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 FY2022) (Unit: billion yen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Treasury FBs</th>
<th>Fiscal Loan Fund FBs</th>
<th>Foreign Exchange Fund FBs</th>
<th>Petroleum FBs</th>
<th>Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund FBs</th>
<th>Food FBs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding as of</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83,104.9</td>
<td>1,160.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>234.0</td>
<td>84,499.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the End of FY2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Issuance</td>
<td>20,000.0</td>
<td>15,000.0</td>
<td>195,000.0</td>
<td>1,488.3</td>
<td>3,079.6</td>
<td>244.5</td>
<td>234,812.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount in FY2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Issuance</td>
<td>20,000.0</td>
<td>15,000.0</td>
<td>195,000.0</td>
<td>2,035.3</td>
<td>2,850.8</td>
<td>361.5</td>
<td>235,247.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount in FY2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2: Figures may not sum up to the total because of rounding.

(2) Outstanding Amount of FBs (Unit: trillion yen)

![Graph showing the outstanding amount of FBs from 2013 to 2022.]

(at the end of FY)
Appendices

Chapter 2 Financing Bills, Borrowings and Government-Guaranteed Debt

1 Financing Bills (FBs)

Debt Management Report 2023

(3) Issuance Amount of FBs in FY2022-Breakdown by Funding Resources

(Unit: trillion yen)

Adjustment by temporary use of the Treasury Surplus

Before the temporary use of the Treasury Surplus

After the temporary use of the Treasury Surplus

(4) Receipts and Payments on the National Treasury for FY2022

(Unit: trillion yen)

Note: The accumulation of balance in FY 2022 was mainly caused by the fact that the Government Debt Consolidation Fund could not carry out cash management as scheduled because Treasury Discount Bills continued to be traded at negative yields in the secondary market.