

3 Debt Management Systems

(1) Revenues and Expenditures for the Special Account for the GDCF (FY2023 Initial Budget)

Revenues

(Unit: million yen)

	FY2022 (Initial) (A)	FY2023 (Initial) (B)	Changes (B) - (A)
Grants from Other Accounts	92,333,090	81,324,198	▲ 11,008,892
Grant from the General Account	24,338,491	25,249,411	910,921
Grants from Special Accounts	67,994,600	56,074,787	▲ 11,919,813
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	30,183,195	29,669,495	▲ 513,700
Forex fund	496,252	489,591	▲ 6,661
FILP	22,591,732	11,439,807	▲ 11,151,925
Energy Projects	12,671,641	12,398,902	▲ 272,739
Labor Insurance	52	374	322
Pension	1,452,416	1,446,668	▲ 5,748
Stable Food Supply	211,319	252,051	40,732
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	354,649	344,014	▲ 10,634
Motor Vehicles Safety	33,343	33,885	542
Grant from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake or Other Accounts	20,369	15,587	▲ 4,782
Grant from Special Accounts	20,369	15,587	▲ 4,782
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	20,369	15,587	▲ 4,782
Grant from GX Promotion and Other Accounts	—	607	607
Grant from Special Accounts	—	607	607
Energy Projects	—	607	607
Tax	112,600	112,800	200
Revenues from JGBs	152,940,382	157,551,331	4,610,949
Revenues from JGBs	149,081,480	153,121,222	4,039,742
Revenues from Reconstruction-related Refunding Public Bonds	3,858,902	3,326,663	▲ 532,239
Revenues from GX Economy Transition - related Refunding Public Bonds	—	1,103,446	1,103,446
Revenues from Equity Sale Related to Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	172,108	200,245	28,137
Dividend Income Related to Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	3,972	5,440	1,468
Tokyo Metro	3,972	3,972	—
Japan Post	—	1,468	1,468
Investment Income	29,864	29,281	▲ 583
Interest Income	29,864	29,280	▲ 584
Sales/Redemption Profit	0	1	1
Investment Income Related to Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	122	145	23
Interest Income	122	145	23
Miscellaneous Income	178,954	234,040	55,085
Accrued Interest Receivable	177,849	232,935	55,085
Miscellaneous Income	1,105	1,105	—
Miscellaneous Income Related to Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	21	22	1
Accrued Interest Receivable	21	22	1
Total	245,791,483	239,473,695	▲ 6,317,788

Expenditures

(Unit: million yen)

	FY2022(Initial) (A)	FY2023 (Initial) (B)	Changes (B) - (A)
Government Debt Consolidation Expenditures	241,735,989	234,821,541	▲ 6,914,448
Certificate, etc., Production Cost	23	7	▲ 17
JGB Handling Fees	20,393	23,403	3,011
Compensations, Redemptions, and Refunds	823	823	—
Currency Exchange Gap Compensations	0	0	0
Sales/Redemption Gap Compensations	29,000	29,000	—
Debt Redemption Expenses	231,897,311	224,745,556	▲ 7,151,755
Public Bonds, etc., Redemption	186,492,904	180,090,502	▲ 6,402,402
Financed with the General Account	164,567,465	169,290,122	4,722,657
Financed with Special Accounts	21,925,439	10,800,380	▲ 11,125,059
Borrowings Redemption	40,909,807	40,339,954	▲ 569,853
Financed with the General Account	588,197	587,449	▲ 748
Financed with Special Accounts	40,321,610	39,752,506	▲ 569,105
Financing Bills Redemption	4,494,600	4,315,100	▲ 179,500
Interest and Discount Expenses	9,788,439	10,022,751	234,312
Interests on Public Bonds, etc.	9,122,752	9,377,219	254,467
Financed with the General Account	8,465,485	8,746,695	281,210
Financed with Special Accounts	657,267	630,524	▲ 26,743
Interests on Borrowings	95,913	81,972	▲ 13,941
Financed with the General Account	12,475	11,593	▲ 882
Financed with Special Accounts	83,438	70,379	▲ 13,059
Interests on Financing Bills	569,775	563,561	▲ 6,214
Financed with the General Account	60,000	60,000	—
Financed with Special Accounts	509,775	503,561	▲ 6,214
Reconstruction Bonds Consolidation Expenditures	4,055,494	3,548,101	▲ 507,393
JGB Handling Fees	162	68	▲ 94
Equity Sale Fees	4,174	4,007	▲ 167
Sales/Redemption Gap Compensations	121	144	23
Debt Redemption Expenses	4,030,808	3,528,340	▲ 502,468
Public Bonds, etc., Redemption	4,030,808	3,528,340	▲ 502,468
Financed with Special Accounts	4,030,808	3,528,340	▲ 502,468
Interest and Discount Expenses	20,229	15,541	▲ 4,688
Interests on Public Bonds, etc.	19,904	15,241	▲ 4,663
Financed with Special Accounts	19,904	15,241	▲ 4,663
Interests on Borrowings	325	300	▲ 25
Financed with Special Accounts	325	300	▲ 25
GX Economy Transition Bonds Consolidation Expenditures	—	1,104,053	1,104,053
JGB Handling Fees	—	7	7
Debt Redemption Expenses	—	1,103,446	1,103,446
Public Bonds, etc., Redemption	—	1,103,446	1,103,446
Financed with Special Accounts	—	1,103,446	1,103,446
Interest and Discount Expenses	—	600	600
Interests on Public Bonds, etc.	—	600	600
Financed with Special Accounts	—	600	600
Total	245,791,483	239,473,695	▲ 6,317,788

Note 1: "Financed with the General Account" in the "Government Debt Consolidation Expenditures" and "Financed with Special Accounts" in the "Reconstruction Bonds Consolidation Expenditures" and "Financed with Special Accounts" in the "GX Economy Transition Bonds Consolidation Expenditures" include GD-CF'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 for Each Account (FY2023 Initial Budget, FY2021 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 FY2023 Initial Budget

(Unit: million yen)

	Debt Redemption Expenses	Interest and Discount Expenses	Others	Total	Remarks
Grants from Other Accounts	71,624,054	9,676,747	23,398	81,324,198	
Grant from the General Account	16,756,068	8,472,283	21,060	25,249,411	The redemption and interest of public bonds and borrowings, Treasury Financing Bill discount expenses, etc.
Grants from Special Accounts	54,867,986	1,204,463	2,338	56,074,787	
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	29,612,295	57,200	—	29,669,495	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Forex Fund	—	488,819	771	489,591	The discount expense of Foreign Exchange Fund Financing Bills, etc.
FILP	10,800,380	637,877	1,550	11,439,807	The redemption and interest of FILP Bonds, the discount expenses of Fiscal Loan Fund Financing Bills, etc.
Energy Projects	12,389,691	9,196	15	12,398,902	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption and discount expense of Petroleum Financing Bills and Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Financing Bills, etc.
Labor Insurance	—	374	—	374	The interest of temporary borrowings
Pension	1,440,920	5,748	—	1,446,668	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Stable Food Supply	250,634	1,416	1	252,051	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption and discount expense of Food Financing Bills, etc.
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	342,801	1,213	—	344,014	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Motor Vehicles Safety	31,265	2,620	—	33,885	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	—	15,519	68	15,587	
Grant from Special Accounts	—	15,519	68	15,587	
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	—	15,519	68	15,587	The interest of reconstruction bonds, the interest of temporary borrowings, etc.
Grant from GX Promotion and Other Accounts	—	600	7	607	
Grant from Special Accounts	—	600	7	607	
Energy Projects	—	600	7	607	The interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings, etc.

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

B FY2021 Settlement of Accounts

(Unit: million yen)

	Debt Redemption Expenses	Interest and Discount Expenses	Others	Total	Remarks
Grants from Other Accounts	84,398,768	7,823,276	15,135	92,237,179	
Grant from the General Account	17,380,491	7,193,825	14,055	24,588,371	The redemption and interest of public bonds and borrowings, etc.
Grants from Special Accounts	67,018,277	629,451	1,080	67,648,808	
Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax	31,173,776	364	—	31,174,141	The redemption and interest of borrowings and the interest of temporary borrowings
Forex Fund	—	—	258	258	JGB handling fees
FILP	24,151,677	627,903	815	24,780,395	The redemption and interest of FILP Bonds, etc.
Energy Projects	9,732,127	545	7	9,732,678	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	1,446,630	100	—	1,446,730	The redemption and interest of borrowings, and the interest of temporary borrowings
Stable Food Supply	120,957	164	0	121,122	The redemption and interest of borrowings, the redemption of Food Financing Bills, etc.
Administration of National Forestry Management Debt	360,299	13	—	360,312	The redemption and interest of borrowings
Motor Vehicles Safety	32,810	362	—	33,173	The redemption and interest of borrowings
Grant from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake or Other accounts	246,002	4,957	57	251,016	
Grant from Special Accounts	246,002	4,957	57	251,016	
Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	246,002	4,957	57	251,016	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 (FY2023 Initial Budget)

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2021 (Actual)	FY2022 (Forecast)	FY2023 (Forecast)
<Transfer of financial resources for redemption>			
JGBs	42,989.2	34,612.8	27,448.9
(Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	(1,390.7)	(248.0)	(201.7)
(Financial Resources for GX Economy Transition Bonds Redemption)	(—)	(—)	(—)
General Account	17,050.6	16,444.3	16,446.6
Special Accounts	24,793.7	18,162.5	10,800.4
(Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	(246.0)	(243.1)	(—)
(Financial Resources for GX Economy Transition Bonds Redemption)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Revenue from the sales of shares	(1,086.7)	—	196.2
(Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	(1,086.7)	(—)	(196.2)
Investment revenue, etc.	58.2	6.0	5.7
(Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	(57.9)	(5.0)	(5.4)
(Financial Resources for GX Economy Transition Bonds Redemption)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Borrowings	41,523.6	40,641.2	40,062.0
General Account	329.9	319.6	309.5
Special Accounts	41,193.7	40,321.6	39,752.5
Total	84,512.8	75,254.0	67,510.9
<Redemption Amount>			
JGBs	42,976.2	34,626.7	27,449.6
General Bonds	16,661.7	15,993.8	16,074.1
Subscription/ Contribution Bonds	772.1	465.4	373.4
FILP Bonds	24,151.7	17,919.4	10,800.4
Reconstruction Bonds	1,390.7	248.0	201.7
GX Economy Transition Bonds	—	—	—
Borrowings	41,523.6	40,641.2	40,062.0
Total	84,499.7	75,267.8	67,511.5
Outstanding Balance of GDCF at the End of FY	3,018.0	3,004.2	3,003.5
(Financial Resources for Reconstruction Bond Redemption)	(—)	(—)	(—)
(Financial Resources for GX Economy Transition Bonds Redemption)	(—)	(—)	(—)
(Reference)			
Refunding Bonds as Stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts	15,135.8	20,000.0	25,000.0
Outstanding Balance of GDCF at the End of FY Incl. Refunding Bonds as Stipulated in Article 47(1) of the Act on Special Accounts	18,153.8	23,004.2	28,003.5

Refunding Amount of JGBs	142,850.2	148,487.2	157,551.3
(Refunding amount of Reconstruction Bonds)	(2,695.0)	(3,621.7)	(3,326.7)
(Refunding amount of GX Economy Transition Bonds)	(—)	(—)	(11,034)

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 FY2022(Forecast) and FY2023(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)

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Treasury Discount Bills	17.2	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gensaki, etc.	8.9	14.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	26.1	31.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1

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	
	Budgetary Surplus	Outstanding Balance of GDCF
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	3,052.2	3,005.0
FY 2021	3,078.7	3,018.0
FY 2022	3,004.2	3,004.2
FY 2023	3,003.5	3,003.5

Note: Data for FY2022 and FY2023 is based on the initial budget for FY2023.

(6) Results of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in FY2022

	355th	356th	357th	358th	359th	360th	361st	362nd	363rd	364th	365th	366th
Auction Date	4/19/22	4/21/22	5/6/22	5/24/22	6/9/22	6/14/22	7/20/22	7/22/22	8/23/22	8/25/22	9/8/22	9/21/22
Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	2,318.4	1,020.5	2,203.4	2,155.6	3,072.7	974.7	1,725.4	1,827.6	1,809.9	1,199.4	2,443.9	1,572.3
Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	498.5	499.9	498.7	497.7	499.4	499.3	497.9	499.3	498.7	499.2	499.1	499.6
Average Accepted Spread (%)	▲ 0.009	▲ 0.009	0.005	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.006	0.084	▲ 0.004	▲ 0.027	▲ 0.003	0.029	▲ 0.018	0.008
Highest Accepted Spread (%)	▲ 0.008	0.019	0.007	▲ 0.007	▲ 0.003	0.099	▲ 0.002	▲ 0.026	▲ 0.002	0.034	▲ 0.016	0.010

	367th	368th	369th	370th	371st	372nd	373rd	374th	375th	376th	377th	378th
Auction Date	10/6/22	10/25/22	11/11/22	11/22/22	12/13/22	12/21/22	1/17/23	1/24/23	2/13/23	2/24/23	3/9/23	3/23/23
Amount of Competitive Bids (billion yen)	3,188.6	1,444.8	1,963.4	2,692.7	2,741.7	1,441.5	2,334.9	2,071.9	1,496.9	1,716.1	1,599.2	1,646.1
Amount of Bids Accepted (billion yen)	498.9	498.8	499.6	499.5	498.9	499.5	499.8	499.3	498.3	498.3	499.0	499.2
Average Accepted Spread (%)	0.001	0.060	▲ 0.047	▲ 0.005	▲ 0.003	0.022	▲ 0.002	▲ 0.004	▲ 0.005	▲ 0.019	▲ 0.003	▲ 0.037
Highest Accepted Spread (%)	0.003	0.067	▲ 0.035	▲ 0.003	▲ 0.001	0.027	0.001	▲ 0.001	▲ 0.003	▲ 0.017	0.000	▲ 0.031

(7) Buy-back Results in FY2022

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)
4/13/22	127.5	20.1	▲ 0.500	▲ 0.50
5/11/22	142.6	20.1	▲ 0.504	▲ 0.50
6/6/22	118.6	20.0	▲ 0.486	▲ 0.40
7/8/22	95.2	20.0	▲ 0.271	▲ 0.17
8/19/22	114.3	20.0	▲ 0.440	▲ 0.40
9/16/22	123.2	20.0	▲ 0.510	▲ 0.51
10/19/22	148.4	20.0	▲ 0.675	▲ 0.55
11/2/22	121.1	20.1	▲ 0.361	▲ 0.20
12/7/22	99.2	20.0	▲ 0.268	▲ 0.19
1/6/23	85.7	20.0	▲ 0.463	▲ 0.25
2/20/23	104.7	20.1	▲ 0.500	▲ 0.50
3/6/23	74.3	20.0	▲ 0.120	0.37

(8) Buy-back Results

(On nominal basis, billion yen)

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
From the Market	2,512.6	741.4	120.2	120.4	120.5	481.0	601.6	510.9	240.4
From Bank of Japan	200.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,712.6	741.4	120.2	120.4	120.5	481.0	601.6	510.9	240.4

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

(9) Various Meetings

A. Study Group on Government Debt Management

<Members>

IWASHITA Mari	Chief Market Economist, Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities(FICC) Research Dept, Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
KAMEDA Keigo	Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University
KOEDA Junko	Professor, Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
MORITA Chotaro	Senior Fellow, Financial Market and Economic Research, SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.
SAMIKAWA Ikuko	Director, Financial Research, Principal Economist, Japan Center for Economic Research
SHINO Junnosuke	Associate Professor, Faculty of International Research and Education, Waseda University
TAKIZAWA Miho	Professor, Faculty of Economics, Gakushuin University
TOMURA Hajime	Professor, Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
UEYAMA Takahiro	Executive Officer, Head of Fixed Income Group, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.

(9 members)

(Alphabetical order)

(As of June 2, 2023)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
June 13, 2022 (1st Round) *In-person conference/ Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current status and issues regarding JGB issuance
November 10, 2022 (2nd Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current status and issues regarding JGB issuance • Trends in the Yen interest rate market: spillover of global upward pressure on interest rates • Cost-at-Risk analysis
Jun 2, 2023 (3rd Round) *In-person conference/ Online conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable absorption of JGBs • Natural interest rate and long-term yield

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 15, 2022 (99th Round) *Held in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the July-September 2022 quarter • Issuance size of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the July-September 2022 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
September 28, 2022 (100th Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the October-December 2022 quarter • Issuance size of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the October-December 2022 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
October 25, 2022 (101st Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JGB Issuance Plan for the Second Supplementary Budget for FY2022
December 2, 2022 (102nd Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the January-March 2023 quarter • Issuance size of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the January-March 2023 quarter • Current status and issues for the formulation of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2023 • Latest JGB market situation and outlook in the future
March 22, 2023 (103rd Round)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reopening rule and auction methods of fixed coupon-bearing bonds in FY2023 • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the April-June 2023 quarter • Issuance size of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the April-June 2023 quarter • GX Economy Transition Bonds • 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.
 Mizuho 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 Chiba Bank, Ltd.
 The Norinchukin Bank
 THE TOCHIGI BANK, LTD.
 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

- Professional Emeritus, Faculty of Economics, Keio University Tokyo Japan
 - Director of Financial Research Center, Financial Services Agency
 - Special Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University

(3 members)
 (Alphabetical order)
 (As of May 12, 2023)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	Content
October 25, 2022 (89th Round)	• JGB Issuance Plan for the Second Supplementary Budget for FY2022
December 2, 2022 (90th Round)	• Current status and issues for the formulation of the JGB Issuance Plan for FY2023
March 22, 2023 (91st Round)	• Reopening rule and auction methods of fixed coupon-bearing bonds in FY2023 • Issuance size of Inflation-Indexed Bonds in the April-June 2023 quarter • Issuance size of Liquidity Enhancement Auctions in the April-June 2023 quarter • Latest JGB market situation and outlook for future investments • GX Economy Transition Bonds

D The Meeting of JGB Top Retailers

<Members>

Chuo Labour Bank	SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.
Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
JA-MIYAZAKICHUOU	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd.	The Chugoku Bank, Ltd.
Johoku Shinkin Bank	The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd.
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	The Hokkaido Bank, Ltd.
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	The Seiwa Credit Cooperative
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	The Tama Shinkin Bank
Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	Tomato Bank, Ltd.
North Pacific Bank, Ltd.	

(19 companies)

(Alphabetical order)

(As of June 8, 2023)

<Actual Achievement>

Date	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, advertisement of JGBs for Retail Investors and the promotion of stable long-term holdings of JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
June 7, 2021 (20th Round) *Online meeting	<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 efforts at selling JGBs for Retail Investors Exchange of opinions with regard to each content
June 8, 2022 (21st Round) *Online meeting	<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, initiative cases by handling institutions for the sale of JGBs for Retail Investors, cautions on handling JGBs for Retail Investors, and initiative policy for FY2022 Explanation from handling institutions regarding their efforts 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 Launch of underwriting Syndicate (7-year) 66.3 Launch 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 for JGBs (7 years → 10 years)	Nixon Shock
72		
73		First year of the welfare era 1973 energy crisis
74		
75		Launch of issuance of Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
76	77.1 Launch of auction for discount bonds (5-year)	
77	77.4 Launch of securitization of JGBs acquired by financial institutions	
78	78.6 Launch of auction for medium-term bonds (3-year)	Proactive fiscal management for 7% growth promised at Bonn summit
79	79.6 Launch of auction for medium-term bonds (2-year) 80.1 Launch of sales for Fund of medium-term JGBs 80.2 Creation of the Book-Entry Transfer System	1979 energy crisis Locomotive theory Setting of the goal (fiscal year 1984) to grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
80	80.6 Launch 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 Launch of handling for offering of JGBs by financial institutions 83.9 Direct issuance of 20-Year Bonds	Setting of "Minus-Ceiling" Setting of the goal (fiscal year 1990) to grow out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds
84	84.6 Launch of dealing of JGBs by financial institutions	
85	85.6 Amendment of the law for the Act on GDCF Special Account ① Launch of issuance of short-term bonds and Refunding Bonds (front-loading) ② Reversion of former NTT stocks etc. to the Account 85.10 Launch of transactions for JGB futures 86.2 Launch of auction for short-term bonds	
86	86.10 Launch of underwriting Syndicate (20-year)	
87	87.9 Launch of auction for Fixed-rate bonds (20-year) 87.11 Introduction of system for underwriting auction of 10-Year Bonds	
88	88.4 Launch of handling for 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 to the ratio of bids by Syndicate (10-Year Bonds; 40% → 60%)	Growing out of dependence on Special Deficit-Financing Bonds Issuance of Ad-hoc Deficit-Financing Bonds
91	91.4 Same-day-announcement of auction results for 10-Year Bonds	
92	92.4 Tax exemption on profit from redemption for TB and FB owned by foreign corporations	
93	94.1 Extension of scope for "Maruyu" tax free saving schemes (3.5 million yen) 94.2 Launch 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 each quarter of the year 96.4 Launch of the Japanese version of cash-secured bond lending transactions	Setting of the goal for 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 Launch of the non-competitive auction for medium-term JGBs 99.1 Abolishment of the article pre-maturity redemption 99.3 Launch of prior announcement of auction schedules and amounts of issuance	Consumption tax hike from 3% → 5% Approval of the stop-law for the special treatment law regarding the promotion of fiscal reconstruction
99	99.4 Launch of auction for T-Bill (1-year) 99.9 Launch 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 Launch of auction for 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds 00.9 Launch of the Meeting of JGB Market 00.11 Launch of auction for discount bonds (3-year) 01.3 Introduction of the immediate reopening rule	
01	01.4 Introduction of new Gensaki transactions 01.10 Alteration of announcement of auction calendar (announce next 3 months)	Formation of the Koizumi Cabinet Launching of issuance of FILP Bonds
02	02.4 Launch 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 Launch of the auction for Buy-back 03.3 Introduction of JGBs for Retail Investors	
03	03.5 Raising of the ratio of competitive auction in Syndicate (From 75% to 80%; applied since May, 2003) 03.12 Announcement of "Forthcoming Development of Debt Management Policy" 04.2 Launch of WI transactions 04.3 Introduction of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
04	04.5 Raising of the ratio of competitive 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 Deputy Director-General and Special Officer for Analysis on Debt Market 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 JGB Market Special Participants Launch of the Meeting of JGB Market Special Participants Launch of the Non-Price Competitive Auction II) 04.11 Launch of the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management 05.1 Launch of overseas IRS	

FY	Debt Management Policy	Fiscal Policy, etc.
05	05.4 Launch of the Non-Price Competitive Auction I	
	05.4 Raising of the ratio of competitive auction in Syndicate (From 85% to 90%; applied since April, 2005)	
	05.7 Revision of rules related to auctions	
	05.7 Introduction of bid limitation for auction of bonds and FB Alteration of auction system for 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (conventional method)	
06	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 Launch 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	07.1 Introduction of FB (6-Month) (transferred from TB (6-Month))	
	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 Launch of the Meeting of JGB Top Retailers	
	07.9 Announcement of re-opening issuance in principle of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds	
08	07.10 Introduction of the New Over-The-Counter (OTC) Sales System	
	07.11 Launch of auction for fixed-rate bonds (40-year)	
	08.4 Introduction of Special Liquidity Enhancement Auctions	Global financial crisis
	08.4 Setting of the issuance date of coupon-bearing bonds as T (auction date) + 3, in principle	Formation of the Aso Cabinet
	08.4 Extension of scope for 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 Launch of Buy-back of STRIPS	
	08.8 Reduction in planned issuance amount of 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (four times per year → twice per year)	
	08.9,10 Reduction in planned issuance amount of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds (Suspension of issuance)	
	08.12 Reduction in planned issuance amount of 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (Suspension of issuance; Feb, 2009) etc.	
	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	09.2 Launch of 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 scope for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 5-year to 29-year)	
	10.1 Reduction in amount of Buy-back for 10-Year Inflation-Indexed Bonds and 15-Year Floating-Rate Bonds (In terms of a change from response to the financial crisis to ordinary support)	
10	10.3 Announcement of real interest rate (constant maturity basis) based on the daily JGB prices in the secondary market on the MOF website	
	10.7 Issuance of JGBs for Retail Investors (3-year) since July (offered in June), 2010	Formation of the Kan Cabinet
11	10.12 Execution of Buy-back with reduced resources from Government Debt Consolidation Fund(GDCF)	
	11.7 Revisions to Rate-Setting Formula for JGBs for Retail Investors (10-Year Floating Rate)	Formation of the Noda Cabinet
12	12.1 Issuance of Reconstruction Bonds for Retail Investors since January, 2012 (offered in December, 2011)	Issuance of Reconstruction Bonds
	12.4 Issuance of Reconstruction Supporters' Bonds for Retail Investors since April, 2012 (offered in March, 2012)	Formation of the Abe Cabinet
	12.4 Setting of the issuance date for JGB and T-Bill as T (auction date) + 2, in principle	Issuance of Special Bonds for covering Public Pension Funding
13	13.1 Announcement of reduction of the Issuance of Refunding Bonds by using the GDCF	
	13.7 Extension of scope for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 5- to 39-year bonds)	
	13.10 Resumption of issuance for Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
14	13.12 Launch of the monthly offering and issuance of JGBs for retail investors (10-Year Floating Rate and 5-Year Fixed Rate)	
	13.12 Announcement of re-opening issuance in principle for 20-Year Bonds	
15	14.5 Announcement regarding allowing Retail Investors to hold JGBI from January 2015	Consumption tax hike from 5% to 8%
	15.1 Launch of purchase of JGBI by Retail Investors through direct negotiation	
16	15.4 Reduction of the Bidding upper limit for auction participants from "planned issuance amount" to "half of planned issuance amount"	
	15.4 Raising of the minimum bidding responsibility amount for JGB market Special Participants from 3% of the planned issue amount to 4%	
17	16.4 Extension of scope for Liquidity Enhancement Auctions (Coupon-bearing bonds from 1- to 39-year bonds)	
	16.4 Launch Buy-back of Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
18	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%	
19	18.5 Setting of the issuance date of JGB and T-Bill as T (auction date) + 1, in principle	
	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 consumption tax Spread of COVID-19
20	20.4 Suspension of Non-Price Competitive Auction II for Inflation-Indexed Bonds	
	20.4 Raising the Buy-back of Inflation-Indexed Bonds from 20 billion yen to 50 billion yen per buy-back	Formation of the Suga Cabinet
	20.10 Revision of the 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%	Formation of the Kishida Cabinet
	21.6 Termination of the Advisory Council on Government Debt Management	
	22.1 Reduction of Buy-back of Inflation-Indexed Bonds from 50 billion yen to 20 billion yen per buy-back	
	22.3 Change of the minimum bidding responsibility amount for JGB Market Special Participants from "5% of the planned issue amount" to "100/n(*)%" *n is the number of the Special Participants	
22	22.6 Commencement of Study Group on Government Debt Management	

(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, GX Economy Transition 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 resources 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, the government 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 by FY2037. Redemption of these bonds will be financed with revenues generated from the Special Taxes for Reconstruction, etc. from FY2012 to FY2037.

d. Act on Promoting Transition to the Decarbonized Growth Economic Structure Art. 7 (1) (GX Economy Transition Bonds)

Based on the provisions of Article 7(1) of the "Act on Promoting Transition to the Decarbonized Growth Economic Structure" GX Economy Transition Bonds are JGBs that will be issued only for each fiscal year from FY2023 to FY2032 in order to secure financial resources for the costs required for measures related to promoting a smooth transition to a decarbonized growth and economic structure.

As with Construction Bonds, Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, and Reconstructions Bonds, GX Economy Transition Bonds can be issued within the amount approved by the Diet, and the issuance ceiling is stipulated in the general provisions of the special account budget. In addition, as with Special Deficit-Financing Bonds, the accounting adjustment term issuance system is provided.

GX Economy Transition Bonds and their Refunding Bonds will be redeemed with revenues from GX-Surcharge (Surcharge on fossil fuel supply) for companies such as fossil fuel importers and GX-ETS(Emissions Trading System) by FY2050.

e. 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.

f. Act on Special Accounts, Art. 62(1) (Fiscal Investment and Loan Program 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 (FILP Bonds), which are 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.

g. 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 JGBs)

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 resources 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.