private Finance Initiative Promotion Corporation of Japan						50.0				50.0			50.0
Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development				54.7						54.7			54.7
Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services Inc.				8.0						8.0			8.0
Organization for Promoting Urban Development			25.0	10.0						35.0			35.0
Central Japan International Airport Co.,Ltd.			13.2	8.9						22.1			22.1
Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities							240.0			240.0			240.0
Total	5.0	60.0	98.2	611.6	20.0	270.0	620.0	150.0	380.0	2,214.8	300.0	2,266.5	4,781.3

Note 1: Apart from the plan shown above, Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) plan further issuances (maturity less than 5 years) depending on the progress of projects. The maximum issuance amounts will be 400 billion yen for JFC and 100 billion yen for DBJ.

Note 2: Short-Term Bonds are bonds of less than 1 year. The figure for Short-Term Bonds is the upper limit of its outstanding amount.

Note 3: The maturity and issuance amount may be modified depending on such as progress of projects during FY2021.

4 Subsidy Bonds

Subsidy Bonds are the government bonds issued in place of provision of cash. Accordingly, issuance of Subsidy Bonds does not generate revenues (☞).

Subsidy Bonds include (narrowly defined) Subsidy Bonds issued by the government in place of monetary payments including condolence money and benefits and Subscription/Contribution Bonds issued for subscriptions or contributions to international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.

(1) Subsidy Bonds (narrowly defined)

Subsidy Bonds are currently issued to the bereaved families of the war dead or those who suffered physical or spiritual damage in World War II and those who were repatriated after the war, in lieu of monetary payments such as condolence money and benefits.

The first such government bonds were issued to the bereaved families of the war dead and others based on the “Act on Relief of War Victims and Survivors” (Act No.127, 1952) established in 1952. Since then, a total of 46 types of Subsidy Bonds have been issued under relevant special laws by the end of FY2020. The number of such bond issues totals 19.27 million, worth 4,343.3 billion yen. Subsidy Bonds outstanding at the end of FY2020 totaled 110.4 billion yen.

In the context of leveling fiscal spending, redemption of these bonds is made over a period of several years on an installment payment basis (☞).

(2) Subscription/Contribution Bonds

Subscription/Contribution Bonds (☞) are kinds of Subsidy Bonds, and are issued to pay the subscription or contribution in whole or in part to international institutions, in lieu of the amount to be paid in the currency. Thus, these bonds are non-interest bearing, nontransferable, and payable on demand (whenever the institution concerned needs the currency and requests for encashment, the cash should be paid to the institution).

As of the end of FY2020, there is a total of 19 outstanding issues of subscription or contribution bonds issued to 13 institutions, including the IMF. As prescribed in the articles of agreement for each institution, using government bonds to make a payment to an international institution is permitted only when the institution concerned does not require the currency for the time being for the conduct of its operations.

Domestically, the Accession Measures Act for each international institution provides a legal base for the issuance of these Subscription/Contribution Bonds.

(3) Others

A. Government Bonds issued to Development Bank of Japan

Government Bonds issued to the Development Bank of Japan (DBJ) are government bonds issued/provided for the purpose of strengthening the financial foundations of the DBJ to facilitate the implementation of crisis response operations carried out by the DBJ; these bonds

☞ Subscription/Contribution Bonds, Government Bonds issued to the Development Bank of Japan for crisis response operations and Government Bonds issued to the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation are also issued by the government in place of provision of cash and do not generate revenues. Therefore, they are treated as widely defined Subsidy Bonds in addition to narrowly defined Subsidy Bonds in (1).

☞ Also, given the purpose for issuance and the nature that the recipients of redemption money are limited, Subsidy Bonds are offered as name bonds, and in principle their transfer and attachment are prohibited.

☞ While the difference between “subscription” and “contribution” paid to international institutions is not very clear, the former is used if all of the following requirements (1) to (3) are met, otherwise the latter is used.

- (1) Funds necessary for institutions with independent articles of agreement to perform their primary operations set forth in their articles of agreement are provided.
- (2) The purpose of providing the funds is to participate in the management of the institution concerned and voting rights commensurate with the amount of funds paid are granted.
- (3) In cases including withdrawal from the institution concerned, the right to distribution of property commensurate with funds paid until then is granted.

are non-interest bearing, non-transferable, and payable on demand (whenever the DBJ needs to reinforce its financial foundation and requests for encashment, the cash should be paid to the DBJ).

B. Government Bonds issued to Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation

Government Bonds issued to the Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation (NDF) are issued/provided to raise funds for the NDF to cover special financial assistance. These bonds are non-interest-bearing, non-transferable, and payable on demand (whenever the NDF needs to subsidize funds for a nuclear energy firm to pay damages compensation and requests the encashment of these bonds, the cash should be paid to the NDF).

It should be noted that these bonds are redeemed with cash at the expense of the Special Account for Energy Policy (Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Account).

Chapter 3 Other Public Debt

In addition to the bonds or borrowings explained in chapter 1 and 2 such as Construction Bonds, there are other categories of Public Debt, such as Public Pensions, Local Government Bonds (LGBs), and the debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc. Although these debt categories are subject to governance frameworks which are different from those used for JGBs and Borrowings by the central government, and none of these debt categories relate to fundraising in connection with fiscal activities of the central government, these are considered to be potentially influential factors on the country's debt management principles. The following section will specifically discuss LGBs and the debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.

1 Local Government Bonds (LGBs)

(1) Basic Scheme of LGBs

A. Basic scheme

LGBs are issued by local governments to cover part of their expenditures and constitute their debt.

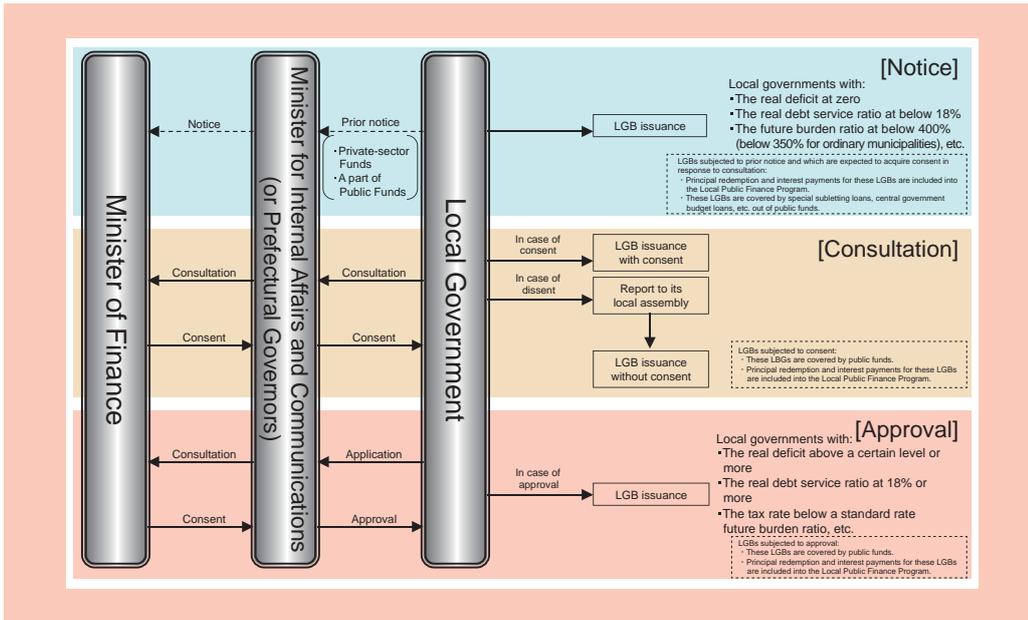
While, in principle, LGBs can only be issued as resources for construction expenses, etc. as stipulated in Article 5 of the “Local Government Finance Act,” there are exceptions such as extraordinary financial countermeasures bonds (☞), etc.

When a local government intends to issue LGBs, it needs to consult with the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications or its prefectural governor and obtain his/her consent. If the Minister is planning to grant his/her consent in the consultation process, he/she needs to consult with the Minister of Finance in advance.

Local governments which satisfy certain requirements are able to issue their LGBs financed with private funds, etc. from FY2012 and with a part of public funds from FY2016 by giving prior notice to the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications or prefectural governor.

☞ Until FY2000, shortages in ordinary revenue appearing in the Local Public Finance Program has been covered by the borrowings of the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax. From FY2001, extraordinary financial countermeasures bonds, a type of LGBs, were introduced as a new bond to cover shortfall.

Fig. 2-36 Consultation System for the LGB Issuance



Ref: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications website (Local Bond Program and Local Public Finance Program)

B. Classification of LGBs

The planned issuance amount of LGBs for the following fiscal year is announced by the central government in the LGB Program at the time of determination of a government budget draft for the following fiscal year. According to the LGB Program, the following tables show the breakdown by funding resources, project types and accounts.

a. Breakdown by funding resource

Fig. 2-37 Breakdown by Funding Resources of LGBs

Local Government Bonds	Public Funds	Fiscal Loan Funds
		Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM) Funds ()
	Private Funds	Public Offering Funds
		Private Placement Funds

 Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities Funds are based on the funds raised by Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities through the issuance of bonds. Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities is founded by investment from all Prefectures and Municipalities, and accommodates local governments with long-term and low-interest rate funds for LGBs.

LGBs can be classified by the funding resources: Public Funds (Fiscal Loan Funds and Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities Funds) and Private Funds (Public Offering Funds and Private Placement Funds). The LGB Program provides the planned issuance amount for each group.

From the viewpoint of encouraging local governments' self-reliant fiscal operations, local governments should basically employ LGBs to raise private funds, while public funds should rather play complementary roles.

b. Breakdown by project type

As for project types financed with LGBs, General Account Bonds are covering public works, disaster restoration projects, education/welfare facilities development projects, depopulation and remote region projects, and some other projects. On the other hand,

Municipal Enterprise Bonds are financing water-supply projects, transportation projects, hospital and elderly care service projects, and sewage projects. The LGB Program sets forth the budgeted LGB amount for each project type.

c. Breakdown by accounts issuing LGBs

LGBs can be classified by the following two accounts: ordinary account (☞) and public enterprise account.

An outlook on annual revenues and expenditures for the following year appearing in the Local Public Finance Program is submitted to the Diet. The LGB issuance amount appearing in the Local Public Finance Program covers only ordinary accounts, excluding public enterprise accounts.

☞ The ordinary account is an account category used uniformly for local public finance statistics, combining the general account and special accounts excluding municipal enterprise accounts and eliminating moves between relevant accounts.

(2) LGB Program

The FY2021 LGB Program has been designed to secure local bond funds required for steadily promoting measures implemented urgently by local governments to prevent and reduce disasters, the adequate management of public facilities and the vitalization of local communities, totaling 13,638.3 billion yen (compared with 11,736.0 billion yen in FY2020).

A. Loans to Local Government by Public Funds

As for the funds for LGBs, public funds totaling 5,867.3 billion yen (compared with 4,757.1 billion yen in FY2020) are planned for promoting the development of infrastructure linked closely to local residents' livelihood (☞).

☞ The breakdown consists of 3,684.7 billion yen in Fiscal Loan Funds (FY2020: 2,934.6 billion yen) and 2,182.6 billion yen in Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities Funds (FY2020: 1,822.5 billion yen).

B. Local Funds Offered by Private Sectors, etc.

a. Public Offering Funds

Public Offering Funds mean the funds that local governments will raise by issuing their security certificates through markets. Local governments are urged to take greater responsibility for their administrative and fiscal management in line with the promotion of decentralization.

Ref: See the website below
<http://www.kyodohakko.jp/>
<http://www.chihousai.or.jp/>
 (Japanese version only)

① Joint-LGBs, etc.

i. Joint-LGBs

In FY2003, local governments started offering Joint-LGBs to reduce costs and to secure stable financing by increasing the lot size of issuance. "Joint-LGBs" are issued every month under the name of local governments, and the bonds are the joint debt of local governments based on Article 5-7 of the "Local Government Finance Act".

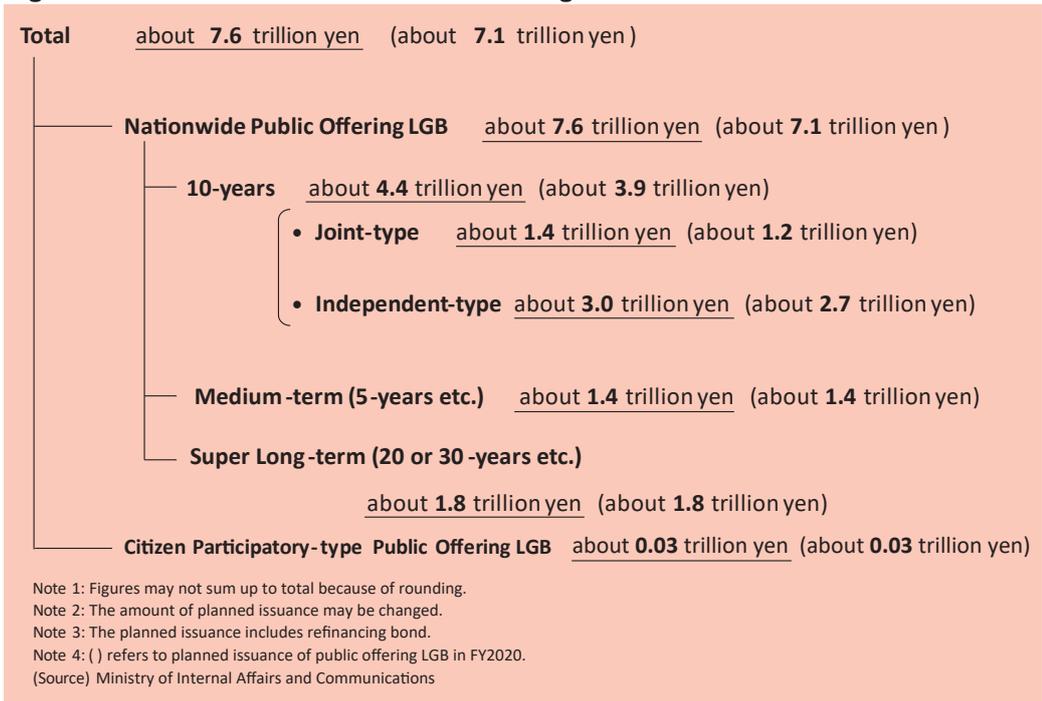
ii. Citizen Participatory-type Public Offering LGB

Since March 2002, apart from "Nationwide Public Offering LGB," "Citizen Participatory-type Public Offering LGB" have been issued. This is not only to diversify financing methods of public offerings targeting at individual investors but also to encourage the residents' participation in local government.

② Method of issuing Public Offering LGB

The method of issuance includes “issuance for offering/underwriting by a syndicate composed of financial institutions and securities companies (“Underwriting Syndicate”),” “issuance for offering/underwriting led by the lead manager,” and “issuance for offering/underwriting by auction.” Issuance terms were discussed and deliberated on from April 2002, and were set out in two tables: one for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bonds, and the other for other local government bonds. In 2004 and 2006, the method for determining the appropriate terms was revised, and now each local government issuer decides on the terms of each issue separately and independently.

Fig. 2-38 Planned Issuance of Public Offering LGB in FY2021



b. Private Placement Funds

Private Placement Funds are funds based on borrowings from financial institutions and the several mutual aid associations which have business transactions with the local governments.

The bonds financed through the Private Placement Funds are called “Private Placement Bond,” and this is financed either by deed borrowings or by actual issuance of the bonds.

2 Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.

(1) Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.

The debt of “Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” includes government-guaranteed debt, borrowings from the General Account, the Fiscal Loan Fund, and other Special Accounts. Their debt also includes FILP Agency Bonds, etc. as means of financing from the private sector.

“Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” refer to Incorporated Administrative Agencies (☞①), public corporations (☞②), and authorized organizations (☞③). All of these are corporations that are engaged in public policy implementation under governmental supervision.

A. Financing from the central government

a. Borrowing from Fiscal Loan Fund

Some projects of “Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” are financed by FILP to flexibly cope with national demand or socioeconomic changes. In line with FILP reform efforts, FILP-target projects are further focused and made more efficient. The organizations that utilize FILP are called FILP Agencies.

b. Other Borrowings from the central government

There are also interest-free loans from the General Account and Special Accounts to “Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.”

B. Financing from the private sector

As a result of the FILP reform, FILP Agency Bonds, which are not guaranteed by the government and are publicly offered, have been introduced as a new financial method for FILP Agencies to raise funds independently. It is thought that FILP Agencies promote information disclosure and improve their business operational efficiency by FILP Agency Bonds issuing. Some kinds of “Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” such as finance corporations, etc. need Diet authorization to issue bonds. Furthermore, an approval from the Competent Minister is required in general for a FILP Agency to issue bonds or make long-term borrowings. The Competent Minister can give their approval only after consulting with the Minister of Finance.

☞①The term generally refers to corporate bodies established pursuant to stipulations in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the “Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies”: “A corporation, incorporated pursuant to the provisions of this Act and the relevant Individual Act as an agency managed under the medium-term objectives, a national research and development agency or an agency engaged in administrative execution, for the purpose of effectively and efficiently conducting, from among the processes and services that need to be implemented securely from a public perspective, such as the stability of the lives of the people, society and the economy, and that do not need to be implemented directly by the State itself, those affairs that may not necessarily be implemented properly if entrusted to private entities or that need to be conducted monopolistically by a single entity.” Here, the “Individual Acts” refer to laws that provide for matters concerning the name, purpose, and scope of operations, etc. of the respective incorporated administrative agencies.

☞②The term generally refers to “the corporations established directly by law, or the corporations required by a special law to be established by a special procedure (excluding Incorporated Administrative Agencies)” as stipulated in Article 4, paragraph (1), item (ix) of “Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.” In this case, “established through special measures” refers to establishment conducted by government appointed commissioners.

☞③The term generally refers to “corporate bodies established independently by an interested party from the private sector, the establishment of which requires approval by the Competent Minister, based on the special acts due to the public nature of their activities” (Source: “Legal Terms Dictionary,” Legislative Terminology Research Forum Edition).

(2) Financial Conditions of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.

“Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” disclose information on their financial conditions in various forms.

Incorporated Administrative Agencies compile financial statements, which are based on corporate accounting principles as a general rule, pursuant to the provisions of order of the competent ministry, in accordance with the “Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.” The financial statements are audited by an auditor and an accounting auditor and are approved by the Competent Minister before their disclosure (☞). Government supervision of Incorporated Administrative Agencies has shifted its focus from ex-ante control to ex-post check in order to strengthen their independence. The financial statements of Incorporated Administrative Agencies contribute not only to better understanding of how these agencies conduct businesses but also to appropriate evaluations of their business results.

Each public corporation and authorized organization also compiles financial statements in accordance with the Act under which it was established, receives approval from the Competent Minister, and discloses this information. Each institution compiles and discloses an “administrative cost analysis statement,” etc., based on corporate accounting principles to fulfill its accountability to explain future burden on taxpayers.

The financial statements of major “Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.” in which the government has invested are attached to the budget submitted to the Diet as reference materials as stipulated in Article 28 of the “Public Finance Act.”

☞ Auditing by an accounting auditor is not required for an Incorporated Administrative Agency whose operational size, including its capital amount, fails to reach the standards provided by Cabinet Order (Article 39, paragraph (1) of the “Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies.”).

III

Appendices

This part contains supplementary information
which was not covered in previous parts of this brochure.

Chapter 1 Government Bonds (JGBs)

1 Primary Market for Government Bonds

(1) Issuance Amount of Government Bonds

(Unit: billion yen, %)

FY (Unit)	Issuance Amount								Bond Dependency Ratio (%)	JGB Outstanding		(A) GDP (%)	National Debt Service (Initial) (B) (billion yen)	(B) General Account Total (%)
	Subtotal (billion yen)	Construction Bonds (billion yen)	Special Deficit-Financing Bonds (billion yen)	Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding (billion yen)	Reconstruction Bonds (billion yen)	FILP Bonds (billion yen)	Refunding Bonds (billion yen)	Total (billion yen)		General Bonds Outstanding (A) (billion yen)	FILP Bonds Outstanding (billion yen)			
1947 ~ 64	In the period of balanced budget, there hadn't been JGBs issued.													
65	197.2	—	197.2	—	—	—	—	197.2	5.3	200.0	—	0.6	22.0	0.6
66	665.6	665.6	—	—	—	—	—	665.6	14.9	875.0	—	2.2	48.9	1.1
67	709.4	709.4	—	—	—	—	—	709.4	13.9	1,595.0	—	3.4	115.3	2.3
68	462.1	462.1	—	—	—	—	—	462.1	7.8	2,054.4	—	3.7	201.3	3.5
69	412.6	412.6	—	—	—	—	—	412.6	6.0	2,463.4	—	3.8	278.8	4.1
70	347.2	347.2	—	—	—	—	—	347.2	4.2	2,811.2	—	3.7	290.9	3.7
71	1,187.1	1,187.1	—	—	—	—	—	1,187.1	12.4	3,952.1	—	4.8	319.3	3.4
72	1,950.0	1,950.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,950.0	16.3	5,818.6	—	6.0	455.4	4.0
73	1,766.2	1,766.2	—	—	—	—	595.8	2,362.0	12.0	7,550.4	—	6.5	704.5	4.9
74	2,160.0	2,160.0	—	—	—	—	635.8	2,795.8	11.3	9,658.4	—	7.0	862.2	5.0
75	5,280.5	3,190.0	2,090.5	—	—	—	415.6	5,696.1	25.3	14,973.1	—	9.8	1,039.4	4.9
76	7,198.2	3,725.0	3,473.2	—	—	—	371.2	7,569.4	29.4	22,076.7	—	12.9	1,664.7	6.9
77	9,561.2	5,028.0	4,533.3	—	—	—	312.8	9,874.1	32.9	31,902.4	—	16.8	2,348.7	8.2
78	10,674.0	6,330.0	4,344.0	—	—	—	632.6	11,306.6	31.3	42,615.8	—	20.4	3,222.7	9.4
79	13,472.0	7,133.0	6,339.0	—	—	—	—	13,472.0	34.7	56,251.3	—	25.0	4,078.4	10.6
80	14,170.2	6,955.0	7,215.2	—	—	—	290.3	14,460.5	32.6	70,509.8	—	28.4	5,310.4	12.5
81	12,899.9	7,039.9	5,860.0	—	—	—	895.2	13,795.1	27.5	82,273.4	—	31.1	6,654.2	14.2
82	14,044.7	7,036.0	7,008.7	—	—	—	3,272.7	17,317.5	29.7	96,482.2	—	34.9	7,829.9	15.8
83	13,486.3	6,809.9	6,676.5	—	—	—	4,514.5	18,000.9	26.6	109,694.7	—	38.0	8,192.5	16.3
84	12,781.3	6,409.9	6,371.4	—	—	—	5,360.3	18,141.7	24.8	121,693.6	—	39.5	9,155.1	18.1
85	12,308.0	6,303.0	6,005.0	—	—	—	8,957.3	21,265.3	23.2	134,431.4	—	40.7	10,224.2	19.5
86	11,254.9	6,248.9	5,006.0	—	—	—	11,488.6	22,743.5	21.0	145,126.7	—	42.4	11,319.5	20.9
87	9,418.1	6,880.0	2,538.2	—	—	—	15,449.0	24,867.2	16.3	151,809.3	—	41.9	11,333.5	20.9
88	7,152.5	6,196.0	956.5	—	—	—	13,946.1	21,098.6	11.6	156,780.3	—	40.4	11,512.0	20.3
89	6,638.5	6,430.0	208.5	—	—	—	15,079.8	21,718.3	10.1	160,910.0	—	38.7	11,664.9	19.3
90	7,312.0	6,343.2	(968.9)	—	—	—	18,653.2	25,965.2	9.2	166,337.9	—	36.8	14,288.6	21.6
91	6,730.0	6,730.0	—	—	—	—	18,875.7	25,605.7	9.5	171,647.3	—	36.2	16,036.0	22.8
92	9,536.0	9,536.0	—	—	—	—	21,496.9	31,032.9	13.5	178,368.1	—	36.9	16,447.3	22.8
93	16,174.0	16,174.0	—	—	—	—	21,812.9	37,986.9	21.5	192,539.3	—	39.9	15,442.3	21.3
94	16,490.0	12,345.7	<3,333.7> [810.6]	—	—	—	22,881.7	39,371.7	17.9	206,604.6	—	40.4	14,360.2	19.6
95	21,247.0	16,440.1	<2,851.1> 1955.8	—	—	—	25,376.7	46,623.8	24.2	225,184.7	—	42.9	13,221.3	18.6
96	21,748.3	10,707.0	<1,879.6> 9161.7	—	—	—	26,552.4	48,300.7	25.2	244,658.1	—	45.4	16,375.2	21.8
97	18,458.0	9,940.0	8,518.0	—	—	—	31,432.0	49,890.0	23.5	257,987.5	—	47.6	16,802.3	21.7
98	34,000.0	17,050.0	16,950.0	—	—	—	42,431.0	76,431.0	40.3	295,249.1	—	55.2	17,262.8	22.2
99	37,513.6	13,166.0	24,347.6	—	—	—	40,084.4	77,597.9	42.1	331,668.7	—	62.5	19,831.9	24.2
00	33,004.0	11,138.0	21,866.0	—	—	—	53,269.7	86,273.7	36.9	367,554.7	—	68.4	21,965.3	25.8
01	30,000.0	9,076.0	20,924.0	—	—	43,883.1	59,329.6	133,212.7	35.4	392,434.1	43,760.5	74.4	17,170.5	20.8
02	34,968.0	9,148.0	25,820.0	—	—	31,843.5	69,615.5	136,427.1	41.8	421,099.1	75,564.4	80.4	16,671.2	20.5
03	35,345.0	6,693.0	28,652.0	—	—	28,508.6	74,948.9	138,802.5	42.9	456,973.6	91,849.0	86.8	16,798.1	20.5
04	35,490.0	8,704.0	26,786.0	—	—	40,129.7	84,450.5	160,070.2	41.8	499,013.7	121,553.2	94.2	17,568.6	21.4
05	31,269.0	7,762.0	23,507.0	—	—	28,249.4	105,519.5	165,037.9	36.6	526,927.9	139,353.2	98.7	18,442.2	22.4
06	27,470.0	6,415.0	21,055.0	—	—	25,559.5	108,120.6	161,150.2	33.7	531,701.5	138,906.1	99.0	18,761.6	23.5
07	25,382.0	6,044.0	19,338.0	—	—	16,769.6	99,189.4	141,341.0	31.0	541,458.4	139,754.3	100.6	20,998.8	25.3
08	33,168.0	6,975.0	26,193.0	—	—	8,600.0	93,909.5	135,677.5	39.2	545,935.6	131,050.1	105.8	20,163.2	24.3
09	51,955.0	15,011.0	36,944.0	—	—	9,410.0	90,480.3	151,845.3	51.5	593,971.7	122,225.3	119.4	20,243.7	22.9
10	42,303.0	7,603.0	34,700.0	—	—	8,400.0	100,835.5	151,538.5	44.4	636,311.7	118,191.8	126.0	20,649.1	22.4
11	42,798.0	8,368.0	34,430.0	—	11,250.0	13,100.0	109,020.0	176,168.0	42.5	669,867.4	110,912.2	134.0	21,549.1	23.3
12	47,465.0	11,429.0	36,036.0	2,584.2	2,303.3	14,220.0	110,957.9	177,530.3	48.9	705,007.2	109,260.7	141.2	21,944.2	24.3
13	40,851.0	7,014.0	33,837.0	2,603.5	—	10,700.0	110,156.9	164,311.4	40.8	743,867.6	104,210.4	145.1	22,241.5	24.0
14	38,492.9	6,577.0	31,915.9	—	120.0	14,000.0	119,372.8	171,985.7	39.0	774,083.1	98,991.0	147.9	23,270.2	24.3
15	34,918.3	6,479.0	28,439.3	—	1,320.0	13,400.0	114,230.8	163,869.1	35.5	805,418.2	96,115.5	148.9	23,450.7	24.3
16	38,034.6	8,901.4	29,133.2	—	790.9	19,600.0	109,479.8	167,905.3	39.0	830,573.3	96,250.9	152.4	23,612.1	24.4
17	33,554.6	7,281.8	26,272.8	—	76.8	12,000.0	106,382.0	152,013.4	34.2	853,178.9	94,525.9	153.5	23,528.5	24.1
18	34,395.4	8,097.2	26,298.2	—	—	10,630.0	103,285.3	148,310.7	34.8	874,043.4	92,245.6	157.0	23,302.0	23.8
19	36,581.9	9,143.7	27,438.2	—	810.0	12,550.0	104,238.3	154,180.1	36.1	886,694.5	91,090.1	158.4	23,508.2	23.2
20	112,553.9	22,596.0	89,957.9	—	782.4	40,700.0	109,029.2	263,065.5	64.1	984,890.3	120,351.0	183.7	23,351.5	22.7
21	43,597.0	6,341.0	37,256.0	—	218.3	45,000.0	147,192.9	236,008.2	40.9	990,306.6	139,607.3	177.0	23,758.8	22.3

Note 1: Figures may not sum up to total because of rounding.

Note 2: Issuance Amount is calculated on a revenue basis, up to FY2019; actual, FY2020; supplementary budget, FY2021; initial

The figures in () indicate Ad-hoc Deficit-Financing Bonds, < > are Special Deficit-Financing Bonds for Offset tax cuts, [] are Special Deficit-Financing Bonds for Earthquake.

Note 3: Reconstruction Bonds are issued under the General Account in FY2011 and under the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake from FY2012 onward.

Note 4: The figure of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds in FY1965 includes Revenue Supplementary Bonds issued at the time of supplementary budget for reasons of expediency.

Note 5: Bond Dependency Ratio is the issuance amount of (Construction Bonds+Special Deficit-Financing Bonds)/general account total, up to FY2019; actual, FY2020; supplementary budget, FY2021; initial.

Note 6: JGB Outstanding is calculated on a nominal basis, up to FY2019; actual, FY2020; supplementary budget, FY2021; initial.

Note 7: JGB Outstanding/GDP is calculated on a nominal basis, up to FY2019; actual, FY2020 and 2021; figures on the "Fiscal 2021 Economic Outlook and Basic Stance for Economic and Fiscal Management (January 18, 2021 Cabinet Decision)"

Note 8: National Debt Service and National Debt Service/General Account Total; initial.

(2) Historical Changes in JGB Market Issuance by JGB Types

(Unit: billion yen, %)

	FY2002 (Actual)		FY2003 (Actual)		FY2004 (Actual)		FY2005 (Actual)		FY2006 (Actual)		FY2007 (Actual)		FY2008 (Actual)		FY2009 (Actual)		FY2010 (Actual)		FY2011 (Actual)	
	Share	Share																		
40-Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.9	0.1	601.9	0.6	1,100.0	0.8	1,198.7	0.8	1,598.9	1.1
30-Year	898.9	0.9	1,599.3	1.4	1,998.3	1.7	1,998.7	1.7	2,299.2	2.0	2,397.4	2.2	2,898.7	2.7	3,995.5	2.9	4,795.1	3.4	5,593.9	3.9
20-Year	4,195.3	4.0	5,392.6	4.7	7,190.4	6.1	8,390.4	7.1	9,595.0	8.5	9,590.4	8.7	10,091.7	9.5	12,597.7	9.2	13,190.1	9.2	13,189.9	9.1
15-Year CMT	5,494.5	5.2	5,994.2	5.3	7,194.2	6.1	8,794.2	7.4	5,389.1	4.8	3,396.7	3.1	599.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-Year	21,600.0	20.5	22,800.0	20.0	22,800.0	19.4	22,800.0	19.3	22,799.0	20.2	22,792.5	20.8	22,657.7	21.4	24,992.5	18.2	26,389.9	18.5	26,388.5	18.2
10-Year JGBi	—	—	99.8	0.1	799.2	0.7	1,998.5	1.7	2,498.9	2.2	2,997.5	2.7	1,499.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Year	22,579.3	21.4	22,790.3	20.0	23,987.6	20.4	23,988.5	20.3	23,992.3	21.2	23,989.0	21.9	22,962.9	21.7	27,190.0	19.8	28,790.0	20.2	29,188.1	20.2
3-Year Discount	398.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-Year	19,383.0	18.4	20,985.4	18.4	20,384.4	17.3	20,388.0	17.2	20,390.6	18.1	20,389.7	18.6	21,316.3	20.1	28,389.2	20.7	31,189.0	21.8	31,594.4	21.8
Subtotal	74,549.2	70.6	79,661.7	70.0	84,354.1	71.6	88,358.3	74.7	86,964.1	77.0	85,653.1	78.1	82,628.1	78.0	98,264.9	71.5	105,552.8	73.9	107,553.7	74.3
TB total	30,997.3	29.4	34,198.4	30.0	33,395.9	28.4	29,910.7	25.3	24,799.5	22.0	22,795.9	20.8	20,999.7	19.8	32,899.3	23.9	29,999.2	21.0	29,999.0	20.7
TB1Y	18,198.6	17.2	20,399.1	17.9	19,998.6	17.0	17,911.0	15.1	16,799.8	14.9	16,798.5	15.3	17,999.7	17.0	27,399.3	19.9	29,999.2	21.0	29,999.0	20.7
TB6M	12,798.7	12.1	13,799.3	12.1	13,397.3	11.4	11,999.7	10.1	7,999.7	7.1	5,997.4	5.5	3,000.0	2.8	5,500.0	4.0	—	—	—	—
Liquidity Enhancement Auction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,196.3	1.1	1,195.9	1.1	2,295.2	2.2	6,286.2	4.6	7,190.6	5.0	7,182.0	5.0
Total	105,546.4	100.0	113,860.0	100.0	117,750.0	100.0	118,269.0	100.0	112,959.9	100.0	109,644.9	100.0	105,923.0	100.0	137,450.4	100.0	142,742.6	100.0	144,734.7	100.0

	FY2012 (Actual)		FY2013 (Actual)		FY2014 (Actual)		FY2015 (Actual)		FY2016 (Actual)		FY2017 (Actual)		FY2018 (Actual)		FY2019 (Actual)		FY2020 (Actual)		FY2021 (Initial)	
	Share	Share	Share	Share																
40-Year	1,597.5	1.1	1,597.8	1.0	1,598.0	1.0	1,998.3	1.3	2,797.1	1.9	2,997.0	2.1	2,396.1	1.8	2,397.4	1.9	2,997.3	1.4	3,600.0	1.6
30-Year	5,593.1	3.7	6,791.8	4.3	7,991.4	5.2	9,591.0	6.3	9,592.1	6.5	9,589.3	6.8	8,389.0	6.3	8,390.7	6.5	10,189.4	4.8	10,800.0	4.9
20-Year	14,389.8	9.6	14,389.4	9.2	14,388.8	9.3	14,388.5	9.5	13,189.8	9.0	11,988.6	8.5	11,988.4	8.9	10,790.4	8.3	13,489.5	6.4	14,400.0	6.5
15-Year CMT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-Year	27,788.4	18.6	28,789.7	18.4	28,791.8	18.6	28,791.8	18.9	28,791.5	19.6	27,589.7	19.5	26,388.1	19.7	25,191.9	19.5	29,690.6	14.1	31,200.0	14.1
10-Year JGBi	—	—	599.4	0.4	1,799.5	1.2	1,999.5	1.3	1,599.7	1.1	1,598.3	1.1	1,598.3	1.2	1,598.6	1.2	799.3	0.4	800.0	0.4
5-Year	30,387.8	20.3	32,388.6	20.7	32,390.3	21.0	29,990.3	19.7	28,791.6	19.6	26,389.9	18.7	23,989.7	17.9	22,790.1	17.6	28,191.9	13.4	30,000.0	13.6
3-Year Discount	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-Year	32,388.7	21.7	34,790.5	22.2	32,392.4	21.0	29,991.1	19.7	27,591.8	18.8	26,391.2	18.7	25,192.5	18.8	23,993.7	18.6	32,992.1	15.7	36,000.0	16.3
Subtotal	112,145.4	75.1	119,347.2	76.2	119,352.2	77.3	116,750.5	76.7	112,353.6	76.5	106,544.0	75.5	99,942.1	74.5	95,152.8	73.6	118,350.1	56.2	126,800.0	57.3
TB total	29,999.1	20.1	29,999.4	19.2	26,700.0	17.3	25,800.0	17.0	25,000.0	17.0	23,800.0	16.9	21,600.0	16.1	21,600.0	16.7	80,899.1	38.4	83,200.0	37.6
TB1Y	29,999.1	20.1	29,999.4	19.2	26,700.0	17.3	25,800.0	17.0	25,000.0	17.0	23,800.0	16.9	21,600.0	16.1	21,600.0	16.7	36,899.7	17.5	42,000.0	19.0
TB6M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,999.4	20.9	41,200.0	18.6
Liquidity Enhancement Auction	7,181.6	4.8	7,187.8	4.6	8,383.4	5.4	9,579.8	6.3	9,579.2	6.5	10,865.4	7.7	12,567.1	9.4	12,566.6	9.7	11,365.0	5.4	11,400.0	5.1
Total	149,326.0	100.0	156,534.4	100.0	154,435.6	100.0	152,130.3	100.0	146,932.8	100.0	141,209.4	100.0	134,109.2	100.0	129,319.4	100.0	210,614.2	100.0	221,400.0	100.0

Note 1: Figures may not sum up to total because of rounding. Figures are calculated on a nominal basis.

Note 2: The figures include the amount of issuance to Syndicate until FY2005.

(3) Auction Results for JGBs and T-Bills in FY2020

40-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
13	5.26.20	5.27.20	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,527.3	499.5	99.82	0.505	10.4
13	7.28.20	7.29.20	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,552.2	499.7	97.34	0.575	5.6
13	9.24.20	9.25.20	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,324.5	499.3	96.15	0.610	44.8
13	11.25.20	11.26.20	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,334.1	499.6	94.30	0.665	31.0
13	1.26.21	1.27.21	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,430.0	499.2	93.66	0.685	47.2
13	3.25.21	3.26.21	3.20.60	0.5	500	1,399.9	500.0	94.01	0.675	48.4

30-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Non-Price Competitive Auction I (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
66	4.7.20	4.8.20	3.20.50	0.4	700	2,018.0	572.2	99.29	0.426	98.90	0.441	127.5	0.0
66	5.14.20	5.15.20	3.20.50	0.4	700	2,085.7	565.5	98.69	0.449	98.60	0.453	133.5	20.4
66	6.4.20	6.5.20	3.20.50	0.4	700	1,609.7	565.8	96.66	0.529	96.55	0.534	133.5	0.0
67	7.7.20	7.8.20	6.20.50	0.6	900	2,871.9	732.6	99.68	0.612	99.60	0.615	166.5	67.6
67	8.18.20	8.19.20	6.20.50	0.6	900	2,515.4	730.2	99.57	0.617	99.35	0.625	169.2	22.6
67	9.3.20	9.4.20	6.20.50	0.6	900	2,565.4	733.8	99.71	0.611	99.55	0.617	165.4	86.0
68	10.6.20	10.7.20	9.20.50	0.6	900	2,578.5	733.6	99.04	0.638	98.90	0.643	165.4	1.6
68	11.10.20	11.11.20	9.20.50	0.6	900	2,749.1	730.7	98.91	0.643	98.85	0.645	168.0	18.2
68	12.3.20	12.4.20	9.20.50	0.6	900	2,531.1	725.9	98.80	0.648	98.75	0.650	173.4	71.4
69	1.8.21	1.12.21	12.20.50	0.7	900	2,175.6	730.8	101.30	0.648	101.20	0.652	168.0	74.4
69	2.4.21	2.5.21	12.20.50	0.7	900	2,552.7	734.8	100.94	0.662	100.85	0.665	164.4	72.8
69	3.4.21	3.5.21	12.20.50	0.7	900	2,037.4	736.6	100.22	0.691	100.00	0.700	162.1	0.0

20-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Non-Price Competitive Auction I (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
172	4.21.20	4.22.20	3.20.40	0.4	900	2,615.0	730.1	101.21	0.335	101.10	0.340	169.3	0.0
172	5.20.20	5.21.20	3.20.40	0.4	900	3,108.9	732.1	101.26	0.332	101.20	0.335	167.0	58.2
172	6.25.20	6.26.20	3.20.40	0.4	900	2,833.3	732.2	100.24	0.386	100.20	0.389	166.5	79.0
173	7.21.20	7.22.20	6.20.40	0.4	1,200	3,682.9	969.2	99.70	0.416	99.65	0.419	229.6	114.6
173	8.25.20	8.26.20	6.20.40	0.4	1,200	3,837.0	978.9	99.94	0.403	99.90	0.405	220.3	117.0
173	9.10.20	9.11.20	6.20.40	0.4	1,200	3,636.2	984.6	99.85	0.408	99.75	0.413	214.6	43.9
174	10.20.20	10.21.20	9.20.40	0.4	1,200	3,755.1	972.8	100.10	0.394	100.05	0.397	226.0	105.3
174	11.18.20	11.19.20	9.20.40	0.4	1,200	3,495.0	967.8	100.22	0.388	100.15	0.391	231.7	80.8
174	12.10.20	12.11.20	9.20.40	0.4	1,200	2,936.4	975.1	100.62	0.366	100.50	0.372	224.5	0.0
175	1.19.21	1.20.21	12.20.40	0.5	1,200	3,272.7	978.0	101.04	0.443	100.95	0.448	221.1	9.9
175	2.18.21	2.19.21	12.20.40	0.5	1,200	3,055.9	977.3	100.31	0.482	100.20	0.488	221.9	74.2
175	3.11.21	3.12.21	12.20.40	0.5	1,200	3,300.7	970.6	99.75	0.513	99.65	0.519	228.3	101.3

10-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Noncompetitive (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
358	4.2.20	4.3.20	3.20.30	0.1	2,100	7,101.0	1,693.7	100.76	0.023	100.75	0.024	1.005	404.7	206.4
358	5.12.20	5.13.20	3.20.30	0.1	2,100	6,936.0	1,696.1	101.00	▲ 0.001	100.99	0.000	0.265	403.1	208.9
358	6.2.20	6.3.20	3.20.30	0.1	2,100	5,727.0	1,702.0	100.98	0.000	100.96	0.001	0.284	396.9	0.0
359	7.2.20	7.3.20	6.20.30	0.1	2,600	7,731.8	2,112.2	100.41	0.058	100.39	0.060	0.496	486.7	244.7
359	8.4.20	8.5.20	6.20.30	0.1	2,600	7,666.7	2,107.4	100.80	0.018	100.77	0.021	1.265	490.5	210.1
359	9.1.20	9.2.20	6.20.30	0.1	2,600	6,679.8	2,118.0	100.64	0.034	100.53	0.045	2.280	479.3	0.0
360	10.1.20	10.2.20	9.20.30	0.1	2,600	8,560.1	2,107.2	100.75	0.024	100.74	0.025	1.265	490.5	215.4
360	11.4.20	11.5.20	9.20.30	0.1	2,600	8,658.0	2,098.9	100.53	0.046	100.52	0.047	1.965	498.1	255.4
360	12.1.20	12.2.20	9.20.30	0.1	2,600	7,177.0	2,095.6	100.79	0.019	100.77	0.021	0.331	503.2	212.4
361	1.6.21	1.7.21	12.20.30	0.1	2,600	7,184.2	2,110.3	100.80	0.019	100.77	0.022	1.265	487.3	0.0
361	2.2.21	2.3.21	12.20.30	0.1	2,600	7,255.0	2,122.1	100.46	0.053	100.45	0.054	0.455	476.7	241.3
361	3.2.21	3.3.21	12.20.30	0.1	2,600	6,662.5	2,122.1	99.70	0.131	99.67	0.134	0.360	476.8	244.8

10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)
25	5.8.20	5.11.20	3.10.30	0.2	200	768.6	200.0	100.80	0.117
25	8.6.20	8.7.20	3.10.30	0.2	200	640.9	199.9	101.85	0.006
25	11.6.20	11.9.20	3.10.30	0.2	200	661.4	199.6	101.55	0.033
25	2.8.21	2.9.21	3.10.30	0.2	200	613.3	199.8	102.95	▲ 0.121

5-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Noncompetitive (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction I (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
143	4.9.20	4.10.20	3.20.25	0.1	1,900	7,669.8	1,541.1	100.97	▲ 0.095	100.96	▲ 0.093	0.000	358.4	189.1
143	5.18.20	5.19.20	3.20.25	0.1	1,900	6,919.0	1,540.3	101.08	▲ 0.122	101.07	▲ 0.119	0.000	358.9	87.1
143	6.18.20	6.19.20	3.20.25	0.1	1,900	5,837.5	1,544.1	101.05	▲ 0.119	101.04	▲ 0.117	0.000	355.2	0.0
144	7.9.20	7.10.20	6.20.25	0.1	2,500	8,589.0	2,019.0	101.01	▲ 0.103	101.00	▲ 0.101	0.000	480.3	219.1
144	8.20.20	8.21.20	6.20.25	0.1	2,500	7,236.5	2,036.9	100.94	▲ 0.093	100.93	▲ 0.091	1.000	461.3	0.0
144	9.8.20	9.9.20	6.20.25	0.1	2,500	7,247.6	2,037.9	100.92	▲ 0.091	100.90	▲ 0.087	0.000	461.3	0.0
145	10.8.20	10.9.20	9.20.25	0.1	2,500	9,978.1	2,038.2	100.95	▲ 0.091	100.94	▲ 0.089	0.000	461.3	249.1
145	11.12.20	11.13.20	9.20.25	0.1	2,500	7,179.4	2,036.8	101.00	▲ 0.105	101.00	▲ 0.105	1.000	461.3	195.4
145	12.8.20	12.9.20	9.20.25	0.1	2,500	8,055.6	2,035.3	101.05	▲ 0.118	101.03	▲ 0.114	0.000	464.0	39.9
146	1.13.21	1.14.21	12.20.25	0.1	2,500	7,773.5	2,030.2	101.05	▲ 0.111	101.02	▲ 0.105	0.000	469.0	0.0
146	2.16.21	2.17.21	12.20.25	0.1	2,500	7,153.5	2,049.4	100.98	▲ 0.101	100.96	▲ 0.097	0.000	450.1	0.0
146	3.9.21	3.10.21	12.20.25	0.1	2,500	6,685.5	2,056.8	100.78	▲ 0.062	100.74	▲ 0.054	0.000	442.8	0.0

2-Year

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Noncompetitive (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction I (billion yen)	Non-Price Competitive Auction II (billion yen)
412	4.23.20	5.1.20	5.1.22	0.1	2,000	8,808.9	1,622.5	100.483	▲ 0.140	100.475	▲ 0.136	0.000	377.1	163.2
413	5.28.20	6.1.20	6.1.22	0.1	2,000	8,550.6	1,620.5	100.546	▲ 0.172	100.540	▲ 0.169	1.000	378.0	29.2
414	6.30.20	7.1.20	7.1.22	0.1	3,000	11,390.0	2,432.2	100.474	▲ 0.136	100.465	▲ 0.131	0.000	567.3	250.6
415	7.30.20	8.3.20	8.1.22	0.1	3,000	11,094.0	2,432.1	100.467	▲ 0.133	100.460	▲ 0.130	0.000	567.2	47.7
416	8.27.20	9.1.20	9.1.22	0.1	3,000	11,403.8	2,444.9	100.433	▲ 0.115	100.430	▲ 0.114	1.000	553.4	101.2
417	9.29.20	10.1.20	10.1.22	0.1	3,000	9,856.1	2,450.6	100.485	▲ 0.141	100.480	▲ 0.139	0.000	548.5	124.1
418	10.27.20	11.2.20	11.1.22	0.1	3,000	9,744.1	2,445.8	100.461	▲ 0.130	100.455	▲ 0.127	0.000	553.5	0.0
419	11.27.20	12.1.20	12.1.22	0.1	3,000	8,092.6	2,519.5	100.481	▲ 0.139	100.470	▲ 0.134	0.000	480.0	0.0
420	12.24.20	1.4.21	1.1.23	0.1	3,000	10,709.7	2,562.4	100.458	▲ 0.129	100.455	▲ 0.127	0.000	436.8	41.8
421	1.28.21	2.1.21	2.1.23	0.1	3,000	12,112.4	2,436.2	100.456	▲ 0.127	100.450	▲ 0.124	0.000	562.7	128.4
422	2.26.21	3.1.21	3.1.23	0.1	3,000	10,500.3	2,456.4	100.399	▲ 0.099	100.395	▲ 0.097	0.000	543.0	148.1
423	3.30.21	4.1.21	4.1.23	0.005	3,000	8,892.7	2,453.9	100.263	▲ 0.126	100.250	▲ 0.119	0.000	545.0	12.5

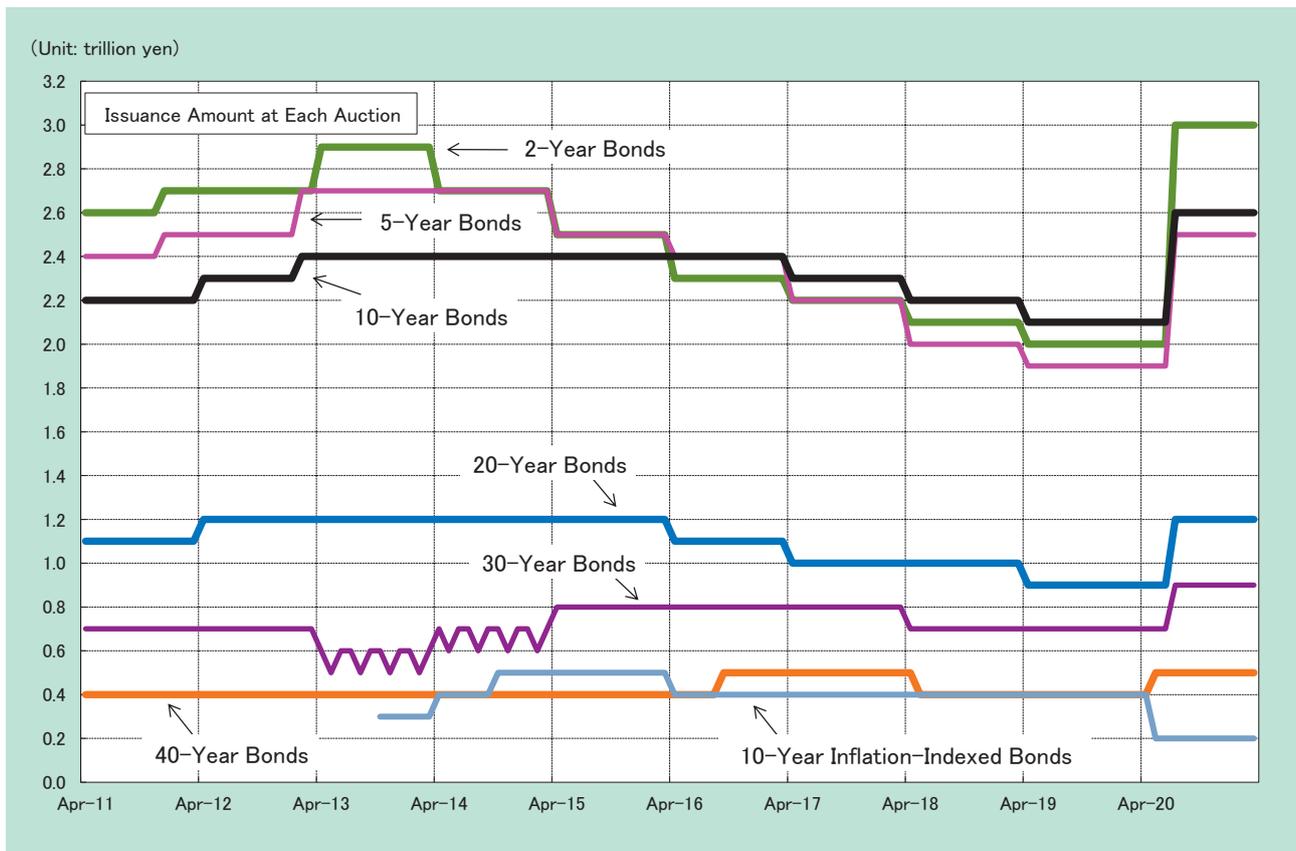
T-Bills

Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Non-Price Competitive Auction I (billion yen)
898	4.3.20	4.6.20	7.6.20	5,040.0	15,686.60	4,089.56	100.0304	▲ 0.1218	100.0255	▲ 0.1022	950.40
899	4.9.20	4.10.20	10.12.20	2,900.0	11,537.80	2,354.98	100.074	▲ 0.1458	100.072	▲ 0.1419	545.00
900	4.10.20	4.13.20	7.13.20	5,040.0	15,499.80	4,090.55	100.0357	▲ 0.1431	100.0300	▲ 0.1202	949.40
901	4.16.20	4.20.20	4.20.21	1,900.0	7,054.50	1,545.99	100.155	▲ 0.1547	100.148	▲ 0.1477	354.00
902	4.17.20	4.20.20	7.20.20	5,040.0	13,446.00	4,089.55	100.0341	▲ 0.1367	100.0315	▲ 0.1263	950.40
903	4.24.20	4.27.20	7.27.20	5,740.0	16,322.50	4,657.78	100.0320	▲ 0.1283	100.0285	▲ 0.1142	1,082.20
904	5.1.20	5.7.20	8.3.20	7,240.0	22,746.85	5,896.47	100.0256	▲ 0.1061	100.0240	▲ 0.0995	1,343.50
905	5.7.20	5.11.20	11.10.20	2,500.0	12,344.50	2,032.69	100.074	▲ 0.1474	100.072	▲ 0.1435	467.30
906	5.8.20	5.11.20	8.11.20	7,240.0	22,461.77	5,933.43	100.0310	▲ 0.1229	100.0280	▲ 0.1110	1,306.50
907	5.15.20	5.18.20	8.17.20	7,240.0	21,298.40	5,873.63	100.0288	▲ 0.1154	100.0275	▲ 0.1102	1,366.30
908	5.19.20	5.20.20	5.20.21	2,500.0	9,297.30	2,029.07	100.166	▲ 0.1657	100.161	▲ 0.1607	470.90
909	5.22.20	5.25.20	8.24.20	8,140.0	21,321.49	6,600.26	100.0291	▲ 0.1166	100.0275	▲ 0.1102	1,539.70
910	5.27.20	6.1.20	11.25.20	2,500.0	11,486.60	2,027.37	100.079	▲ 0.1627	100.078	▲ 0.1607	472.60
911	5.29.20	6.1.20	8.31.20	8,140.0	18,154.30	6,618.26	100.0269	▲ 0.1078	100.0250	▲ 0.1002	1,521.70
912	6.5.20	6.8.20	9.7.20	9,140.0	22,086.80	7,428.32	100.0246	▲ 0.0986	100.0230	▲ 0.0922	1,711.60
913	6.9.20	6.10.20	12.10.20	2,800.0	11,294.70	2,271.67	100.088	▲ 0.1753	100.087	▲ 0.1733	528.30
914	6.12.20	6.15.20	9.14.20	9,140.0	23,044.30	7,436.83	100.0254	▲ 0.1018	100.0245	▲ 0.0982	1,703.10
915	6.15.20	6.16.20	12.16.20	2,800.0	10,365.70	2,300.19	100.088	▲ 0.1753	100.087	▲ 0.1733	499.80
916	6.18.20	6.22.20	6.21.21	3,000.0	10,780.90	2,434.28	100.196	▲ 0.1961	100.193	▲ 0.1931	565.70
917	6.19.20	6.22.20	9.23.20	8,140.0	19,957.60	6,609.35	100.0273	▲ 0.1071	100.0260	▲ 0.1020	1,530.60
918	6.26.20	6.29.20	9.28.20	8,140.0	22,452.90	6,613.26	100.0236	▲ 0.0946	100.0225	▲ 0.0902	1,526.70
919	7.3.20	7.6.20	10.5.20	8,140.0	23,290.81	6,618.24	100.0240	▲ 0.0962	100.0220	▲ 0.0882	1,521.70
920	7.9.20	7.10.20	1.12.21	3,000.0	13,159.90	2,433.56	100.090	▲ 0.1764	100.088	▲ 0.1725	566.40
921	7.10.20	7.13.20	10.12.20	7,640.0	19,530.29	6,202.10	100.0230	▲ 0.0922	100.0215	▲ 0.0862	1,437.80
922	7.16.20	7.20.20	7.20.21	3,500.0	11,448.30	2,838.57	100.182	▲ 0.1816	100.164	▲ 0.1637	661.40
923	7.17.20	7.20.20	10.19.20	7,640.0	21,270.60	6,194.93	100.0218	▲ 0.0874	100.0205	▲ 0.0822	1,445.00
924	7.21.20	7.27.20	1.25.21	3,100.0	9,754.10	2,521.06	100.085	▲ 0.1703	100.082	▲ 0.1643	578.90
925	7.22.20	7.27.20	10.26.20	7,640.0	19,030.50	6,194.61	100.0214	▲ 0.0858	100.0205	▲ 0.0822	1,445.30
926	7.31.20	8.3.20	11.2.20	7,550.0	17,479.70	6,145.73	100.0215	▲ 0.0862	100.0200	▲ 0.0802	1,404.20

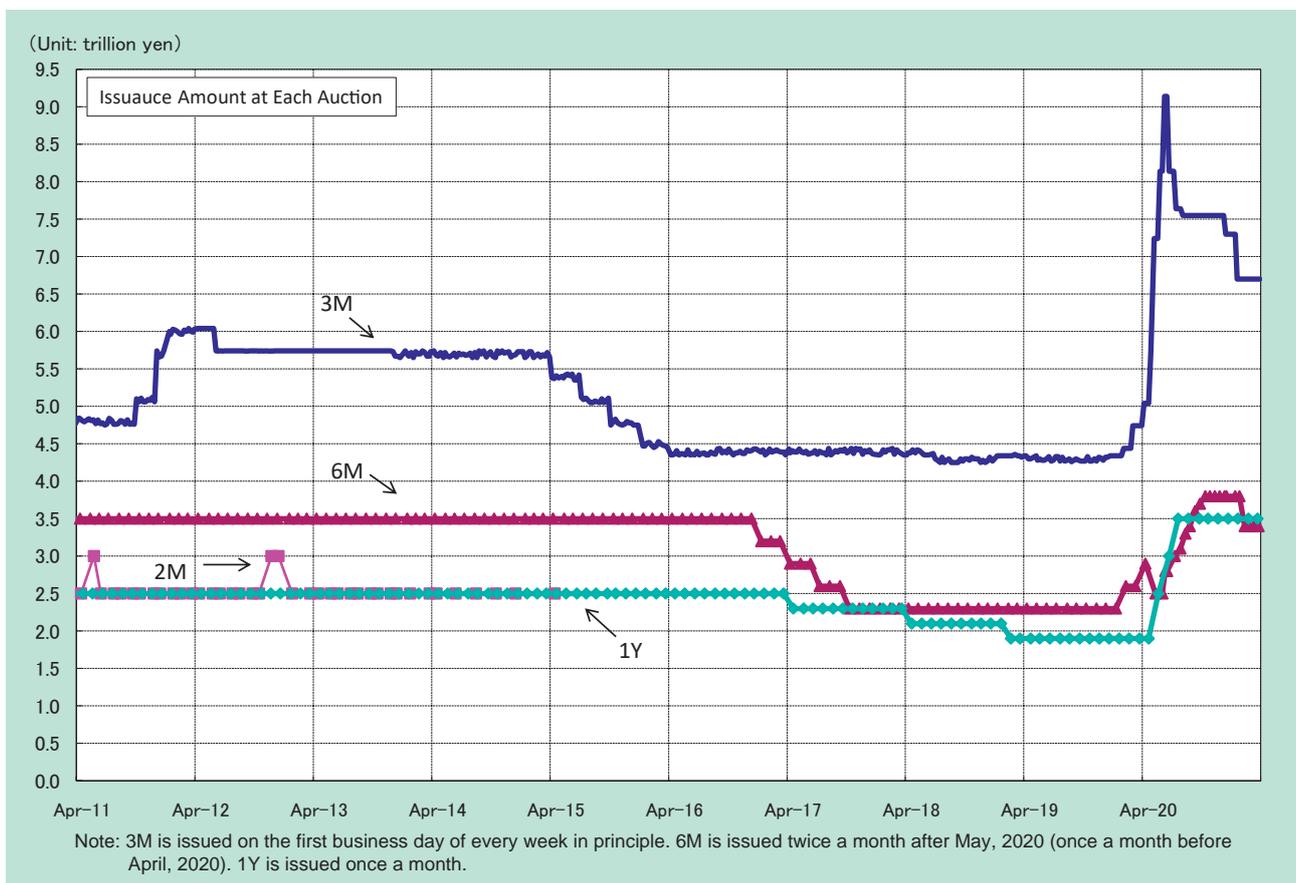
Issue Number	Auction Date	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Offering Amount (billion yen)	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at the Average Price (%)	Lowest Price (yen)	Yield at the Lowest Price (%)	Non-Price Competitive Auction (billion yen)
927	8.6.20	8.11.20	2.10.21	3,300.0	8,749.60	2,708.16	100.073	▲ 0.1454	100.069	▲ 0.1375	591.80
928	8.7.20	8.11.20	11.9.20	7,550.0	16,744.40	6,156.36	100.0182	▲ 0.0737	100.0165	▲ 0.0669	1,393.60
929	8.14.20	8.17.20	11.16.20	7,550.0	20,316.70	6,169.91	100.0175	▲ 0.0701	100.0165	▲ 0.0661	1,380.00
930	8.19.20	8.20.20	8.20.21	3,500.0	8,421.70	2,895.67	100.142	▲ 0.1417	100.131	▲ 0.1308	604.30
931	8.21.20	8.24.20	11.24.20	7,550.0	17,003.39	6,156.45	100.0209	▲ 0.0829	100.0190	▲ 0.0753	1,393.50
932	8.24.20	8.25.20	2.25.21	3,400.0	9,131.70	2,852.87	100.056	▲ 0.1110	100.051	▲ 0.1011	547.10
933	8.28.20	8.31.20	11.30.20	7,550.0	21,274.40	6,156.34	100.0224	▲ 0.0898	100.0215	▲ 0.0862	1,393.60
934	9.4.20	9.7.20	12.7.20	7,550.0	18,950.70	6,156.36	100.0309	▲ 0.1239	100.0290	▲ 0.1162	1,393.60
935	9.9.20	9.10.20	3.10.21	3,600.0	9,913.60	3,039.88	100.072	▲ 0.1450	100.066	▲ 0.1330	560.10
936	9.11.20	9.14.20	12.14.20	7,550.0	17,841.10	6,156.35	100.0294	▲ 0.1178	100.0275	▲ 0.1102	1,393.60
937	9.16.20	9.23.20	9.21.21	3,500.0	12,316.50	2,862.97	100.136	▲ 0.1365	100.136	▲ 0.1365	637.00
938	9.18.20	9.23.20	12.21.20	7,550.0	20,986.50	6,158.05	100.0270	▲ 0.1107	100.0255	▲ 0.1045	1,391.90
939	9.24.20	9.25.20	3.25.21	3,700.0	13,728.20	3,017.75	100.071	▲ 0.1430	100.070	▲ 0.1410	682.20
940	9.25.20	9.28.20	1.6.21	7,550.0	17,537.70	6,156.48	100.0510	▲ 0.1860	100.0455	▲ 0.1659	1,393.50
941	10.2.20	10.5.20	1.12.21	7,550.0	18,634.72	6,162.94	100.0414	▲ 0.1525	100.0385	▲ 0.1418	1,387.00
942	10.8.20	10.12.20	4.12.21	3,800.0	11,501.80	3,107.97	100.060	▲ 0.1202	100.056	▲ 0.1122	692.00
943	10.9.20	10.12.20	1.18.21	7,550.0	16,256.70	6,178.05	100.0254	▲ 0.0945	100.0235	▲ 0.0875	1,371.90
944	10.16.20	10.19.20	1.25.21	7,550.0	19,881.27	6,156.32	100.0224	▲ 0.0834	100.0210	▲ 0.0781	1,393.60
945	10.19.20	10.20.20	10.20.21	3,500.0	10,453.30	2,890.66	100.135	▲ 0.1348	100.129	▲ 0.1288	609.30
946	10.22.20	10.26.20	4.26.21	3,800.0	11,342.90	3,132.01	100.050	▲ 0.1002	100.049	▲ 0.0982	667.90
947	10.23.20	10.26.20	2.1.21	7,550.0	19,877.60	6,157.35	100.0213	▲ 0.0793	100.0200	▲ 0.0744	1,392.60
948	10.30.20	11.2.20	2.8.21	7,550.0	19,923.17	6,167.89	100.0227	▲ 0.0845	100.0215	▲ 0.0800	1,382.00
949	11.6.20	11.9.20	2.15.21	7,550.0	21,180.70	6,138.45	100.0236	▲ 0.0878	100.0225	▲ 0.0837	1,411.50
950	11.9.20	11.10.20	5.10.21	3,800.0	10,888.70	3,095.96	100.056	▲ 0.1128	100.053	▲ 0.1068	704.00
951	11.13.20	11.16.20	2.22.21	7,550.0	21,340.03	6,160.85	100.0252	▲ 0.0938	100.0245	▲ 0.0912	1,389.10
952	11.19.20	11.20.20	11.22.21	3,500.0	10,067.10	2,870.66	100.135	▲ 0.1340	100.130	▲ 0.1291	629.30
953	11.20.20	11.24.20	3.1.21	7,550.0	16,606.01	6,133.44	100.0263	▲ 0.0989	100.0250	▲ 0.0940	1,416.50
954	11.24.20	11.25.20	5.25.21	3,800.0	10,446.90	3,168.83	100.051	▲ 0.1027	100.049	▲ 0.0987	631.10
955	11.27.20	11.30.20	3.8.21	7,550.0	18,106.50	6,155.84	100.0241	▲ 0.0897	100.0230	▲ 0.0856	1,394.10
956	12.4.20	12.7.20	3.15.21	7,550.0	16,341.05	6,133.45	100.0239	▲ 0.0889	100.0225	▲ 0.0837	1,416.50
957	12.9.20	12.10.20	6.10.21	3,800.0	11,235.90	3,108.68	100.044	▲ 0.0882	100.043	▲ 0.0861	691.30
958	12.11.20	12.14.20	3.22.21	7,300.0	18,206.10	5,936.14	100.0233	▲ 0.0867	100.0225	▲ 0.0837	1,363.80
959	12.15.20	12.16.20	6.16.21	3,800.0	12,928.90	3,105.97	100.046	▲ 0.0922	100.045	▲ 0.0902	694.00
960	12.16.20	12.21.20	12.20.21	3,500.0	11,685.10	2,850.98	100.110	▲ 0.1101	100.108	▲ 0.1081	649.00
961	12.17.20	12.21.20	3.29.21	7,300.0	15,765.22	5,931.54	100.0253	▲ 0.0942	100.0240	▲ 0.0893	1,368.40
962	1.5.21	1.6.21	4.5.21	7,300.0	16,965.41	5,940.04	100.0210	▲ 0.0861	100.0200	▲ 0.0820	1,359.90
963	1.7.21	1.12.21	7.12.21	3,800.0	12,564.20	3,094.94	100.044	▲ 0.0886	100.043	▲ 0.0866	705.00
964	1.8.21	1.12.21	4.12.21	7,300.0	18,432.09	5,935.13	100.0218	▲ 0.0883	100.0210	▲ 0.0851	1,364.80
965	1.15.21	1.18.21	4.19.21	6,700.0	18,292.69	5,446.82	100.0231	▲ 0.0926	100.0225	▲ 0.0902	1,253.10
966	1.19.21	1.20.21	1.20.22	3,500.0	9,946.31	2,845.96	100.113	▲ 0.1128	100.111	▲ 0.1108	654.00
967	1.20.21	1.25.21	7.26.21	3,800.0	12,457.82	3,089.97	100.049	▲ 0.0982	100.048	▲ 0.0962	710.00
968	1.22.21	1.25.21	4.26.21	6,700.0	17,235.19	5,446.84	100.0230	▲ 0.0922	100.0220	▲ 0.0882	1,253.10
969	1.29.21	2.1.21	5.10.21	6,700.0	20,611.83	5,443.43	100.0247	▲ 0.0919	100.0235	▲ 0.0875	1,256.50
970	2.5.21	2.8.21	5.17.21	6,700.0	20,776.00	5,563.72	100.0253	▲ 0.0942	100.0245	▲ 0.0912	1,136.20
971	2.9.21	2.10.21	8.10.21	3,400.0	12,638.00	2,771.65	100.052	▲ 0.1048	100.051	▲ 0.1027	628.30
972	2.12.21	2.15.21	5.24.21	6,700.0	20,194.28	5,462.59	100.0263	▲ 0.0979	100.0255	▲ 0.0949	1,237.30
973	2.18.21	2.22.21	2.21.22	3,500.0	11,907.90	2,853.64	100.122	▲ 0.1221	100.122	▲ 0.1221	646.30
974	2.19.21	2.22.21	5.31.21	6,700.0	20,217.86	5,461.90	100.0274	▲ 0.1020	100.0265	▲ 0.0986	1,238.00
975	2.24.21	2.25.21	8.25.21	3,400.0	12,388.98	2,771.62	100.054	▲ 0.1088	100.053	▲ 0.1068	628.30
976	2.26.21	3.1.21	6.7.21	6,700.0	19,599.88	5,461.93	100.0282	▲ 0.1050	100.0275	▲ 0.1023	1,238.00
977	3.5.21	3.8.21	6.14.21	6,700.0	17,251.22	5,461.92	100.0278	▲ 0.1035	100.0270	▲ 0.1005	1,238.00
978	3.9.21	3.10.21	9.10.21	3,400.0	13,893.90	2,771.64	100.054	▲ 0.1070	100.052	▲ 0.1030	628.30
979	3.12.21	3.15.21	6.21.21	6,700.0	17,898.04	5,461.45	100.0259	▲ 0.0964	100.0250	▲ 0.0930	1,238.50
980	3.17.21	3.22.21	3.22.22	3,500.0	9,802.10	2,853.68	100.130	▲ 0.1298	100.129	▲ 0.1288	646.30
981	3.18.21	3.22.21	6.28.21	6,700.0	17,958.63	5,475.36	100.0271	▲ 0.1009	100.0265	▲ 0.0986	1,224.60
982	3.24.21	3.25.21	9.27.21	3,400.0	10,665.80	2,778.86	100.057	▲ 0.1117	100.056	▲ 0.1098	621.10
983	3.26.21	3.29.21	7.5.21	6,700.0	15,767.40	5,474.83	100.0266	▲ 0.0990	100.0250	▲ 0.0930	1,225.10

(4) Issuance Amount of JGBs and T-Bills Offered to the Market at Each Auction

JGBs



T-Bills



(5) Principal/Coupon Payment Corresponding to Days of Issuance in FY2021

5, 10, 20, 30-Year Bonds

Month of Issuance	Initial Coupon Payment Month	Coupon Payment Months	Month of Redemption	Maturity
April	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 1 month
May	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 2 months
June	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 3 months
July	December	June, December	June	Maturity – 1 month
August	December	June, December	June	Maturity – 2 months
September	December	June, December	June	Maturity – 3 months
October	March	March, September	September	Maturity – 1 month
November	March	March, September	September	Maturity – 2 months
December	March	March, September	September	Maturity – 3 months
January	June	June, December	December	Maturity – 1 month
February	June	June, December	December	Maturity – 2 months
March	June	June, December	December	Maturity – 3 months

Note 1: The coupon payment date and the redemption date are the twentieth of the month.

Note 2: Issuance shall occur on T+1 (day of auction + 1 business day).

2-Year Bonds

Month of Issuance	Initial Coupon Payment Month	Coupon Payment Months	Month of Redemption	Maturity
April	October	April, October	April	As for term
May	November	May, November	May	As for term
June	December	June, December	June	As for term
July	January	January, July	July	As for term
August	February	February, August	August	As for term
September	March	March, September	September	As for term
October	April	April, October	October	As for term
November	May	May, November	November	As for term
December	June	June, December	December	As for term
January	July	January, July	January	As for term
February	August	February, August	February	As for term
March	September	March, September	March	As for term

Note 1: The coupon payment date and redemption date are the first of the month.

Note 2: With regard to establishing the day of issuance, as a rule, issuance shall occur on the first of the month.

40-Year Bonds

Month of Issuance	Initial Coupon Payment Month	Coupon Payment Months	Month of Redemption	Maturity
May	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 2 months
July	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 4 months
September	March	March, September	March	Maturity – 6 months
November	March	March, September	March	Maturity – 8 months
January	March	March, September	March	Maturity – 10 months
March	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 12 months

Note 1: The coupon payment date and redemption date are the twentieth of the month.

Note 2: Issuance shall occur on T+1 (day of auction + 1 business day).

10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Month of Issuance	Initial Coupon Payment Month	Coupon Payment Months	Month of Redemption	Maturity
May	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 2 months
August	September	March, September	March	Maturity – 5 months
November	March	March, September	March	Maturity – 8 months
February	March	March, September	March	Maturity – 11 months

Note 1: The coupon payment date and redemption date are the tenth of the month.

Note 2: Issuance shall occur on T+1 (day of auction + 1 business day).

(6) Successful Bids Share for JGBs by Investor Type in FY2020

(Unit: billion yen, %)

	Securities Companies		Banks			Insurance Companies	Short-Term Credit/ Securities Finance Companies	Others	Total for FY2020	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Foreign					
2-Year	19,974.3	14,171.0	5,803.3	7,065.1	7,065.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	27,045.5
Share	73.9	52.4	21.5	26.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-Year	20,260.0	11,986.5	8,273.5	2,706.0	2,706.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22,966.0
Share	88.2	52.2	36.0	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-Year	21,214.1	12,754.7	8,459.4	2,821.5	2,821.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	24,085.6
Share	88.1	53.0	35.1	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
20-Year	8,926.7	5,028.5	3,898.2	2,042.0	2,042.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,968.7
Share	81.4	45.8	35.5	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-Year	7,662.8	3,936.9	3,725.9	406.1	406.1	0.0	223.6	0.0	0.0	8,292.5
Share	92.4	47.5	44.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-Year	2,937.2	1,591.5	1,345.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	0.0	2,997.3
Share	98.0	53.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-Year JGBi	784.7	278.0	506.7	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	799.3
Share	98.2	34.8	63.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
T-Bills	325,935.1	230,345.0	95,590.1	63,930.3	63,690.3	240.0	0.0	4,207.2	3,265.2	397,337.8
Share	82.0	58.0	24.1	16.1	16.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0

Note 1: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding. Figures are calculated on a nominal basis.

Note 2: Figures are the total of price-/ yield-competitive auctions.

(7) Issuance of JGBs for Retail Investors

(Unit: billion yen)

Month of issue	3-Year Fixed-Rate		5-Year Fixed-Rate		10-Year Floating-Rate		Total
	(interest rate)		(interest rate)		(first interest rate)		
Mar-03	—	—	—	—	383.5	(0.09%)	383.5
Apr-03	—	—	—	—	348.6	(0.05%)	348.6
Jul-03	—	—	—	—	280.2	(0.05%)	280.2
Oct-03	—	—	—	—	943.2	(0.77%)	943.2
Jan-04	—	—	—	—	1,395.1	(0.62%)	1,395.1
Apr-04	—	—	—	—	1,418.5	(0.55%)	1,418.5
Jul-04	—	—	—	—	1,772.6	(0.74%)	1,772.6
Oct-04	—	—	—	—	1,865.2	(0.74%)	1,865.2
Jan-05	—	—	—	—	1,764.7	(0.67%)	1,764.7
Apr-05	—	—	—	—	2,337.4	(0.73%)	2,337.4
Jul-05	—	—	—	—	1,642.3	(0.45%)	1,642.3
Oct-05	—	—	—	—	1,362.9	(0.55%)	1,362.9
Jan-06	—	—	1,128.5	(0.80%)	800.1	(0.68%)	1,928.6
Apr-06	—	—	988.3	(1.01%)	828.5	(0.85%)	1,816.8
Jul-06	—	—	1,243.0	(1.30%)	981.3	(1.10%)	2,224.3
Oct-06	—	—	858.4	(1.13%)	732.3	(0.92%)	1,590.7
Jan-07	—	—	1,073.0	(1.20%)	433.4	(0.84%)	1,506.4
Apr-07	—	—	832.6	(1.13%)	347.9	(0.87%)	1,180.5
Jul-07	—	—	1,596.4	(1.50%)	371.3	(1.01%)	1,967.6
Oct-07	—	—	769.2	(1.15%)	193.2	(0.85%)	962.4
Jan-08	—	—	419.6	(0.94%)	131.6	(0.68%)	551.1
Apr-08	—	—	291.9	(0.81%)	62.2	(0.57%)	354.0
Jul-08	—	—	894.2	(1.22%)	101.0	(1.00%)	995.2
Oct-08	—	—	392.9	(0.99%)	46.1	(0.69%)	439.0
Jan-09	—	—	472.9	(0.80%)	31.7	(0.58%)	504.7
Apr-09	—	—	294.1	(0.71%)	26.7	(0.50%)	320.8
Jul-09	—	—	444.1	(0.82%)	43.2	(0.73%)	487.3
Oct-09	—	—	269.0	(0.60%)	41.4	(0.53%)	310.4
Jan-10	—	—	186.6	(0.44%)	54.6	(0.45%)	241.2
Apr-10	—	—	142.7	(0.48%)	47.6	(0.53%)	190.3
Jul-10	59.2	(0.19%)	156.3	(0.42%)	56.6	(0.48%)	272.1
Aug-10	25.8	(0.14%)	—	—	—	—	25.8
Sep-10	29.3	(0.15%)	—	—	—	—	29.3
Oct-10	30.8	(0.11%)	40.3	(0.23%)	15.5	(0.25%)	86.5
Nov-10	31.8	(0.12%)	—	—	—	—	31.8
Dec-10	26.7	(0.13%)	—	—	—	—	26.7
Jan-11	79.5	(0.21%)	82.8	(0.37%)	24.1	(0.39%)	186.5
Feb-11	116.4	(0.22%)	—	—	—	—	116.4
Mar-11	62.3	(0.27%)	—	—	—	—	62.3
Apr-11	83.9	(0.32%)	143.4	(0.52%)	12.6	(0.51%)	239.9
May-11	105.5	(0.26%)	—	—	—	—	105.5
Jun-11	58.3	(0.24%)	—	—	—	—	58.3
Jul-11	50.1	(0.20%)	168.8	(0.41%)	231.9	(0.77%)	450.8
Aug-11	116.6	(0.21%)	—	—	—	—	116.6
Sep-11	50.3	(0.18%)	—	—	—	—	50.3
Oct-11	53.7	(0.17%)	110.0	(0.32%)	227.6	(0.72%)	391.3
Nov-11	82.7	(0.17%)	—	—	—	—	82.7
Dec-11	35.1	(0.18%)	—	—	—	—	35.1
Jan-12	103.4	(0.18%)	236.9	(0.33%)	405.1	(0.72%)	745.4
Feb-12	104.5	(0.17%)	—	—	—	—	104.5
Mar-12	45.5	(0.18%)	—	—	—	—	45.5
Apr-12	46.9	(0.12%)	97.3	(0.27%)	240.6	(0.64%)	384.8
May-12	84.2	(0.14%)	—	—	—	—	84.2
Jun-12	38.6	(0.10%)	—	—	—	—	38.6
Jul-12	33.5	(0.07%)	82.7	(0.19%)	403.3	(0.57%)	519.5
Aug-12	54.2	(0.07%)	—	—	—	—	54.2
Sep-12	26.9	(0.07%)	—	—	—	—	26.9
Oct-12	23.3	(0.07%)	57.6	(0.17%)	222.5	(0.53%)	303.4
Nov-12	43.9	(0.07%)	—	—	—	—	43.9
Dec-12	18.0	(0.07%)	—	—	—	—	18.0
Jan-13	26.2	(0.07%)	49.4	(0.13%)	278.3	(0.48%)	353.9
Feb-13	32.5	(0.07%)	—	—	—	—	32.5
Mar-13	14.9	(0.05%)	—	—	—	—	14.9
Apr-13	28.1	(0.05%)	14.5	(0.06%)	207.1	(0.42%)	249.7
May-13	26.2	(0.05%)	—	—	—	—	26.2
Jun-13	33.3	(0.12%)	—	—	—	—	33.3
Jul-13	41.5	(0.14%)	128.6	(0.30%)	296.6	(0.57%)	466.8
Aug-13	91.7	(0.14%)	—	—	—	—	91.7
Sep-13	94.3	(0.12%)	—	—	—	—	94.3
Oct-13	89.0	(0.11%)	137.9	(0.24%)	666.1	(0.51%)	893.0
Nov-13	107.9	(0.10%)	—	—	—	—	107.9
Dec-13	34.1	(0.10%)	—	—	—	—	34.1
Jan-14	67.1	(0.08%)	77.9	(0.15%)	625.3	(0.43%)	770.3
Feb-14	44.8	(0.09%)	62.1	(0.17%)	235.5	(0.48%)	342.4
Mar-14	36.5	(0.08%)	36.8	(0.15%)	166.2	(0.40%)	239.5
Apr-14	46.9	(0.07%)	52.3	(0.14%)	265.7	(0.40%)	364.9
May-14	43.7	(0.08%)	64.6	(0.15%)	210.0	(0.42%)	318.4
Jun-14	27.7	(0.08%)	33.1	(0.14%)	96.3	(0.40%)	157.1
Jul-14	37.0	(0.07%)	53.8	(0.14%)	256.2	(0.40%)	347.0
Aug-14	35.8	(0.06%)	65.4	(0.12%)	169.3	(0.37%)	270.5
Sep-14	25.8	(0.06%)	29.0	(0.10%)	125.0	(0.34%)	179.8
Oct-14	25.0	(0.06%)	42.0	(0.12%)	163.3	(0.34%)	230.3
Nov-14	24.8	(0.05%)	53.9	(0.11%)	142.8	(0.34%)	221.5
Dec-14	17.4	(0.05%)	14.8	(0.08%)	63.4	(0.29%)	95.7
Jan-15	30.4	(0.05%)	9.6	(0.05%)	139.1	(0.31%)	179.0
Feb-15	41.8	(0.05%)	10.3	(0.05%)	92.4	(0.20%)	144.5
Mar-15	29.2	(0.05%)	4.0	(0.05%)	90.8	(0.20%)	124.1
Apr-15	27.5	(0.05%)	11.8	(0.05%)	135.5	(0.26%)	174.8
May-15	40.7	(0.05%)	15.2	(0.05%)	127.8	(0.24%)	183.7
Jun-15	20.5	(0.05%)	11.1	(0.08%)	114.9	(0.28%)	146.6
Jul-15	28.7	(0.05%)	8.2	(0.05%)	159.3	(0.30%)	196.3
Aug-15	19.2	(0.05%)	31.1	(0.09%)	175.3	(0.34%)	225.5
Sep-15	20.2	(0.05%)	7.2	(0.05%)	132.6	(0.26%)	160.1
Oct-15	19.3	(0.05%)	9.2	(0.05%)	131.0	(0.28%)	159.5
Nov-15	21.8	(0.05%)	12.9	(0.05%)	147.6	(0.22%)	182.3
Dec-15	14.5	(0.05%)	3.7	(0.05%)	54.7	(0.21%)	72.9
Jan-16	21.7	(0.05%)	14.3	(0.05%)	189.0	(0.21%)	225.1

Month of issue	3-Year Fixed-Rate		5-Year Fixed-Rate		10-Year Floating-Rate		Total
	(interest rate)		(interest rate)		(first interest rate)		
Feb-16	15.3	(0.05%)	12.3	(0.05%)	149.0	(0.17%)	176.5
Mar-16	36.5	(0.05%)	31.1	(0.05%)	165.9	(0.05%)	233.5
Apr-16	41.8	(0.05%)	111.7	(0.05%)	246.7	(0.05%)	400.3
May-16	30.2	(0.05%)	85.1	(0.05%)	159.6	(0.05%)	274.9
Jun-16	31.4	(0.05%)	55.5	(0.05%)	123.5	(0.05%)	210.4
Jul-16	45.3	(0.05%)	100.0	(0.05%)	165.3	(0.05%)	310.5
Aug-16	39.6	(0.05%)	93.9	(0.05%)	187.5	(0.05%)	320.9
Sep-16	43.0	(0.05%)	43.6	(0.05%)	82.6	(0.05%)	169.2
Oct-16	42.8	(0.05%)	94.9	(0.05%)	205.8	(0.05%)	343.4
Nov-16	43.4	(0.05%)	68.8	(0.05%)	84.3	(0.05%)	196.4
Dec-16	47.6	(0.05%)	38.4	(0.05%)	105.3	(0.05%)	191.3
Jan-17	69.8	(0.05%)	181.6	(0.05%)	382.8	(0.05%)	634.2
Feb-17	52.3	(0.05%)	170.0	(0.05%)	350.4	(0.05%)	572.7
Mar-17	46.7	(0.05%)	207.6	(0.05%)	677.2	(0.06%)	931.5
Apr-17	46.0	(0.05%)	19.9	(0.05%)	137.1	(0.05%)	203.0
May-17	40.8	(0.05%)	24.0	(0.05%)	124.6	(0.05%)	189.4
Jun-17	38.4	(0.05%)	11.0	(0.05%)	184.0	(0.05%)	233.4
Jul-17	49.4	(0.05%)	33.4	(0.05%)	242.8	(0.05%)	325.6
Aug-17	44.3	(0.05%)	32.5	(0.05%)	274.3	(0.05%)	351.0
Sep-17	42.6	(0.05%)	9.5	(0.05%)	159.4	(0.05%)	211.5
Oct-17	43.8	(0.05%)	17.5	(0.05%)	290.3	(0.05%)	351.6
Nov-17	41.3	(0.05%)	17.6	(0.05%)	218.7	(0.05%)	277.6
Dec-17	47.2	(0.05%)	12.9	(0.05%)	208.1	(0.05%)	268.2
Jan-18	66.5	(0.05%)	20.0	(0.05%)	281.9	(0.05%)	368.5
Feb-18	41.9	(0.05%)	15.8	(0.05%)	278.3	(0.05%)	336.0
Mar-18	36.2	(0.05%)	12.6	(0.05%)	284.5	(0.06%)	333.4
Apr-18	55.1	(0.05%)	14.3	(0.05%)	347.4	(0.05%)	416.9
May-18	35.3	(0.05%)	15.8	(0.05%)	312.4	(0.05%)	363.5
Jun-18	46.6	(0.05%)	17.6	(0.05%)	297.2	(0.05%)	361.3
Jul-18	46.6	(0.05%)	23.6	(0.05%)	356.3	(0.05%)	426.5
Aug-18	49.8	(0.05%)	20.3	(0.05%)	323.6	(0.05%)	393.7
Sep-18	37.9	(0.05%)	11.1	(0.05%)	313.4	(0.09%)	362.4
Oct-18	25.6	(0.05%)	12.0	(0.05%)	335.1	(0.07%)	372.8
Nov-18	27.3	(0.05%)	15.8	(0.05%)	351.7	(0.09%)	394.8
Dec-18	24.5	(0.05%)	8.3	(0.05%)	259.0	(0.09%)	291.8
Jan-19	37.7	(0.05%)	14.3	(0.05%)	310.7	(0.05%)	362.7
Feb-19	38.5	(0.05%)	15.2	(0.05%)	308.5	(0.05%)	362.2
Mar-19	36.0	(0.05%)	27.7	(0.05%)	520.5	(0.05%)	584.2
Apr-19	37.4	(0.05%)	31.5	(0.05%)	369.0	(0.05%)	437.8
May-19	32.9	(0.05%)	14.5	(0.05%)	282.1	(0.05%)	329.6
Jun-19	45.1	(0.05%)	16.8	(0.05%)	309.5	(0.05%)	371.4
Jul-19	57.9	(0.05%)	20.7	(0.05%)	356.6	(0.05%)	435.2
Aug-19	61.5	(0.05%)	19.8	(0.05%)	372.2	(0.05%)	453.5
Sep-19	59.4	(0.05%)	21.7	(0.05%)	335.4	(0.05%)	416.6
Oct-19	59.4	(0.05%)	20.1	(0.05%)	374.8	(0.05%)	454.3
Nov-19	50.0	(0.05%)	19.1	(0.05%)	257.4	(0.05%)	326.5
Dec-19	63.5	(0.05%)	22.5	(0.05%)	435.2	(0.05%)	521.1
Jan-20	93.4	(0.05%)	30.4	(0.05%)	502.3	(0.05%)	626.1
Feb-20	60.4	(0.05%)	16.5	(0.05%)	354.1	(0.05%)	431.0
Mar-20	54.4	(0.05%)	18.0	(0.05%)	372.9	(0.05%)	445.3
Apr-20	57.5	(0.05%)	20.9	(0.05%)	541.6	(0.05%)	620.0
May-20	28.6	(0.05%)	5.4	(0.05%)	22.3	(0.05%)	56.3
Jun-20	30.1	(0.05%)	7.7	(0.05%)	28.5	(0.05%)	66.2
Jul-20	57.0	(0.05%)	13.2	(0.05%)	37.2	(0.05%)	107.4
Aug-20	73.0	(0.05%)	14.1	(0.05%)	48.2	(0.05%)	135.3
Sep-20	77.5	(0.05%)	15.4	(0.05%)	59.		

(8) Issuance by the Bank of Japan Rollover

(Unit: billion yen)

FY	Amount of Rollover
FY2011	11,799.8
FY2012	16,699.8
FY2013	11,699.8
FY2014	11,099.8
FY2015	10,399.9
FY2016	7,999.9
FY2017	3,000.0
FY2018	2,500.0
FY2019	2,200.0
FY2020	2,200.0
FY2021	2,200.0

Note: Figures are calculated on a revenue basis. Up to FY2020; Actual, FY2021; Initial.

(9) Front-Loading Issuance of Refunding Bonds

(Unit: billion yen)

	Maximum Amount of Issuance (Face Value)	Issuance Amount (Revenue Basis)
FY2011 (Issued in FY2010)	20,000.0 (initial plan: 12,000.0)	16,919.4
FY2012 (Issued in FY2011)	12,000.0	9,647.3
FY2013 (Issued in FY2012)	12,000.0	11,360.7
FY2014 (Issued in FY2013)	28,000.0 (initial plan: 20,000.0)	23,275.8
FY2015 (Issued in FY2014)	29,000.0 (initial plan: 25,000.0)	28,834.1
FY2016 (Issued in FY2015)	44,000.0 (initial plan: 32,000.0)	42,250.9
FY2017 (Issued in FY2016)	56,000.0 (initial plan: 48,000.0)	45,104.6
FY2018 (Issued in FY2017)	56,000.0	49,440.7
FY2019 (Issued in FY2018)	55,000.0	52,463.1
FY2020 (Issued in FY2019)	53,000.0	45,082.7
FY2021 (Issued in FY2020)	43,000.0	9,372.6
FY2022 (Issued in FY2021)	20,000.0	—

Note: Refunding Bonds issued in order to refinance JGBs that will mature in FY X are basically issued in FY X, but they can be issued in FY X-1 within an upper limit authorized by the General Rules for the Special Account Budget of FY X-1. This kind of issuance is called Front-Loading Issuance of Refunding Bonds.

(10) List of Commissions for Issuing JGBs, etc.

Categories		Calculation Formula	Payable to
Bond Sales Fee (New OTC Sales JGBs)	10-Year	0.20 yen per 100 yen nominal par	Handling Institutions
	5-Year	0.15 yen per 100 yen nominal par	
	2-Year	0.10 yen per 100 yen nominal par	
Bond Sales Fee (JGBs for Retail Investors)	10-Year Floating Rate	0.14 yen per 100 yen nominal par	Handling Institutions
	5-Year Fixed Rate	0.11 yen per 100 yen nominal par	
	3-Year Fixed Rate	0.08 yen per 100 yen nominal par	
Bond Issuance Fee		Necessary fee amount designated by the Minister of Finance	Bank of Japan
Management Fee (JGBs for Retail Investors)		Principal receivable at interest payment × 2/10,000 Except for JGBs held at a self-account (except for trust account)	Handling Institutions
Interest Payment Fee		Principal receivable at interest payment × 0.006/1,000 Except for JGBs held at a self-account (except for trust account)	BOJ Agents, etc.
Redemption Fee	Treasury Bills Financing Bills	Redemption proceeds receivable × 0.9/1,000,000 However, the following upper limit is applicable to fees per JGB category Self-account: 10,000 yen; and customer account: 15,000 yen	BOJ Agents, etc.
	Except for Above	Principal receivable × 0.006/1,000 Except for JGBs held at a self-account (except for trust account)	
Premature Redemption Fee (JGBs for Retail Investors)		JGB purchase amount payable × 0.9/1,000	Handling Institutions
Subsidy JGBs Delivery Fee		357 yen per JGB certificate	BOJ Agents, etc.
Subsidy JGBs Redemption Fee (Interest Payment Fee Principal/Interest Payment Fee Redemption Amount Payment Fee)		378 yen per interest coupon or attached coupon	BOJ Agents, etc.
Subsidy JGBs Buy-Back Redemption Fee		1,282 yen per JGB certificate	BOJ Agents, etc.

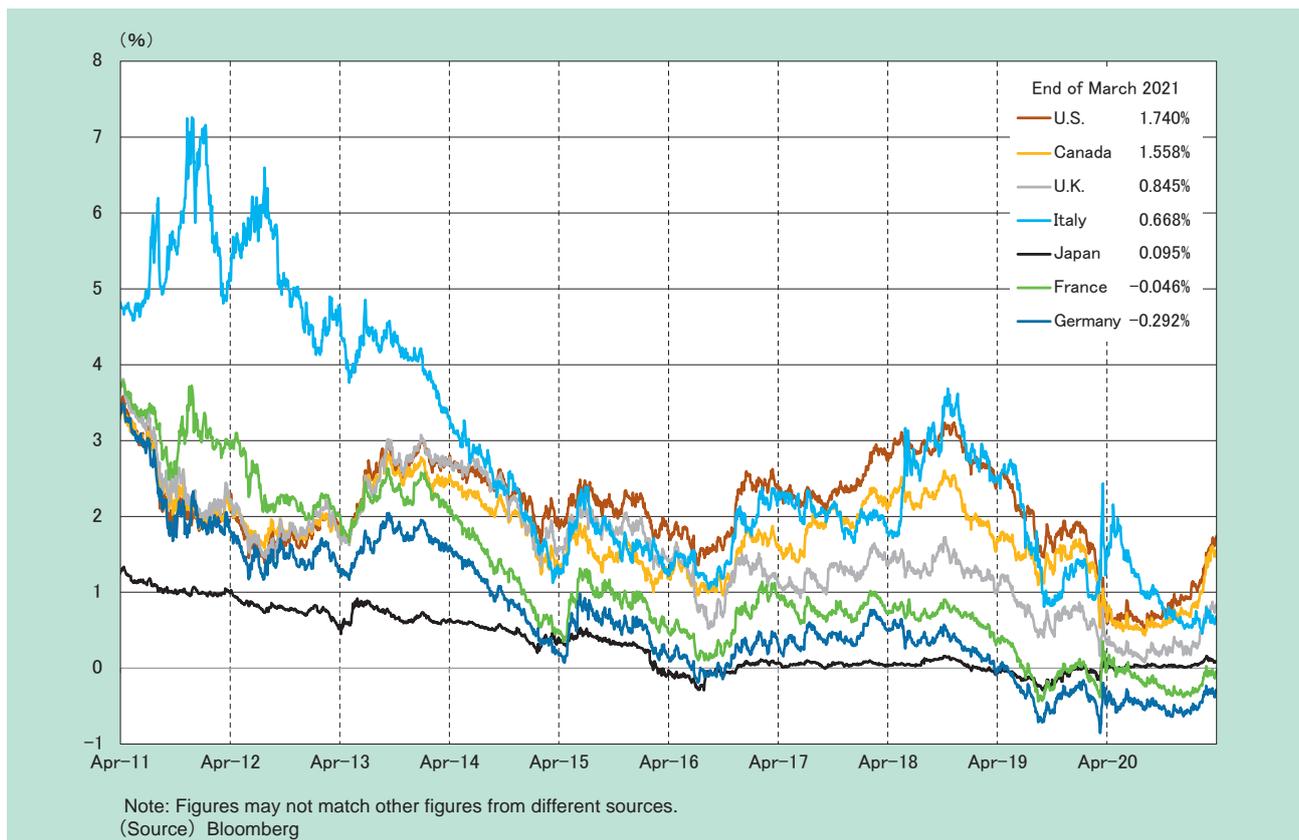
Note: The fees given above do not include consumption tax. Actual fees may include the tax.

2 Secondary Market for Government Bonds

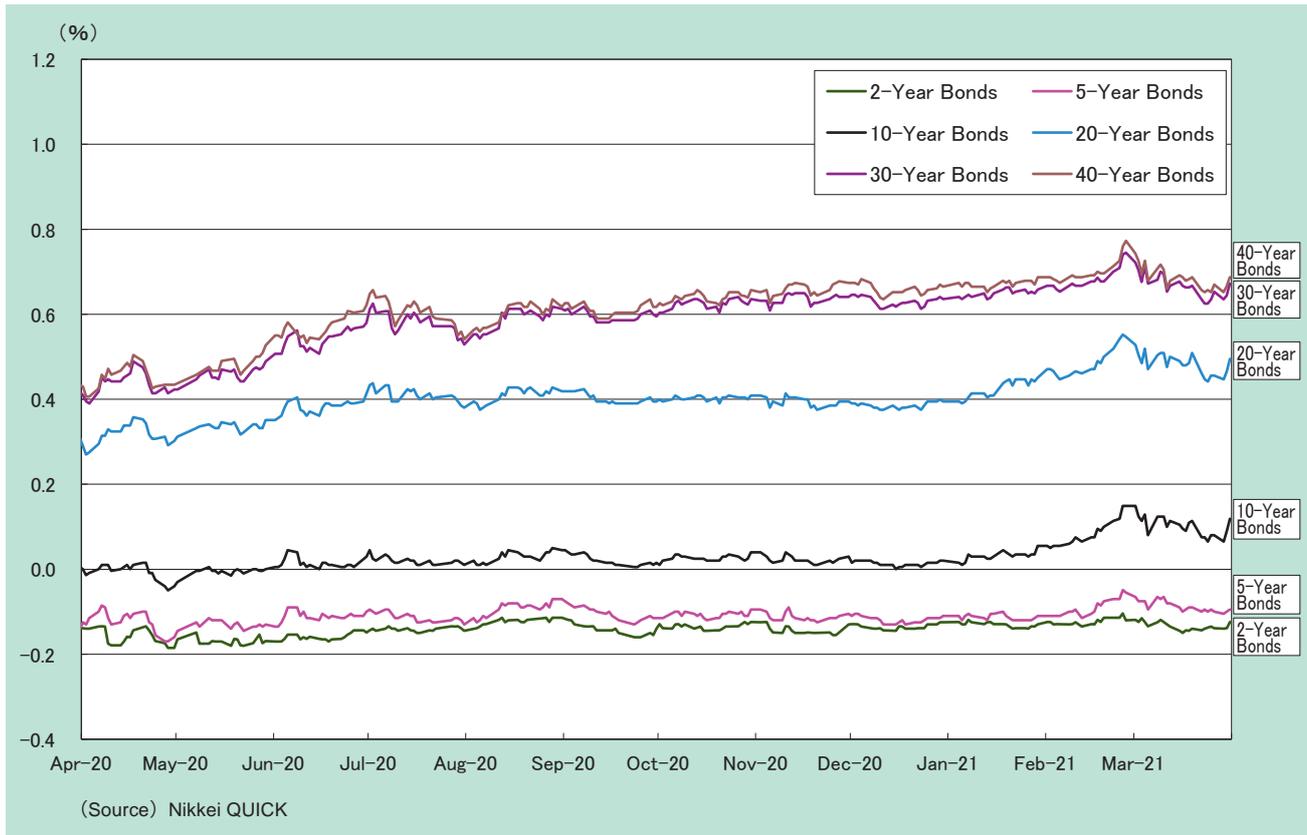
(1) 10-Year JGB Yield



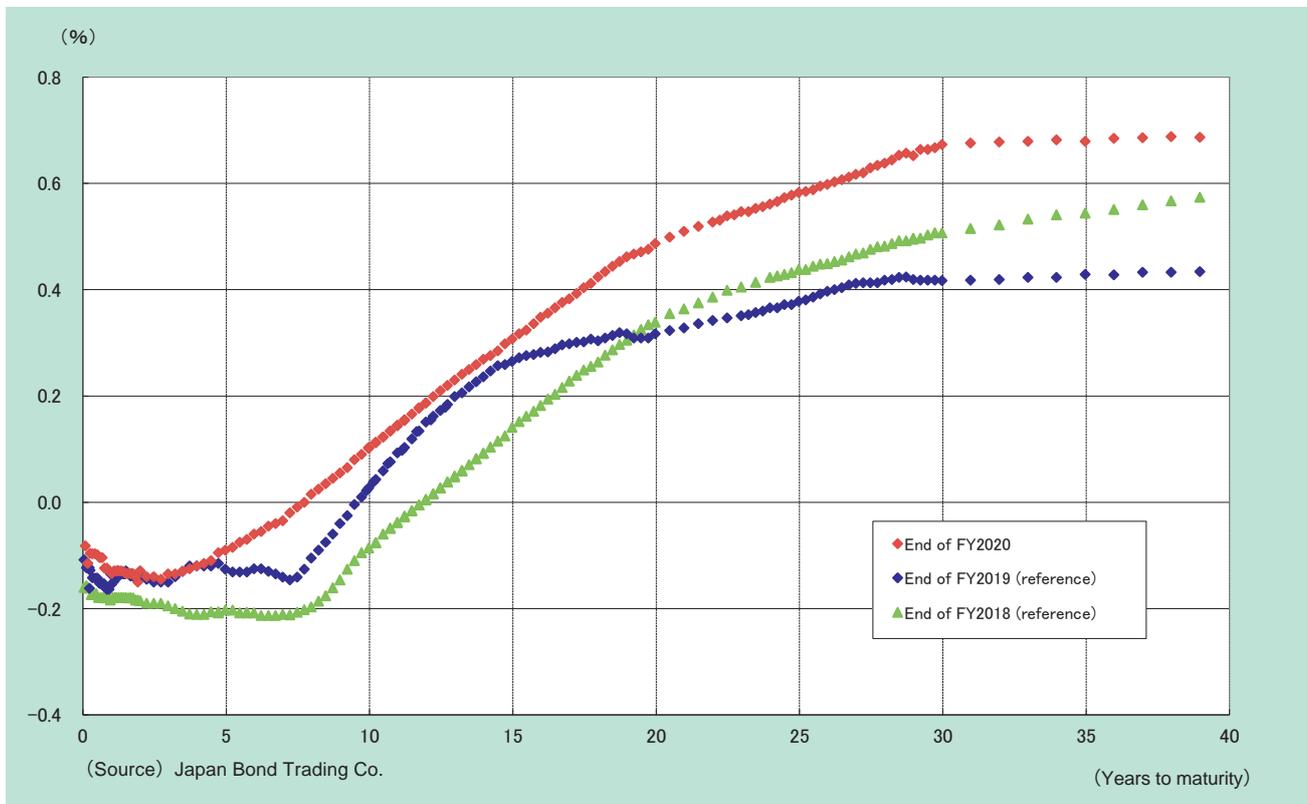
(2) 10-Year Government Bonds Yields



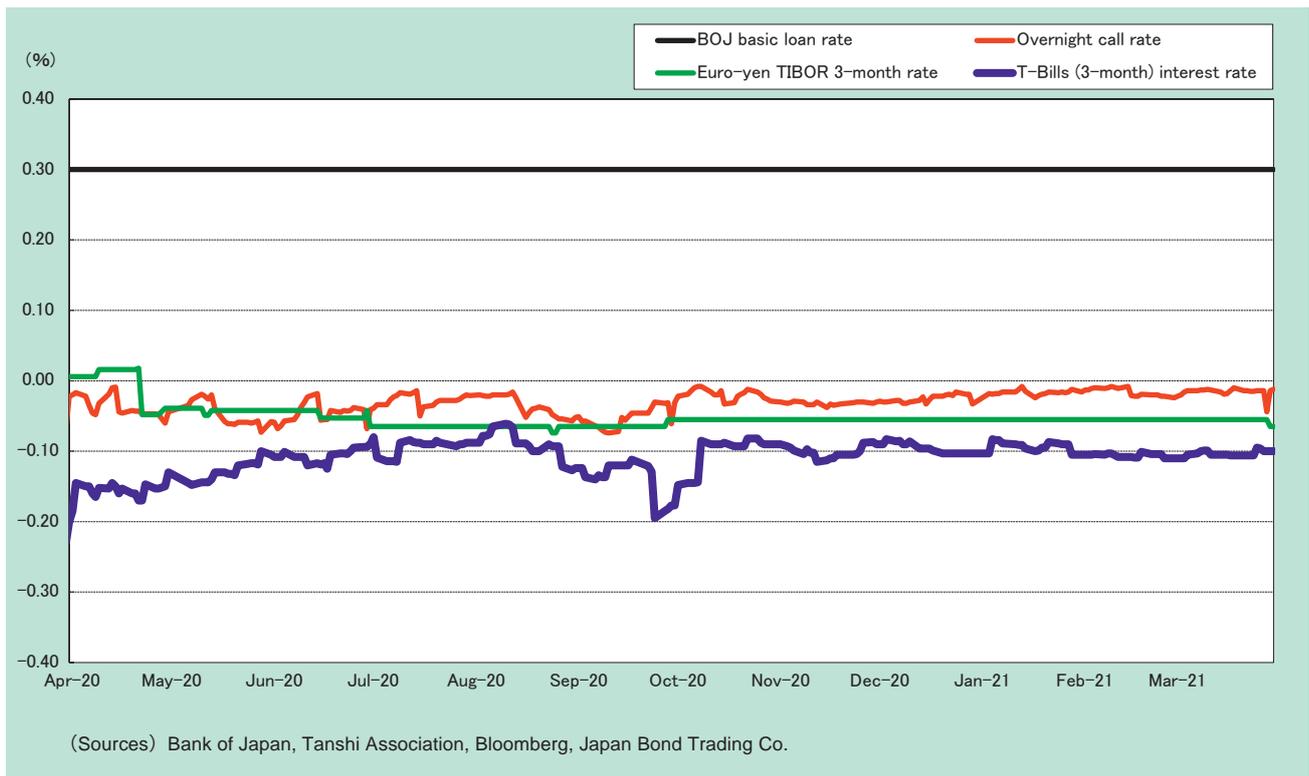
(3) Yields of JGBs in FY2020



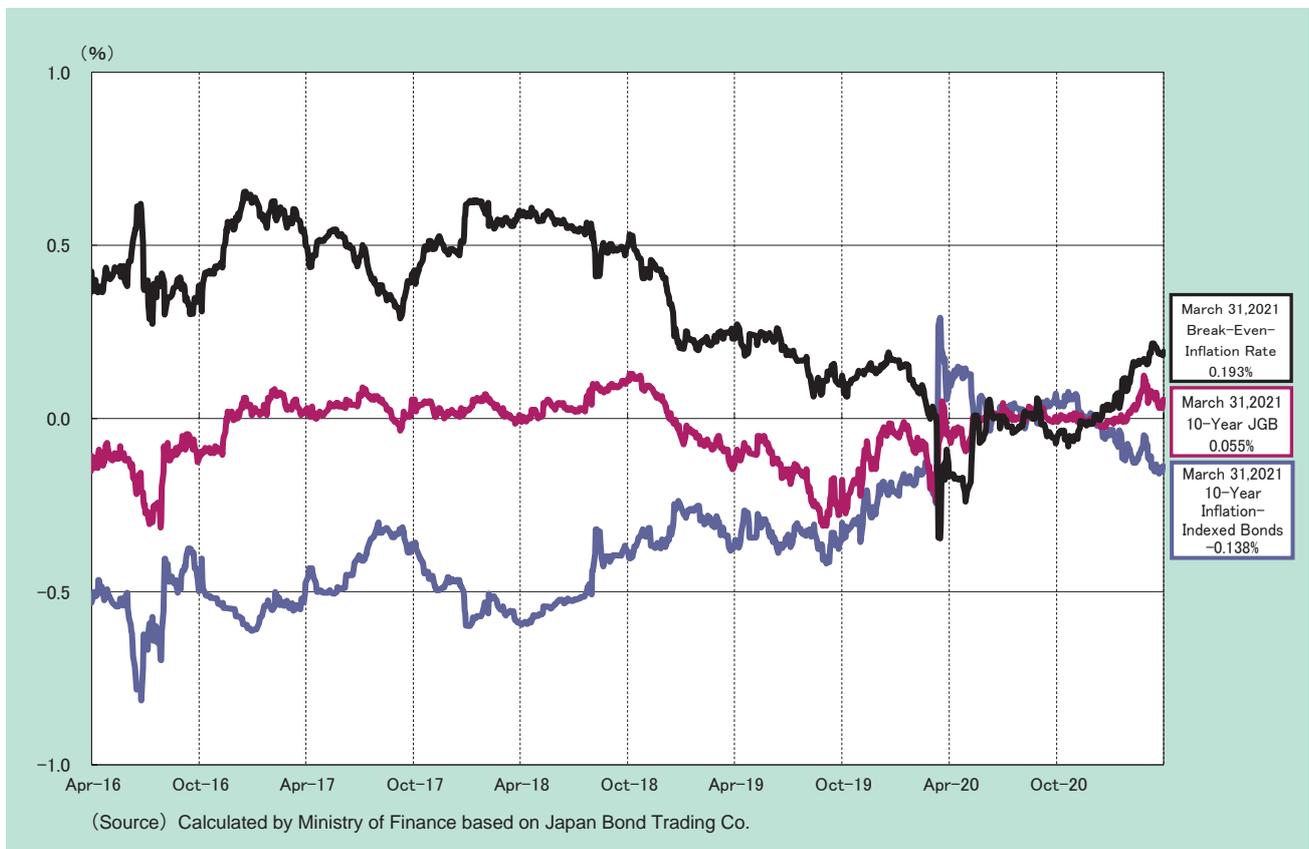
(4) JGB Yield Curves



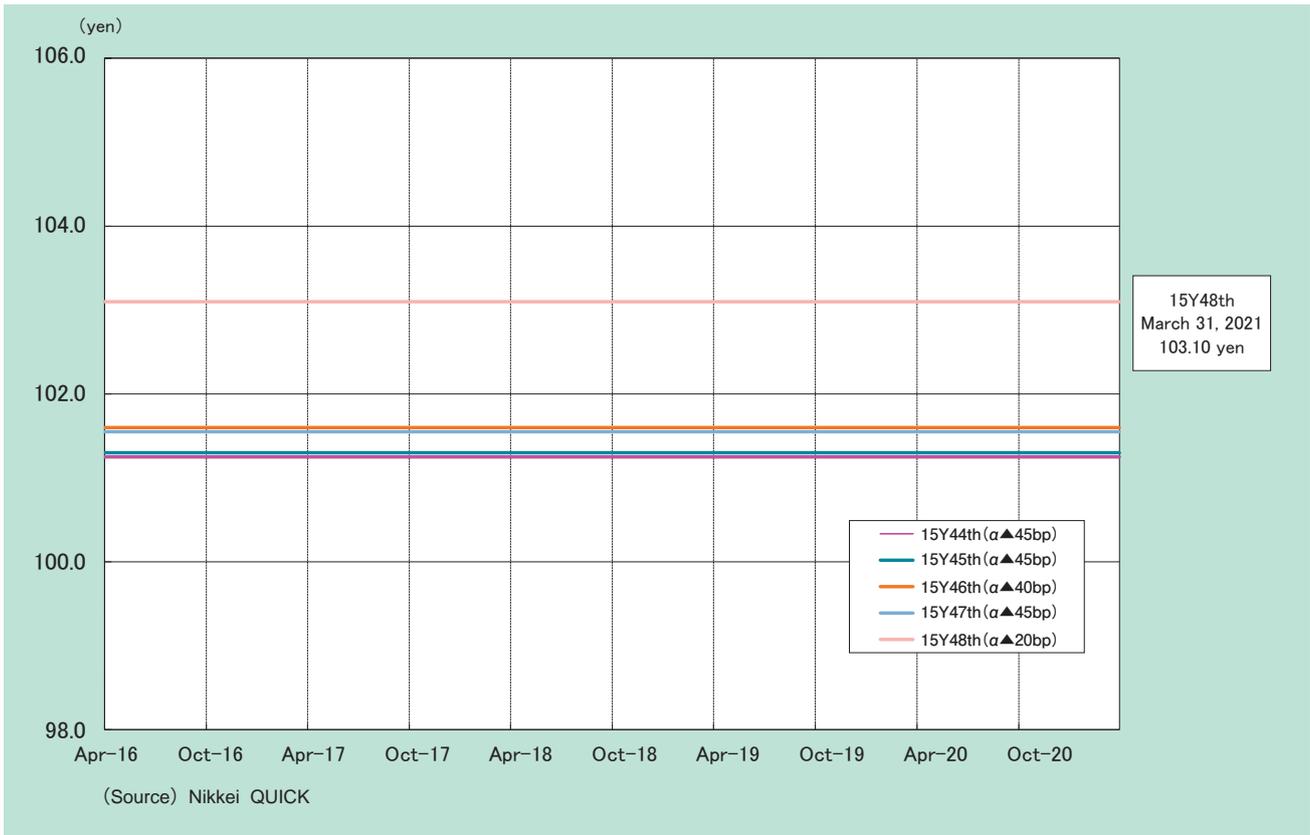
(5) Various Rates in the Short-term Financial Market in FY2020



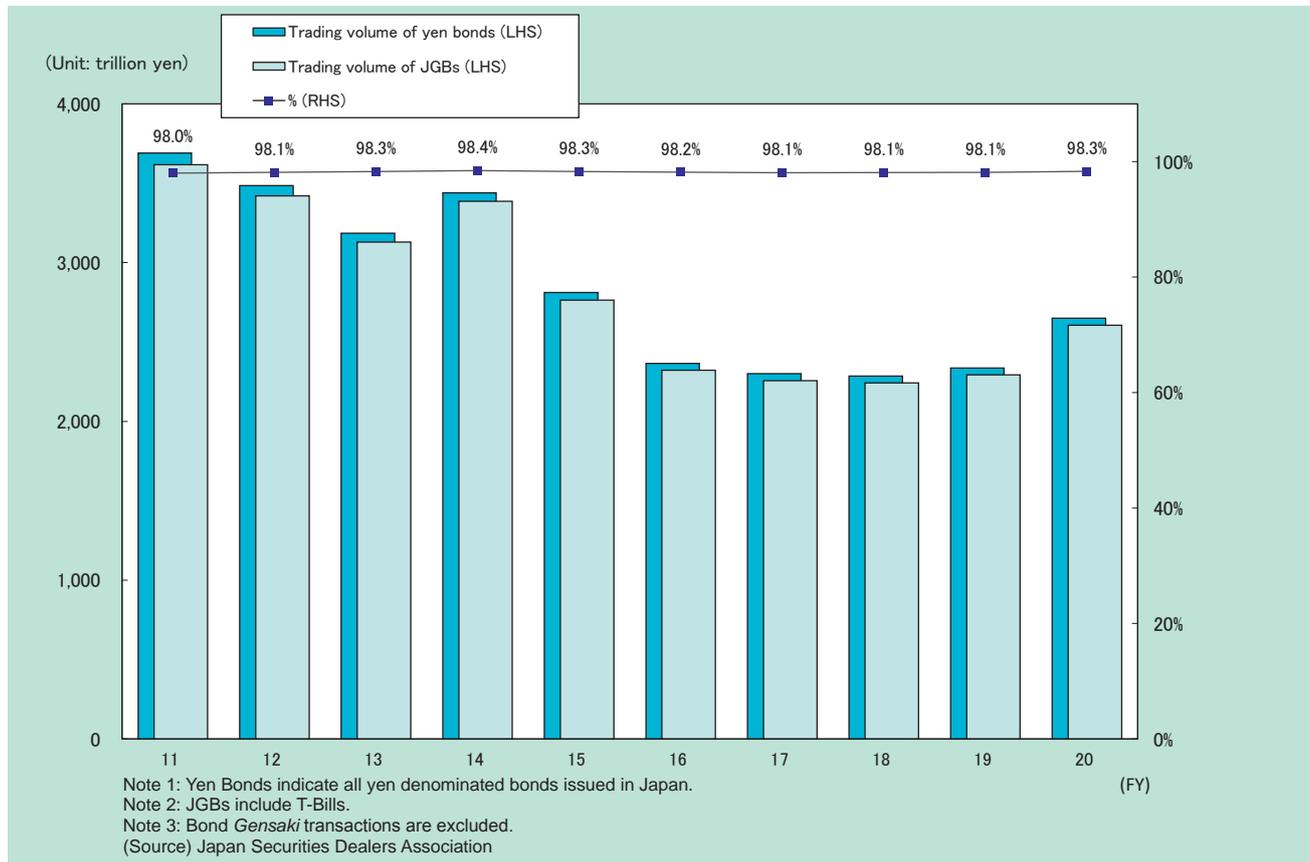
(6) Break-Even-Inflation (BEI) Rate



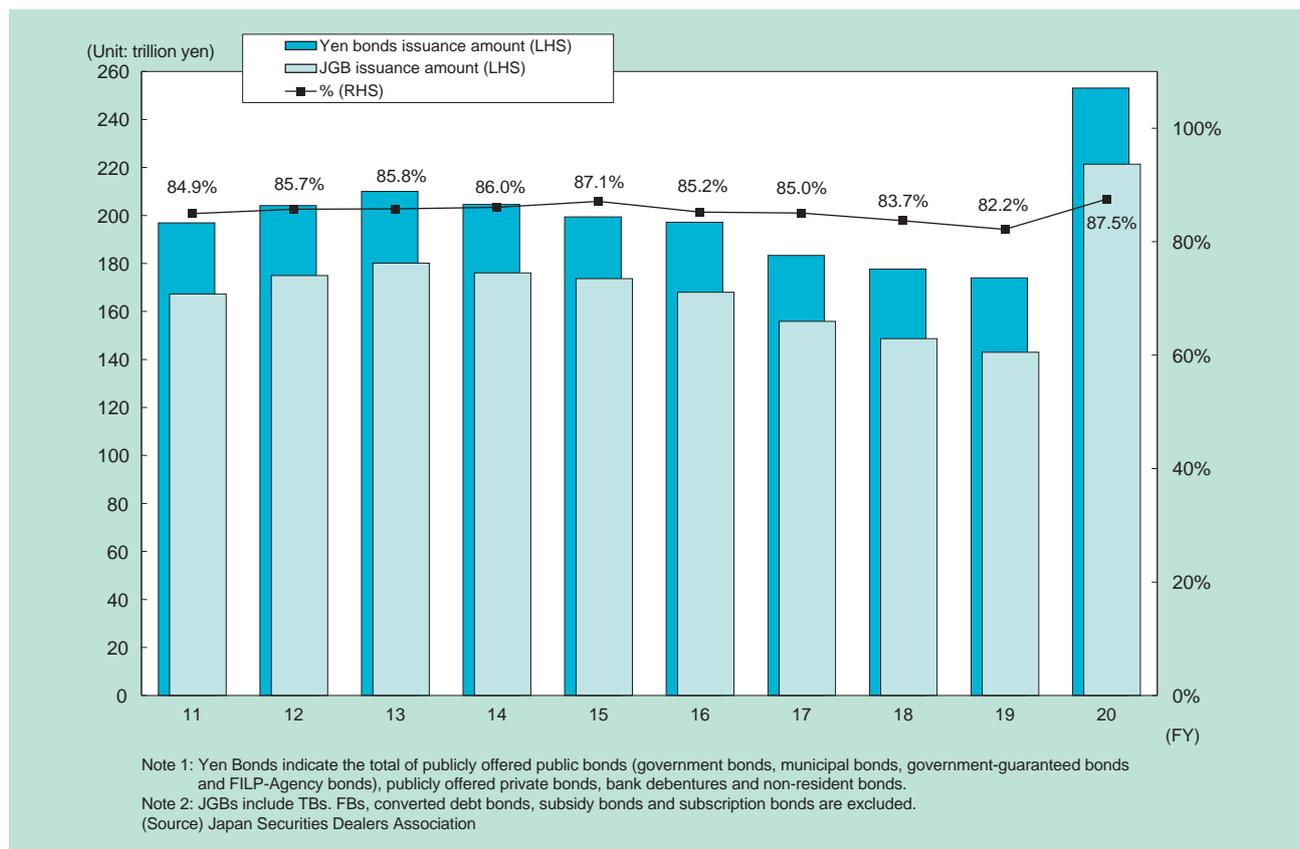
(7) Market Price of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds



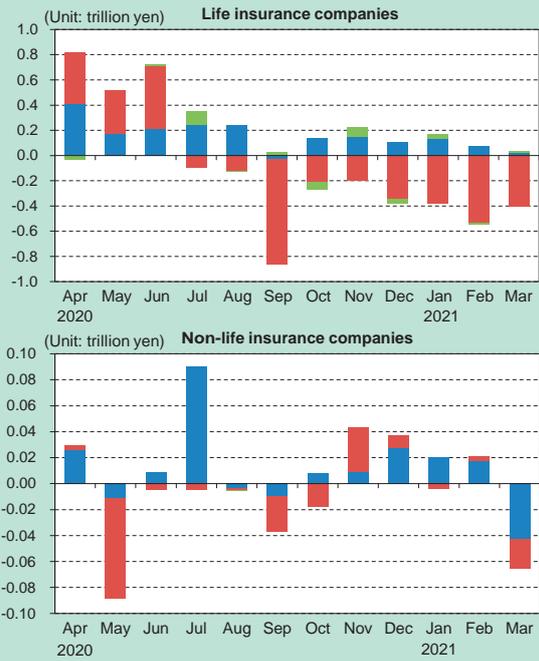
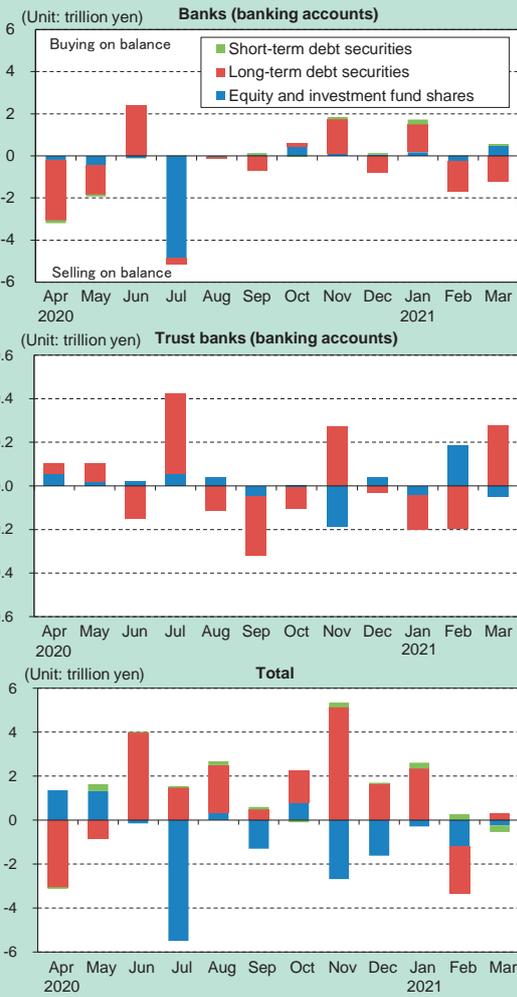
(8) JGB Share in Total Trading Volume of Yen Bonds



(9) JGB Share in Total Issuance Amount of Yen Bonds

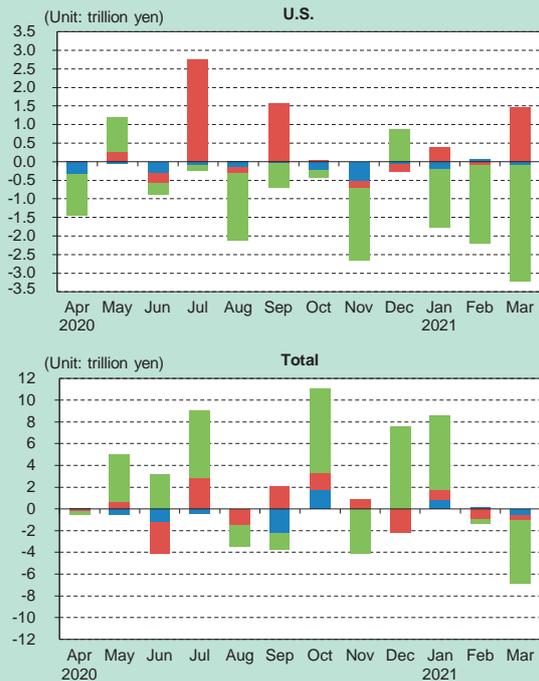
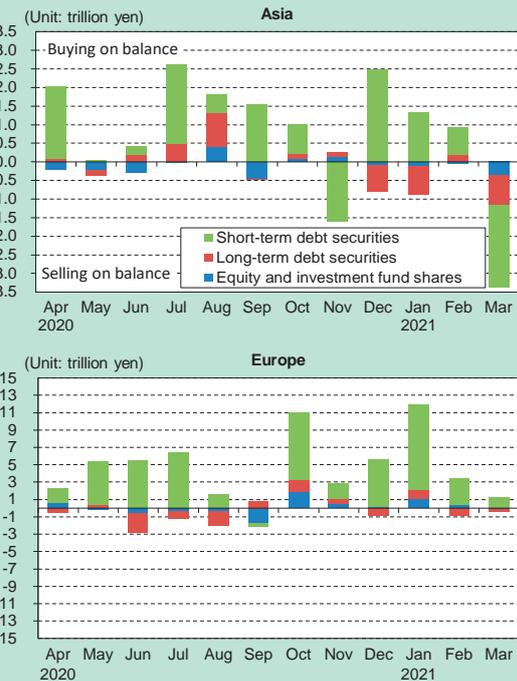


(10) Portfolio Investment Assets in FY2020



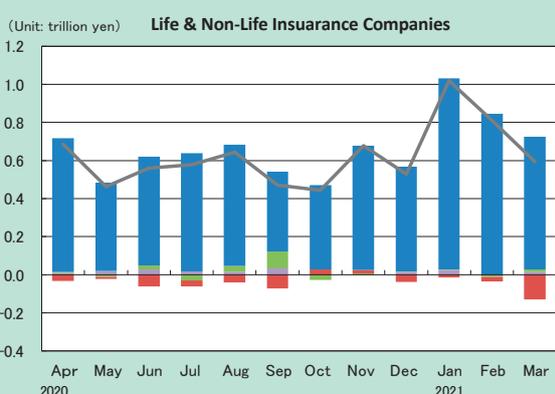
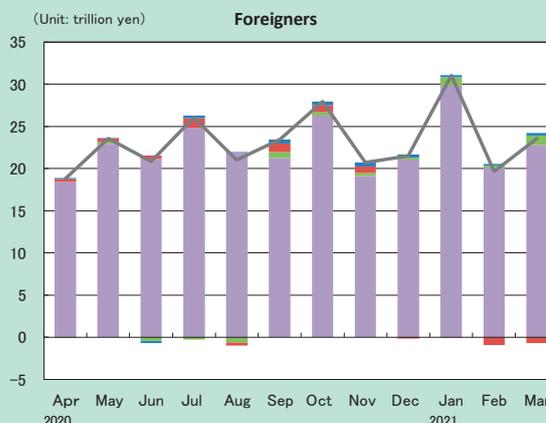
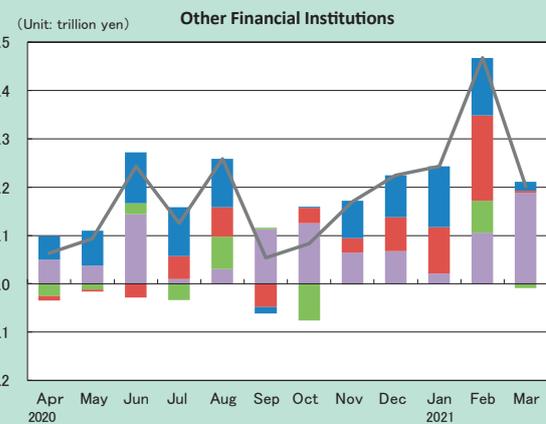
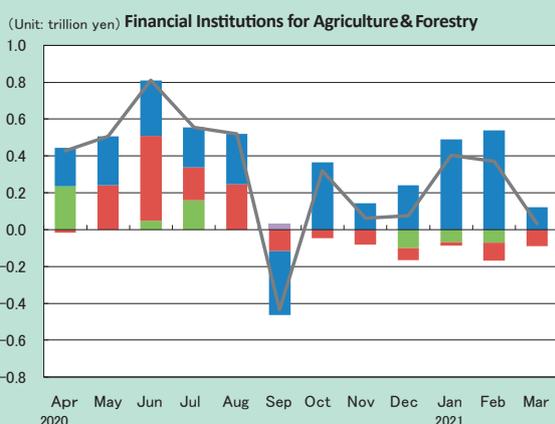
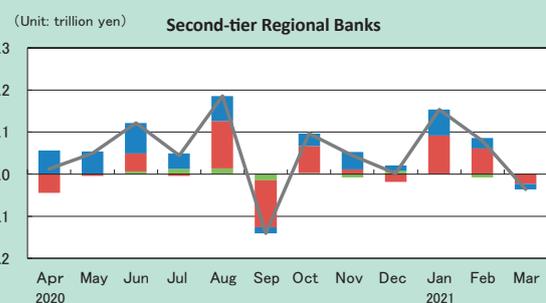
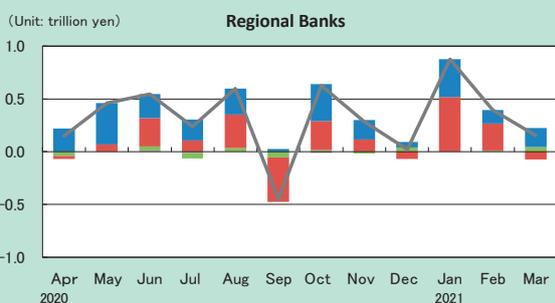
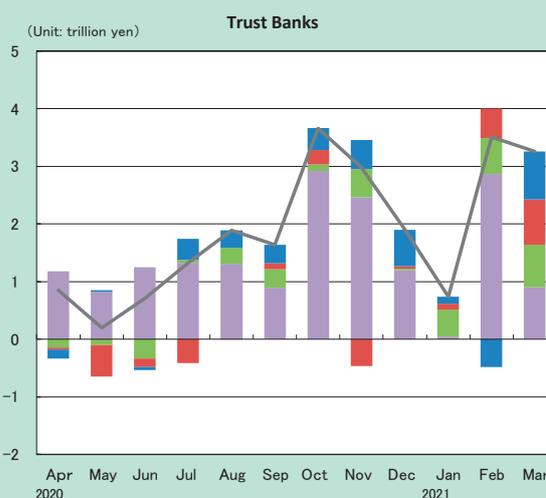
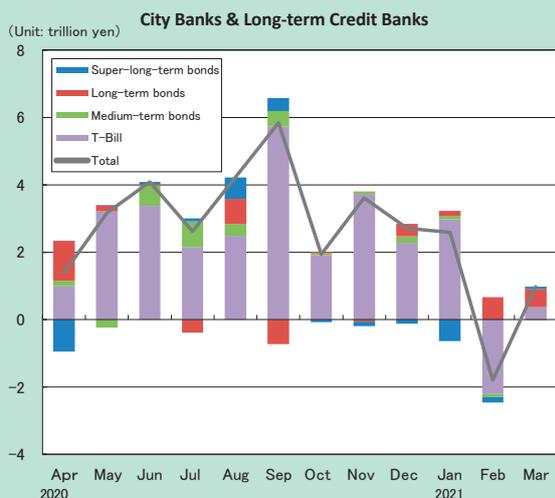
Note 1: Figures indicate the situation of investment by residents in securities issued by non-residents.
 Note 2: "Long-term debt securities" are securities with an original maturity of more than one year and include central government bonds, government agency securities, supranational bonds, local government bonds, bank bonds, corporate bonds, Samurai bonds, etc.
 Note 3: "Short-term debt securities" are securities with an original maturity of no more than one year and include T-Bills, commercial papers, etc.
 Note 4: "Total" includes "General government," "Banks (trust accounts)," "Trust banks (trust accounts)," etc. in addition to the data shown above.
 (Source) Ministry of Finance

(11) Portfolio Investment Liabilities in FY2020



Note 1: Figures indicate the situation of investment by non-residents in securities issued by residents.
 Note 2: "Long-term debt securities" are securities with an original maturity of more than one year and include central government bonds, government agency securities, supranational bonds, local government bonds, bank bonds, corporate bonds, Samurai bonds, etc.
 Note 3: "Short-term debt securities" are securities with an original maturity of no more than one year and include T-Bills, commercial papers, etc.
 Note 4: "Total" includes "Central and South America," "Oceania," "Middle East," etc. in addition to the data shown above.
 (Source) Ministry of Finance, Bank of Japan

(12) Trends in JGB Transactions (by investor type) in FY2020



Note 1: Turnover figures represent transaction totals (excluding *Gensaki* transactions) by members (securities companies) and special members (registered financial institutions conducting dealing duties, etc.) of Japan Securities Dealers Association. Figures are calculated on a nominal basis.

Note 2: In addition to the data shown here, Japan Securities Dealers Association also publishes turnover charts for "Investment Trusts" "Mutual Aid Association of Govt. Offices" "Business Corporations" "Other Corporations" "Individuals" "Others" and "Bond Dealers"

(Source: Prepared by the MOF based on the data from Japan Securities Dealers Association)

(13) Trading Volume of Yen Bonds

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Yen Bonds	JGBs				
		Super-Long-Term Bonds	Long-Term Bonds	Medium-Term Bonds	Short-Term Bonds	
FY2011	3,690.5	3,617.0	308.5	867.4	1,279.8	1,161.2
FY2012	3,485.5	3,420.4	383.1	846.7	986.2	1,204.4
FY2013	3,184.7	3,129.5	342.0	690.9	767.9	1,328.6
FY2014	3,440.1	3,386.7	413.5	698.4	999.9	1,274.9
FY2015	2,812.6	2,764.0	372.9	641.5	723.9	1,025.7
FY2016	2,365.5	2,322.8	389.1	471.5	696.2	766.0
FY2017	2,301.2	2,257.1	435.3	498.1	567.1	756.6
FY2018	2,285.4	2,242.0	459.3	525.1	495.9	761.7
FY2019	2,335.9	2,292.6	439.8	499.4	560.6	792.9
FY2020	2,650.4	2,605.6	429.1	441.7	454.9	1,279.9

Note: Bond *Gensaki* transactions are excluded.
(Source) Japan Securities Dealers Association

(14) Trading Volume of JGB Futures

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Trading Volume	Open Interest (End of FY)	
		10-Year JGB Futures	20-Year JGB Futures
FY2011	721.2	721.0	–
FY2012	948.3	948.1	–
FY2013	857.0	856.9	–
FY2014	904.9	903.9	0.6
FY2015	849.7	849.1	0.3
FY2016	700.0	699.9	0.0
FY2017	880.7	880.7	0.0
FY2018	1023.5	1023.4	0.0
FY2019	955.3	955.3	0.0
FY2020	712.7	712.7	–

Note: Trading in 20-Year JGB Futures had been suspended due to little demand but was re-launched based on JGB market conditions and discussions with investors in April 2014.
(Source) Japan Securities Clearing Corporation

(15) Trading Volume of Bond *Gensaki*

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Trading Volume			Outstanding (End of FY)	
	Yen Bonds (excluding JGB baskets)	JGBs	JGB Baskets	Transactions Other Than Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos (Standard Repos, etc.)	Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos
FY2011	4,717.6	4,682.9	–	25.4	–
FY2012	5,035.6	5,002.7	–	23.5	–
FY2013	6,275.4	6,238.0	–	26.4	–
FY2014	7,064.3	7,004.9	–	30.8	–
FY2015	7,582.8	7,486.9	–	30.5	–
FY2016	6,918.4	6,887.5	–	33.4	–
FY2017	7,622.2	7,579.0	–	40.2	–
FY2018	13,575.8	13,537.7	3,112.7	101.6	14.8
FY2019	17,259.1	17,222.5	6,450.2	133.6	22.7
FY2020	18,843.3	18,837.1	9,085.0	120.6	27.8

Note 1: Trading Volume is the total amount of buying and selling.
 Note 2: The Outstanding at the end of fiscal year is the total outstanding of securities companies and financial institutions for dealing.
 Note 3: JGB Baskets and Subsequent Collateral Allocation Repos are traded price base (otherwise nominal).
 Note 4: Yen Bonds are all bonds except JGBs for retail investors, corporate bonds with equity-purchase warrants and foreign currency bonds.
 (Source) Japan Securities Dealers Association

(16) Trading Volume of Bond-Lending

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Lending			Borrowings		
		With collateral	Without Collateral		With Collateral	Without Collateral
FY2011	5,232.0	5,212.5	19.5	4,132.0	4,052.3	79.7
FY2012	6,397.5	6,378.9	18.6	4,550.3	4,472.1	78.2
FY2013	6,965.7	6,946.1	19.5	5,271.8	5,186.7	85.1
FY2014	8,347.4	8,328.5	18.8	6,616.5	6,547.9	68.5
FY2015	8,228.7	8,213.1	15.6	5,809.2	5,736.5	72.7
FY2016	8,547.9	8,535.8	12.1	5,966.5	5,893.2	73.3
FY2017	8,548.4	8,442.5	105.9	5,627.7	5,557.3	70.5
FY2018	5,622.5	5,291.4	331.1	3,601.8	3,518.8	83.0
FY2019	3,090.5	2,781.8	308.7	2,003.5	1,921.6	81.9
FY2020	2,782.6	2,371.9	410.7	1,476.7	1,403.0	73.7

Note: Trading volume is the total of contracts by both members of Japan Securities Dealers Association (Securities Companies) and special members (registered financial institutions for dealing).

(Source) Japan Securities Dealers Association

(17) Trading Volume of JGBs Option by OTC

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Total	Call Options		Put Options	
		Bid	Offer	Bid	Offer
FY2011	171.8	76.9	30.8	26.6	37.4
FY2012	100.6	46.0	18.3	15.8	20.5
FY2013	114.3	39.9	22.3	24.6	27.5
FY2014	102.3	41.5	18.2	19.9	22.6
FY2015	65.8	32.8	9.1	11.3	12.6
FY2016	68.9	26.8	11.8	15.0	15.3
FY2017	97.9	31.2	20.6	22.6	23.6
FY2018	119.6	35.3	28.9	29.9	25.5
FY2019	131.8	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.8
FY2020	81.0	25.1	18.2	18.8	18.8

Note 1: Trading volume is the total transaction of securities companies and financial institutions for dealing.

Note 2: Trading volume is on nominal basis.

(Source) Japan Securities Dealers Association

(18) Trading Volume of JGB Futures Options

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Trading Volume		Open Interest (End of FY)		
	Call	Put	Call	Put	Total
FY2011	202.7	80.2	122.5	2.0	1.5
FY2012	220.4	76.0	144.4	2.0	1.7
FY2013	145.0	49.7	95.3	2.2	1.8
FY2014	118.7	33.1	85.5	1.4	1.2
FY2015	102.5	31.3	71.2	0.9	0.7
FY2016	92.5	28.0	64.5	1.4	1.2
FY2017	86.2	30.2	56.1	1.6	1.1
FY2018	70.9	25.7	45.2	0.9	0.6
FY2019	64.4	31.1	33.4	0.0	0.0
FY2020	24.6	11.7	12.9	0.1	0.1

(Source) Japan Exchange Group, Inc.

(19) Outstanding Amount of STRIPS-Principal-Only Book-entry Transfer JGBs

(Unit: billion yen)

	40-Year Bonds		30-Year Bonds		20-Year Bonds		10-Year Bonds		5-Year Bonds		2-Year Bonds		Total	
	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
FY2011	32.4	(4,924.1)	123.8	(35,249.3)	16.2	(104,282.0)	166.0	(276,612.3)	30.7	(137,679.1)	1.2	(67,493.1)	370.3	(626,239.9)
FY2012	35.8	(6,636.1)	136.7	(43,847.1)	21.2	(121,769.9)	158.9	(295,827.6)	25.3	(143,536.1)	0.6	(68,497.0)	378.6	(680,113.8)
FY2013	39.3	(8,493.4)	143.1	(53,274.0)	23.8	(139,142.0)	152.5	(299,174.5)	24.6	(153,383.2)	—	(70,172.0)	383.3	(723,639.1)
FY2014	39.6	(10,445.5)	143.3	(64,211.4)	24.5	(157,000.2)	138.5	(298,055.7)	16.6	(158,260.0)	—	(69,152.9)	362.6	(757,125.7)
FY2015	49.6	(13,133.4)	146.4	(76,987.9)	23.9	(174,841.3)	119.3	(301,008.5)	12.1	(160,806.5)	—	(63,932.8)	351.3	(790,710.4)
FY2016	49.6	(16,597.6)	146.4	(88,628.2)	20.7	(192,056.6)	94.4	(302,813.6)	6.5	(160,409.4)	—	(60,419.9)	317.5	(820,925.1)
FY2017	49.6	(20,283.7)	146.4	(100,696.1)	20.6	(208,335.0)	66.4	(308,203.8)	3.6	(156,681.3)	—	(57,975.4)	286.7	(852,175.2)
FY2018	49.6	(23,191.4)	146.4	(111,350.1)	20.6	(226,008.7)	46.1	(314,323.3)	1.2	(147,403.4)	—	(55,436.4)	263.9	(877,713.3)
FY2019	49.7	(26,504.6)	146.4	(121,641.1)	20.6	(243,077.3)	23.0	(313,956.3)	0.4	(138,030.0)	—	(52,360.6)	240.0	(895,569.8)
FY2020	49.7	(30,453.0)	146.4	(133,637.9)	20.6	(261,715.0)	13.9	(316,538.4)	—	(135,198.7)	—	(60,130.9)	230.6	(937,673.9)

<Key> Outstanding Amount of Principal-Only Book-entry Transfer JGBs at the end of each period (Outstanding amount of JGBs qualified for STRIPS)
 Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(20) Japan's Sovereign Rating by Major Credit Rating Agencies

(Long-term debt denominated in home currency on Mar. 31, 2021)

Moody's	S&P	Fitch	R&I	JCR
98.11.16 Aaa	01.2.22 AAA	00.6.29 AAA	11.12.21 AAA	00.10.31 AAA
00.9.8 Aa1	01.11.27 AA+	01.11.26 AA+	AA+	AA+
01.12.4 Aa2	02.4.15 AA	02.11.21 AA	AA	AA
09.5.18 Aa3	07.4.22 AA-	11.1.27 AA-	AA-	AA-
08.6.30 A1	14.12.1 A+	12.5.22 A+	A+	A+
02.5.30 A2	07.10.11 A	15.4.27 A	A	A
A3	A-	A-	A-	A-
Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
Baa2	BBB	BBB	BBB	BBB
Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-

【Outlook】

Stable (Dec. 1, 2014)	Stable (Jun. 9, 2020)	Negative (Jul. 29, 2020)	Stable (Aug. 30, 2018)	Stable (Aug. 9, 2018)
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(21) List of Sovereign Ratings by Major Credit Rating Agencies

(Long-term debt denominated in home currency on Mar. 31, 2021)

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	R&I	JCR
Aaa/AAA	U.S. Germany Canada	Germany Canada	U.S. (↓) Germany	U.S. U.K. Germany France	Japan U.S. U.K. (↓) Germany France Canada
Aa1/AA+		U.S.	Canada	Japan	
Aa2/AA	France Korea	U.K. France Korea	France (↓)		Spain China Korea
Aa3/AA-	U.K.	Ireland	Korea U.K. (↓)	China Korea	
A1/A+	Japan China	Japan China	China Ireland	Ireland	
A2/A	Ireland	Spain (↓)	Japan (↓)		Italy (↓) Portugal
A3/A-			Spain		
Baa1/BBB+	Spain			Italy (↓)	
Baa2/BBB		Italy Portugal	Portugal		
Baa3/BBB-	Italy Portugal (↑)		Italy		
Ba1/BB+					
Ba2/BB			Greece	Greece	
Ba3/BB-	Greece	Greece			
B1/B+					
B2/B					
B3/B-					
Caa1/CCC+					
Caa2/CCC					
Caa3/CCC-					
Ca/CC					
C					
SD/RD					

" (↑) "shows that the outlook is positive.
" (↓) "shows that the outlook is negative.

3 Debt Management Systems

(1) Revenues and Expenditures for the Special Account for the GDCF (FY2021 Initial Budget)

Revenues

(Unit: million yen)

	FY2020 (Initial) (A)	FY2021 (Initial) (B)	Changes (B) - (A)
Grant from Other Accounts	83,113,734	97,775,682	14,661,948
Grant from the General Account	23,350,380	23,757,663	407,283
Grant from Special Accounts	59,763,355	74,018,020	14,254,665
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	31,789,709	31,973,861	184,151
Forex fund	494,602	506,936	12,334
FILP	12,057,270	26,616,741	14,559,471
Energy Projects	13,209,326	12,941,640	▲ 267,686
Pension	1,464,124	1,458,231	▲ 5,893
Stable Food Supply	142,544	124,705	▲ 17,840
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	364,552	361,562	▲ 2,990
Motor Vehicles Safety	241,227	34,344	▲ 206,883
Grant from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake or Other Accounts	31,725	27,645	▲ 4,081
Grant from Special Accounts	31,725	27,645	▲ 4,081
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	31,725	27,645	▲ 4,081
Tax	123,000	113,200	▲ 9,800
Revenues from JGBs	107,981,803	147,192,946	39,211,143
Revenues from JGBs	106,288,626	144,321,975	38,033,349
Revenues from Reconstruction-related Refunding Public Bonds	1,693,177	2,870,971	1,177,794
Revenues from Equity Sale Related to the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	1,477,382	1,449,215	▲ 28,167
Dividend Income Related to the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	50,450	50,450	—
Tokyo Metro	8,069	8,069	—
Japan Post	42,381	42,381	—
Investment Income	91,341	51,307	▲ 40,034
Interest Income	91,340	51,306	▲ 40,034
Sales/Redemption Profit	1	1	▲ 0
Investment Income Related to the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	2,389	2,410	21
Interest Income	2,389	2,410	21
Miscellaneous Income	152,322	126,372	▲ 25,950
Accrued Interest Receivable	150,367	124,837	▲ 25,530
Miscellaneous Income	1,955	1,535	▲ 420
Miscellaneous Income Related to the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	12	27	15
Accrued Interest Receivable	12	27	15
Total	193,024,158	246,789,254	53,765,096

Expenditures

(Unit: million yen)

	FY2020 (Initial) (A)	FY2021 (Initial) (B)	Changes (B) - (A)
Government Debt Consolidation Expenditures	189,769,023	242,388,537	52,619,514
Certificate, etc., Production Cost	113	180	67
JGB Handling Fees	30,512	23,551	▲ 6,962
Compensations, Redemptions, and Refunds	823	823	—
Currency Exchange Gap Compensations	0	0	▲ 0
Sales/Redemption Gap Compensations	91,000	50,000	▲ 41,000
Debt Redemption Expenses	179,645,537	232,137,685	52,492,148
Public Bonds, etc., Redemption	131,939,394	184,750,278	52,810,884
Financed with the General Account	120,627,877	158,967,142	38,339,264
Financed with Special Accounts	11,311,517	25,783,137	14,471,620
Borrowings Redemption	42,439,842	42,361,907	▲ 77,936
Financed with the General Account	592,640	589,148	▲ 3,492
Financed with Special Accounts	41,847,203	41,772,759	▲ 74,444
Financing Bills Redemption	5,266,300	5,025,500	▲ 240,800
Interest and Discount Expenses	10,001,038	10,176,298	175,261
Interests on Public Bonds, etc.	9,332,537	9,493,321	160,784
Financed with the General Account	8,590,514	8,668,923	78,409
Financed with Special Accounts	742,023	824,398	82,375
Interests on Borrowings	105,127	102,242	▲ 2,885
Financed with the General Account	14,382	13,380	▲ 1,002
Financed with Special Accounts	90,745	88,862	▲ 1,883
Interests on Financing Bills	563,374	580,735	17,361
Financed with the General Account	60,000	60,000	—
Financed with Special Accounts	503,374	520,735	17,361
Reconstruction Bonds Consolidation Expenditures	3,255,135	4,400,717	1,145,582
JGB Handling Fees	350	329	▲ 21
Equity Sale Fees	26,063	25,676	▲ 388
Sales/Redemption Gap Compensations	2,384	2,405	21
Debt Redemption Expenses	3,194,946	4,344,961	1,150,015
Public Bonds, etc., Redemption	3,194,946	4,344,961	1,150,015
Financed with Special Accounts	3,194,946	4,344,961	1,150,015
Interest and Discount Expenses	31,392	27,347	▲ 4,045
Interests on Public Bonds, etc.	29,892	26,847	▲ 3,045
Financed with Special Accounts	29,892	26,847	▲ 3,045
Interests on Borrowings	1,500	500	▲ 1,000
Financed with Special Accounts	1,500	500	▲ 1,000
Total	193,024,158	246,789,254	53,765,096

Note 1: "Financed with the General Account" in "Government Debt Consolidation Expenditures" and "Financed with Special Accounts" in "Reconstruction Bonds Consolidation Expenditures" include GDCF's original revenue.

Note 2: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(2) Payment status of Debt Redemption Expenses and Interest, Discount Expenses and so on of the Each Account(FY2021 Initial Budget, FY2019 Settlement of Accounts)

The GDCF Special Account centrally conducts accounting for redemption and interest payments for public bonds and borrowings, using fiscal transfers from the General Account and other special accounts.

A FY2021 Initial Budget

(Unit: million yen)

	Debt Redemption Expenses	Interest and Discount Expenses	Others	Total	Remarks
Grant from Other Accounts	87,814,403	9,937,561	23,719	97,775,682	
Grant from the General Account	15,233,007	8,503,566	21,090	23,757,663	The redemption and interest of public bonds and borrowings, Treasury Financing Bills discount expense, etc.
Grant from Special Accounts	72,581,396	1,433,995	2,629	74,018,020	
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	31,896,939	76,922	—	31,973,861	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Forex Fund	—	506,176	759	506,936	The discount expense of Foreign Exchange Fund Financing Bills, etc.
FILP	25,783,137	831,751	1,853	26,616,741	The redemption and interest of FILP Bonds, the discount expense of Fiscal Loan Fund Financing Bills, etc.
Energy Projects	12,932,132	9,493	15	12,941,640	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption and discount expense of Petroleum Financing Bills and Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Financing Bills, etc.
Pension	1,452,421	5,810	—	1,458,231	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Stable Food Supply	123,657	1,046	1	124,705	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption and discount expense of Food Financing Bills, etc.
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	360,299	1,263	—	361,562	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Motor Vehicles Safety	32,810	1,534	—	34,344	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Grant from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake or Other accounts	—	27,315	329	27,645	
Grant from Special Accounts	—	27,315	329	27,645	
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	—	27,315	329	27,645	The interest of reconstruction bonds, the interest of temporary borrowings, etc.

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

B FY2019 Settlement of Accounts

(Unit: million yen)

	Debt Redemption Expenses	Interest and Discount Expenses	Others	Total	Remarks
Grant from Other Accounts	71,080,070	8,285,897	31,623	79,397,589	
Grant from the General Account	14,658,119	7,596,069	30,703	22,284,892	The redemption and interest of public bonds and borrowings, etc.
Grant from Special Accounts	56,421,950	689,827	920	57,112,697	
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	31,617,295	156	—	31,617,452	The redemption and interest of borrowings and the interest of temporary borrowings
Forex Fund	—	—	286	286	JGB handling fees
FILP	13,518,981	685,090	624	14,204,695	The redemption and interest of FILP Bonds, etc.
Energy Projects	9,338,918	974	9	9,339,901	The redemption of Government Bonds issued to Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, the redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption of Petroleum Financing Bills, etc.
Pension	1,458,291	35	—	1,458,325	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Stable Food Supply	96,390	291	0	96,682	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption of Food Financing Bills, etc.
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	355,215	1,155	—	356,370	The redemption and interest of borrowings
Motor Vehicles Safety	36,861	2,126	—	38,987	The redemption and interest of borrowings
Grant from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake or Other accounts	—	3,647	111	3,758	
Grant from Special Accounts	—	3,647	111	3,758	
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	—	3,647	111	3,758	The interest of Reconstruction Bonds, etc.

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(3) Transfer of Redemption Sources, Redemption Amount, Outstanding Amount and Refunding Amount of the GDCF(FY2021 Initial Budget)

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2019 (Actual)	FY2020 (Forecast)	FY2021 (Forecast)
<Transfer of financial resources for redemption>			
JGBs (Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	28,409.9 (61.0)	26,394.2 (34.6)	42,161.6 (1,474.0)
General Account	14,301.9	15,032.0	14,903.1
Special Accounts (Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	14,045.0 (-)	11,311.5 (-)	25,783.1 (-)
Revenue from the sales of shares (Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	- (-)	- (-)	1,423.5 (1,423.5)
Investment revenue, etc. (Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	63.0 (61.0)	50.6 (34.6)	51.8 (50.4)
Borrowings	41,457.5	42,189.9	42,102.6
General Account	356.2	342.7	329.9
Special Accounts	41,101.3	41,847.2	41,772.8
Total	69,867.4	68,584.1	84,264.2
<Redemption Amount>			
JGBs	28,395.8	26,412.1	42,159.8
General Bonds	14,001.4	14,224.7	14,378.0
Subscription/ Contribution Bonds	814.3	841.4	524.7
FILP Bonds	13,519.0	11,311.5	25,783.1
Reconstruction Bond	61.0	34.6	1,474.0
Borrowings	41,457.5	42,189.9	42,102.6
Total	69,853.3	68,602.0	84,262.5
Outstanding Balance of GDCF at the End of FY (Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	3,020.0 (-)	3,002.0 (-)	3,003.8 (-)
(Reference)			
Refunding Bonds as Stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts	45,082.7	43,000.0	20,000.0
Outstanding Balance of GDCF at the End of FY Incl. Refunding Bonds as Stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts	48,102.7	46,002.0	23,003.8
Refunding Amount of JGBs (Refunding Amount of Reconstruction Bonds)	104,238.3 (3,038.6)	109,029.2 (2,725.4)	147,192.9 (2,871.0)

Note 1: Expenses associated with share sales have been deducted from the revenue from share sales.

Note 2: Investment revenue etc. includes dividend revenue and carry-over from the previous year.

Note 3: Outstanding balance of GDCF at the end of FY does not include Refunding Bonds as stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts.

Note 4: Refunding Bonds as stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts for FY2020(Forecast) and FY2021(Forecast) are the limit of general provisions concerning the Budget.

Note 5: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(4) GDCF Investment in JGBs

(Unit: trillion yen)

Category	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Treasury Discount Bills	12.0	12.8	17.2	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gensaki, etc.	9.3	9.3	8.9	14.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Total	21.3	22.1	26.1	31.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(5) Budgetary Surplus of the Special Account of the GDCF

(Unit: billion yen)

	Budgetary Surplus	
		Outstanding Balance of GDCF
FY 2014	3,071.0	3,000.6
FY 2015	3,618.8	3,543.3
FY 2016	3,082.4	3,006.2
FY 2017	3,093.2	3,007.4
FY 2018	3,076.4	3,005.9
FY 2019	3,091.8	3,020.0
FY 2020	3,002.0	3,002.0
FY 2021	3,003.8	3,003.8

Note 1: Trends since FY2014 after the revision of the Act on Special Accounts.

Note 2: Data for FY2020 and FY2021 are based on the initial budget for FY2021.

(6) Results of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in FY2020

	307th	308th	309th	310th	311st	312nd	313rd	314th	315th	316th	317th	318th
Auction Date	4/14/20	4/16/20	5/1/20	5/22/20	6/11/20	6/15/20	7/14/20	7/16/20	8/12/20	8/14/20	9/15/20	9/18/20
Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	1,194.8	1,870.1	1,315.3	1,726.8	1,200.7	1,636.7	1,940.1	1,500.1	1,010.6	1,664.0	2,083.9	1,421.0
Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	499.1	499.2	399.4	498.4	499.2	498.7	497.4	398.7	499.0	498.9	497.3	399.5
Average Accepted Spread (%)	0.016	▲ 0.011	0.014	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.011	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.008	▲ 0.008	0.009	0.008	0.000	▲ 0.010
Highest Accepted Spread (%)	0.022	▲ 0.009	0.018	▲ 0.005	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.005	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.007	0.014	0.011	0.002	▲ 0.008

	319th	320th	321st	322nd	323rd	324th	325h	326th	327th	328th	329th	330th
Auction Date	10/13/20	10/15/20	11/16/20	11/20/20	12/15/20	12/22/20	1/15/21	1/22/21	2/10/21	2/24/21	3/16/21	3/23/21
Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	1,161.4	2,203.0	1,628.8	1,428.7	1,957.4	1,313.6	2,287.6	1,905.3	1,548.6	2,522.6	1,825.4	1,596.1
Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	498.4	497.9	498.5	398.5	498.0	498.2	497.6	398.5	498.8	498.5	498.2	399.1
Average Accepted Spread (%)	▲ 0.002	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.010	▲ 0.008	▲ 0.002	▲ 0.008	▲ 0.002	0.002	0.000	▲ 0.008	▲ 0.003
Highest Accepted Spread (%)	0.000	▲ 0.006	▲ 0.005	▲ 0.008	▲ 0.007	0.000	▲ 0.008	0.002	0.003	0.002	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.002

(7) Buy-back Results in FY2020

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Auction Date	Amount of Bids Received (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Accepted Spread (yen)	Highest Accepted Spread (yen)
4/17/20	176.2	50.2	▲ 0.298	▲ 0.20
5/13/20	181.7	50.1	▲ 0.218	▲ 0.15
6/26/20	172.8	50.1	▲ 0.368	▲ 0.23
7/8/20	175.4	50.0	▲ 0.217	▲ 0.13
8/19/20	184.1	50.1	▲ 0.147	▲ 0.06
9/4/20	223.6	50.3	▲ 0.281	▲ 0.22
10/7/20	170.9	50.1	▲ 0.155	▲ 0.05
11/17/20	216.2	50.1	▲ 0.038	0.00
12/4/20	176.7	50.1	0.019	0.14
1/20/21	126.2	50.3	▲ 0.180	▲ 0.06
2/3/21	166.8	50.0	▲ 0.031	0.11
3/5/21	166.4	50.2	▲ 0.160	▲ 0.08

(8) Buy-back Results

(On nominal basis, billion yen)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
From the Market	2,712.4	2,825.2	2,512.6	741.4	120.2	120.4	120.5	481.0	601.6
From Bank of Japan	350.4	200.0	200.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,062.8	3,025.2	2,712.6	741.4	120.2	120.4	120.5	481.0	601.6

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(9) Various Councils

A. The Advisory Council on Government Debt Management

<Members>

Ayako Fujita	Executive Director, Economic Research, JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.
Hajime Takata	Chairman of the Center Global Research Center, Executive Economist, Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
Hideki Sakata	Senior Managing Director, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Hidenori Suezawa	Assistant General Manager, Financial Market and Fiscal analyst, Financial Market & Economic Research SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.
Iwao Matsumoto	Executive Officer, Sumitomo Life Insurance Company
Junko Koeda	School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Associate Professor
Keito Shimbu	President & CEO, JA Mitsui Leasing, Ltd.
Koji Shimamoto	President and Representative Director, Societe Generale Securities Japan Limited
Main Kohda	Author
(Chairperson) Naoki Tanaka	President of Center for International Public Policy Studies
Naoyuki Yoshino	Professor Emeritus of Keio University Director of Financial Research Center, Financial Services Agency Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
Robert Alan Feldman	Senior Advisor, Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities Co., Ltd.
Shigeru Yoshifuji	Member of the Board of Directors, Senior Managing Executive Officer, Chief Executive, Global Markets Business Unit, MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Takashi Yamada	Senior Managing Director, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.
Toshiki Tomita	Guest Scholar, Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research
Yoko Takeda	Deputy General Manager, Think Tank Unit General Manager, Center for Policy and Economy, Mitsubishi Research Institute
Yuri Okina	Chairperson, The Japan Research Institute, Limited.

(17 members)
(Alphabetical order)
(As of June 24. 2021)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
October 25, 2019 (51st Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current state and future trends of the JGB market environment Current debt management policy
June 22, 2020 (52nd Round) *Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current and future JGB issuance COVID-19 and medium- to long-term challenges in Japan Current status of and future efforts in the JGB futures market
November 4, 2020 (53rd Round) *Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary policy management in response to the spread of COVID-19 Challenges on the issuance and absorption of JGBs in COVID-19 pandemic Current status and the Outlook of Japanese Government Bond (JGB) issuance
June 24, 2021 (54th Round) *Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts so far and future issues on the debt management policy

B The Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants

<Members>

Barclays Securities Japan Limited
 BNP Paribas Securities (Japan) Limited
 BofA Securities Japan Co., Ltd.
 Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc.
 Credit Agricole Securities Asia B.V.
 Credit Suisse Securities (Japan) Limited
 Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.
 Deutsche Securities Inc.
 Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd.
 JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.
 Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.
 Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
 Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.
 Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities Co., Ltd.
 Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
 Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
 SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.
 Societe Generale Securities Japan Limited
 Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
 Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.

(20 companies)
 (Alphabetical order)
 (As of May 26, 2021)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
June 24, 2020 (89th Round) * Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the July-September 2020 quarter • Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the July-September 2020 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
September 25, 2020 (90th Round) * Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the October-December 2020 quarter • Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the October-December 2020 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
November 26, 2020 (91st Round) * Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future • Current status and issues for the compilation of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021
December 11, 2020 (92nd Round) * Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the January-March 2021 quarter • Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the January-March 2021 quarter • JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021 • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
March 23, 2021 (93rd Round) * Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reopening and auction methods of nominal interest-bearing bonds in FY2021 • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the April-June 2021 quarter • Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the April-June 2021 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future

C The Meeting of JGB Investors

<Members>

1. Investors

- Capula Investment Management LLP
- Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd.
- Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd.
- MUFG Bank, Ltd.
- National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives
- Nippon Life Insurance Company
- Pension Fund Association
- PGIM Japan Co., Ltd.
- Shinkin Central Bank
- Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Asset Management Co., Ltd.
- Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
- The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.
- The Ehime Bank, Ltd.
- The Norinchukin Bank
- Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

(15 companies)
(Alphabetical order)

2. Academics

- KOHYAMA Hiroyuki
 - Professor, The University of Tokyo Graduate Schools for Law and Politics
- TOMITA Toshiki
 - Guest Scholar, Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research
- (Chairperson)YOSHINO Naoyuki
 - Professor Emeritus of Keio University
 - Director of Financial Research Center, Financial Services Agency
 - Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

(3 members)
(Alphabetical order)
(As of April 28, 2021)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
November 26, 2020 (85th Round) * Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest JGB market situation and outlook for future investments • Current status and issues for the compilation of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2021
March 23, 2021 (86th Round) * Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reopening and auction methods of nominal interest-bearing bonds in FY2021 • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the April-June 2021 quarter • Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the April-June 2021 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook for future investments

D The Meeting of JGB Top Retailers

<Members>

Chuo Labour Bank	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
JA-MIYAZAKICHUOH	The Chugoku Bank, Ltd.
Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd.	The Hokkaido Bank, Ltd.
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	The Joyo Bank, Ltd.
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	The Keiyo Bank, Ltd.
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	The Saitama Credit Cooperative
Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	The Saitamaken Shinkin Bank
North Pacific Bank, Ltd.	The Tama Shinkin Bank
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	Tomato Bank, Ltd

(20 companies)

(Alphabetical order)

(As of May 28, 2021)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
November 9, 2016 (16th Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation from the Financial Bureau regarding trends vis-à-vis the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors, and the treatment of Inflation-Indexed JGBs under the new over the counter sales systems Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
February 19, 2018 (17th Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation from the Financial Bureau regarding trends vis-à-vis the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, recent investment behavior of retail investors, and advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
May 30, 2019 (18th Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation from the Financial Bureau regarding trends vis-à-vis the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors and advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
June 10, 2020 (19th Round) *Teleconference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation from the Financial Bureau regarding trends vis-à-vis the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, promotion of stable long-term holdings of JGBs for Retail Investors and advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
June 7, 2021 (20th Round) *Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation from the Financial Bureau regarding trends vis-à-vis the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, initiative cases by handling institutions for the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, enhancement of cooperation between the Financial Bureau and handling institutions and advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors Explanation from handling institutions regarding their effort at selling JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content

(10) History of Postwar Debt Management Policy

FY	Debt Management Policy	Fiscal Policy, etc.
47 ~ 64		
65	66.1 Launching of underwriting Syndicate (7-year) 66.3 Launching of underwriting by Trust Funds Bureau	The issuance of Revenue-Financing Bonds in the supplementary budget (Start of issuance of bonds)
66		Introduction of Construction Bonds
67		
68	68.4 Introduction of "Tokubetsu-Maruyu" tax free saving schemes 68.5 Formation of Redemption system	
69		
70		
71	72.1 Extension of term-to-maturity of JGBs (7 years → 10 years)	Nixon Shock
72		
73		First year of the welfare era 1973 energy crisis
74		
75		Launching of the issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
76	77.1 Launching of auction for discount bonds (5-year)	
77	77.4 Launching of securitization of JGBs which financial institutions acquired	
78	78.6 Launching of auction for medium-term bonds (3-year)	For 7% growth that promised in Bonn summit proactive fiscal management
79	79.6 Launching of auction for medium-term bonds (2-year) 80.1 Launching of sales of Fund of medium-term JGB 80.2 Creation of a Book-Entry Transfer System	1979 energy crisis Locomotive theory Setting the goal (fiscal year 1984) of grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
80	80.6 Launching of auction for medium-term bonds (4-year)	The first step toward fiscal reconstruction
81	81.9 Direct issuance of 6-Year bonds	The global depression
82	83.2 Direct issuance of 15-Year Floating-Rate JGB	Setting of "Zero-Ceiling"
83	83.4 Launching of handling of offering of JGBs by financial institutions 83.9 Direct issuance of 20-Year bonds	Setting of "Minus-Ceiling" Setting the goal (fiscal year 1990) of grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
84	84.6 Launching of dealing of JGBs by financial institutions	
85	85.6 Amendment of the law for the Act on GDCF Special Account ① Launching of issuance of short-term bonds, of Refunding Bonds (front-loading) ② Reversion of former NTT stocks etc. to the Account 85.10 Launching of transactions of JGB futures 86.2 Launching of auction for short-term bonds	
86	86.10 Launching of underwriting Syndicate (20-year)	
87	87.9 Launching of auction for Fixed-rate bonds (20-year) 87.11 Introduction of system of underwriting auction for 10-Year Bonds	
88	88.4 Launching of handling offering of JGBs in post offices	
89	89.4 Introduction of partial auction system for 10-Year Bonds by Syndicate	Introduction of consumption tax (3%)
90	90.10 Extension of the ratio of bids by Syndicate (10-Year Bonds; 40% → 60%)	Grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds Issuance of Ad-hoc Deficit-Financing Bonds
91	91.4 Same-day-announcement of auction results of 10-Year Bonds	
92	92.4 Tax exemption of profit from redemption for TB and FB owned by foreign corporations	
93	94.1 Extension of targets of "Maruyu" tax free saving schemes (350 million yen) 94.2 Launching of auction for Fixed-rate bonds (6-year)	
94		Issuance of tax reduction-related Special Deficit-Financing Bonds Issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds for Earthquake
95		Re-issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
96	96.4 Introduction of auction for 20-Year Bonds in every quarter of year 96.4 Launching of Japanese version of cash-secured bond lending transactions	Setting the goal of fiscal consolidation (Grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds by fiscal year 2005)
97		Approval of the special treatment law regarding the promotion of fiscal reconstruction
98	98.4 Launching of non-competitive auction for medium-term JGB 99.1 Abolishment of the article pre-maturity redemption 99.3 Launching of prior announce of auction schedule and amount of issuance	Consumption tax hike from 3% → 5% Approval of the stop-law for special treatment law regarding the promotion of fiscal reconstruction
99	99.4 Launching of auction for T-Bill (1-year) 99.9 Launching of auction for Fixed-rate bonds (30-year) 00.2 Introduction of Fixed-rate bonds (5-year)	Reduction for income tax and corporate tax
00	00.6 Launching of auction for 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds 00.9 Launching of Meeting of JGB Market 00.11 Launching of auction for discount bonds (3-year) 01.3 Introduction of the immediate reopening rule	
01	01.4 Introduction of new <i>Gensaki</i> transactions 01.10 Alteration of announcement of auction calendar (announce next 3 months)	Formation of the <i>Koizumi</i> Cabinet Launching of issuance of FILP Bonds
02	02.4 Launching of The Meeting of JGB Investors 02.5 Raising of the ratio of auction for underwriting Syndicate (From 60% to 75%; applied since May, 2002) 02.5 Reduction of the fee of underwriting Syndicate (From 0.63 yen to 0.39 yen; applied since May, 2002) 03.1 Introduction of a new Book-Entry Transfer System 03.1 Introduction of STRIPS 03.2 Launching of the auction for Buy-Back 03.3 Introduction of JGBs for Retail Investors	
03	03.5 Raising of the ratio of competition auction in Syndicate (From 75% to 80%; applied since May, 2003) 03.12 Announcement of "Forthcoming Development of Debt Management Policy" 04.2 Launching of WI transactions 04.3 Introduction of 10-Year Inflation-Index Bonds	

FY	Debt Management Policy	Fiscal Policy, etc.
04	04.5 Raising of the ratio of competition auction in Syndicate (From 80% to 85%; applied since May, 2004)	
	04.5 Reduction of the fee of Underwriting Syndicate (From 0.39 yen to 0.23 yen; applied since May, 2004)	
	04.7 Reinforcement of Debt Management System (Establishment of Senior Director and Market Analyst Separation of the Debt Management Division into two Appointment of non-government persons etc.)	
	04.10 Introduction of JGB Market Special Participants Scheme (Designation of Special Participants Launching of Meeting of Special Participants Launching of the Non-Price Competitive Auction II)	
	04.11 Launching of Advisory Council on Government Debt Management 05.1 Launching of overseas IRs	
05	05.4 Launching of the Non-Price Competitive Auction I	
	05.4 Raising of the ratio of competition auction in Syndicate (From 85% to 90%; applied since April, 2005)	
	05.7 Revision of rules related to auctions (Introduction of bid limitation for auction of bonds and FB Alteration of auction system for 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (conventional method))	
	06.1 Introduction of new type of JGBs for Retail Investors (fixed-rate) 06.1 Extension of targets of Auction for Buy-Back (for all brands) 06.3 Abolishment of the government bond for underwriting Syndicate	
06	06.4 Launching of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions	Formation of the Abe Cabinet
	06.12 Re-opening issuance in principle of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 30-Year bonds	
	07.1 Introduction of FB (6-Month) (transferred from TB (6-Month))	
07	07.4 Execution of law regarding Special Accounts (legislation of rules of swaption transaction, etc.)	Formation of the Fukuda Cabinet
	07.4 Alteration of auction system for 30-Year bonds (conventional method)	
	07.6 Launching of Meeting of JGB Top Retailers	
	07.9 Announcement of re-opening issuance in principle of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds	
	07.10 Introduction of New Over-The-Counter (OTC) Sales System 07.11 Launching of auction for fixed-rate bonds (40-year)	
08	08.4 Introduction of Special Liquidity Enhancement Auctions	Global financial crisis
	08.4 Setting the issuance date of coupon-bearing bonds as T (auction date) + 3, in principle	Formation of the Aso Cabinet
	08.4 Extension of targets of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 6-year to 29-year except for 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds)	
	08.6 Launching of Buy-Back of STRIPS	
	08.8 Reduction of planned issuance amount of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (four times per year → twice per year)	
	08.9,10 Reduction of planned issuance amount of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds (Suspension of issuance) 08.12 Reduction of planned issuance amount of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (Suspension of issuance; Feb, 2009) etc.	
09	09.1 Raising of the Bidding upper limit for Non-Price Competitive Auction II from "10% of the amount in the normal auction" to "15%"	
	09.2 Launching of the issuance of T-Bills by the integration of TB and FB	
	09.4 Extension of total amount of Buy-Back from the market (3 → 4 trillion yen) (Centering on 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds)	Formation of the Hatoyama Cabinet
	09.7 Extension of targets of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 5-year to 29-year) 10.1 Reduction of amount of Buy-Back for 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (In terms of change from responding to the financial crisis to ordinary support) 10.3 Announcement of real interest rate (constant maturity basis) based on the daily JGB prices in the secondary market on the MOF website	
10	10.7 Issuance of JGBs for Retail Investors (3-year) since July (offered in June), 2010	Formation of the Kan Cabinet
	10.12 Execution of Buy-Back whose resources are reduced from GDCF	
11	11.7 Revisions of Rate-Setting Formula for JGBs for Retail Investors (10-Year Floating Rate)	Formation of the Noda Cabinet
	12.1 Issuance of Reconstruction Bonds for Retail Investors since January, 2012 (offered in December, 2011)	Issuance of Reconstruction Bonds
12	12.4 Issuance of Reconstruction Supporters' Bonds for Retail Investors since April, 2012 (offered in March, 2012) Setting the issuance date of JGB and T-Bill as T (auction date) + 2, in principle	Formation of the Abe Cabinet
	13.1 Announcement of reduction of the Issuance of Refunding Bonds by using the Government Debt Consolidation Fund(GDCF)	Issuance of Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding
13	13.7 Extension of targets of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 5- to 39-year bonds)	
	13.10 Resumption of the issuance of Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
	13.12 Launching the monthly offering and issuance of JGBs for retail investors (10-Year Floating Rate and 5-Year Fixed Rate) Announcement of re-opening issuance in principle of 20-year bonds	
14	14.5 Announcement of allowing Retail Investors to hold JGBi from January 2015	Consumption tax hike from 5% to 8%
	15.1 Launching of the purchase of JGBi by Retail Investors through direct negotiation	
15	15.4 Reduction of the Bidding upper limit for auction participants from "planned issuance amount" to "half of planned issuance amount"	Achievement of the interim target of halving the primary deficit
	15.4 Raising of the bidding responsibility for JGB market Special Participants from "3% or more of planned issuance amount" to "4% or more"	
16	16.4 Extension of targets of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 1- to 39-year bonds)	
	16.4 Launching Buy-Backs of Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
17	17.7 Raising of the upper issue limit for Non-Price Competitive Auction I from "10% of the planned issue amount" to "20%"	
	17.7 Raising of the minimum bidding responsibility amount for JGB market Special Participants from 4% of the planned issue amount to 5%	
18	18.5 Setting the issuance date of JGB and T-Bill as T (auction date) + 1, in principle	
19	20.1 Reduction of the Bidding upper limit for Non-Price Competitive Auction II from "15% of the amount in the normal auction" to "10%"	Consumption tax hike from 8% to 10%
	20.3 Buy-Back of Inflation-Indexed Bonds worth 300 billion yen	Implementation of the reduced tax rate system for the consumption tax Spread of COVID-19
20	20.4 Suspension of Non-Price Competitive Auction II for Inflation-Indexed Bonds	Formation of the Suga Cabinet
	20.4 Raising the Buy-Back of Inflation-Indexed Bonds from 20 billion yen to 50 billion yen	
	20.10 Revision of a fee system for JGBs for Retail Investors (Introduction of a management fee)	
21	21.4 Reduction of the lower limit for a coupon on interest-bearing JGBs from 0.1% to 0.005%	

(11) Government Bond-related Legal Systems

A Legal basis of issuance

All JGBs are issued in accordance with applicable laws. Depending on legal grounds, JGBs are categorized into JGBs (Construction Bonds, Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, Reconstructions Bonds, Refunding Bonds and Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP) Bonds), Financing Bills for financing temporary cash shortage of the national treasury, and Subsidy Bonds granted in place of cash payments.

According to Article 85 of the Japanese Constitution, the Diet approval is necessary when the central government intends to assume new liabilities.

a Public Finance Act, Art. 4(1), Proviso (Construction Bonds)

Proviso to Art. 4(1) of the “Public Finance Act” permits as an exception the ability to issue bonds and take out loans within amounts that correspond to public works expenditure, capital subscriptions, and lending. These expenditures, which are not consumptive, contribute to the asset formation of the state, normally with long-term benefits. Therefore, with regard to this type of expenditure, financial resource can be procured through public debt issuance or borrowing, and the understanding is that future generations can be required to share in the burden of debt service.

In other words, Art. 4(1) of the “Public Finance Act” rests on the concept of an equitable sharing of the financial burden across the generations, and is interpreted to stipulate a principle of sound fiscal policy such that public debt issuance and/or borrowing are permitted, limited to public works expenditure, etc.

However, debt and loan amounts must be within the scope allowed for by Diet approval, with the issuance ceiling amount provided in the general provisions of the general account budget.

Furthermore, Art. 4(2) provides that when this ceiling amount is put to a parliamentary vote, the government is obliged to submit to the Diet a redemption plan that shows the redemption amount for each fiscal year, the redemption method and the redemption periods.

b Special Law for Special Deficit-Financing Bonds (Special Deficit-Financing Bonds)

A special law for Special Deficit-Financing Bonds legislated in each fiscal year and the “Act on Special Provisions concerning Issuance of Government Bonds to Secure Revenue Resources Necessary for Fiscal Management” provide for “issuance in addition to the public debt issued pursuant to the proviso of Art. 4(1) of the Public Finance Act.” The purpose of this provision is to limit the issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds to cases where, despite the issuance of Construction Bonds, a revenue shortfall is expected to arise.

These laws provide merely the authority to issue Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, but leave it to the general provisions of the general account budget to stipulate a specific issuance ceiling. The reason for this structure is that the applicable ceilings for the issuance of public debt each fiscal year are decided within the balance of total income and expenditure for the fiscal year in question. In this sense, since the ceiling amount for JGBs is inseparably linked to budgeted income and expenditure, it is considered most appropriate to have these matters stipulated in the general provisions of the general account budget and to hold a parliamentary debate and obtain a decision as part of wider income and expenditure considerations.

Moreover, as with Construction Bonds, when the issuance ceiling for Special Deficit-Financing Bonds requires Diet approval, a redemption plan must be submitted to the Diet for reference during the deliberations.

Issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds is an exceptional measure. Actual issuance must be within the scope allowed for by Diet approval, must be made with consideration for the state of income sources such as tax revenues, and must be kept as low as possible. In this context, it is allowed to issue Special Deficit-Financing Bonds even during the accounting adjustment term. Specifically, the government is allowed to issue Special Deficit-Financing Bonds until the end of June in the next fiscal year, in order to adjust the issue amount of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds until the end of May in the next fiscal year: the deadline for collecting the tax revenue for the fiscal year.

In addition, the government must strive to expeditiously reduce Special Deficit-Financing Bonds.

c Act on Special Measures concerning the securing of financial resources to execute measures necessary for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, Art. 69(1) and (4) (Reconstruction Bonds)

Reconstruction Bonds are JGBs issued for raising necessary financial resources to cover reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake from FY2011 to FY2025 in accordance with Paragraphs 1 and 4, Article 69 of the “Act on Special Measures concerning the securing of financial resources to execute measures necessary for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.” Reconstruction Bonds were issued as a general account item in FY2011, but the government issued these bonds from FY2012 onward under the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

As with Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, Reconstruction Bonds may be issued within the upper limit as approved by the Diet and the ceiling amount is provided under the general provisions of the general account budget with regard to FY2011 and under the general provisions of the special account budget with regard to FY2012 and beyond. In addition, as with Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the accounting adjustment term issuance system is provided.

Reconstruction Bonds, including their Refunding Bonds, will be redeemed in FY2037 at the latest. Redemption of these bonds will be financed with revenues generated from the Special Taxes for Reconstruction, etc. from FY2012 to FY2037.

d Act on Special Accounts, Art. 46(1) and Art. 47(1) (Refunding Bonds)

Art. 46(1) of the “Act on Special Accounts” allows the government to issue Refunding Bonds up to the amount necessary for JGB adjustment or redemption without Diet approval of the issuance ceiling or submission of a redemption plan. The reason is that unlike new financial resource bonds such as Construction Bonds and Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the issuance of Refunding Bonds does not entail an increase in the outstanding debt balance. Besides, since circumstances will require that the issuance of Refunding Bonds must occur promptly and flexibly in accordance with financial market conditions, the time constraints associated with the issuance of Refunding Bonds do not allow for procedures such as the advance submission of redemption plans or advance Diet approval of issuance ceiling.

In addition, in order to enable flexible issuance in response to financial conditions, Art. 47(1) allows front-loaded issuance of Refunding Bonds. However, this front-loading is restricted to the ceiling amount stipulated in the general provisions of the special account budget approved in advance by the Diet.

e Act on Special Accounts, Art. 62(1) (FILP Bonds)

Along with the 2001 reform of the FILP, Art. 62(1) of the “Act on Special Accounts” permits the issuance of Fiscal Investment and Loan Program Bonds (so-called FILP Bonds), which is charged to the Fiscal Loan Fund account, in order to finance the Fiscal Loan Fund operations. According to Paragraph 2 of the same Article of the said Act, as the central government issues FILP Bonds backed by its credibility, an approval from the Diet is necessary on the bond issuance upper limit in a similar manner to other JGBs. Art. 62(3) stipulates that the expenditure schedule must be accompanied by a redemption plan.

f Others (Financing Bills, etc.)

Financing Bills are issued in accordance with Article 7 of the “Public Finance Act” or the “Act on Special Accounts”, etc. Subsidy Bonds are issued in line with their respective condolence money allowance legislations, and specific legislations, such as the Act on Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation.

B Other laws

a Act on National Government Bonds (Basic matters of JGB)

The “Act on National Government Bonds” defines basic matters of JGBs. The “Act on National Government Bonds” stipulates, among others, the following matters:

- Matters related to bond issuance such as the conditions of JGB issuance, and necessary matters concerning debt

- service, securities certificates and registration are determined by the Minister of Finance
- Clerical tasks concerning JGBs are performed by the Bank of Japan
- Matters concerning the registration of JGBs
- Matters concerning restrictions on the transfer of JGBs
- Remedies in cases of the destruction or loss of JGB certificates
- Matters concerning the extinctive prescription of JGBs

In relation to matters not stipulated in this law, the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, as well as general rules such as transaction conventions, are applicable.

Specific procedures for the issuance and redemption of JGBs are stipulated in the “Rules Concerning National Government Bonds”; the “Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on Issuance, etc. of National Government Bonds”; the “Rules for the Handling of National Government Bonds in the Bank of Japan”; and the “Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance Concerning Special Handling Procedures of the Bank of Japan for the Payment, etc., of Principal and Interest of National Government Bonds,” among others.

b Act on Special Accounts, Art. 38 through 49 (Redemption of JGBs, etc.)

The redemption of JGBs (payment of principal) and the payment of interest occur through the GDCF established by the “Act on Special Accounts.”

With regard to the GDCF, this act stipulates the following, among other matters.

- Matters concerning the establishment of the GDCF for the redemption of JGBs including borrowings
- Matters concerning redemption resource and transfer methods
- Matters concerning the issuance of JGBs (Refunding Bonds) for JGB consolidation and/or redemption
- Matters concerning the successive carry-over of debt redemption cost.

Chapter 2 Financing Bills, Borrowings and Government-Guaranteed Debt

1 Financing Bills (FBs)

(1) Outstanding Amount of FBs-Breakdown by the Types (as of the end of FY2020)

(Unit: billion yen)

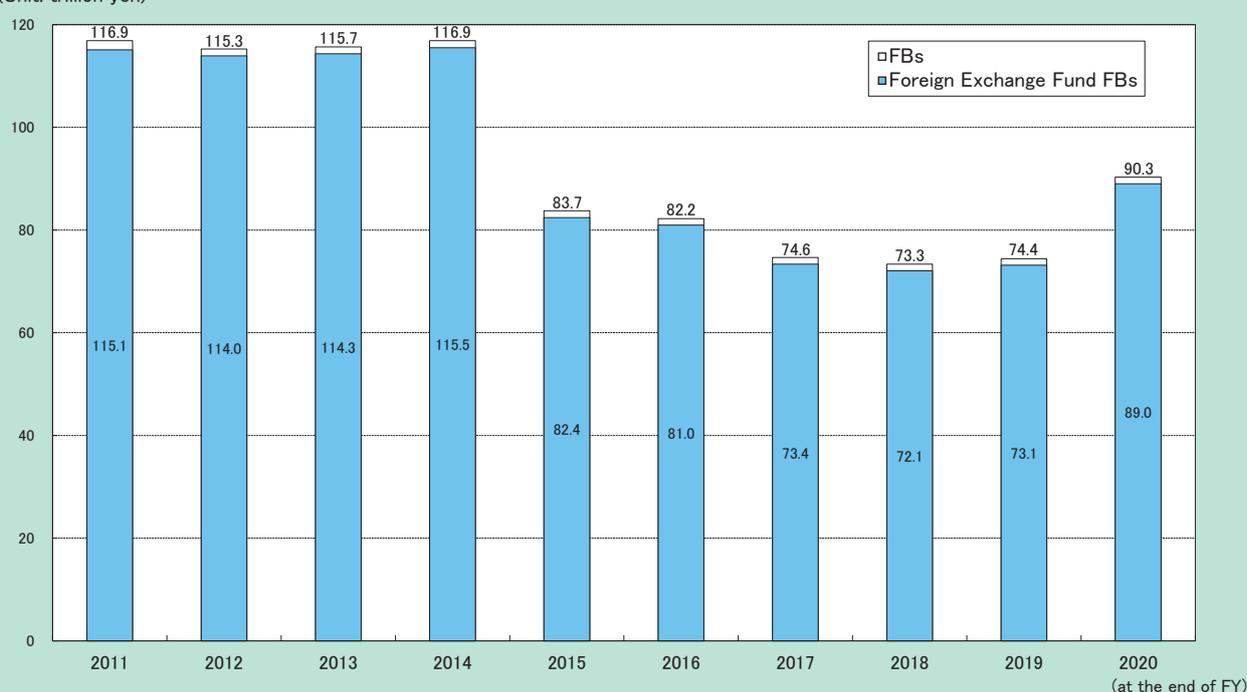
	Treasury FBs	Fiscal Loan Fund FBs	Foreign Exchange Fund FBs	Petroleum FBs	Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund FBs	Food FBs	Total
Outstanding as of the End of FY2020	—	—	89,022.1	1,162.9	—	114.0	90,299.0
Maximum Issuance Amount in FY2020	60,000.0	15,000.0	195,000.0	1,434.2	3,931.8	319.2	275,685.2
Maximum Issuance Amount in FY2021	20,000.0	15,000.0	195,000.0	1,457.4	3,717.4	316.3	235,491.1

Note 1: FY2020:supplementary budget ,FY2021:initial budget.

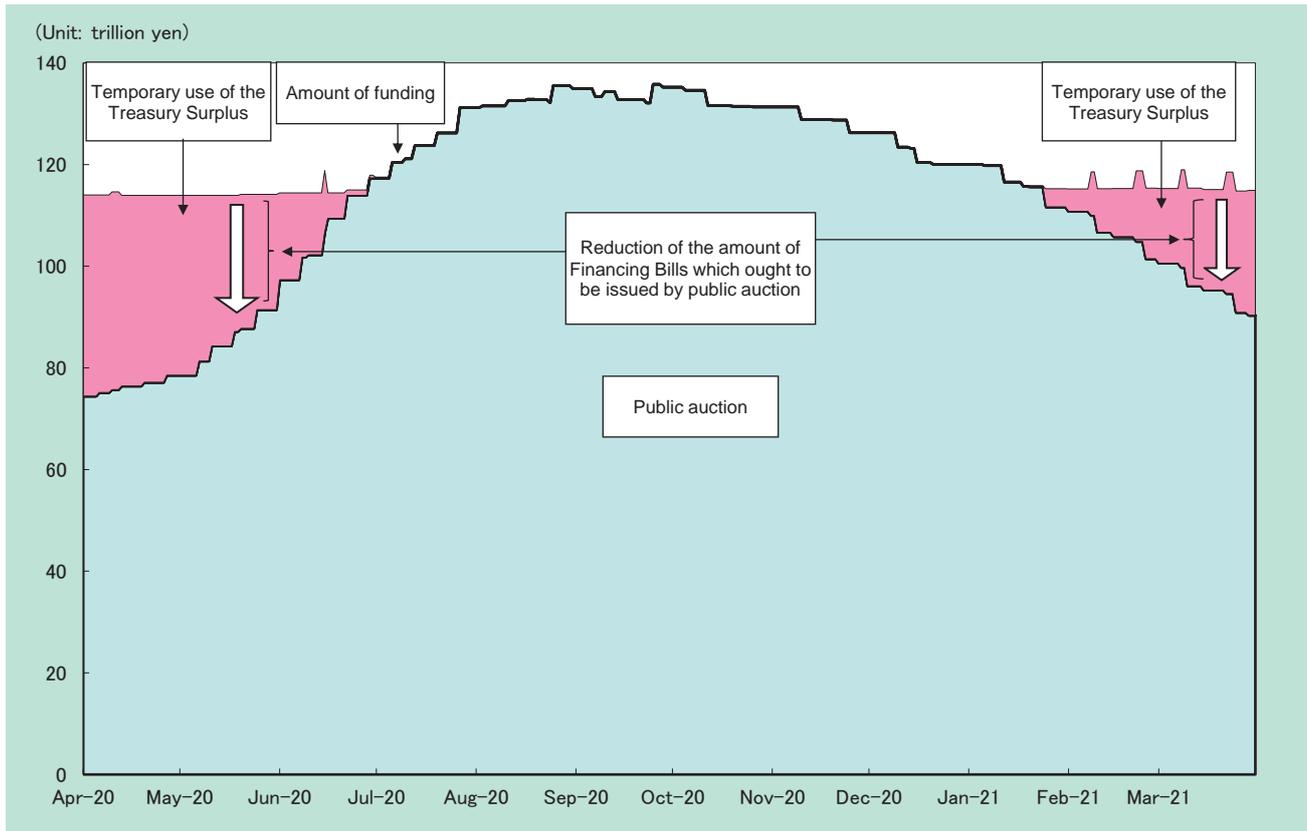
Note 2: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(2) Outstanding Amount of FBs

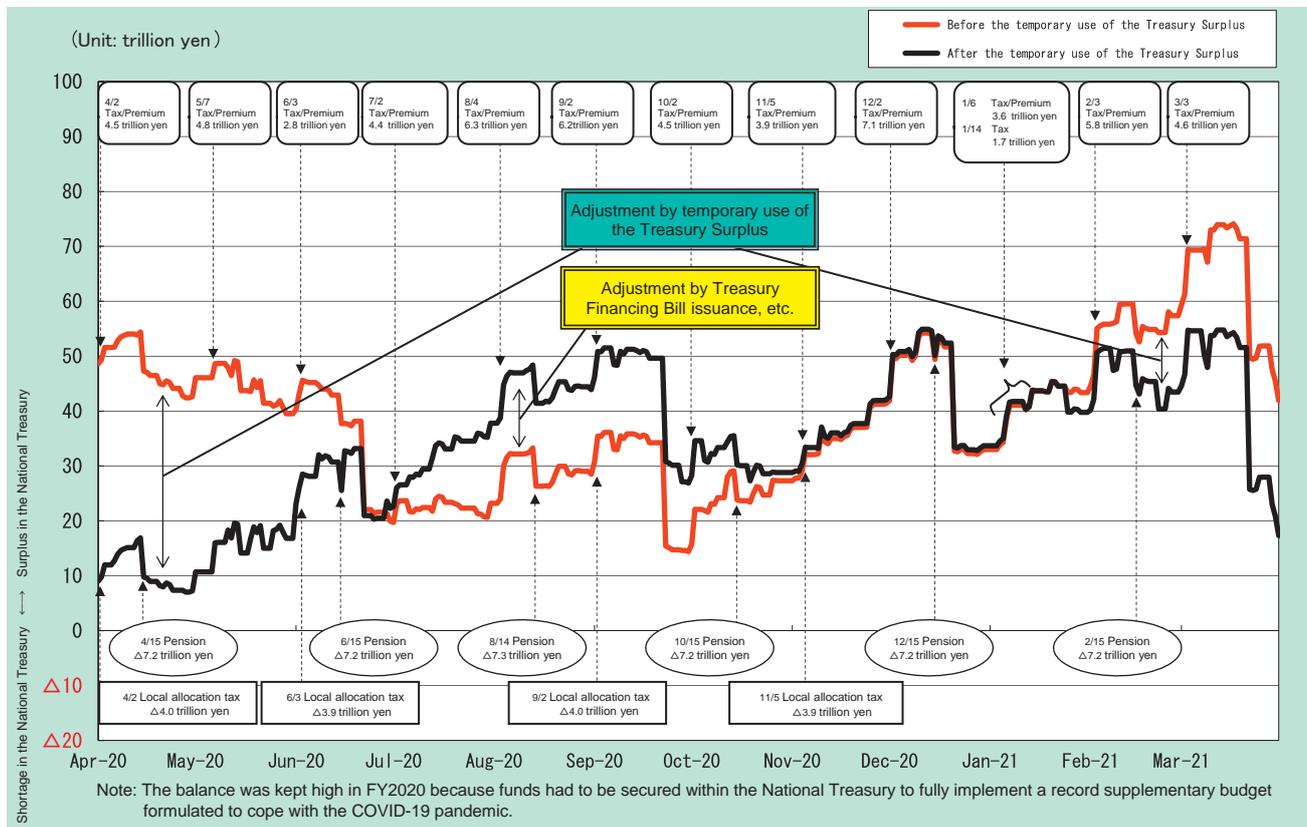
(Unit: trillion yen)



(3) Issuance Amount of FBs in FY2020-Breakdown by Funding Resources

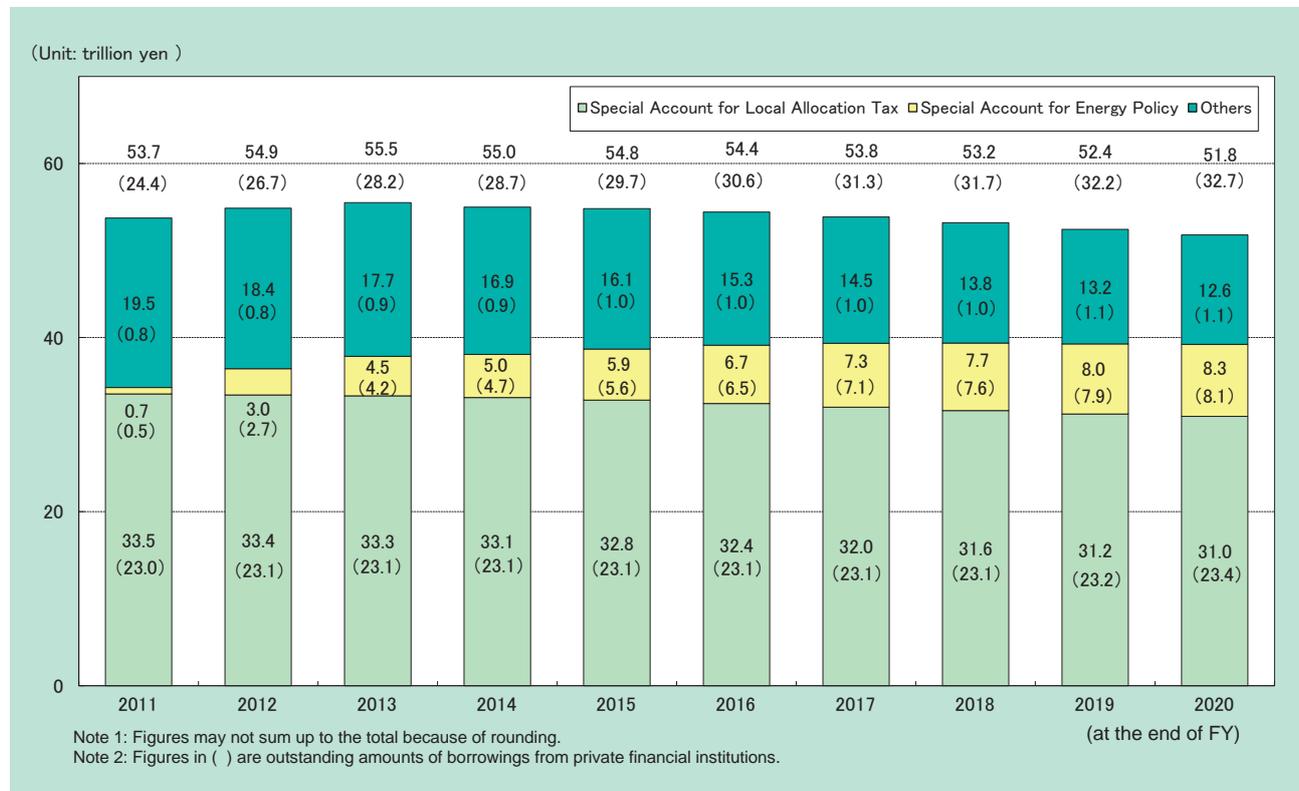


(4) Receipts and Payments on the National Treasury for FY2020



2 Borrowings

(1) Outstanding Amount of Borrowings



(2) Outstanding Amount of Borrowings-Breakdown by the Types of Account (as of the end of FY2020)

(Unit: billion yen)

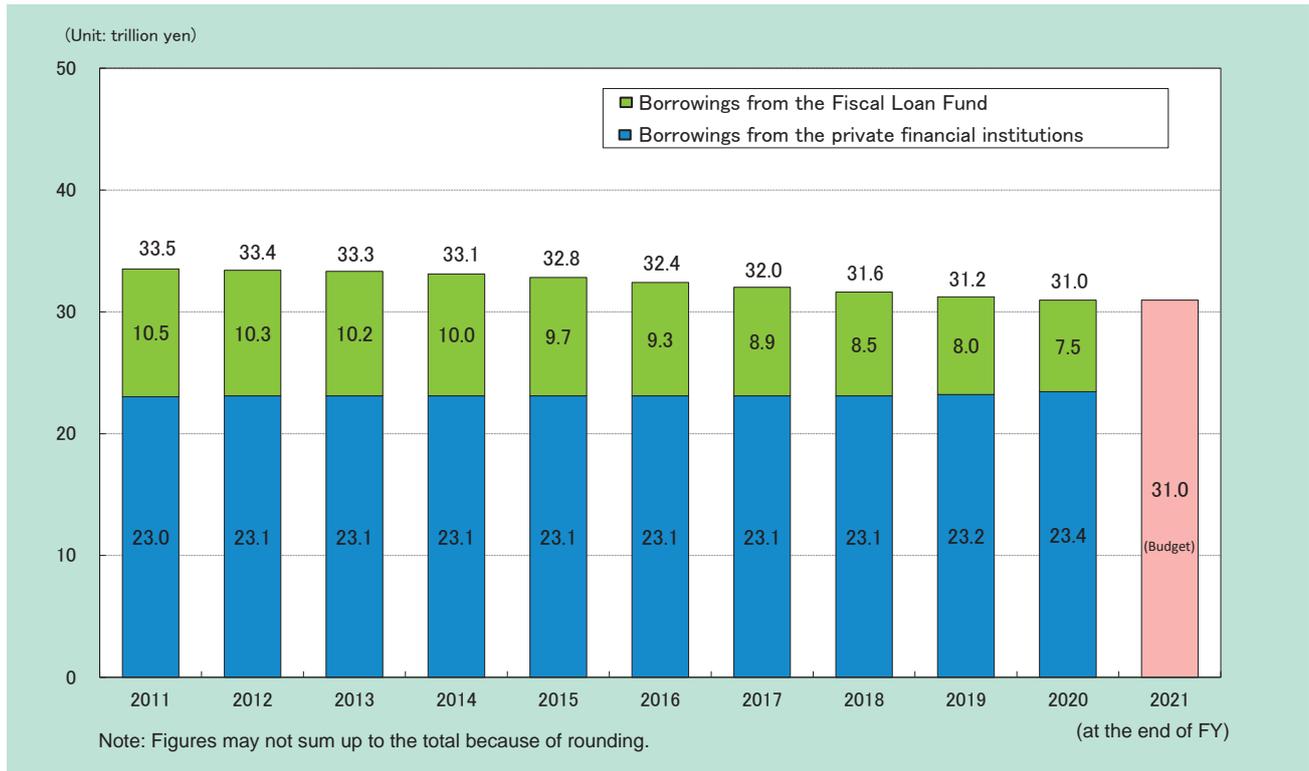
Name of Account	End of FY2019	End of FY2020	Creditor		
			Fiscal Loan Fund	Financial Institutions	Others
General Account ¹⁾	10,001.3	9,408.6	9,367.2	—	41.4
Former Temporary Military Expenditure	41.4	41.4	—	—	41.4
Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	9,926.0	9,342.1	9,342.1	—	—
Former Government-Operated Land Improvement Project	2.6	—	—	—	—
Former National Centers for Advanced and Specialized Medical Care	31.3	25.1	25.1	—	—
SA for Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	31,232.3	30,962.3	7,516.8	23,445.5	—
SA for Energy Policy	8,032.2	8,264.9	115.0	8,149.9	—
SA for Pension	1,452.4	1,446.6	1,446.6	—	—
SA for Stable Food Supply	35.3	30.1	30.1	—	—
SA for National Forest Debt Management	1,186.6	1,165.5	77.8	1,087.7	—
SA for Motor Vehicle Safety	496.4	515.3	377.2	—	²⁾ 138.0
Total	52,436.4	51,793.3	18,930.7	32,683.1	179.5

Note 1: For breakdown of the General Account, "Former Temporary Military Expenditure"(41.4) arise from the former Special Account for Temporary Military Expenditure. For "Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax" (9,342.1), "Former Government-Operated Land Improvement Project" and "Former National Centers for Advanced and Specialized Medical Care" (25.1), part of the debt of "Special Account for Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax" (April 2007), the debt of "Special Account for Government-Operated Land Improvement Project" (April 2008), and part of the debt of "Special Account for National Centers for Advanced and Specialized Medical Care" (April 2010) were attributed to the General Account, respectively.

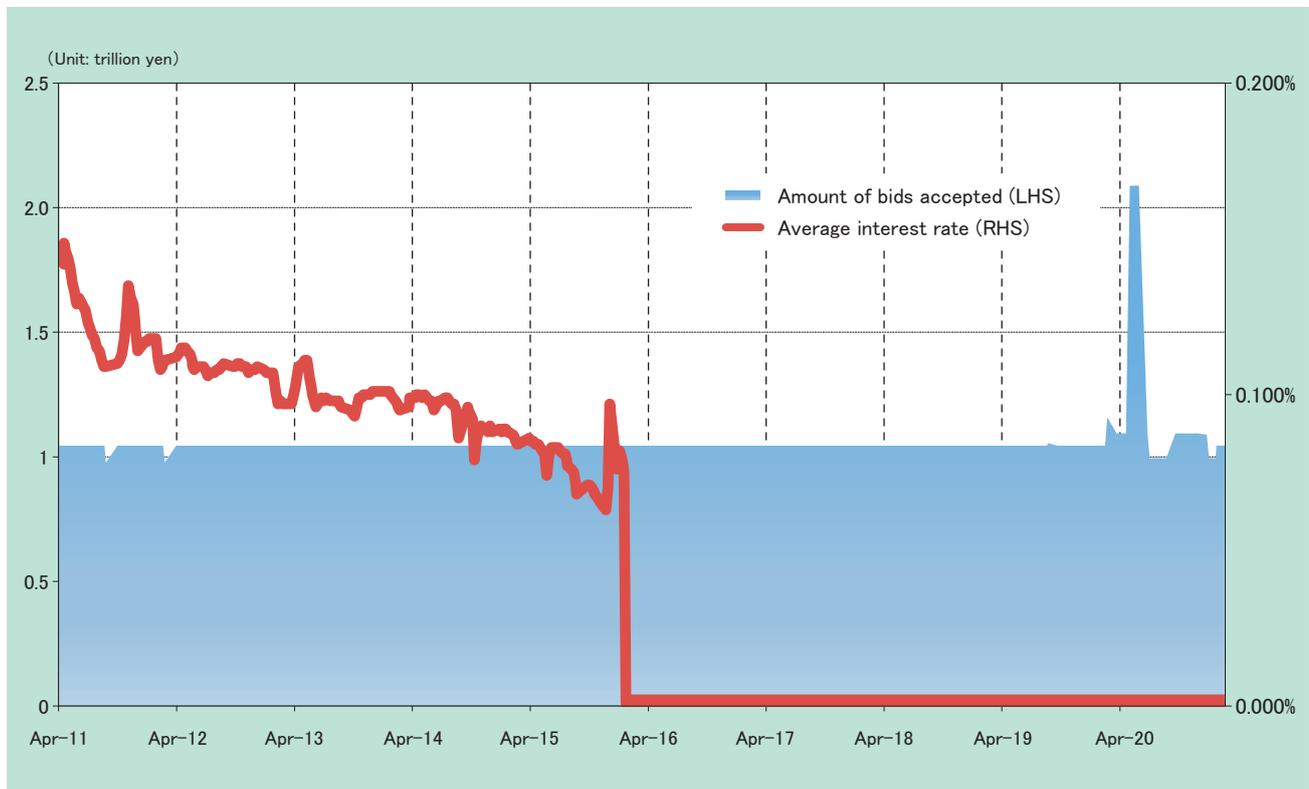
Note 2: These loans were made from local governments.

Note 3: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(3) Outstanding Amount of Borrowings of the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax



(4) Amount of Bids Accepted and Average Interest Rate at Each Auction by the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax



(5) Auction Results of the Borrowings of the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax in FY2020

Auction Date	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Interest Rate	Highest Interest Rate
4/2/20	4/10/20	10/9/20	26,287.1	1,100.013	0.000%	0.000%
4/8/20	4/17/20	10/16/20	24,985.1	1,100.024	0.000%	0.000%
4/16/20	4/24/20	10/23/20	24,479.7	1,100.002	0.000%	0.000%
4/22/20	5/7/20	11/5/20	22,935.9	1,100.001	0.000%	0.000%
4/24/20	5/8/20	11/9/20	23,105.4	1,100.003	0.000%	0.000%
5/1/20	5/15/20	11/13/20	23,159.7	1,100.000	0.000%	0.000%
5/13/20	5/22/20	11/19/20	29,168.0	2,100.014	0.000%	0.000%
5/21/20	5/29/20	11/30/20	27,392.1	2,100.016	0.000%	0.000%
5/26/20	6/3/20	12/3/20	28,704.3	2,100.011	0.000%	0.000%
6/4/20	6/12/20	12/11/20	34,437.3	2,100.004	0.000%	0.000%
6/10/20	6/19/20	12/18/20	48,257.7	2,100.005	0.000%	0.000%
7/7/20	7/17/20	1/15/21	35,037.5	1,095.014	0.000%	0.000%
7/14/20	7/27/20	1/22/21	30,295.9	1,000.026	0.000%	0.000%
7/17/20	7/29/20	1/26/21	32,095.4	1,000.020	0.000%	0.000%
7/21/20	7/31/20	1/29/21	33,264.6	1,000.026	0.000%	0.000%
7/30/20	8/7/20	2/5/21	33,431.4	1,000.023	0.000%	0.000%
8/5/20	8/14/20	2/12/21	34,470.5	1,000.013	0.000%	0.000%
8/12/20	8/21/20	2/18/21	32,320.2	1,000.011	0.000%	0.000%
8/21/20	8/31/20	3/2/21	30,171.3	1,000.021	0.000%	0.000%
8/25/20	9/2/20	3/5/21	29,335.0	1,000.024	0.000%	0.000%
8/27/20	9/4/20	3/9/21	28,036.8	1,000.008	0.000%	0.000%
9/3/20	9/11/20	3/12/21	29,113.2	1,000.000	0.000%	0.000%
10/1/20	10/9/20	4/9/21	26,277.6	1,100.019	0.000%	0.000%
10/7/20	10/16/20	4/16/21	32,339.3	1,100.000	0.000%	0.000%
10/15/20	10/23/20	4/23/21	35,197.9	1,100.021	0.000%	0.000%
10/23/20	11/5/20	5/7/21	35,238.5	1,100.015	0.000%	0.000%
10/28/20	11/9/20	5/11/21	37,064.3	1,100.062	0.000%	0.000%
11/5/20	11/13/20	5/14/21	31,521.5	1,100.012	0.000%	0.000%
11/11/20	11/19/20	5/21/21	30,936.7	1,100.019	0.000%	0.000%
11/19/20	11/30/20	5/31/21	38,423.1	1,100.047	0.000%	0.000%
11/25/20	12/3/20	6/2/21	34,076.4	1,100.008	0.000%	0.000%
12/3/20	12/11/20	6/11/21	39,218.0	1,100.058	0.000%	0.000%
12/9/20	12/18/20	6/18/21	39,836.0	1,100.010	0.000%	0.000%
1/6/21	1/15/21	7/16/21	34,674.2	1,095.003	0.000%	0.000%
1/13/21	1/22/21	7/26/21	31,923.2	1,000.020	0.000%	0.000%
1/15/21	1/26/21	7/28/21	37,144.1	1,000.020	0.000%	0.000%
1/20/21	1/29/21	7/30/21	37,398.4	1,000.028	0.000%	0.000%
1/28/21	2/5/21	8/6/21	35,675.1	1,000.033	0.000%	0.000%
2/3/21	2/12/21	8/13/21	36,775.2	1,000.020	0.000%	0.000%
2/5/21	2/18/21	8/20/21	36,118.2	1,050.004	0.000%	0.000%
2/18/21	3/2/21	8/31/21	36,814.7	1,050.017	0.000%	0.000%
2/25/21	3/5/21	9/2/21	35,926.0	1,050.026	0.000%	0.000%
3/2/21	3/9/21	9/7/21	35,471.8	1,050.028	0.000%	0.000%
3/4/21	3/12/21	9/10/21	37,183.3	1,050.050	0.000%	0.000%

(6) Auction Results of the Borrowings of the Special Account for the National Forest Debt Management in FY2020

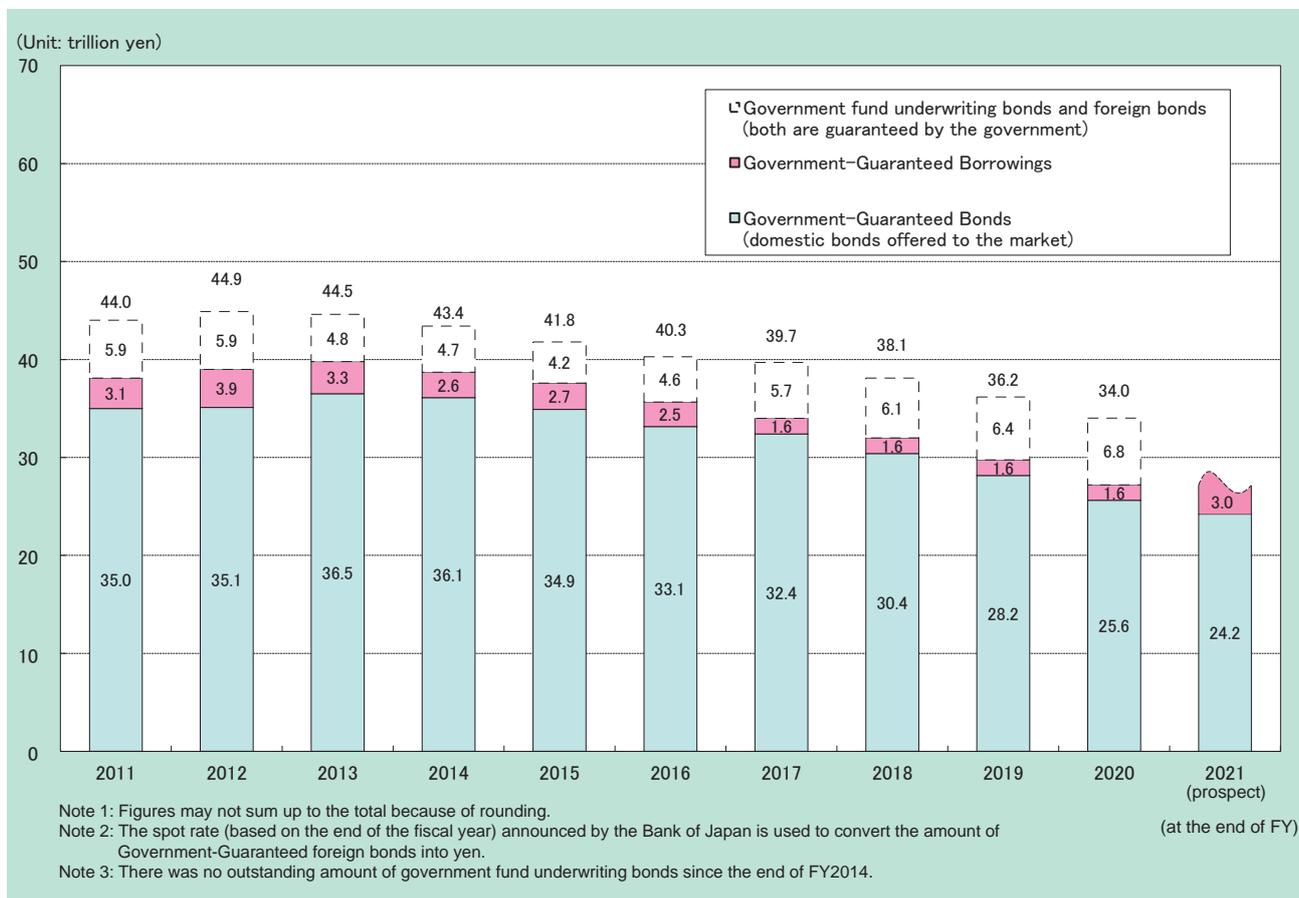
Auction Date	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Interest Rate	Highest Interest Rate
5/15/20	5/25/20	5/25/25	241.5	63.800	0.000%	0.000%
8/14/20	8/25/20	8/25/25	339.0	96.300	0.000%	0.000%
11/17/20	11/25/20	11/25/25	479.6	85.900	0.000%	0.000%
2/16/21	2/25/21	2/25/26	625.5	95.900	0.000%	0.000%

(7) Auction Results of the Borrowings of the Special Account for Energy Policy in FY2020

Auction Date	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	Average Interest Rate	Highest Interest Rate
4/10/20	4/20/20	4/20/21	13,080.0	849.999	0.000%	0.000%
5/8/20	5/20/20	5/20/21	12,290.0	799.986	0.000%	0.000%
6/12/20	6/22/20	6/21/21	17,250.0	749.983	0.000%	0.000%
7/10/20	7/20/20	7/20/21	18,829.1	749.999	0.000%	0.000%
8/7/20	8/20/20	8/20/21	16,629.6	699.987	0.000%	0.000%
9/10/20	9/23/20	9/21/21	13,609.9	599.992	0.000%	0.000%
10/9/20	10/20/20	10/20/21	16,840.2	699.998	0.000%	0.000%
11/13/20	11/20/20	11/22/21	16,881.5	649.990	0.000%	0.000%
12/11/20	12/21/20	12/20/21	15,543.7	599.987	0.000%	0.000%
1/8/21	1/20/21	1/20/22	14,931.2	549.985	0.000%	0.000%
2/10/21	2/22/21	2/21/22	14,761.0	549.995	0.000%	0.000%
3/12/21	3/22/21	3/22/22	17,425.4	649.994	0.000%	0.000%

3 Government-Guaranteed Debt

(1) Changes in the Outstanding Amount of Government-Guaranteed Debt



(2) Changes in the Issuance Amount of Government-Guaranteed Domestic Bonds Offered to the Market

(Unit: billion yen)

	40-Year Bonds	30-Year Bonds	20-Year Bonds	10-Year Bonds	9-Year Bonds	8-Year Bonds	7-Year Bonds	6-Year Bonds	5-Year Bonds	4-Year Bonds	3-Year Bonds	2-Year Bonds	Short-Term Bonds (Note 1)	Total (Note 2)
FY2011	—	90.0	270.0	1,891.1	—	—	—	360.0	150.0	370.0	—	200.0	—	3,331.1
FY2012	—	90.0	360.0	2,462.1	—	—	—	535.0	—	820.0	25.0	430.0	—	4,722.1
FY2013	—	90.0	360.0	2,779.7	—	200.0	—	420.0	—	610.0	—	600.0	—	5,059.7
FY2014	—	120.0	400.0	2,005.7	—	—	—	414.0	—	550.0	—	730.0	—	4,219.7
FY2015	20.0	120.0	400.0	1,443.6	—	112.0	—	250.0	—	200.0	—	600.0	—	3,145.6
FY2016	40.0	160.0	400.0	746.9	—	120.0	—	370.0	—	440.0	—	830.0	—	3,106.9
FY2017	70.0	240.0	400.0	1,351.4	—	—	—	165.0	—	630.0	200.0	900.0	—	3,956.4
FY2018	100.0	280.0	402.0	754.1	13.0	—	—	155.0	—	550.0	100.0	750.0	—	3,104.1
FY2019	110.0	300.0	15.0	272.9	—	50.0	90.0	45.0	—	220.0	150.0	550.0	—	1,802.9
FY2020	70.0	—	92.0	127.3	—	—	90.0	—	—	510.0	250.0	280.0	—	1,419.3
FY2021 (Plan)	5.0	60.0	98.2	611.6	—	—	20.0	—	270.0	620.0	150.0	380.0	300.0	2,514.8

Note 1: Short-Term Bonds are bonds of less than 1 year. The figure for Short-Term Bonds is the upper limit of its outstanding amount.
 Note 2: Apart from the plan shown above, Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) plan further issuances (maturity less than 5 years) depending on the progress of projects in FY2021. The maximum issuance amounts will be 400 billion yen for JFC and 100 billion yen for DBJ.

(3) Breakdown of the Government-Guaranteed Debt by Agencies

A Government-Guaranteed Domestic Bonds

(Unit: billion yen)

	Outstanding (End of FY2019)	Issuance (FY2020)	Redemption (FY2020)	Outstanding (End of FY2020)	Planned Issuance (FY2021)	Planned Redemption (FY2021)
JFC	715.0	200.0	100.0	815.0	800.0	80.0
JICA	—	—	—	—	50.0	—
JEHDRA	16,131.5	120.0	1,350.0	14,901.5	120.0	1,350.0
JHFA	—	—	—	—	220.0	—
New Kansai International Airport Co.,Ltd.	314.5	—	18.0	296.5	—	49.4
DBJ Inc.	1,840.0	150.0	270.0	1,720.0	55.0	450.0
DICJ	1,870.0	580.0	600.0	1,850.0	610.0	650.0
BSPC	400.0	—	400.0	—	—	—
NDF	800.0	250.0	250.0	800.0	250.0	250.0
CREB	20.0	—	—	20.0	—	20.0
PFIPCJ	68.0	—	—	68.0	50.0	—
JOIN	—	—	—	—	54.7	—
JICT	—	10.0	—	10.0	8.0	—
Organization for Promoting Urban Development	53.8	32.0	—	85.8	35.0	—
CJIAC	142.7	17.3	20.8	139.2	22.1	8.9
JFM	5,795.3	60.0	932.4	4,922.9	240.0	1,072.9
Total	28,150.8	1,419.3	3,941.2	25,628.8	2,514.8	3,931.1

B Government-Guaranteed Borrowings

	Outstanding (End of FY2019)	Borrowings (FY2020)	Repayment (FY2020)	Outstanding (End of FY2020)
FPF	290.0	54.1	96.8	247.3
JRTT	4.1	1.8	4.1	1.8
JOGMEC	672.4	641.6	672.4	641.6
DICJ	93.2	73.0	93.2	73.0
BSPC	—	150.0	—	150.0
JIC	335.0	255.0	335.0	255.0
NDF	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
CREB	3.6	7.2	7.2	3.6
Organization for Promoting Urban Development	5.8	—	—	5.8
Total	1,604.1	1,382.6	1,408.7	1,578.0

Note 1: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

Note 2: Apart from the plan shown above, Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) plan further issuances (maturity less than 5 years) depending on the progress of projects in FY2021. The maximum issuance amounts will be 400 billion yen for JFC and 100 billion yen for DBJ.

Note 3: Calculations are on a nominal value basis.

(4) Issuance Calendar of Government-Guaranteed Domestic Bonds by Agencies in FY2020

10-Year Bonds

Offering Price (yen), Issuance Amount (billion yen)

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
JFC	500.0											50.0		50.0
DBJ Inc.	50.0			20.0			10.0			20.0				50.0
JOIN	41.9													—
JICT	14.2											10.0		10.0
CJIAC	17.3			17.3										17.3
Nominal Coupon				0.090%			0.105%			0.080%		0.110%		
Offering Price				100.00			100.00			100.00		100.00		
Yield				0.090%			0.105%			0.080%		0.110%		

40-Year Bonds

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
JEHDR A	60.0			15.0		15.0		15.0				15.0		60.0
Nominal Coupon				0.540%		0.574%		0.659%				0.688%		
Offering Price				100.00		100.00		100.00				100.00		
Yield				0.540%		0.574%		0.659%				0.688%		
DBJ Inc.	10.0			10.0										10.0
Nominal Coupon				0.565%										
Offering Price				100.00										
Yield				0.565%										

20-Year Bonds

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
JEHDR A	60.0		10.0		10.0		10.0		10.0		10.0		10.0	60.0
Nominal Coupon			0.326%		0.427%		0.428%		0.396%		0.428%		0.465%	
Offering Price			100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00	
Yield			0.326%		0.427%		0.428%		0.396%		0.428%		0.465%	
Organization for Promoting Urban Development	32.0			15.0								10.0	7.0	32.0
Nominal Coupon				0.397%								0.467%	0.493%	
Offering Price				100.00								100.00	100.00	
Yield				0.397%								0.467%	0.493%	

7-Year Bonds

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
DBJ Inc.	90.0			30.0	30.0					30.0				90.0
Nominal Coupon				0.001%	0.001%					0.001%				
Offering Price				100.259	100.259					100.259				
Yield				-0.035%	-0.035%					-0.035%				
PFIPCJ	40.0													—
Nominal Coupon														
Offering Price														
Yield														

4-Year Bonds

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
JFC	(Note1)		30.0		50.0									80.0
Nominal Coupon			0.001%		0.001%									
Offering Price			100.264		100.296									
Yield			-0.065%		-0.073%									
DICJ	370.0		100.0			100.0		70.0		100.0				370.0
Nominal Coupon			0.1%			0.1%		0.1%		0.1%				
Offering Price			100.72			100.56		100.58		100.56				
Yield			-0.079%			-0.039%		-0.044%		-0.039%				
JFM	60.0					60.0								60.0
Nominal Coupon						0.001%								
Offering Price						100.16								
Yield						-0.038%								

3-Year Bonds

		FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
NDF		250.0			150.0					100.0					250.0
	Nominal Coupon				0.001%					0.001%					
	Offering Price				100.348					100.138					
	Yield				-0.114%					-0.044%					

2-Year Bonds

		FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
JFC		(Note1)		20.0	50.0										70.0
	Nominal Coupon			0.001%	0.001%										
	Offering Price			100.151	100.224										
	Yield			-0.075%	-0.111%										
DICJ		210.0		120.0		90.0									210.0
	Nominal Coupon			0.1%		0.1%									
	Offering Price			100.41		100.31									
	Yield			-0.104%		-0.055%									
BSPC		400.0													—
	Nominal Coupon														
	Offering Price														
	Yield														

	FY2020 (Planned)	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	FY2020 Total
Subtotal of 10-Year Bonds	623.4			37.3			10.0			20.0		60.0		127.3
Subtotal of 40-Year Bonds	70.0			25.0		15.0		15.0				15.0		70.0
Subtotal of 20-Year Bonds	92.0		10.0	15.0	10.0		10.0		10.0		10.0	10.0	17.0	92.0
Subtotal of 7-Year Bonds	130.0			30.0	30.0					30.0				90.0
Subtotal of 4-Year Bonds	430.0		130.0		50.0	160.0		70.0		100.0				510.0
Subtotal of 3-Year Bonds	250.0			150.0					100.0					250.0
Subtotal of 2-Year Bonds	610.0		140.0	50.0	90.0									280.0
Short -Term Bonds	500.0													—
Total	2,705.4		280.0	307.3	180.0	175.0	20.0	85.0	110.0	150.0	10.0	85.0	17.0	1,419.3

Note 1: In addition to the annual plan, Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) plans to issue up to 6.6 trillion yen in government-guaranteed bonds depending on operational progress.
 Note 2: Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) had planned to issue 500 billion yen (a limit on the outstanding balance) in Short-Term (less-than-one-year) bonds, but it did not issue them.
 Note 3: Calculations are on a nominal value basis.

(5) Outstanding Amount of Government-Guaranteed Foreign Bonds-Breakdown by Denomination and by Agencies (as of the end of FY2020)

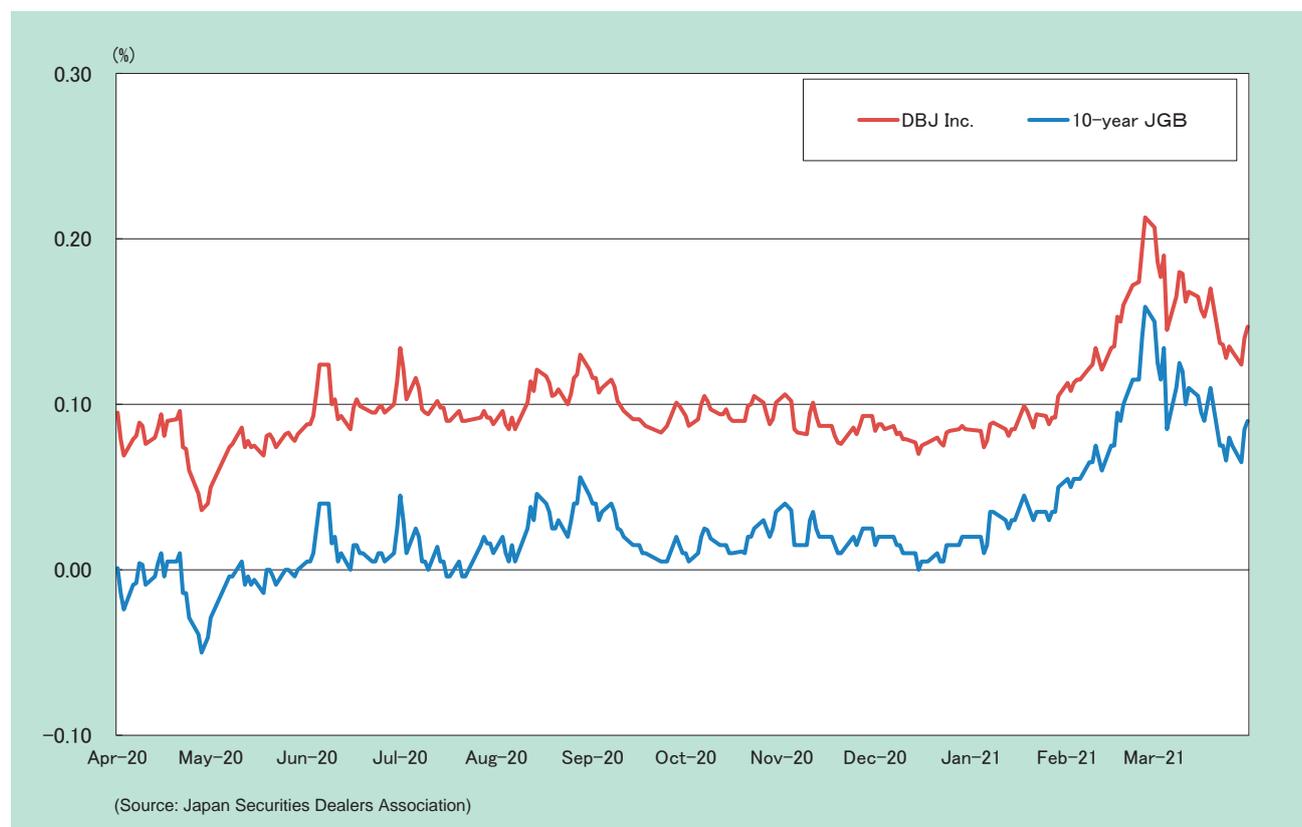
	US \$ (million)	Euro € (million)	UK £ (million)	JPY ¥ (billion)	Total <Conversion in JPY by Government Expenditure and Accounting Rate> (billion yen)
JBIC	44,050		250		4,880.5
JICA	2,000				220.0
DBJ Inc.	11,800	700		280.0	1,664.1
Total	57,850	700	250	280.0	6,764.6

(Reference) Government Expenditure and Accounting Rate (FY2020)	US \$ 1 = ¥ 110	€ 1 = ¥ 123	£ 1 = ¥ 140
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Note 1: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

Note 2: "Government Expenditure Rate" is the foreign exchanged rate specified by Article 11-2(4) of the Government Expenditure. Regulations of the Ministry of Finance. "Government Accounting Rate" is the foreign exchanged rate specified by Article 14 and 16 of the Government Accounting Regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

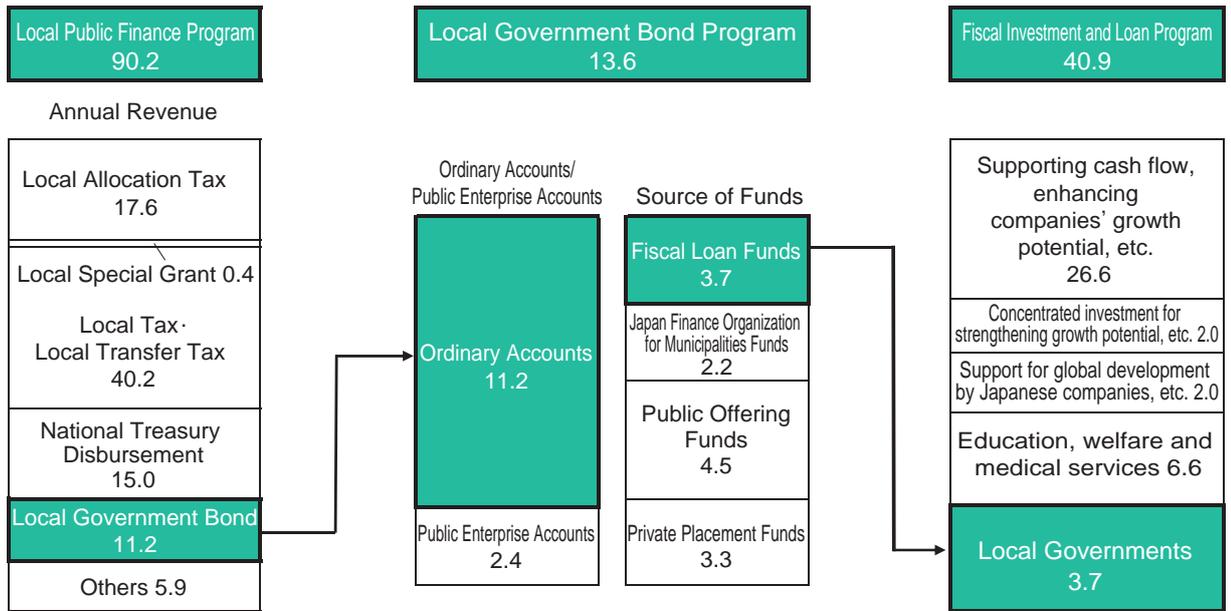
(6) Yields of 10-Year Government-Guaranteed Bonds in FY2020



Chapter 3 Other Public Debt

1 Local Government Bonds (LGBs)

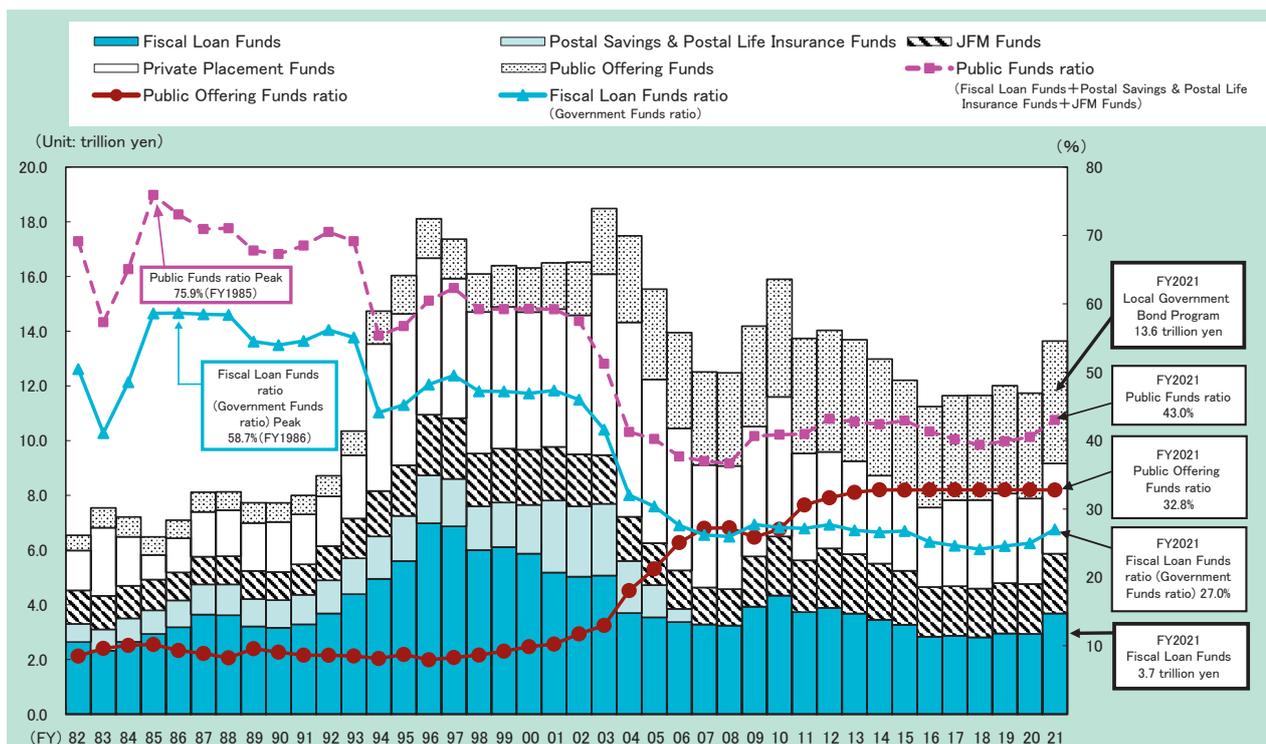
(1) Overview of LGB Program in FY2021



Note: Figures may not sum up to total because of rounding.

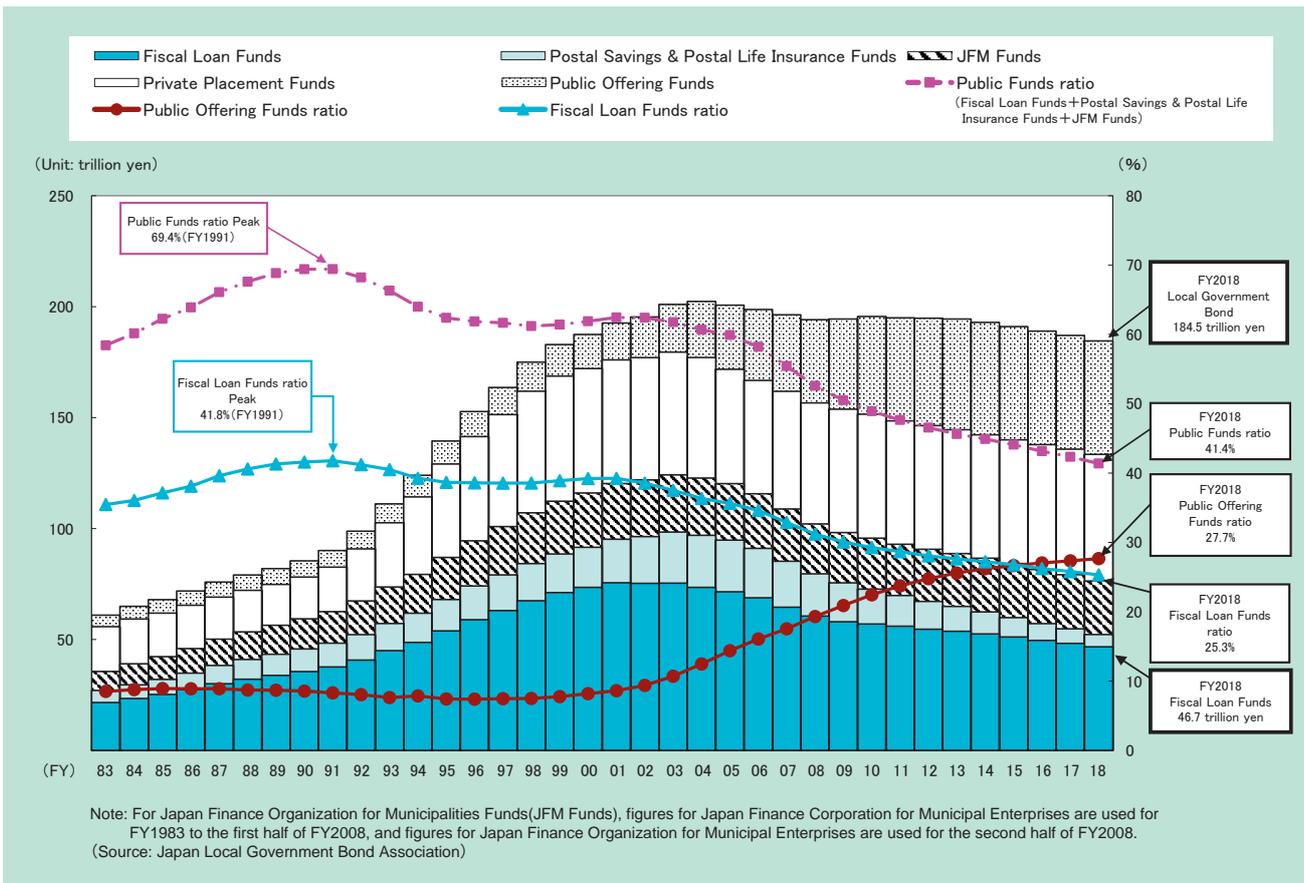
(Unit: trillion yen)

(2) LGB Program-Breakdown by Funding Resources



Note 1: For Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities Funds (JFM Funds), figures for Japan Finance Corporation for Municipal Enterprises are used for FY1982 to the first half of FY2008, and figures for Japan Finance Organization for Municipal Enterprises are used for the second half of FY2008.
 Note 2: Government Funds includes Postal Savings & Postal Life Insurance Funds until the end of FY2006.
 (Source) LGB Program of each year

(3) Outstanding Amount of LGB Program-Breakdown by Funding Resources



(4) Issuance Conditions of Public Offering LGBs in FY2020

	Public Offering LGBs						(Reference)			(Reference)		
	10-Year Bonds						JGBs (Long term)			Government-Guaranteed Bonds		
	Joint-LGBs			Tokyo			10-Year Bonds			10-Year Bonds		
	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Price (yen)	Yield to Subscribers (%)	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Price (yen)	Yield to Subscribers (%)	Nominal Coupon (%)	Average Price (yen)	Yield at Average Price (%)	Nominal Coupon (%)	Offering Price (yen)	Yield to Subscribers (%)
2020 April	0.135	100.00	0.135	0.130	100.00	0.130	0.1	100.76	0.023	—	—	—
May	0.131	100.00	0.131	0.110	100.00	0.110	0.1	101.00 ▲	0.001	—	—	—
June	0.150	100.00	0.150	0.110	100.00	0.110	0.1	100.98	0.000	—	—	—
July	0.165	100.00	0.165	0.130	100.00	0.130	0.1	100.41	0.058	—	—	—
August	0.125	100.00	0.125	0.105	100.00	0.105	0.1	100.80	0.018	—	—	—
September	0.150	100.00	0.150	0.100	100.00	0.100	0.1	100.64	0.034	—	—	—
October	0.125	100.00	0.125	0.110	100.00	0.110	0.1	100.75	0.024	—	—	—
November	0.120	100.00	0.120	0.105	100.00	0.105	0.1	100.53	0.046	—	—	—
December	0.125	100.00	0.125	0.095	100.00	0.095	0.1	100.79	0.019	—	—	—
2021 January	0.130	100.00	0.130	0.110	100.00	0.110	0.1	100.80	0.019	—	—	—
February	0.145	100.00	0.145	0.150	100.00	0.150	0.1	100.46	0.053	—	—	—
March	0.204	100.00	0.204	0.179	100.00	0.179	0.1	99.70	0.131	—	—	—

Note: Government-Guaranteed Bonds is placed results data of JFM bonds (no such bonds were issued in FY2020).
 (Sources) Ministry of Finance, Japan Local Government Bond Association

(5) Issuance Amount of Public Offering LGBs

(Unit: billion yen)

	Nationwide Public Offering LGBs							Citizen Participatory-Type Public Offering LGBs
	10-Year Bonds		2 or 3-Year Bonds	5-Year Bonds	6 or 7-Year Bonds	12, 15, 18, 20, 25 or 30-Year Bonds	Total	
	Independent-Type	Joint-Type						
FY2010	3,125.0	1,620.0	90.0	1,492.0	50.0	861.0	7,238.0	244.1
FY2011	2,618.0	1,536.0	70.0	1,326.0	30.0	859.0	6,439.0	213.7
FY2012	2,616.0	1,515.0	70.0	1,230.0	90.0	853.0	6,374.0	202.8
FY2013	2,863.0	1,517.0	135.0	1,258.0	101.0	984.0	6,858.0	186.4
FY2014	2,693.0	1,474.0	116.0	1,242.0	70.0	1,224.0	6,819.0	174.6
FY2015	2,710.0	1,421.0	60.0	1,171.0	60.0	1,211.0	6,633.0	148.6
FY2016	2,579.0	1,204.0	—	1,010.0	—	1,429.0	6,222.0	37.3
FY2017	2,241.0	1,206.0	—	1,060.0	—	1,586.0	6,093.0	18.2
FY2018	2,348.0	1,207.0	—	1,074.0	—	1,672.0	6,301.0	20.9
FY2019	2,373.0	1,237.0	—	1,168.0	—	1,667.0	6,445.0	15.3
FY2020	2,638.0	1,206.0	—	1,356.0	—	1,685.0	6,885.0	16.3

Note 1: 3-Year Bonds were not issued in FY2012 and FY2015.
 Note 2: 6-Year Bonds were not issued in FY2010, FY2011, FY2014 and FY2015.
 Note 3: 12-Year Bonds were not issued in FY2010, FY2011 and FY2016-FY2020.
 Note 4: 18-Year Bonds were not issued in FY2010-FY2013 and FY2015-FY2020.
 Note 5: 25-Year Bonds were not issued in FY2010-FY2015.
 (Source) Japan Local Government Bond Association

2 Debt of Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.

(1) FY2021 FILP Plan

(Unit: billion yen)

Section	Fiscal Loan	Industrial Investment	Government Guarantee	Total Amount of FILP Financing	(Reference) Own Funds, etc.
<Special Accounts>					
Special Account for Stable Supply of Food	1.0	—	—	1.0	16.1
Special Account for Energy Measures	11.2	—	—	11.2	1,457.4
Special Account for Motor Vehicles Safety	117.8	—	—	117.8	18.0
<Government Financial Institutions>					
Japan Finance Corporation	24,727.0	3.7	500.0	25,230.7	(290.0) 5,817.0
The Okinawa Development Finance Corporation	513.7	2.2	—	515.9	(10.0) 40.5
Japan Bank for International Cooperation	215.0	60.0	890.0	1,165.0	(20.0) 1,535.0
Japan International Cooperation Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	614.4	—	64.0	678.4	(140.0) 821.6
<Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc.>					
The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan	29.1	—	—	29.1	30.9
Japan Student Services Organization (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	620.9	—	—	620.9	(120.0) 65.2
Japan Science and Technology Agency (National Research and Development Agency)	4,000.0	—	—	4,000.0	—
Welfare And Medical Service Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	1,689.8	—	—	1,689.8	(20.0) 84.6
National Hospital Organization (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	180.1	—	—	180.1	▲ 147.6
National Cancer Center Japan (National Research and Development Agency)	1.5	—	—	1.5	—
National Center for Child Health and Development (National Research and Development Agency)	1.0	—	—	1.0	—
National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology (National Research and Development Agency)	3.1	—	—	3.1	1.2
National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	54.1	—	—	54.1	(5.0) 4.4
Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	345.8	3.4	—	349.2	(82.0) 759.1
Japan Housing Finance Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	43.1	—	220.0	263.1	(2,644.0) 2,331.1
Urban Renaissance Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	492.7	—	—	492.7	(110.0) 882.9
Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	500.0	—	120.0	620.0	(200.0) 5,046.3
Japan Water Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	1.0	—	—	1.0	(5.0) 126.5
Forest Research and Management Organization (National Research and Development Agency)	5.1	—	—	5.1	27.3
Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	0.6	34.2	—	34.8	89.8
<Local Governments>					
Local Governments	3,684.7	—	—	3,684.7	9,953.6
<Special Corporations>					
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	450.0	175.0	275.0	900.0	(620.0) 1,700.0
Organization for Promoting Urban Development	—	—	35.0	35.0	10.0
Central Japan International Airport Co., Ltd.	—	—	22.1	22.1	(4.7) 34.0
Private Finance Initiative Promotion Corporation of Japan	—	—	50.0	50.0	30.0
Cool Japan Fund Inc.	—	12.0	—	12.0	20.0
Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development	—	53.1	54.7	107.8	5.3
Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services Inc.	—	19.0	9.5	28.5	—
Total	38,302.7	362.6	2,240.3	40,905.6	(4,270.7)

Note 1: Figures are based on the initial plan of FY2021.

Note 2: For "(Reference) Own Funds, etc.", figures in () are the amounts procured by the issuance of FILP agency bonds, public bonds without Government Guarantees issued by individual incorporated administrative agencies, etc. in private financial markets.

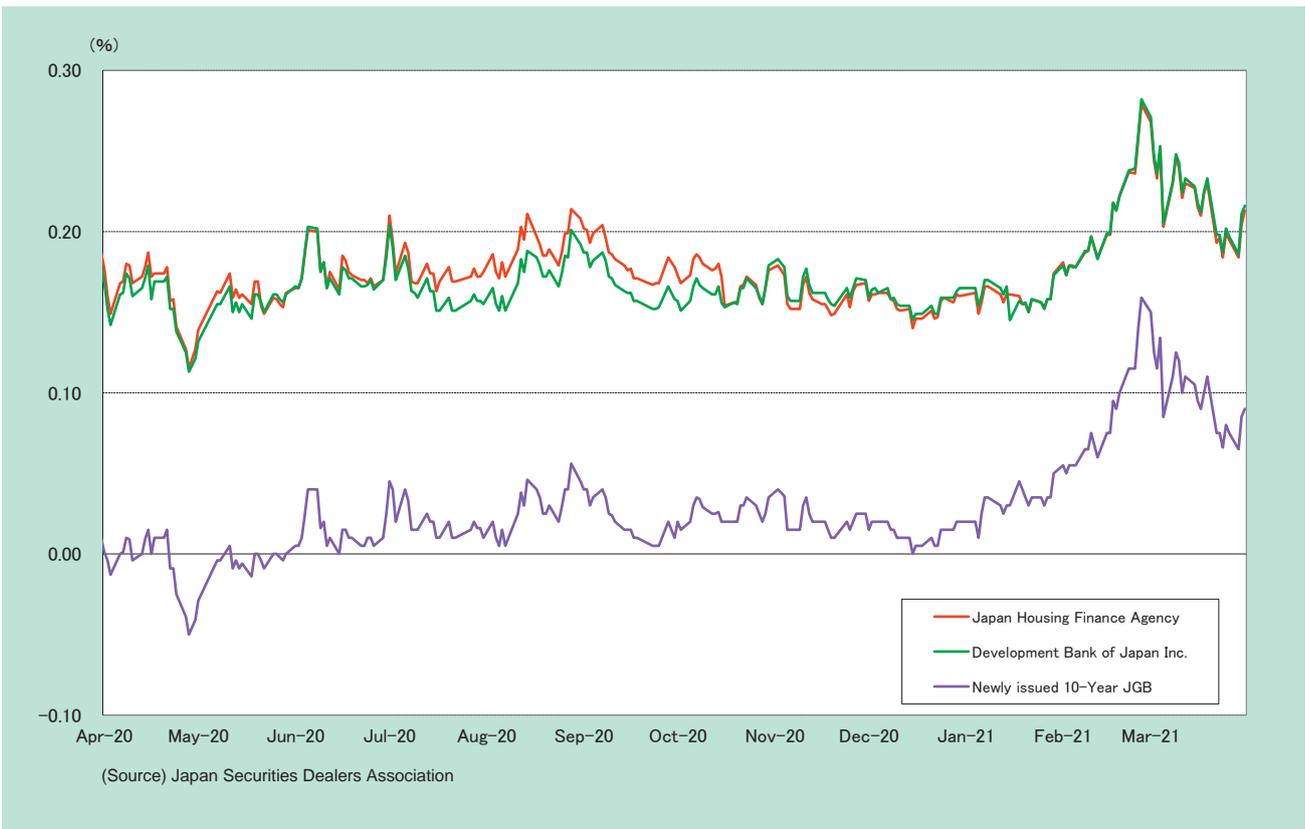
(2) Planned and Actual Issuance Amount of FILP Agency Bonds

(Unit: billion yen)

Section	Amount			
	FY2019		FY2020	FY2021
	Planned Issuance	Results	Planned Issuance	Planned Issuance
Japan Finance Corporation	320.0	205.0	300.0	290.0
Micro Business and Individual Operations	170.0	140.0	170.0	170.0
Small and Medium Enterprise Operations	100.0	45.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food Business Operations	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
The Okinawa Development Finance Corporation	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Japan Bank for International Cooperation	20.0	—	20.0	20.0
Japan International Cooperation Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	80.0	60.0	80.0	140.0
Japan Housing Finance Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	3,077.0	2,597.6	2,915.1	2,644.0
Including Straight Bonds	560.0	610.0	690.0	460.0
Asset Backed Securities	2,517.0	1,987.6	2,225.1	2,184.0
Urban Renaissance Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	120.0	80.0	80.0	110.0
Japan Water Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	117.0	114.0	105.6	82.0
Welfare And Medical Service Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0
Japan Student Services Organization (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (Incorporated Administrative Agency)	230.0	215.0	200.0	200.0
East Nippon Expressway Co., Ltd.	Out of FILP Plan	Out of FILP Plan	490.0	Out of FILP Plan
Central Nippon Expressway Co., Ltd.	Out of FILP Plan	Out of FILP Plan	600.0	Out of FILP Plan
West Nippon Expressway Co., Ltd.	Out of FILP Plan	Out of FILP Plan	420.0	Out of FILP Plan
New Kansai International Airport Co., Ltd.	10.0	10.0	Out of FILP Plan	Out of FILP Plan
Central Japan International Airport Co., Ltd.	14.8	10.0	—	4.7
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	580.0	521.3	610.0	620.0
Total	4,740.8	3,973.9	5,980.7	4,270.7
【Number of Agencies】	【15】	【14】	【16】	【14】
Including Straight Bonds	2,223.8	1,986.3	3,755.6	2,086.7
Asset Backed Securities	2,517.0	1,987.6	2,225.1	2,184.0

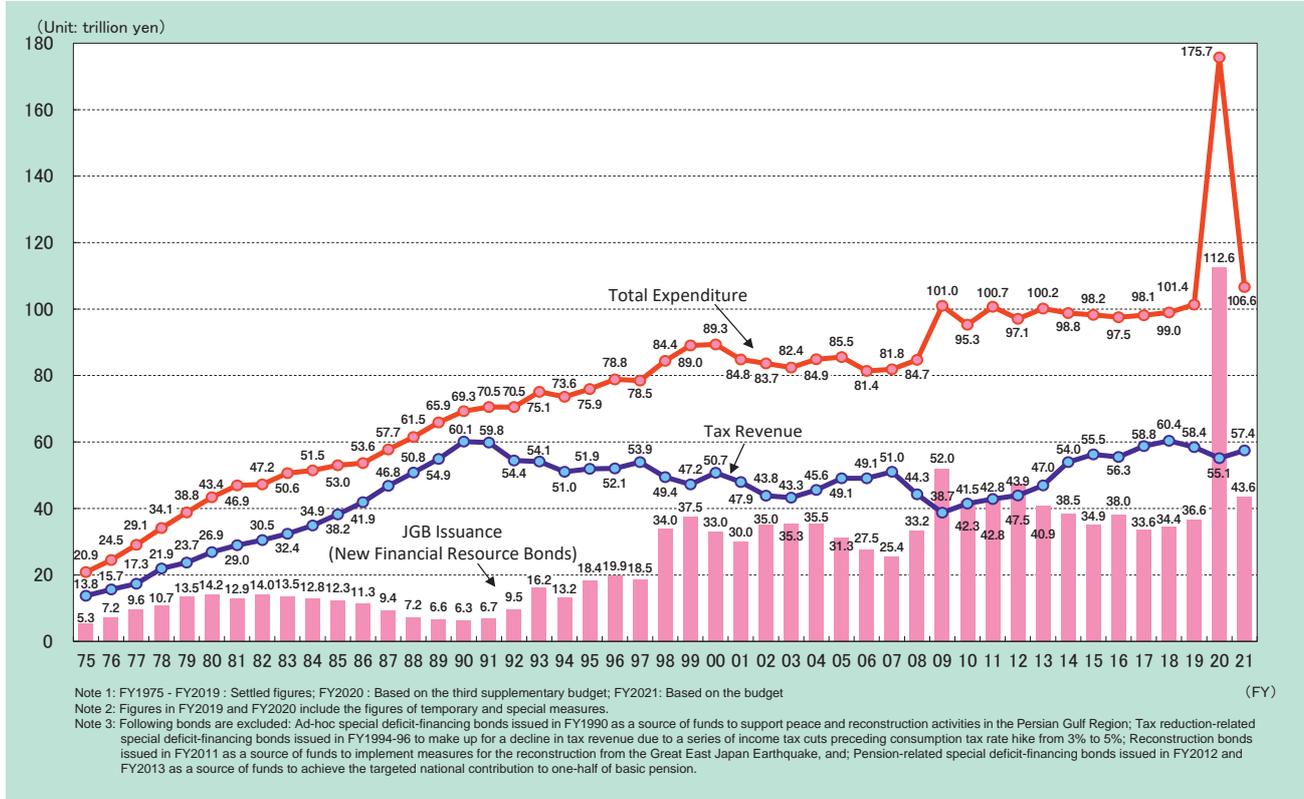
Note: Amounts are calculated on a nominal value basis.

(3) Yields of 10-Year FILP Agency Bonds in FY2020

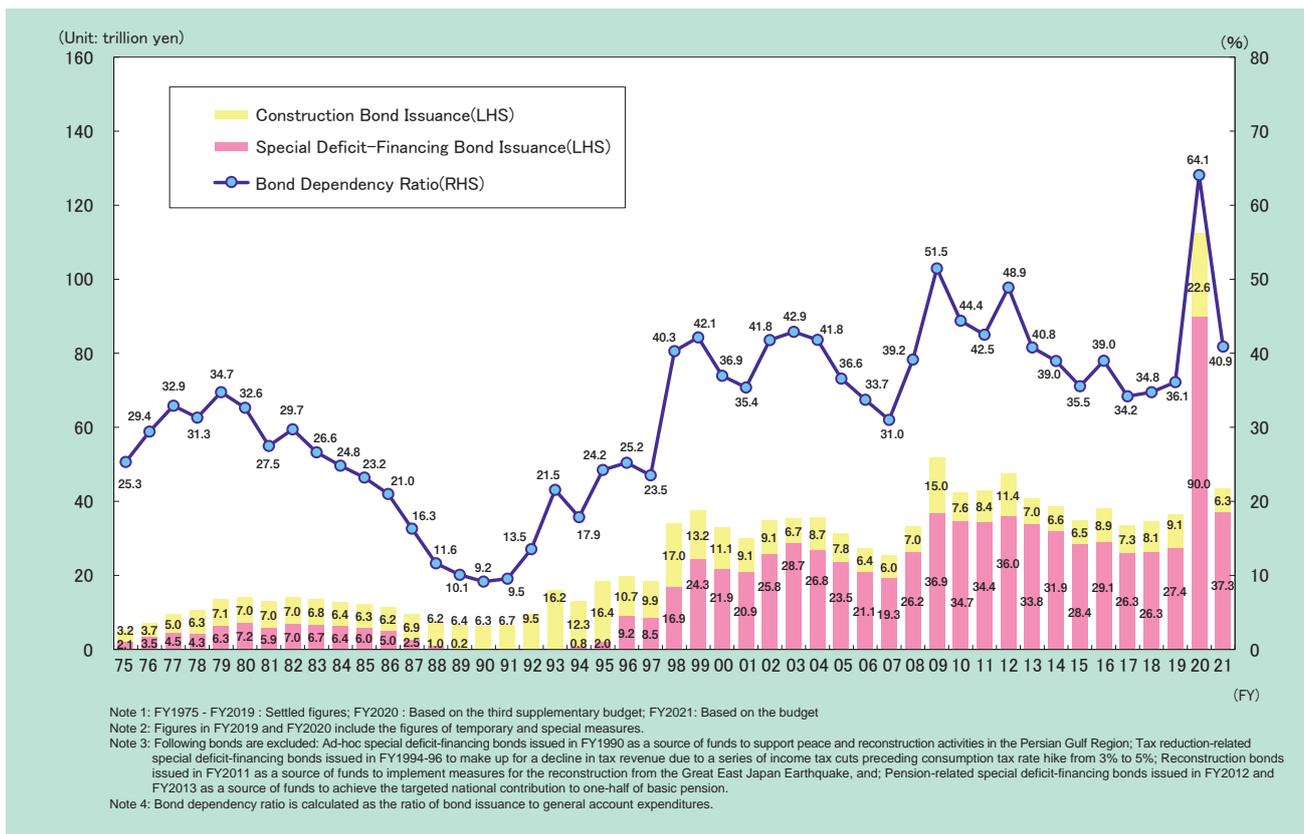


[Supplement] Fiscal Conditions and Debt Outstandings

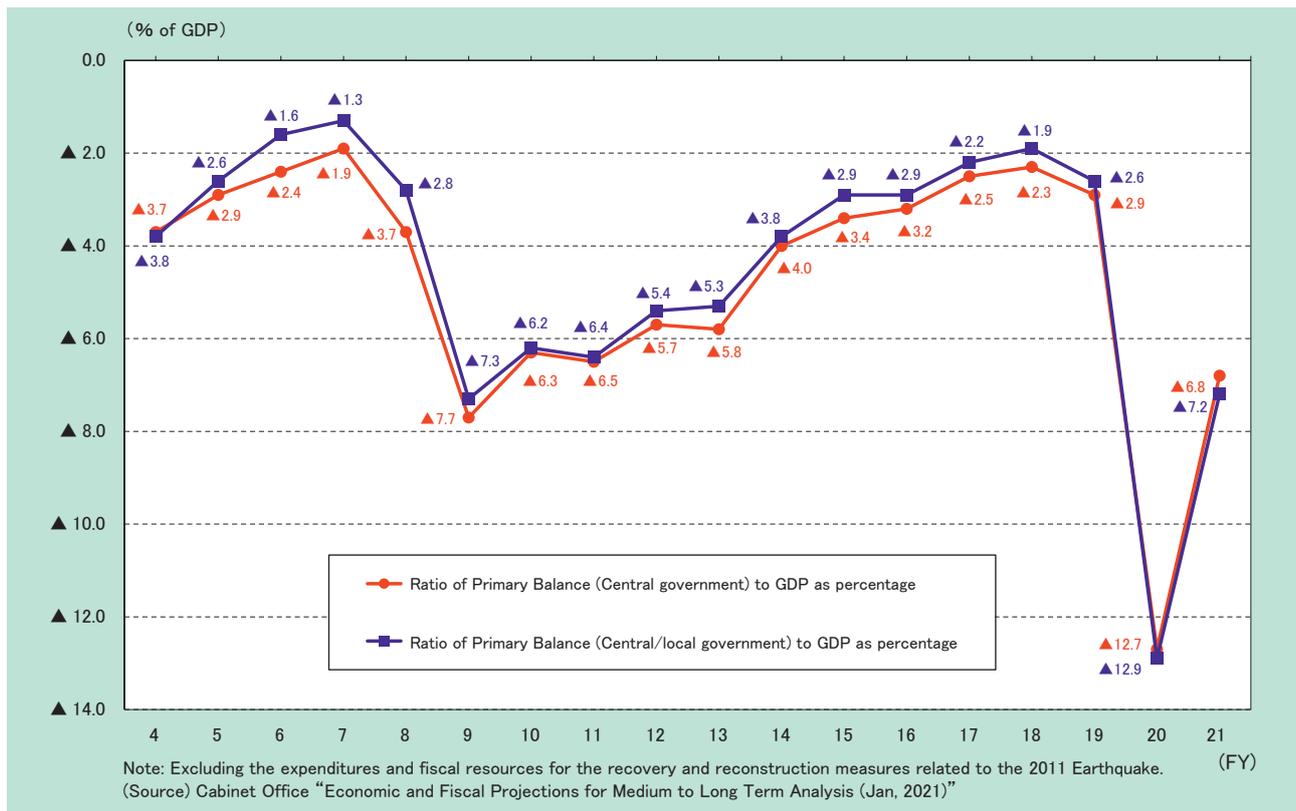
(1) Trend in General Account Tax Revenues, Total Expenditures and Government Bond Issuances



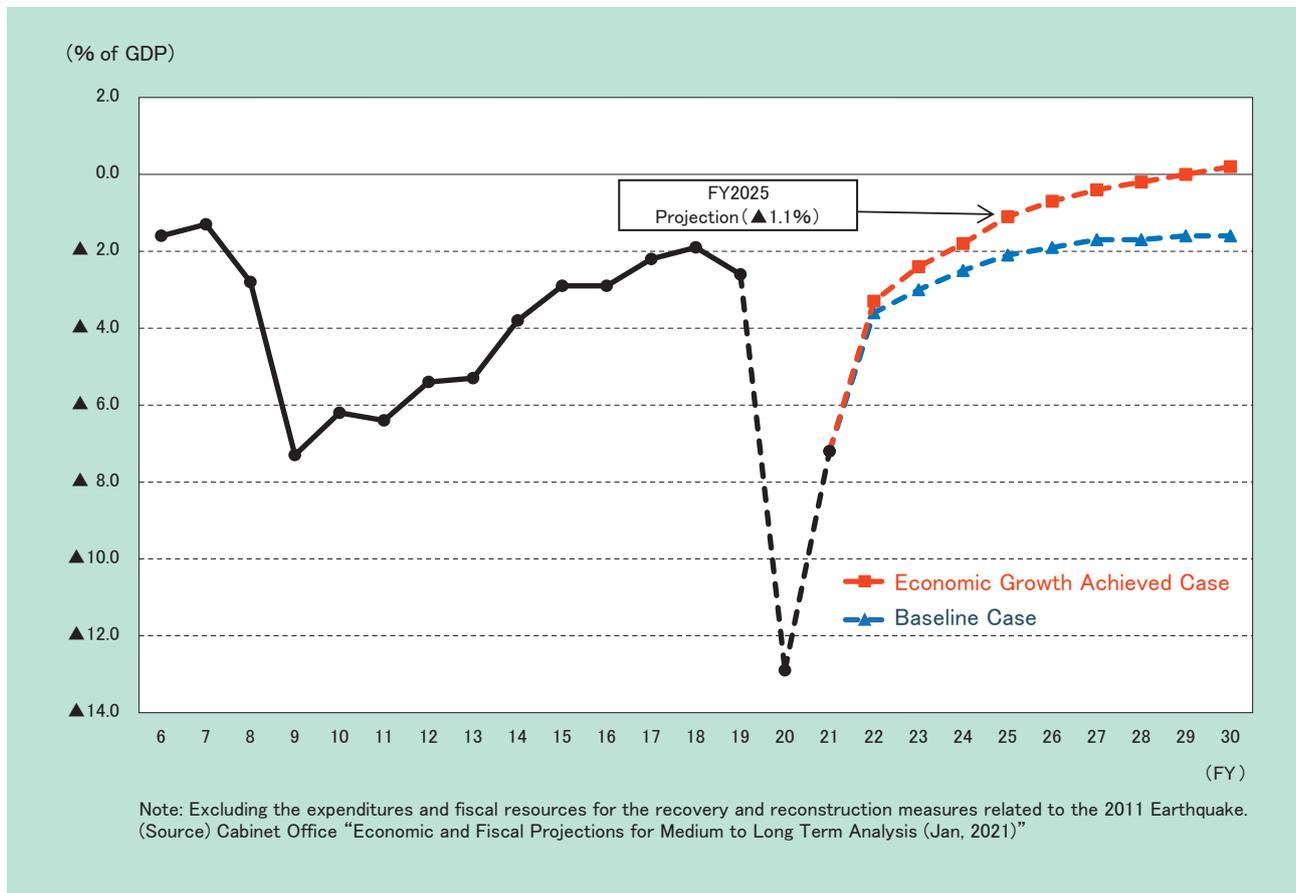
(2) Government Bond Issuance and Bond Dependency Ratio



(3) Changes in Ratio of Primary Balance to GDP



(4) Projections in Primary Balance (Central and Local government basis ; percentage of GDP)



(5) Government Debt-related Expenditures in the General Account-Breakdown by Categories (FY2021)

(Unit: billion yen)

Category	FY2020 (Initial)	FY2021 (Initial)	Changes
Debt Redemption Expenses	14,931.6	15,233.0	301.5
JGB Redemption	14,588.8	14,903.1	314.3
Transfer Fund by the 60-Year Redemption Rule	13,834.7	14,032.2	197.5
Transfer Fund Equivalent to Income from Special Account for Social Infrastructure Improvement	60.6	53.5	▲7.1
Transfer Fund by the Budget	693.5	817.4	123.8
Borrowing Redemption	342.7	329.9	▲12.8
Transfer Fund by the 60-Year Redemption Rule	168.2	158.8	▲9.3
Transfer Fund by the Budget	174.6	171.1	▲3.5
Interest Payment and Discount Expenses	8,390.4	8,503.6	113.2
JGB Interest Payment	8,316.0	8,430.2	114.2
Borrowing Interest Payment	14.4	13.4	▲1.0
Financing Bills Discount Expense	60.0	60.0	—
Administration Expense	29.6	22.2	▲7.4
Total	23,351.5	23,758.8	407.2

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(6) Historical Changes in Government Debt-related Expenditures

(Unit: trillion yen)



(Reference)	1.19%	1.15%	1.11%	1.08%	1.01%	0.95%	0.91%	0.87%	0.83%
Average interest rate(%)									

Note 1: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

Note 2: FY2012-FY2019: settlement, FY2020 : 3rd supplementary budget, FY2021: initial budget.

Note 3: Average coupon is the weighted average of the nominal rate on coupon-bearing JGBs.

(7) Projection of the FY2021 Budget Impact on Following Year's Expenditure and Revenue

[CASE 1] [Case of 3.0% nominal economic growth rate]

(Unit: trillion yen)

		FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Expenditure	① Central Debt Service Cost	23.4	23.8	25.7	26.9	28.1
	② Interest Payment	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.7
	③ Social Security-Related Expenditure	35.7	35.8	36.8	37.6	38.4
	④ Local Allocation Tax Grants, etc.	15.8	15.9	15.3	15.0	15.4
	⑤ Others	27.8	31.1	26.9	26.3	26.4
	⑥ Total Expenditure	102.7	106.6	104.7	105.7	108.3
	⑦ Primary Balance Expenditure	79.7	83.4	79.4	79.2	80.5
Tax Revenue, etc.	⑧ Tax Revenue	63.5	57.4	59.4	61.4	63.5
	⑨ Other Revenues	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
	⑩ Total Revenue	70.1	63.0	65.1	67.1	69.2
⑪ Difference of Balance (⑥-⑩)		32.6	43.6	39.6	38.6	39.1
⑫ Primary Balance		▲ 9.6	▲ 20.4	▲ 14.3	▲ 12.2	▲ 11.3
⑬ Fiscal Balance		▲ 18.0	▲ 28.9	▲ 23.3	▲ 22.1	▲ 22.1

Note: FY2020: Initial budget; FY2021: budget; FY2022-FY2024: Projections based on the systems and policies underlying the FY2021 budget

a) Figures are mechanically estimated.

b) "③ Social Security-Related Expenditure" for FY2022 and the following years are estimated by adding the expenditure for the enhancement of social security associated with implementation of the "Comprehensive Reform of Social Security and Tax" and "New Economic Policy Package" to the expenditure projected based on the systems and policies underlying the FY2021 budget.

c) "③ Social Security-Related Expenditure" and "⑤ Others" in FY 2020 is re-estimated for the comparison with the FY 2021 Budget.

d) "⑦ Primary Balance Expenditure" is obtained by subtracting interest payments and debt redemption (excluding subsidy bonds) from the total expenditure.

[CASE 2] [Case of 1.5% nominal economic growth rate]

(Unit: trillion yen)

		FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Expenditure	① Central Debt Service Cost	23.4	23.8	25.7	26.8	27.9
	② Interest Payment	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.5
	③ Social Security-Related Expenditure	35.7	35.8	36.8	37.5	38.3
	④ Local Allocation Tax Grants, etc.	15.8	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.2
	⑤ Others	27.8	31.1	26.8	26.2	26.2
	⑥ Total Expenditure	102.7	106.6	104.8	105.8	107.6
	⑦ Primary Balance Expenditure	79.7	83.4	79.5	79.5	80.1
Tax Revenue, etc.	⑧ Tax Revenue	63.5	57.4	58.4	59.4	60.5
	⑨ Other Revenues	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
	⑩ Total Revenue	70.1	63.0	64.1	65.1	66.2
⑪ Difference of Balance (⑥-⑩)		32.6	43.6	40.7	40.7	41.4
⑫ Primary Balance		▲ 9.6	▲ 20.4	▲ 15.4	▲ 14.3	▲ 13.9
⑬ Fiscal Balance		▲ 18.0	▲ 28.9	▲ 24.4	▲ 24.2	▲ 24.4

Note: FY2020: Initial budget; FY2021: budget; FY2022-FY2024: Projections based on the systems and policies underlying the FY2021 budget

a) Figures are mechanically estimated.

b) "③ Social Security-Related Expenditure" for FY2022 and the following years are estimated by adding the expenditure for the enhancement of social security associated with implementation of the "Comprehensive Reform of Social Security and Tax" and "New Economic Policy Package" to the expenditure projected based on the systems and policies underlying the FY2021 budget.

c) "③ Social Security-Related Expenditure" and "⑤ Others" in FY 2020 is re-estimated for the comparison with the FY 2021 Budget.

d) "⑦ Primary Balance Expenditure" is obtained by subtracting interest payments and debt redemption (excluding subsidy bonds) from the total expenditure.

[Reference] Projections of various interest rate assumptions (Sensitivity analyses based on [CASE 1])

○ Difference in Debt Service Cost for various interest rate assumptions

(unit : trillion yen), () for the amount of Debt Service Cost

interest rate (Difference from [CASE 1])	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
+2%	+ 1.6 (27.3)	+ 4.0 (30.8)	+ 7.6 (35.7)
+1%	+ 0.8 (26.5)	+ 2.0 (28.8)	+ 3.8 (31.9)
- 1%	▲ 0.8 (25.0)	▲ 1.9 (24.9)	▲ 3.2 (24.9)

Note: The interest rate for FY2021 in [CASE 1] is based on FY2021 budget, and the rates after FY2022 are calculated reflecting implied forward rates.

(8) Cash-flow Projections of the GDCF

(Unit: billion yen)

	JGB Outstanding at the end of FY	Interest Payments, etc.	Redemption Amount	Issuance of Refunding Bonds
FY2021	984,710.0	8,640.0	159,020.0	144,320.0
FY2022	1,009,110.0	9,180.0	159,520.0	143,230.0
FY2023	1,032,290.0	10,070.0	173,880.0	157,370.0
FY2024	1,055,500.0	10,880.0	174,260.0	157,300.0
FY2025	1,078,280.0	11,740.0	183,200.0	165,850.0
FY2026	1,100,640.0	12,530.0	182,200.0	164,440.0
FY2027	1,122,590.0	13,300.0	184,160.0	166,040.0
FY2028	1,144,170.0	14,050.0	184,630.0	166,160.0
FY2029	1,165,380.0	14,740.0	184,120.0	165,300.0
FY2030	1,186,250.0	15,310.0	187,880.0	168,730.0

Note 1: This calculation is based on the same assumptions as in "CASE 1" of the "Budget Projections in FY2021 Budget Policy". After FY2025, it is assumed that the amount of new issuance is equal to the "gap" in FY2024, with the same interest rates as those in FY2024.

Note 2: This calculation covers JGBs related to the fixed-rate transfers from the General Account and to the transfers equivalent to the gap between issuance-price and face value. The Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding are included, while the Reconstruction Bonds are excluded.

Note 3: "Issuance of Refunding Bonds" includes revenues from the Refunding Bonds that are qualified to be issued in the previous fiscal year. The volume of buy-backs is assumed to be equal to the FY2021 level, financed by issuing refunding bonds.

Note 4: "Interest Payments, etc" includes administrative costs, government bonds office handling costs and revenues from Special Tobacco Tax (which are brought into the Special Account for Government Bonds Consolidation Funds).

Note 5: This calculation does not assume surpluses to occur.

Note 6: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

Note 7: The above data are subject to changes for different assumptions.

(9) Changes in the Outstanding Amount of JGBs, Financing Bills, Borrowings and Government-Guaranteed Debt

(Unit: billion yen)

Category	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Government Bonds (JGBs)	789,342.0	821,474.1	853,763.6	881,484.7	910,809.7	934,900.2	959,141.3	976,803.5	987,588.6	1,074,159.6
General Bonds (Reconstruction Bonds)	669,867.4 (10,652.9)	705,007.2 (10,328.3)	743,867.6 (9,013.5)	774,083.1 (8,279.5)	805,418.2 (5,945.6)	830,573.3 (6,721.3)	853,178.9 (5,481.3)	874,043.4 (5,376.3)	886,694.5 (5,858.5)	946,646.8 (6,784.5)
Long-term (10 years or more)	432,957.7	462,771.8	497,452.0	532,992.6	574,789.9	610,823.0	642,401.2	674,899.5	699,182.6	714,746.2
Medium-term (from 2 to 5 years)	195,097.6	195,522.5	204,708.2	203,289.9	194,434.2	186,776.4	183,981.6	175,047.9	163,714.6	159,198.0
Short-term (one year or less)	41,812.1	46,712.9	41,707.4	37,800.6	36,194.1	32,974.0	26,796.2	24,096.1	23,797.4	72,702.6
FILP Bonds	110,912.2	109,260.7	104,210.4	98,991.0	96,115.5	96,250.9	94,525.9	92,245.6	91,090.1	118,645.0
Long-term (10 years or more)	91,906.8	86,600.9	80,546.4	71,341.2	62,811.7	58,692.3	60,631.8	61,600.2	61,627.4	69,131.1
Medium-term (from 2 to 5 years)	19,005.5	22,659.8	23,664.0	27,649.8	33,303.8	37,558.7	33,894.1	30,645.5	29,462.7	39,121.7
Short-term (one year or less)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,392.1
Subsidy Bonds	282.6	197.7	174.6	135.5	134.2	209.4	194.1	144.0	87.0	110.4
Subscription / Contribution Bonds	1,874.2	2,189.7	2,510.0	2,681.8	4,761.2	4,627.7	4,444.1	4,342.3	4,215.0	3,771.8
Government Bonds issued to Development Bank of Japan	1,343.8	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7	1,324.7
Government Bonds issued to Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation	4,336.4	2,768.7	1,313.0	4,268.7	3,056.0	1,914.2	5,473.6	4,703.4	4,177.4	3,660.9
Government Bonds converted from The Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency Bonds	725.4	725.4	363.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowings	53,741.0	54,859.3	55,504.7	54,984.1	54,807.5	54,420.0	54,022.8	53,201.8	52,532.5	52,004.8
Long-term (over one year)	18,226.7	17,245.1	16,458.2	15,687.6	14,861.0	14,032.9	13,218.5	12,526.3	11,851.8	11,234.5
Short-term (one year or less)	35,514.2	37,614.2	39,046.5	39,296.5	39,946.5	40,387.0	40,804.3	40,675.5	40,680.7	40,770.3
Financing Bills	116,867.3	115,267.7	115,688.4	116,888.3	83,748.9	82,239.2	74,648.9	73,349.0	74,418.8	90,299.0
Total	959,950.3	991,601.1	1,024,956.8	1,053,357.2	1,049,366.1	1,071,559.4	1,087,813.0	1,103,354.3	1,114,540.0	1,216,463.4
Government-Guaranteed Debt	44,039.7	44,945.8	44,532.6	43,398.4	41,780.6	40,283.2	39,711.7	38,108.7	36,171.0	34,019.9

Note: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(10) Long-term Debt Outstanding of Central and Local Governments

(Unit: trillion yen)

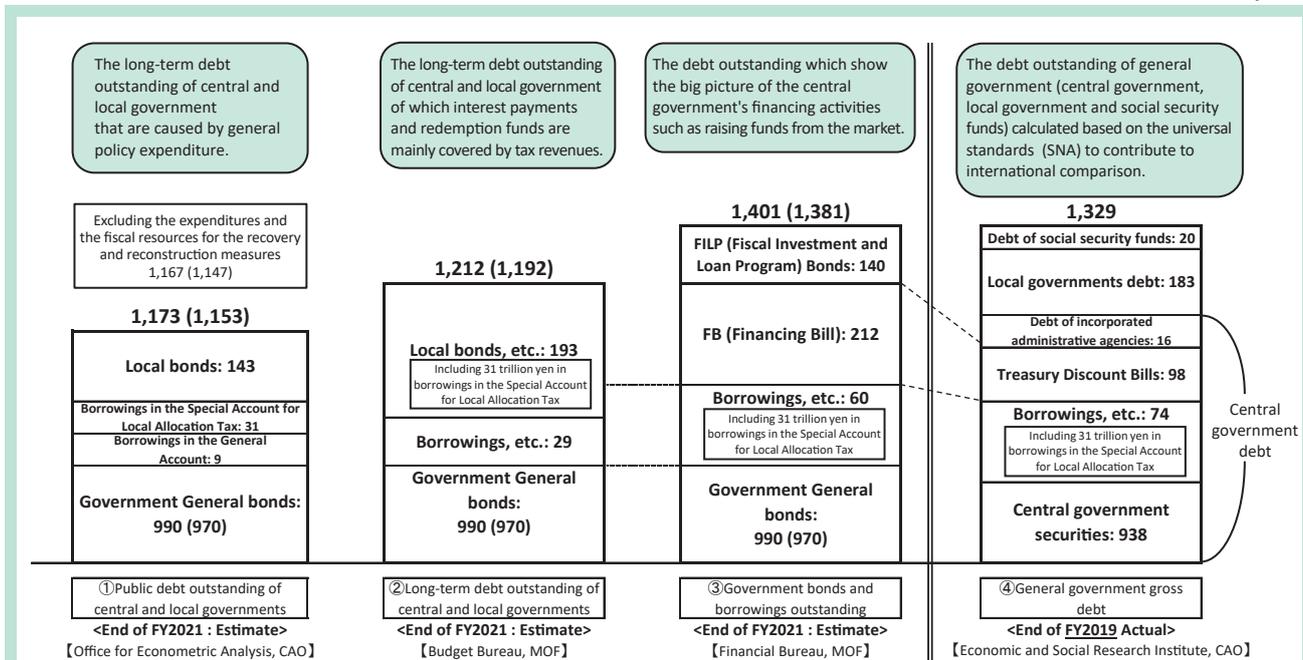
	FY1998 <actual>	FY2003 <actual>	FY2011 <actual>	FY2012 <actual>	FY2013 <actual>	FY2014 <actual>	FY2015 <actual>	FY2016 <actual>	FY2017 <actual>	FY2018 <actual>	FY2019 <actual>	FY2020 <budget>	FY2021 <budget>
Central Government	390 (387)	493 (484)	694 (685)	731 (720)	770 (747)	800 (772)	834 (792)	859 (815)	881 (832)	901 (850)	914 (870)	1010 (967)	1019 (999)
Government General Bonds Outstanding	295 (293)	457 (448)	670 (660)	705 (694)	744 (721)	774 (746)	805 (764)	831 (786)	853 (805)	874 (823)	887 (843)	985 (942)	990 (970)
% of GDP	55% (55%)	87% (85%)	134% (132%)	141% (139%)	145% (141%)	148% (142%)	149% (141%)	152% (144%)	154% (145%)	157% (148%)	158% (151%)	184% (176%)	177% (173%)
Local Governments	163	198	200	201	201	201	199	197	196	194	192	193	193
% of GDP	30%	38%	40%	40%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%	35%	34%	36%	35%
Total	553 (550)	692 (683)	895 (885)	932 (921)	972 (949)	1001 (972)	1,033 (991)	1,056 (1012)	1,077 (1028)	1,095 (1044)	1106 (1062)	1204 (1161)	1212 (1192)
% of GDP	103% (103%)	131% (130%)	179% (177%)	187% (184%)	190% (185%)	191% (183%)	191% (183%)	194% (186%)	194% (185%)	197% (187%)	198% (190%)	225% (217%)	217% (213%)

(end of FY)

- Note 1: GDP in FY1998 - FY2019: Actual figures, FY2020 - FY2021: Based on The Government Economic Outlook
 Note 2: Central Government Debt in FY1998 - FY2019: Actual figures, FY2020: The third supplementary budget, FY2021: The budget
 Local Governments Debt in FY1998 - FY2019: Actual figures, FY2020 - FY2021: Local Government Debt Plan etc.
 Note 3: Government general bonds outstanding includes Reconstruction Bonds as a source of funds to implement the measures for the reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Pension-related Special Deficit-Financing Bonds as a source of funds to achieve the targeted national contribution to one-half basic pension.
 Note 4: Figures in parentheses until FY2019 do not include front-loading issuance for refunding. Figures in parentheses from FY2020 do not include front-loading limit of bond issuance for refunding.
 Note 5: The borrowings in the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax are divided and recorded in the central and local governments in accordance with their shares of redemption. The amount of the borrowings outstanding incurred by the central government was transferred to the general account at the beginning of FY2007, so that the borrowings outstanding in the Special Account since the end of FY2007 represents the debt of the local governments (31 trillion yen at the end of FY2021).
 Note 6: Other than the above figures, government bond outstanding in the special account for fiscal investment and loan program at the end of FY2021 is 140 trillion yen.

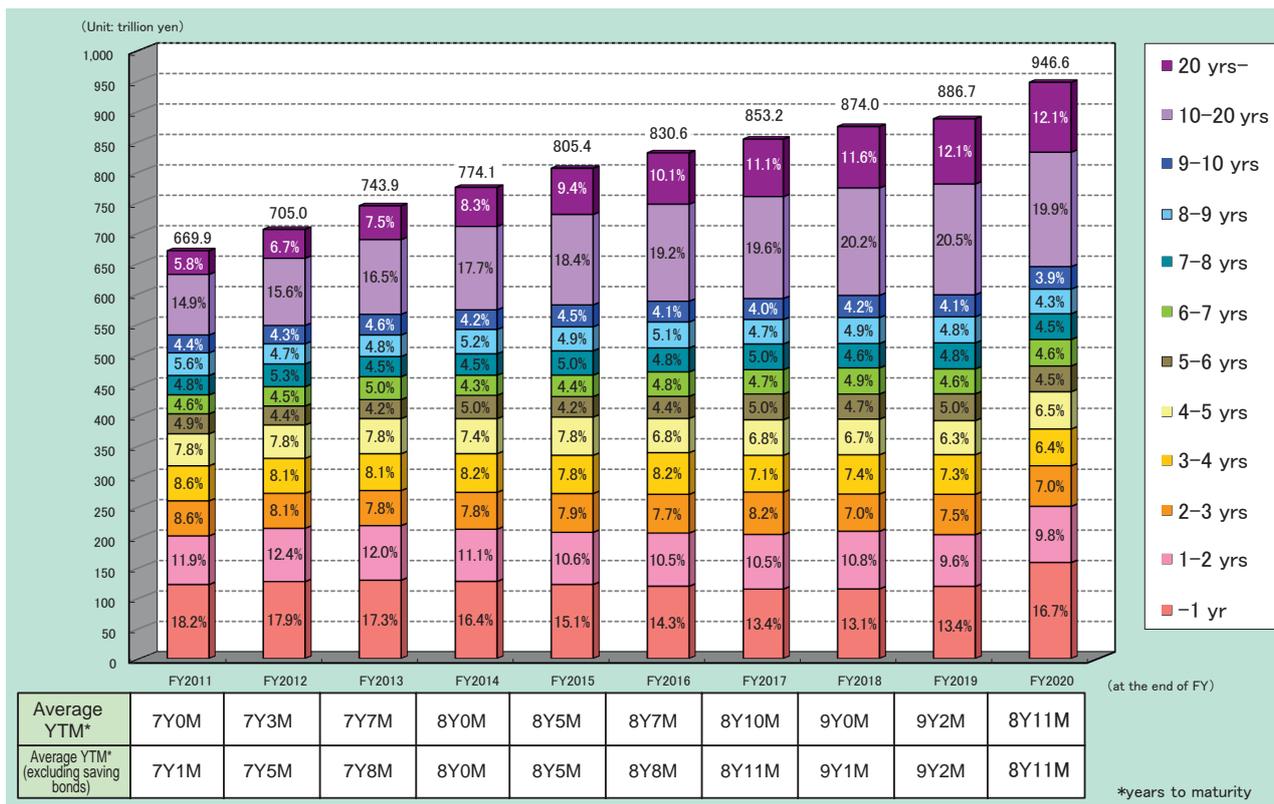
(Reference) "Debt Outstanding" in various statistics

(Unit: trillion yen)



- Note 1: "Special Account for Local Allocation Tax" refers to "Special Account for Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax".
 Note 2: The figures in parentheses do not include the front-loading limit of bond issuance for refunding (20 trillion yen).
 Note 3: Government general bonds at the end of FY2021 includes Reconstruction Bonds (around 5.6 trillion yen).
 Note 4: Borrowings in the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax is partly transferred to general account (the borrowings in the general account in ①).
 Note 5: Local bonds, etc. in ② includes local bonds, borrowings in the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax, and local public corporation bonds (charged to the ordinary account) (17 trillion yen).
 Note 6: Borrowings, etc. in ② and ③ = borrowings + government subscription bonds, etc. Borrowings, etc. in ② do not include the borrowings outstanding in the Special Account for Local Allocation Tax (approx. 31 trillion yen) which local governments bear the burden of redemption.
 Note 7: Central government securities in ④ include government general bonds, government compensation bonds and government bonds converted. The borrowings, etc. in item ④ includes government subscription bonds, etc.
 Note 8: The local bonds included in central government securities and local government debt in ④ are at current market value.
 Note 9: The figures in ①, ②, and ③ are based on the budget for FY2021 and the local government debt plan etc.

(11) Breakdown of the Outstanding Amount of General Bonds by Remaining Years to Maturity



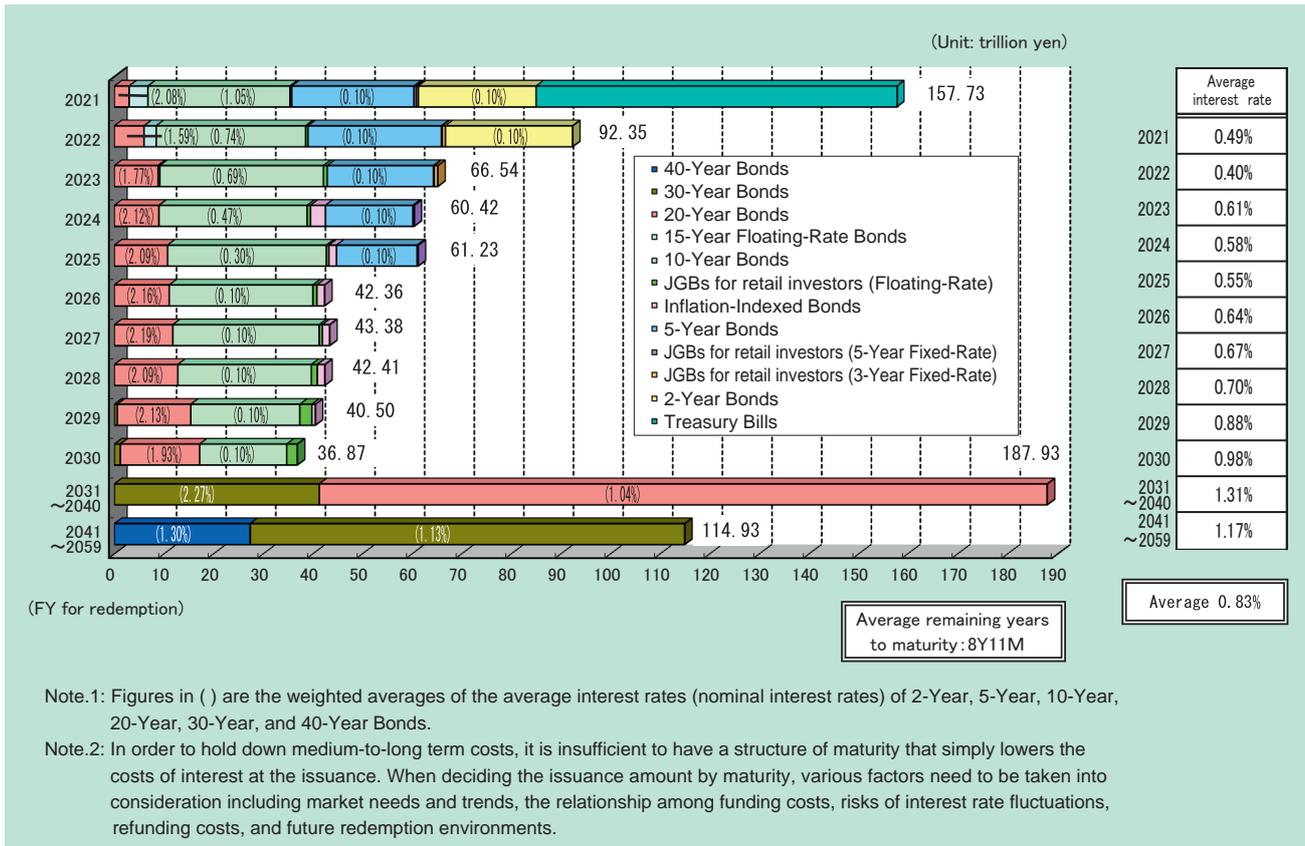
(12) Term-to-maturity Structure of General Bonds (FY2021 Initial Budget Basis)

(Unit: billion yen)

FY	Maturity Redemption	FY	Maturity Redemption
2022	167,881.9	2042	6,550.9
2023	98,287.7	2043	8,791.8
2024	61,140.6	2044	9,817.3
2025	71,839.7	2045	11,093.3
2026	55,217.0	2046	9,471.7
2027	43,258.3	2047	11,558.8
2028	42,220.2	2048	10,248.1
2029	40,560.5	2049	9,857.5
2030	46,062.7	2050	12,843.2
2031	39,588.8	2051	10,675.4
2032	20,432.9	2052	2,155.8
2033	20,121.8	2053	2,321.6
2034	22,624.5	2054	2,435.4
2035	20,946.8	2055	3,066.7
2036	18,936.2	2056	2,961.4
2037	18,590.8	2057	2,041.8
2038	18,303.5	2058	2,470.6
2039	17,222.8	2059	2,243.3
2040	22,102.0	2060	1,977.9
2041	19,114.1	2061	3,271.3
		Total	990,306.6

Note :Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(13) Breakdown of the Outstanding Amount of General Bonds by Maturity Types and Their Average Interest Rate at the end of FY2020



(14) Outstanding Interest Rate Weighted Average, Interest Payment of General Bonds and Average Years to Maturity

(Unit: trillion yen)

	Outstanding Amount of General Bonds	Interest rate weighted average	Interest payments of General Account	Average years to maturity
FY2011	669.9	1.24 %	8.1	7Y0M
FY2012	705.0	1.19 %	8.0	7Y3M
FY2013	743.9	1.15 %	8.1	7Y7M
FY2014	774.1	1.11 %	8.3	8Y0M
FY2015	805.4	1.08 %	8.3	8Y5M
FY2016	830.6	1.01 %	8.2	8Y7M
FY2017	853.2	0.95 %	7.9	8Y10M
FY2018	874.0	0.91 %	7.8	9Y0M
FY2019	886.7	0.87 %	7.6	9Y2M
FY2020	946.6	0.83 %	7.6	8Y11M
FY2021	990.3	—	8.5	—

Note: In FY2020, outstanding amount of General Bonds, interest rate weighted average and average years to maturity: settlement; interest payments of General Account: 3rd supplementary budget. In FY2021, outstanding amount of General Bonds and interest payments of General Account: initial budget.

(15) Outstanding Amount of JGB and T-Bill -Breakdown by Holders-

(Unit: billion yen, %)

Holders	End of FY2011		End of FY2012		End of FY2013		End of FY2014		End of FY2015	
		Share								
General Government (excl. Public Pensions)	17,231.2	1.9	17,531.7	1.8	23,531.9	2.3	21,437.0	2.1	4,192.8	0.4
Public Pensions	73,368.9	7.9	73,184.0	7.5	70,956.5	7.1	57,438.8	5.5	53,063.5	4.9
Fiscal Loan Fund	874.6	0.1	4,396.3	0.5	600.0	0.1	3,056.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
Bank of Japan	88,950.8	9.6	127,881.4	13.1	201,060.5	20.0	274,606.7	26.3	364,415.5	33.8
Banks, etc.	420,725.6	45.4	404,434.8	41.5	356,903.7	35.6	321,761.4	30.8	267,652.6	24.8
Life and Non-life Insurance, etc.	176,723.5	19.1	194,756.2	20.0	196,496.2	19.6	204,093.3	19.6	220,640.2	20.4
Pension Funds	29,923.2	3.2	33,408.5	3.4	35,455.9	3.5	35,577.9	3.4	35,349.7	3.3
Overseas	76,963.7	8.3	82,459.2	8.5	81,987.6	8.2	97,976.9	9.4	110,326.2	10.2
Households	26,638.3	2.9	22,856.7	2.3	20,032.1	2.0	15,840.6	1.5	12,373.2	1.1
Others	14,784.1	1.6	13,898.2	1.4	15,923.5	1.6	11,827.5	1.1	11,133.4	1.0
Total	926,183.9	100.0	974,807.0	100.0	1,002,947.9	100.0	1,043,616.7	100.0	1,079,147.6	100.0

Holders	End of FY2016		End of FY2017		End of FY2018		End of FY2019		End of 2020 (QE)	
		Share		Share		Share		Share		Share
General Government (excl. Public Pensions)	3,931.3	0.4	3,681.2	0.3	3,201.0	0.3	3,081.8	0.3	2,449.2	0.2
Public Pensions	47,482.0	4.4	44,155.2	4.0	42,817.1	3.8	37,751.1	3.3	36,291.2	3.0
Fiscal Loan Fund	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank of Japan	427,342.9	39.4	459,028.1	41.8	485,989.8	43.2	499,362.0	44.2	545,434.1	44.7
Banks, etc.	220,074.3	20.3	201,726.0	18.4	176,136.0	15.6	170,074.4	15.0	198,877.5	16.3
Life and Non-life Insurance, etc.	213,931.0	19.7	214,350.6	19.5	219,184.9	19.5	220,124.8	19.5	219,754.4	18.0
Pension Funds	32,599.0	3.0	32,358.9	2.9	31,831.5	2.8	31,522.6	2.8	32,294.8	2.6
Overseas	116,197.3	10.7	119,748.8	10.9	142,979.5	12.7	145,432.1	12.9	162,809.5	13.3
Households	12,527.3	1.2	12,382.5	1.1	13,258.6	1.2	13,852.6	1.2	13,414.0	1.1
Others	9,606.9	0.9	9,903.2	0.9	10,123.5	0.9	9,521.7	0.8	8,590.7	0.7
Total	1,083,693.0	100.0	1,097,335.5	100.0	1,125,522.4	100.0	1,130,723.6	100.0	1,219,915.4	100.0

Note 1: Figures are as of the end of the fiscal year, up to FY2019 are revised values, and those for 2020 are preliminary values.

Note 2: "JGB" includes "FILP Bonds."

Note 3: "Banks, etc." includes "Japan Post Bank", "Securities investment trust" and "Securities companies."

Note 4: "Life and Non-life Insurance, etc." includes "Japan Post Insurance."

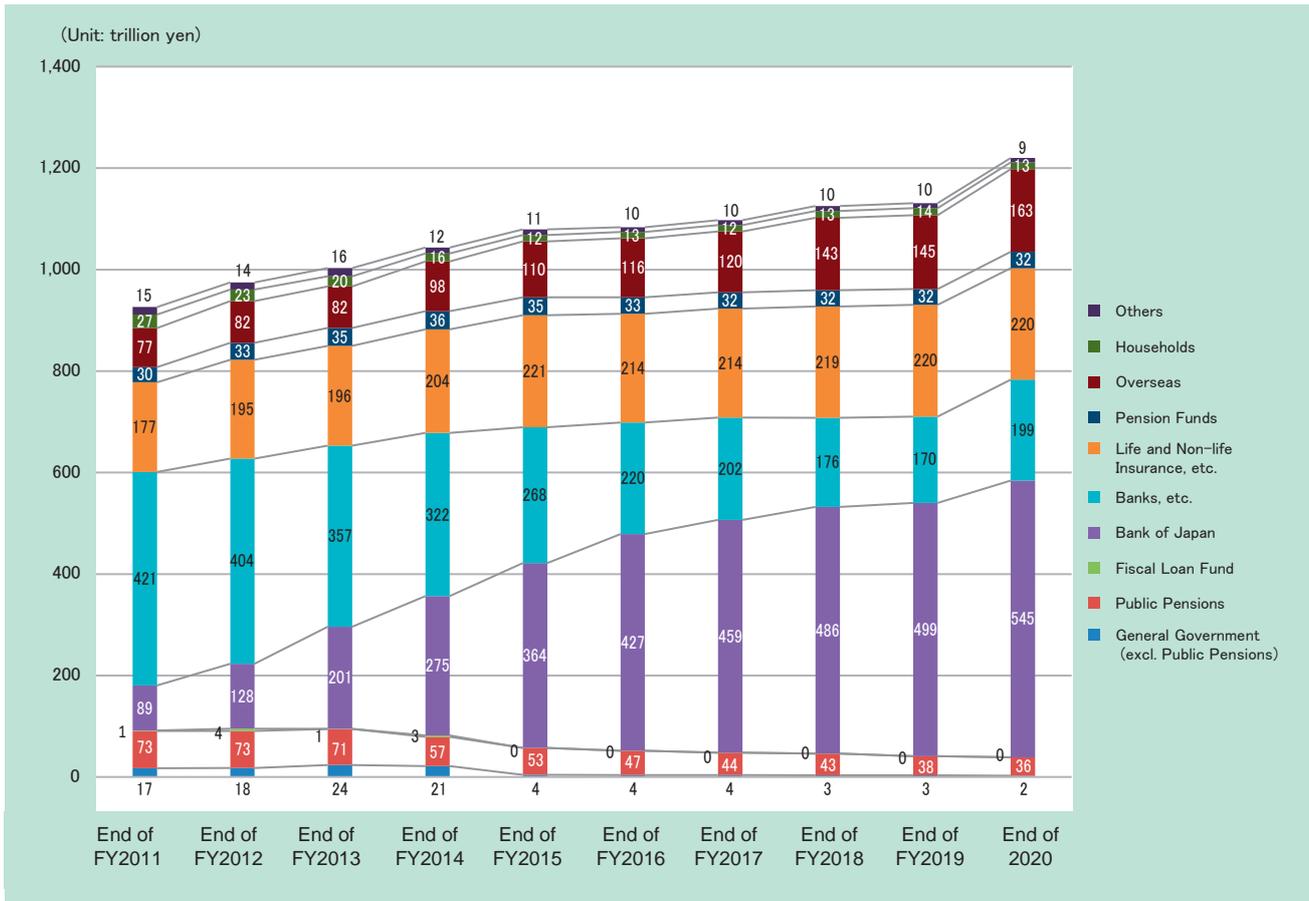
Note 5: "Others" consists of "Nonfinancial corporations" and "Private nonprofit institutions serving households."

Note 6: Since February 2009, TBs and FBs have been jointly issued as T-Bills.

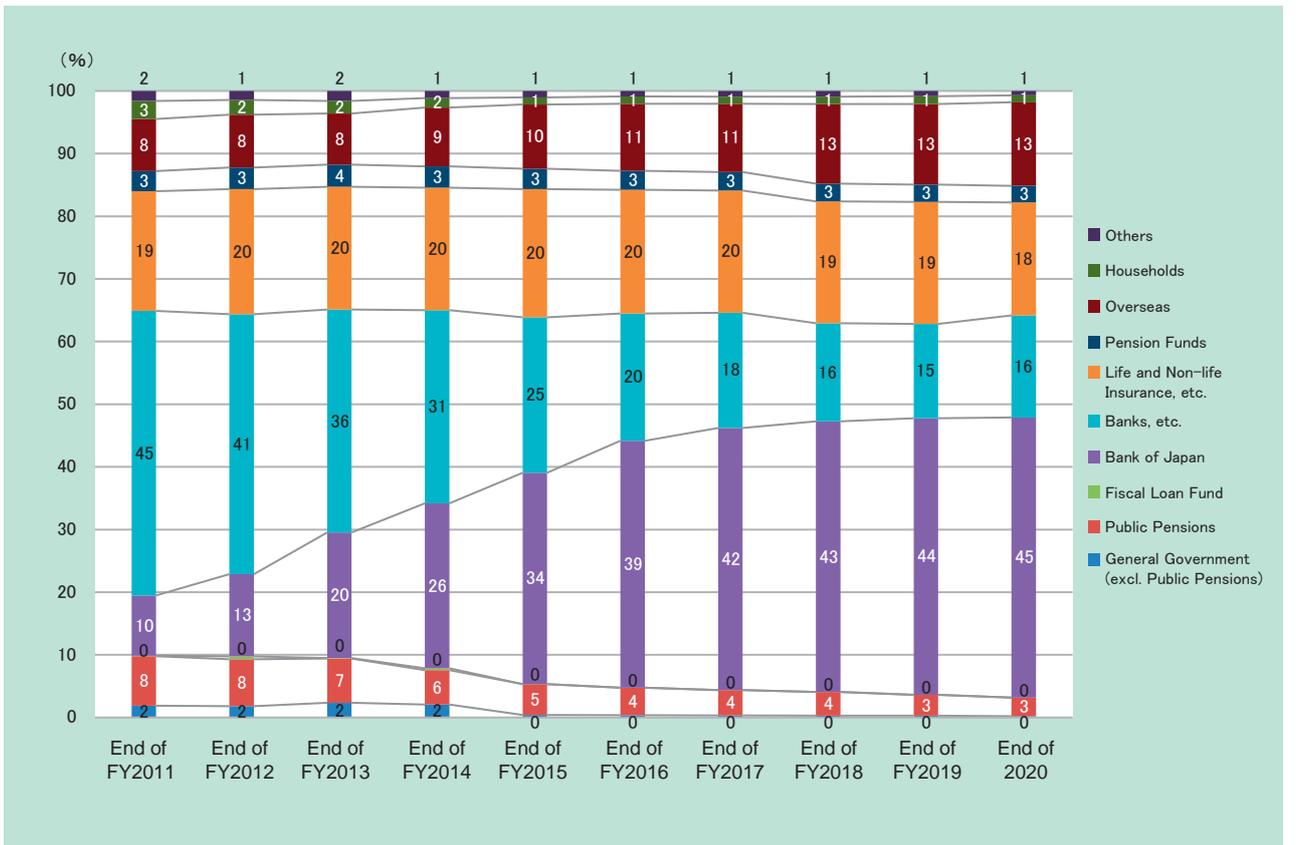
Note 7: Figures of JGBs and T-Bills are calculated at market value in Flow of Funds Accounts. Figures in financial statements are different in basis from those in Flow of Funds Accounts due to a difference of evaluation methods by holding purpose (book value or market value).

(Sources) Bank of Japan "Flow of Funds Accounts Statistics."

(Reference) Outstanding Amount



(Reference) Share



(16) Balance Sheet of Japanese Government (General Account and Special Accounts) (as of the end of FY2019)

(Unit: million yen)

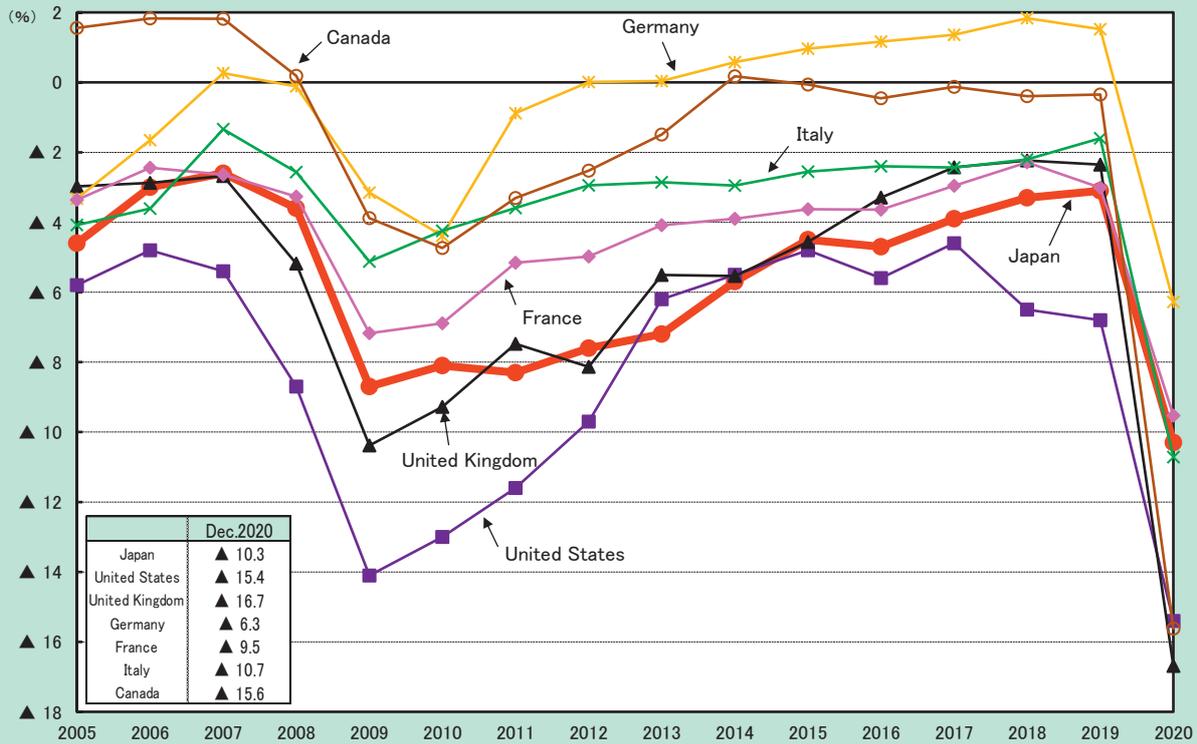
	FY2018 (As of March 31, 2019)	FY2019 (As of March 31, 2020)		FY2018 (As of March 31, 2019)	FY2019 (As of March 31, 2020)
<Assets>			<Liabilities>		
Cash and Deposits	51,327,860	46,109,086	Accounts Payable	10,520,276	10,634,335
Securities	119,600,975	126,486,388	Reserves Claims	269,838	280,568
Inventories	4,306,128	4,252,567	Accrued Liabilities	1,192,054	1,157,445
Accounts Receivable	5,353,180	6,391,512	Money in Custody	1,125,993	1,206,206
Accrued Income	729,587	657,712	Advance Received	52,039	53,481
Accrued Insurance Premiums (Accrued Reinsurance Premiums)	4,687,900	4,694,101	Deferred Revenues	30,422	684,719
Prepaid Expenses	4,703,908	4,177,909	Prepaid Insurance Premiums (Prepaid Reinsurance Premiums)	36,514	30,238
Loans	108,861,002	107,182,985	Allowance for Bonus Payment	340,743	346,638
Money in Trust	112,693,217	113,203,276	Financing Bills	76,101,566	77,483,680
Other Credits	3,827,748	4,258,542	Government Bonds	986,064,569	998,805,367
Allowance for Doubtful	▲ 1,498,715	▲ 1,411,713	Borrowings	31,920,685	32,360,084
Tangible Fixed Assets	184,381,760	188,651,909	Money on Deposit	6,364,850	5,908,994
National Property	31,223,110	32,073,946	Liability Reserves	9,374,528	9,531,414
Land	18,306,157	18,916,743	Deposit Reserved for the Public Pension	120,758,887	121,185,912
Unfilled Timber	3,120,941	3,224,820	Allowance for Retirement Benefits	6,420,104	5,949,686
Buildings	3,411,639	3,417,762	Other Liabilities	7,451,601	7,454,159
Structures	2,562,840	2,547,900			
Machinery and Equipment	0	0			
Ships	1,465,061	1,530,281			
Aircraft	946,131	1,009,615			
Construction in Progress	1,410,337	1,426,822			
Public Property	150,969,096	152,078,673			
Property for Public Use (Land)	39,984,537	40,120,856			
Property for Public Use (Facilities)	110,660,869	111,519,389			
Construction in Progress	323,689	438,427			
Commodities	2,165,906	4,476,775			
Other Tangible Assets	23,647	22,514	Total Liabilities	1,258,024,676	1,273,072,935
Intangible Fixed Assets	305,438	328,410	<Difference Between Assets and Liabilities>		
Investments	75,387,964	76,280,147	Difference Between Assets and Liabilities	▲ 583,356,718	▲ 591,810,097
Total Assets	674,667,957	681,262,837	Total Liabilities and Difference Between Assets and Liabilities	674,667,957	681,262,837

Note 1: Cash and Deposits (46.1trillion yen at the end of FY2019) take into account receipts and disbursements of cash during the "accounting adjustment term" (As of the end of FY2019, the actual balance of government deposits in the Treasury was 12.6 trillion yen and foreign currency deposits was 12.2 trillion yen).

Note 2: Assets held by the government is largely to use for public purposes directly such as public property, and basically not to sell or change into cash.

Note 3: Government bonds in the liabilities (998.8 trillion yen at the end of FY2019) include government bond balance such as in Special Account for Fiscal Investment and Loan Program besides general bonds (898.4trillion yen) that will basically be the future burden on public, and cancel out bonds internally held by the government.

(17) International Comparison of General Government Financial Balance to GDP



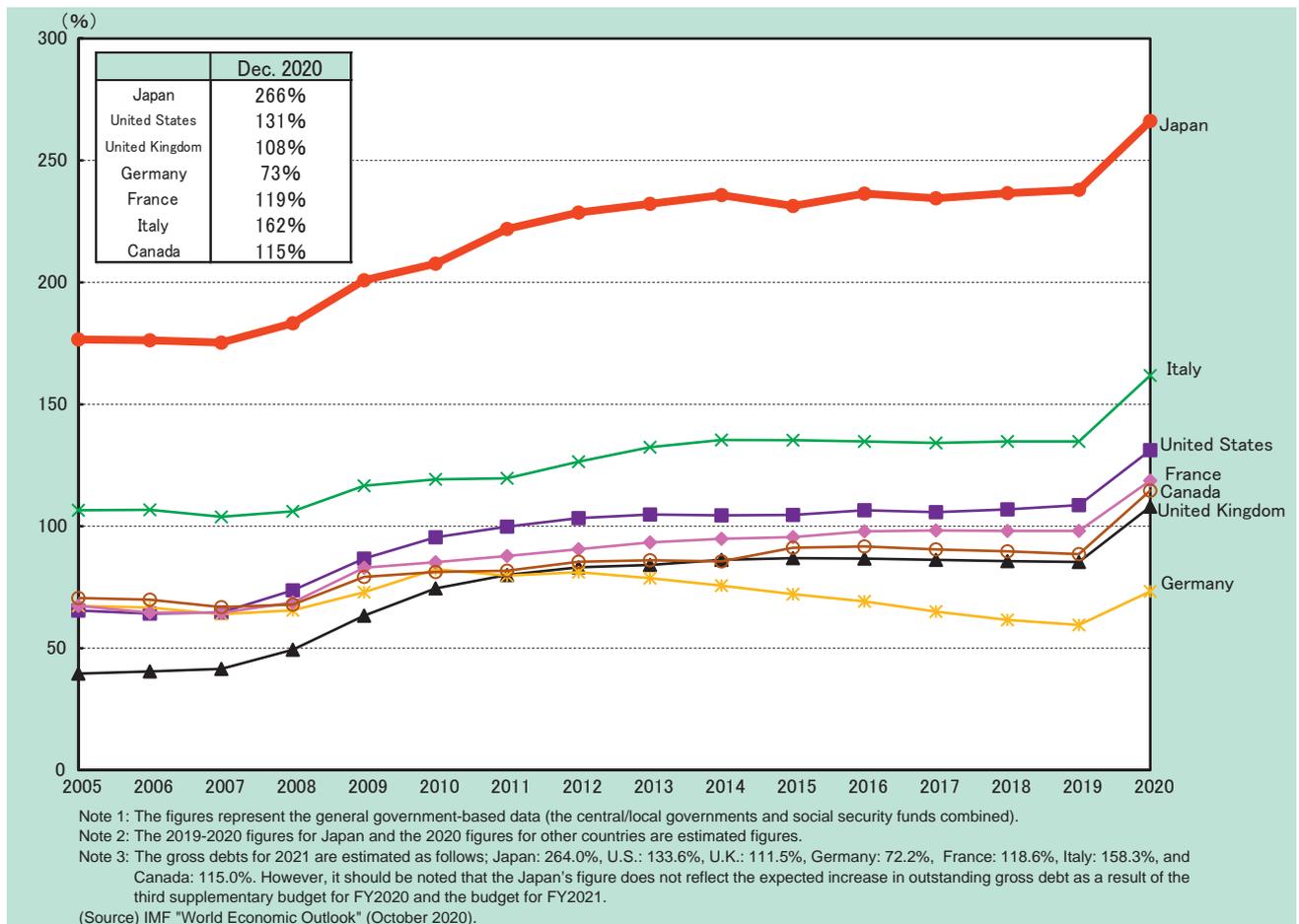
Note 1: The figures represent the general government-based data (the central/local governments and social security funds combined), except for Japan and the U.S., where the figures of the social security funds are excluded.

Note 2: The 2019-2021 figures for Japan and the 2020 figures for other countries are estimated figures.

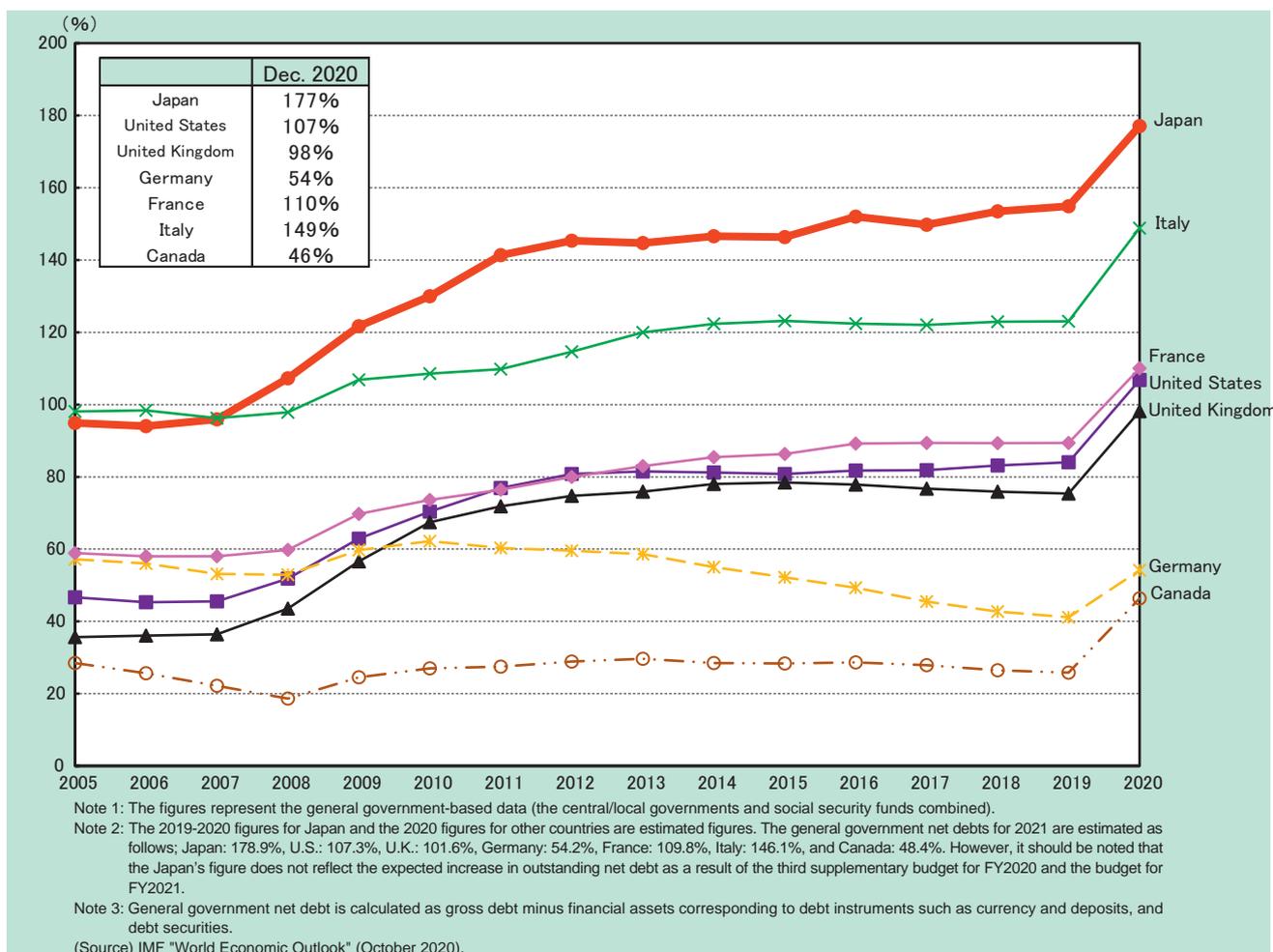
Note 3: The fiscal balances for 2021 are estimated as follows; Japan: -5.1%, U.S.A.: -11.6%, U.K.: -13.3%, Germany: -4.4%, France: -7.4%, Italy: -6.9%, and Canada: -11.3%. However, it should be noted that the Japan's figure does not reflect the fiscal deficit arising from the third supplementary budget for FY2020 and the budget for FY2021.

(Source) OECD "Economic Outlook 108" (December 2020)

(18) International Comparison of General Government Gross Debt to GDP



(19) International Comparison of General Government Net Debt to GDP



【Reference】 JGB-related Advertisements and Publications

<Poster>



<Leaflet>



[Webpage on JGBs for Retail Investors] <https://www.mof.go.jp/jgbs/individual/kojinmuke/index.html>

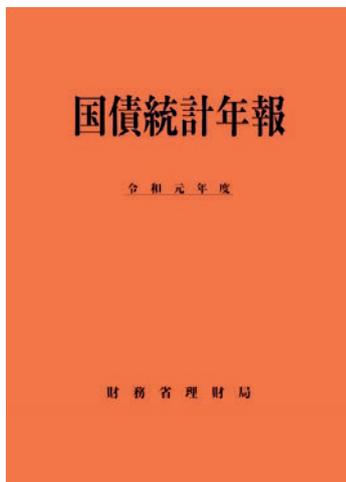
<Kokochan>



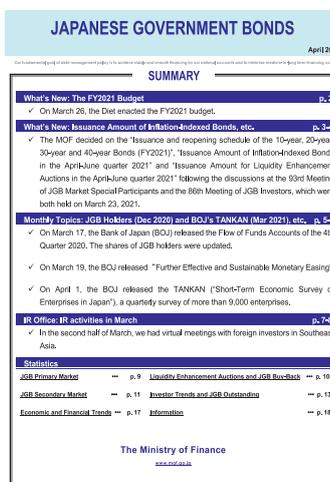
<Kokusai Sensei>



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Debt Management Report 2021

The Government Debt Management
and the State of Public Debts

Financial Bureau, Ministry of Finance, JAPAN

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