

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASSET SYSTEM AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

日本の国有財産制度と現状

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I Government Asset System

1. Scope of Government Assets

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

2. Classification and Type of Government Assets

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

(1) Administrative assets

A. Official property

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

B. Public property

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

C. Imperial property

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

D. Forest management property

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

(2) Non-administrative assets

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

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

Some of the non-administrative assets are those received by the government in lieu of monetary inheritance tax payments and some others are those that have been rendered unnecessary as administrative assets. That is, there are some that have been abolished for use and have become non-administrative assets.

3. Management and Disposal of Government Assets

(1) Management and disposal system

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

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

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

When administrative assets become unnecessary, the ministry or agency head must abolish the use of the assets, convert them into non-administrative assets, and hand them

over to the Minister of Finance (Article 8 of the National Government Asset Act). However, with regard to assets not fit to be handed over to the Minister of Finance, such as assets whose use is to be abolished for the purpose of exchange or demolition, and certain assets belonging to 10 special accounts including the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the head of the ministry or agency that has jurisdiction over the assets in question shall manage and dispose of the assets even after they have been abolished.

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

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

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

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

(2) Government asset register

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

The government asset register is required in order to record their category (distinction among land, trees/bamboo, buildings, structures, etc.), application (distinction among

land for buildings, land for housing, unutilized fields, etc.; and distinction between office buildings and residential buildings, etc.), location, quantity, price, date of acquisition or loss and the reason therefor and other necessary matters. Therefore, when any changes occur with regard to the specified matters for reasons such as the acquisition or disposal of assets as well as transfer of jurisdiction, the changes shall be recorded for adjustment.

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

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

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

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

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

(Note) Valuation method for price revision

- Land: The assessed value for inheritance tax should in principle be used.
- Buildings, structures, etc.: Amount obtained by deducting depreciation from the pre-revision value on the register.
- Government investment, etc.: Market price or net asset value (if no market price is available)

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

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

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

Asset Act, he or she is required to submit a report on the current state of the total value of government assets provided free of charge.

The head of each ministry and agency is required to send such reports to the Minister of Finance. Based on the reports, the Minister of Finance is required to prepare statements of changes in the value of government assets and their current total value, and the current state of the total value of government assets provided free of charge (Articles 33 and 36 of the National Government Asset Act).

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

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

(Note) 1. Statistical figures, such as the current value of government assets, are based on the fiscal 2021 statements of changes in the value of government assets and their current total value, and the current state of the total value of government assets provided free of charge.

II Current Value of Government Assets

1. Total Value of Government Assets

The current value of government assets stood at 126.5485 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2021 with administrative assets accounting for 26.0967 trillion yen (20.6%), and non-administrative assets for 100.4518 trillion yen (79.4%).

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

2. Current Value by Category

Table 2 shows the total value of government assets by category as of the end of fiscal 2021 with government investment, etc., accounting for 74.5% of the value and land accounting for 15.7%, followed by trees and bamboo, buildings, and structures in that order.

(1) Land

The current value of government asset land is 19.8056 trillion yen, and its total area amounts to 87,679 km², accounting for about 23.2% of Japan's total land area (377,973 km²).

The current value of land categorized as administrative assets, with a total area of 86,664 km², is 14.6700 trillion yen, while that of land categorized as non-administrative assets, with a total area of 1,014 km², is 5.1355 trillion yen.

Forest management properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with a total area of 85,307 km² (worth 1.0482 trillion yen), account for the largest portion of administrative assets in terms of land area (see Table 3). In terms of value, official properties, worth 12.2559 trillion yen (1,201 km²), account for the largest portion. These include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, worth 4.2414 trillion yen (1,011 km²), those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, worth 1.5427 trillion yen (89 km²), and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 1.3516 trillion yen (8 km²).

In addition, the current status of land categorized as non-administrative assets is as shown in Table 4. Most is either provided to the US forces in Japan (68 km², 2.0880 trillion yen) or leased to local governments as parks. (89 km², 2.0647 trillion yen).

(2) Trees and bamboo

The current value of trees and bamboo amounts to 3.6250 trillion yen, of which administrative assets account for 3.6094 trillion yen and non-administrative assets account for 15.6 billion yen.

The administrative assets include forest management property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and are worth 3.5236 trillion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and are worth 8.4 billion yen.

(3) Buildings

The total floor area of government asset buildings amounts to 58 km² and the current value of said buildings is 3.3911 trillion yen, with buildings categorized as administrative assets accounting for 48 km² in total and worth 2.8999 trillion yen. Buildings categorized as non-administrative assets account for 9 km² in total and are worth 491.2 billion yen.

Of the administrative assets, official properties, with a total floor area of 47 km² and with a value of 2.8330 trillion yen, make up the biggest portion. These mainly include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, with a total floor area of 17 km² and a value of 958.1 billion yen, those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 8 km² and a value of 457.7 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, with a total floor area of 6 km² and with a value of 402.1 billion yen.

The non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 6 km² and with a value of 332.8 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, with a total floor area of 3 km² and a value of 132.8 billion yen.

(4) Structures

The current value of structures amounts to 2.5235 trillion yen, of which administrative assets account for 2.2160 trillion yen and non-administrative assets account for 307.4 billion yen.

Administrative assets include official properties with a value of 2.0878 trillion yen, of which those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are worth 802.0 billion yen. They mainly include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense which are worth 476.8 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry which are worth 332.0 billion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 196.0 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 104.6 billion yen.

(5) Machinery and equipment

The total value of machinery and equipment is 20 yen, all of which constitutes non-administrative assets in the general account of the Ministry of Finance. These machinery and equipment, formerly assets under the jurisdiction of the former Ministry of War, the former Ministry of the Navy and the former Ministry of Supply, have been designated as government assets under Article 4 of supplementary provisions of the National Government Asset Act.

(6) Vessels

The total number of vessels is 2,337 and their total value is 1.5561 trillion yen. Of these, 2,313 vessels valued at 1.5560 trillion yen are administrative assets and 24 vessels valued at 71 million yen are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets include 2,234 vessels categorized as official properties and valued at 1.5560 trillion yen. They mainly consist of 474 vessels valued at 1.2560 trillion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense and 1,519 vessels valued at 269.4 billion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Non-administrative assets include 13 vessels under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 70 million yen.

(7) Aircraft

The total number of aircraft is 1,568 and their total value is 1.1411 trillion yen. Of these, 1,566 aircraft valued at 1.1410 trillion yen are administrative assets and 2 aircraft valued at 100 million yen are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets, all of which are official properties, include 1,371 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 1.0665 trillion yen, and 107 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism which are worth 59.5 billion yen.

(8) Superficies, etc.

The total value of superficies, etc. (superficies, easement, mining rights, etc.), which cover a total area of 3 km², is 2.9 billion yen. Administrative assets, which cover a total area of 3 km², accounted for 2.9 billion yen of the total value and non-administrative assets, which cover a total area of 1,000 m², accounted for 5 million yen.

Administrative assets include 2.9 billion yen's worth of official properties covering a total area of 3 km² mainly consisting of 2.0 billion yen's worth of superficies with a total area of 2 km² under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment.

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

(9) Patent rights, etc.

The total number of patent rights, etc. (patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, utility model rights, etc.), is 1,893 thousand and their total value is 1.3 billion yen. Of the total, 1,892 thousand worth 1.2 billion yen constitute administrative assets, and 0.1 thousand worth 50 million yen constitute non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets include official properties, which consist of 1,888 thousand copyrights with a value of 1.1 billion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

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

(10) Government investment, etc.

The total value of government investment, etc. comes to 94.2439 trillion yen, accounting for 74.5% of the total value of all government assets. The total value includes 93.7278 trillion yen, or 99.5%, in non-administrative assets such as rights and shares that the government has acquired through investments, etc., in incorporated administrative agencies, etc., under the provisions of special laws (including international treaties).

Table 5 shows government investment, etc., by account and by type of corporation receiving investment. Of said investments, 64.0930 trillion yen is appropriated from the general-account budget and 29.6348 trillion yen is appropriated from the special-account budget.

Corporations receiving investment from the general-account budget include Japan Finance Corporation (14.0882 trillion yen), the Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (10.3871 trillion yen), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (10.2320 trillion yen), and the International Development Association (3.3777 trillion yen).

Corporations receiving investment from the special-account budget include the International Monetary Fund (5.0787 trillion yen) from the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account, the Japan Health Insurance Association from Pension Special Account (4.5533 trillion yen), the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (4.4676 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, the Development Bank of Japan (3.7588 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (2.8672 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account.

(11) Real estate trust beneficiary rights

The total number of real estate trust beneficiary rights is two and its current value is 257.7 billion yen. They are non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

3. Current Value by Account, Classification and Type

Table 6 shows government assets as of the end of fiscal 2021 by account, classification and type.

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

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

4. Current Value by Jurisdiction

Table 8 shows the current value of government assets by jurisdiction as of the end of fiscal 2021. Of the total, 92.9090 trillion yen worth of assets, or 73.4%, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. Of the Ministry's assets, 91.0162 trillion yen worth (including 85.2292 trillion yen in government investment, etc.), or 98.0%, is non-administrative assets.

Further, assets worth 8.2572 trillion yen, or 6.5% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. Of the Ministry's assets, 8.0169 trillion yen worth (including land worth 4.2414 trillion yen), or 97.1%, is administrative assets.

Assets worth 6.4470 trillion yen, or 5.1% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, of which 5.9483 trillion yen (including 5.9412 trillion yen in government investment, etc.), or 92.3%, are non-administrative assets. Assets worth 5.0473 trillion yen, or 4.0% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of which 4.9177 trillion yen (including 3.5579 trillion yen in trees and bamboo), or 97.4%, are administrative assets.

III Changes in the Value of Government Assets

1. Total Changes in the Value

In fiscal 2021, the total increase in the value of government assets came to 14.1161 trillion yen and the total decrease to 4.8273 trillion yen, resulting in a net increase of 9.2887 trillion yen.

2. Changes by Category

Table 9 shows changes in the value of government assets by category in fiscal 2021. Table 10 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. The main items that posted a net increase were government investment, etc. worth 6.4238 trillion yen (an increase of 8.5551 trillion yen and a decrease of 2.1312 trillion yen), and aircraft worth 436.7 billion yen (an increase of 456.1 billion yen and a decrease of 19.3 billion yen). The major item that posted a net decrease was land, which recorded a net decrease of 13.3 billion yen (an increase of 373.3 billion yen and a decrease of 386.7 billion yen). Changes caused by price revisions are as shown in Table 11.

3. Changes by Account

Table 12 shows changes in the value of government assets by account in fiscal 2021. Table 13 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. General accounts posted a net increase of 8.4051 trillion yen (an increase of 9.5543 trillion yen against a decrease of 1.1491 trillion yen) and special accounts posted a net decrease of 921.0 billion yen (an increase of 555.3 billion yen against a decrease of 1.4764 trillion yen).

The major special accounts that posted an increase were the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund (240.7 billion yen), the FILP Special Account (191.2 billion yen), and the Special Account for Energy Measures (61.2 billion yen). The major special accounts that posted a decrease were the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund (1.2862 trillion yen) and the Special Account for Energy Measures (65.4 billion yen).

4. Changes by Classification and Type

Table 14 shows changes in the value of government assets by classification and type in fiscal 2021. Table 15 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from price revisions have been deducted. Administrative assets posted a net increase of 909.2 billion yen and non-administrative assets posted a net increase of 6.5748 trillion yen.

5. Changes by Jurisdiction

Table 16 shows changes in the value of government assets by jurisdiction in fiscal 2021. Table 17 shows changes in the value of government assets following the deduction of changes resulting from the price revision. The main item that posted an increase is assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, which posted an increase of 6.4552 trillion yen (an increase of 8.6930 trillion yen against a decrease of 2.2378 trillion yen), while the main item that posted a decrease is assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, which posted a decrease of 52.0 billion yen (an increase of 7.7 billion yen against a decrease of 59.7 billion yen).

6. Changes by Cause

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

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

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

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

A. Changes due to adjustment

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

B. Changes due to streamlining

Changes due to streamlining refer to changes made as a result of actual measurements (in the case of land, buildings and structures), actual surveys (in the case of trees and bamboo), corrections of mistakes, discovery of unreported items, etc.

C. Changes resulting from the price revision

Changes resulting from price revisions in this report reflect the revisions that took effect as of March 31, 2022.

Table 18 shows changes in the value of government assets in fiscal 2021 by type of transfer. External transfers accounted for 66.5% of the year's increase and internal transfers accounted for 33.5%. Regarding the year's decrease, 40.9% of it was due to external transfers and 59.1% was due to internal transfers.

(1) Increase

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

A. Increase due to external transfers

(a) Transfers requiring expenditures

Investment (cash investment): 8.0845 trillion yen

The increase in government cash investment, etc. is mainly comprised of 6.9450 trillion yen in the Japan Finance Corporation, 613.6 billion yen in the Japan Science and Technology Agency, 101.9 billion yen in the Welfare And Medical Service Agency, and 75.0 billion yen in the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN from general accounts, 80.0 billion yen in the Development Bank of Japan, 60.0 billion yen in the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, 24.2 billion yen in Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, and 16.0 billion yen in Cool Japan Fund Inc. from the FILP Special Account, 51.3 billion yen in Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation from the Special Account for Measures for Energy, and 100 million yen in Japan Finance Corporation from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

New Production: 365.5 billion yen

The value of new production includes 205.6 billion yen for new aircraft (24 aircraft) and 159.8 billion yen for new vessels (37 vessels). The aforementioned aircraft is mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 190.0 billion yen (17 aircraft) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense. The aforementioned vessels are mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 120.2 billion yen (8 vessels) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Purchase: 241.6 billion yen

The value of purchase includes 213.0 billion yen for aircraft (18 aircraft) and 18.2 billion yen for land (0.8 km²). The aforementioned aircraft is mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 193.6 billion yen (14 aircraft) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense, and the aforementioned land is mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 7.4 billion yen (0.08 km²) that belong to the Special Account for Motor

Vehicle Safety of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

(b) Transfer not requiring expenditures

Investment (in kind): 223.2 billion yen

The increase in government investment, etc. due to investment in kind is mainly comprised of 138.7 billion yen of investment in the International Development Association and 50.0 billion yen of investment in the International Finance Corporation from general accounts of the Ministry of Finance.

B. Increase due to internal transfer

Price revision: 4.0064 trillion yen

The increase due to price revision includes 3.5672 trillion yen for government investment, etc., and 307.7 billion yen for trees and bamboo. The value of increase in government investment, etc. includes 1.3999 trillion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of increase in trees and bamboo includes 294.6 billion yen for forest management properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Transfer of affiliation: 299.3 billion yen

The increase due to transfer of affiliation includes 243.9 billion yen for government investment, etc. and 24.0 billion yen for vessels. The value of increase in government investment, etc. includes 240.7 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund of the Ministry of Finance. The entire value of increase in vessels is 24.0 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Transfer of jurisdiction: 188.8 billion yen

The increase due to transfer of jurisdiction includes 180.4 billion yen for land and 5.6 billion yen for buildings. The value of increase in land includes 156.5 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Cabinet Office. The value of increase in buildings includes 3.4 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

Receipts: 154.9 billion yen

The value of increase due to receipts includes 150.1 billion yen for land and 3.0 billion yen for buildings, which are categorized as non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

(2) Decrease

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

A. Decrease due to external transfers

(a) Transfers accompanied by financial revenue

Sell-off: 1.4083 trillion yen

The decrease due to sell-off includes 1.3595 trillion yen for government investment, etc., and 46.2 billion yen for land. The value of decrease in government investment, etc. includes 1.2862 trillion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in land includes 31.3 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

Collection of investment: 54.4 billion yen

The decrease in government investment, etc., due to the collection of investment (cash) in incorporated administrative agencies, etc., includes a decrease of 53.7 billion yen for the Welfare and Medical Service Agency from the Pension Special Account and 600 million yen for the Welfare and Medical Service Agency from the Labor Insurance Special Account.

(b) Transfer not accompanied by financial revenue

Capital reduction: 472.9 billion yen

Capital reduction represents a reduction in the capital of Japan Finance Corporation based on laws and regulation. The entire value of the capital reduction is represented by government investment, etc., comprising non-administrative assets that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Finance valued at 431.1 billion yen.

Felling: 21.6 billion yen

The entire value of the capital reduction is represented by trees and bamboo comprising forest management properties that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries valued at 20.7 billion yen.

B. Decrease due to internal transfer

Price revision: 2.2017 trillion yen

The decrease due to price revision includes 928.3 billion yen for government investment, etc., and 352.9 billion yen for aircraft. The value of decrease in government investment, etc. includes 601.7 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in aircraft includes 326.2 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

Transfer of affiliation: 299.2 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of affiliation includes 243.9 billion yen for government investment, etc. and 24.0 billion yen for vessels. The entire value of decrease in government investment, etc. is represented by non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The entire value of decrease in vessels is represented by official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Transfer of jurisdiction: 181.5 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of jurisdiction includes 173.1 billion yen for land and 5.6 billion yen for buildings. The value of decrease in land includes 156.5 billion yen for

official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in buildings includes 3.0 billion yen for official properties belonging to the Special Account for Motor Vehicle Safety of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Handover: 154.9 billion yen

The decrease due to handover includes 150.1 billion yen for land and 3.0 billion yen for buildings. The value of decrease in land includes 135.9 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The value of decrease in buildings includes 1.3 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

7. Price Revision in the Government Asset Register

As shown in Table 19, the price revision that came into effect on March 31, 2022 resulted in a net increase of 1.8046 trillion yen.

8. Trend in the Value of Government Assets

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

The increase in fiscal 2017 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 3.6216 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 938.1 billion yen due to investment (in kind) (government investment, etc.).

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

The increase in fiscal 2019 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 2.8657 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 694.7 billion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.).

The increase in fiscal 2020 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 5.4532 trillion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.) and 4.1271 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.).

The increase in fiscal 2021 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 8.0845 trillion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.) and 4.0064 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.).

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

IV Key Points Concerning Government Buildings

1. Key Points Concerning Government Buildings

(1) Definition of government buildings

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

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

(2) Promotion of effective improvement of government offices

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

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

(3) Promotion of efficient use of existing government offices

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

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

2. Specified Government Asset Consolidation Plan

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

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

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

V Outline of Housing for National Government Employees

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

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

Housing for national government officials is set up based on the residence housing setup plan established by the Minister of Finance. Housing can be set up either as administrative assets through construction, purchase, exchange, donation, or conversion (for example, it means that a government building is changed to housing for national government employees by changing the usage), or properties offered by entities other than the government.

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

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

As of September 1, 2022, the total number of housing units for national government employees stood at about 162,000.

VI Current Conditions of Non-Administrative Assets Belonging to the General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance

1. Current Value

As shown in Table 22, the current value of non-administrative assets belonging to the general accounts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (assets under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance as prescribed by Article 6 of the National Government Asset Act, with the same applying in 6 below) stood at 69.8456 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2021, accounting for 55.2% of the total value of government assets, which stood at 126.5485 trillion yen.

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

2. Changes in the Value in Fiscal 2021

In fiscal 2021, the total increase in the value of non-administrative assets came to 9.6871 trillion yen and the total decrease to 1.4021 trillion yen, resulting in a net increase of 8.2850 trillion yen. Table 22 shows changes in the value of non-administrative assets by category (land, buildings, government investment, etc.).

Table 23 shows changes in the value of non-administrative assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. The total increase in fiscal 2021 came to 8.2416 trillion yen and the total decrease to 728.5 billion yen, resulting in a net increase of 7.5130 trillion yen. Changes resulting from the price revision are as shown in Table 24.

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

for instance, jurisdiction over government assets is transferred from one ministry or agency to another ministry or agency in order to provide them for administrative use. Table 25 shows transfers that took place in fiscal 2021.

3. Current Conditions of Management and Disposal

Disposals of land and buildings of non-administrative assets that took place in fiscal 2021 and their status as of the end of the year are as follows.

(1) Disposal

Table 26 shows the key points of disposals that took place in fiscal 2021.

A. Sell-off

There were 2,897 sell-offs worth 32.1 billion yen (based on registry value, with the same applying in 6-3 below). By category, land amounted to 3,117 thousand m² or 31.3 billion yen, and buildings to 62 thousand m² or 700 million yen.

By counterparty, public corporations accounted for 286 cases or 9.1 billion yen, public interest corporations for 18 cases or 600 million yen, corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations for 998 cases or 17.2 billion yen, and others for 1,595 cases or 5.0 billion yen.

By contract method, general competitive contracts accounted for 318 cases or 11.9 billion yen (prices were made public in 212 cases, worth 9.0 billion yen) and negotiated contracts for 2,571 cases or 17.9 billion yen.

Assets are in principle sold at market value. However, some of the non-administrative assets are sold to public corporations, etc. after their market value had been reduced by a certain percentage based on the provisions of the Act on Special Measures concerning National Property and other relevant laws. Among the assets sold at less than market value were two social welfare facilities worth 200 million yen, five school facilities worth 2.0 billion yen, and one social educational facility worth 2 million yen.

B. Exchange

There was one exchange worth 10 million yen.

C. Beneficial transfer

There were 172 beneficial transfers worth 700 million yen.

D. Transfer of jurisdiction

There were 19 transfers of jurisdiction worth 8.4 billion yen, three of which was transfer of jurisdiction for which compensation is required worth 200 million yen and 16 of which were transfers of jurisdiction for which no compensation is required worth 8.1 billion yen.

(2) Management

The status of use of land and buildings as of the end of fiscal 2021 is as follows.

A. Properties provided to US armed forces

Properties provided to the American armed forces stationed in Japan under treaties comprised 70 plots of land covering 68,556 thousand m² worth 2.0879 trillion yen and eight buildings with a total area of 5,529 thousand m² worth 320.9 billion yen.

B. Assets allowed for use by other ministries and agencies

Non-administrative assets whose use by ministries and agencies is permitted on a temporary basis in order to facilitate the performance of necessary operations and services comprised 31 plots of land covering 3,805 thousand m² worth 193.5 billion yen and one building with a total area of 35 thousand m² worth 300 million yen.

C. Assets on lease to local governments, etc.

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

Assets on lease break down into 26,637 plots of land covering 89,875 thousand m² worth 2.0647 trillion yen, and 618 buildings totaling 121 thousand m² worth 300 million yen. The breakdown of assets on lease (land) is as follows.

- (a) Market-value leases are those extended to persons who have been using as personal residential sites the land they paid in kind in lieu of inheritance tax. There are 21,840 such leases, covering 15,317 thousand m² and worth 486.6 billion yen.
- (b) Free leases are those extended to local governments without charge in accordance with the provisions of the National Government Asset Act and other laws. There are 4,226 cases covering 71,365 thousand m² and worth 1.4304 trillion yen. Among them are parks, 2,763 cases, 59,371 thousand m², 1.1229 trillion yen, and water supply facilities, 313 cases, 3,175 thousand m², 50.3 billion yen.
- (c) Discount leases are those extended to local governments at less-than market value under the Act on Special Measures concerning National Property and other relevant laws. There are 571 such leases, covering 3,192 thousand m² and worth 147.6 billion yen.

A breakdown of land on lease by counterparty finds 4,833 with public corporations, representing 75,352 thousand m² worth 1.4713 trillion yen; 310 with public interest corporations, representing 1,673 thousand m² worth 95.5 billion yen; 1,870 with corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations, representing 7,466 thousand m² worth 195.0 billion yen; and 19,624 with others, representing 5,382 thousand m² worth 302.7 billion yen.

D. Unused national land

Unused national land refers to land not used at present (including land in management commission and land temporarily utilized in ways such as temporary lending) but that can be, or is expected to be, used as housing land, and land that is currently farmland or forest but, judging from the surrounding circumstances, that is expected to be developed as housing land (excluding land that is difficult to be used on

its own and assets that should be disposed of based on the Specified Government Asset Consolidation Plan). There are 2,732 such cases, representing 7,231 thousand m² or 484.1 billion yen.

Table 27 shows trends in the cases of unused national land in the last five years.

(3) Securities transferred as payment in kind, etc.

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

Table 28 shows the status of transfers of securities transferred as payment in kind, etc. in fiscal 2021 and their current value as of the end of the fiscal year 2021, which stood at 2.9 billion yen.

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

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

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

The amount of government asset-related revenues received by the Local Finance Bureaus in fiscal 2021 stood at 90.0 billion yen.

Most is accounted for by sales of government assets (including sales of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and sales of specified government assets) with 52.9 billion yen, followed by receipts from lending of government assets with 35.6 billion yen.

Of the sales of government assets, sales of land accounted for 44.1 billion yen.

Table 29 shows changes in the proceeds from the sale of government assets in the last five years.

Table 30 shows changes in the proceeds from the sale of government assets, including sales of non-administrative assets by ministries and agencies.

VII Councils on Government Assets

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

The Fiscal System Council was established based on Article 6 of the Act on the Establishment of the Ministry of Finance (Act. No. 95 of 1999), which took effect on January 6, 2001. The Council has taken over the functions of the Central National Property Council and three other councils, which were abolished as part of the consolidation and rationalization of government councils implemented as part of the reorganization of central government ministries. Under the Fiscal System Council, the Government Asset Subcommittee has been established for the purpose of investigating and deliberating on basic policies concerning the management and disposal of government assets and other important matters concerning government assets (Past meetings held by the subcommittee are as shown in Table 31.) based on Article 6 of the Fiscal System Council Ordinance (Ordinance No. 275 of 2000).

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

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

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

Regional government asset councils, in response to consultations by the directors-general of local finance bureaus and the Okinawa General Bureau, are to investigate and deliberate on the specific management and disposal of government assets and express their opinions on the aforementioned matters to the directors-general, etc. The councils held 13 meetings in fiscal 2021.

VIII Inspection of Government Assets

1. Outline

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

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

2. Inspection

(1) Inspections after fiscal 2011

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

(2) Inspection Policies for fiscal 2022

A. Basic inspection policies for fiscal 2022

For fiscal 2022, the inspections shall be made in an effective manner with administrative emphasis on (1) official properties, etc. such as government buildings and housing for government employees and (2) non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency.

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

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

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

A. Purpose of inspections

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

B. Types of Properties

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

- Status of use of training and education facilities, etc.
 - A. Purpose of inspections

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

Training and educational facilities, lodging facilities, conference facilities, and fitness facilities.
- Maintenance status of government buildings and housing for government employees
 - A. Purpose of inspections

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

Inspections shall be made on government buildings in certain areas or specified types of government offices, which are subject to inspection for the usage status.
- (b) Non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency
 - A. Purpose of inspections

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

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

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

(3) Results of the inspections conducted in fiscal 2021

A. Results of inspections of government assets

In fiscal 2021, in spite of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 472 assets were inspected, and problems were pointed out with regard to 139 (29.4%) of them.

The major inspection results are as follows.

(a) Administrative assets

Demanding measures to promote the efficient use of the unused spaces identified in the government buildings through the inspections, such as terminating the renting of other government buildings in the neighboring areas and promoting relocation to those buildings with such unused spaces.

(b) Non-administrative assets

Demanding that the non-administrative assets which have been transferred from the special account to the general account upon the abolition of the special account and have been decided to be handed over to local finance bureaus, etc. should be promptly handed over to the local finance bureaus, etc. as decided if there is any delay in the procedure for such change in ownership.

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

With regard to unused government-owned lands forming part of non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency, the trend in the occurrence of assets during fiscal 2021 and the progress in their disposal, etc., were grasped, and follow-up activities were conducted to request each ministry or agency to promote their disposal.

(Note 1) For details about the “Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2021,” refer to Table 32.

(Note 2) Table 33 shows results of the “Actual Conditions of Non-Administrative Assets under the Jurisdiction of Each Ministry or Agency (Unused National Lands) in fiscal 2021.”

(Note 3) For details about the results of inspections conducted in fiscal 2021, refer to the website of the Ministry of Finance.

- Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2021 (URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/result/fy2021/index.html)
- Actual Conditions of non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency (unused national land) in fiscal 2021 (URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/property_audit/used_by_ministry/fy2021/index.html)

IX Provision of Information on Government Assets

From the standpoint of revealing the nation's financial stocks to the public, the government has been providing information on land and other government assets by announcing reports based on laws and issuing various publications. The government intends to actively disclose and communicate information on government assets and endeavors to enhance the content of information to be provided and improve the user convenience of the website of the Ministry of Finance.

Table 34 shows a list of government asset-related information made available.

1. Reports Based on Laws

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

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

2. Provision of Information

(1) The government has included subjects concerning government assets on the website of the Ministry of Finance (URL: <https://www.mof.go.jp/>) to present the Government Asset Report containing updates on government asset administration as well as various statistical documents showing the current values of government assets. “Sale of Government Assets” is linked to the websites of local finance bureaus all over Japan to provide information on bidding for government assets and sell-off results. In addition, the government shows reports to the Diet on government assets, and statutes and directives concerning government assets, etc.

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

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

1) Purchase of government assets

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

2) Search of government assets

This section shows legal restrictions concerning zoning and floor-to-area ratios, map data and other information in addition to the location, size, and price registered on the register, with regard to each item of government assets that exist across the country.

3) Lease of government assets

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

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

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

(1) Unused national land holdings

As of the end of fiscal 2021, the number of unused national land lots stood at 2,732 and their total value based on registered prices stood at 484.1 billion yen.

The results of disposal of unused national land are available on the Ministry of Finance's website (URL: https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/property_audit/non_utilized_land/fy2021/index.html), etc.

(Note 1) Table 35 shows the results of disposal of unused national land, and Table 36 shows unused national land owned by the government as of the end of fiscal 2021.

(Note 2) Table 37 shows changes in the acceptance of real estate as payment in kind (land) since fiscal 2012.

(2) Current Status of Unused National Land and Government Assets with Rights

Table 38 shows the bid results for unused national land up to fiscal 2021. In fiscal 2021, approx. 570 lots of land were sent out for general competitive bidding, and about 280 of them were successfully bid and contracts were concluded.

In fiscal 2022, approx. 500 general competitive biddings are to be conducted by making efforts to encourage bidding for unused national land lots whose immediate sell-off was difficult because the boundaries remained undecided, in addition to unused national land lots whose acquisition had not been requested by local governments as of the end of fiscal 2021.

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

2. Introduction of Various Disposal Methods

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

(1) Disposal method of unused national land

A. In fiscal 2002, with regard to real estate as payment in kind (land) sent out for general competitive bidding as unused national land, the Ministry introduced the system of

bidding which discloses the minimum sale price (expected price) in order to further promote disposal. This system was implemented with the purpose of securing non-tax revenues.

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

Following the report published in June 2019 by the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council, the national government reserves ownership for scarce national land with high utility and leases out such land under fixed-term leasehold, thereby ensuring its optimal use, in order to meet the needs of communities while preparing for the demand for administrative use by future generations. As of the end of October 2022, 60 plots of such land were selected as assets under reserved ownership.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Disposal methods of government assets with rights

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

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

(3) Use of a lease system using fixed-term leasehold

If properties subject to fixed-term leasehold were provided as payment in kind or vested in the national treasury, the treatment of these properties was prescribed by laws and regulations. In 2010, a lease system using fixed-term leasehold on unused national land was introduced, and since then, the scope of facilities eligible for the lease has been expanded, including the development of childcare and nursing care facilities.

A. Lease using fixed-term leasehold in the field of social welfare

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

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

The Ministry made it possible to lease out those government assets selected as assets under reserved ownership to public facilities, public-private combined facilities, and private-sector facilities, without limiting purposes of use to childcare and nursing care, with a view to meeting the diversifying needs of communities and society, while making it a principle to assign these assets first to official or public use.

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

(Note 1) By the end of fiscal 2022, the Ministry has entered into agreements with multiple local governments to lease 143 national land lots to be used, for instance, in the field of social welfare, including childcare centers, using fixed-term leasehold (see (A) in Table 42).

(Note 2) Except for lease using fixed-term leasehold, during the period from August 2010 to the end of fiscal 2022, the Ministry has entered into agreements to

sell out 194 national land lots for the purpose of developing social welfare facilities as the initiative to make use of national land in the field of social welfare.

(Reference)

In order to realize the goal of reducing the number of workers leaving the long-term care industry to zero, it has been decided that the development of long-term care facilities will be promoted by making further use of national land through the reduction of rents and other means in urban areas where it is difficult to secure necessary land (Urgent Policies to Realize a Society in Which All Citizens are Dynamically Engaged [November 26, 2015]).

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

Effective period: Lending agreements entered into through the fixed-term land lease arrangement in which a lessee is determined between January 1, 2016 and March 31, 2026

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

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

B. Lease using fixed-term leasehold in fields other than the field of social welfare

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

(Note) By the end of fiscal 2022, the Ministry has entered into agreements to lease three national land lots as the initiative to make use of national land in fields other than the field of social welfare, using fixed-term leasehold (see (B) in Table 42).

(4) Other

In June 2021, with regard to assets that were sent out for general competitive biddings but remained unsold, a system was introduced so that the preferential measures can be fully applied without modification as prescribed in the National Government Asset Act (*), thereby promoting the public use of these assets by local governments at lower management costs, and contributing to the respective regions.

(*) The National Government Asset Act provides that the national government may apply preferential measures (e.g., beneficial transfer, lease with no charge) when

selling off national government assets to local governments for certain purposes such as using them for public facilities. However, since 1972, in consideration of the severe national fiscal situation, the national government has adopted the policy of not applying the preferential measures to all or part of the areas of these assets to be sold off (modification of the preferential measures).

XI Sale of Government-Owned Stocks

1. NTT Stocks

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

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

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

The government sold NTT shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in July 2011, as the government had come to own 57,513,644 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2010. The government also sold NTT shares when it held more shares than it was obliged to hold.

The government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in February 2012, as the government had come to own 41,820,655 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2011.

The government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in March and November 2014, as the government had come to own 62,166,721 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2013.

The government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in June 2016, as the government had come to own 59,000,043 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2015.

The government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in September 2019, as the government had come to own 48,666,710 shares more than the

government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in September 2018.

The government sold NTT shares in response to NTT's repurchase of its own shares in September 2022, as the government had come to own 92,925,448 shares more than the government had been obliged to hold because of NTT's cancellation of its own shares in November 2021.

As a result, the Special Account currently holds 1,167,337,600 shares (see Table 43).

- *1) NTT shares had belonged to the Industrial Investment Special Account before. In fiscal 2008, however, the Industrial Investment Special Account became the FILP Special Account Investment Account under the Act on Special Accounts (Act No. 23 of 2007).
- *2) NTT has been splitting its shares (one share into 1.02 shares in November 1995; one share into 100 shares in January 2009; one share into two shares in July 2015; and one share into two shares in January 2020).

2. JT Stocks

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

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

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

As a result, 333,334 shares became newly available for sale, and the government sold 44,000 shares in fiscal 2003 and 289,334 shares in fiscal 2004 (this completed the sale of half of the outstanding shares, which were the shares available for sale then).

In December 2011, by the enforcement of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Securing of Financial Resources to Execute Measures Necessary for Recovery from the Great

East Japan Earthquake (Act No.117 of 2011) (including the revision of the JT Act), the government was required to hold more than one-third of the total number of shares issued. Furthermore, out of 5 million shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account (one share split into five shares in April 2006), 1,666,666 shares were transferred to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, and proceeds from sale of the shares were to be applied to the resources for the redemption of reconstruction bonds. As to the shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 333,333,200 shares (one share split into 200 shares in July 2012) in fiscal 2012 (this completed the sale of shares other than those exceeding one-third of outstanding shares, which were the shares available for sale then).

Because of a share split (one share split into 200 shares in July 2012) after the transfer, the number of shares belonging to the FILP Special Account Investment Account is 666,666,800 (See Table 44).

3. JP Holdings Stocks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among the JP Holdings shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 276,090,500 shares in response to JP Holdings' repurchase of its own shares on June 11, 2021. As a result of JP Holding's cancellation of its own 732,129,771 shares on June 30, the government came to own 244,043,300 shares more than it had been obliged to hold in the general account. Therefore, the government transferred these shares to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account without consideration.

Among the JP Holdings shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 1,027,477,400 shares in October 2021.

As a result of JP Holding's cancellation of its own 110,072,529 shares in May 2022, the government came to own 36,690,800 shares more than it had been obliged to hold in the general account. Therefore, the government transferred these shares to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account without consideration.

As a result, the government currently holds 1,219,266,000 shares belonging to the general account and 36,690,800 shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account (see Table 45).

4. Japan Alcohol Corporation Stocks

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

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

5. NACCS Center stocks

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

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

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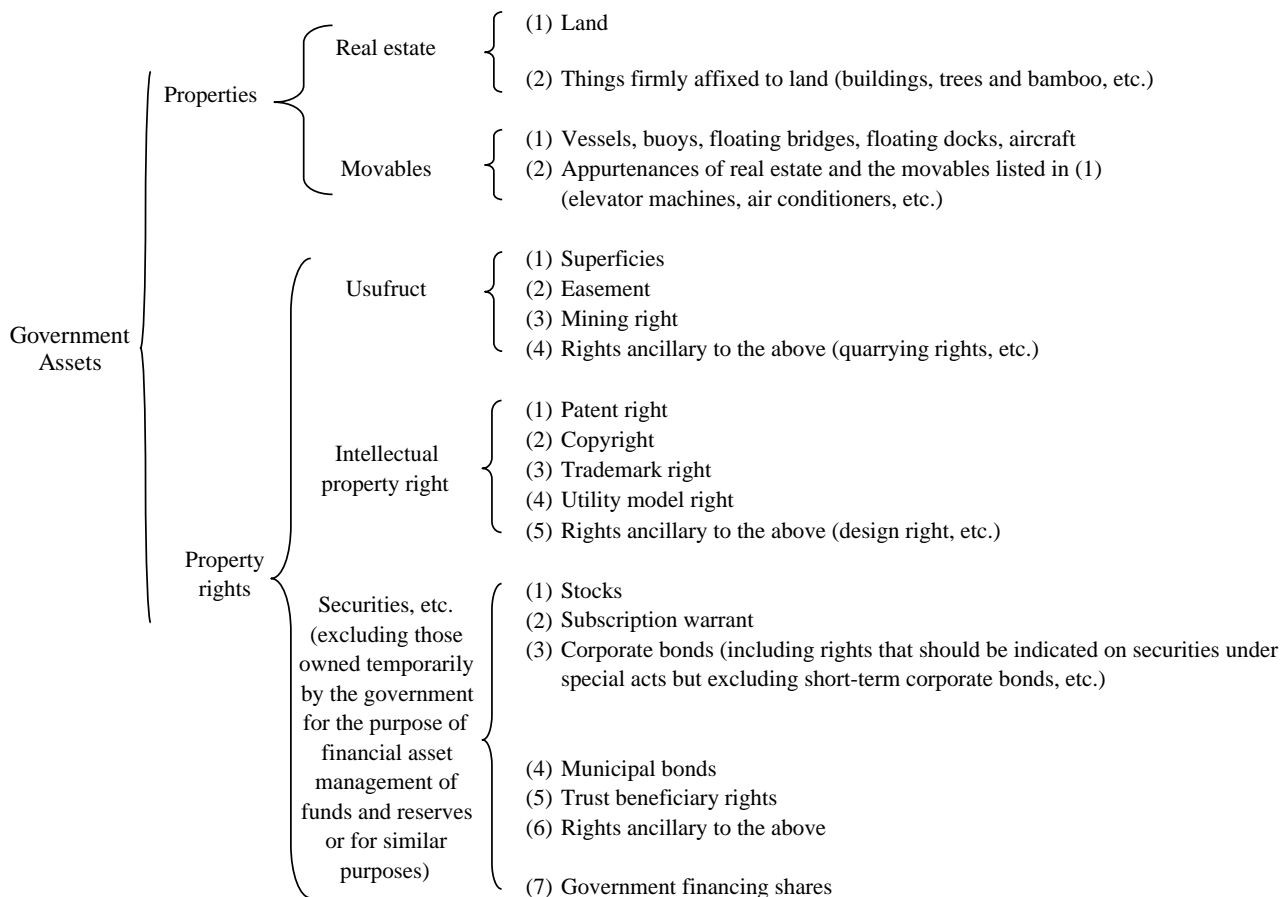
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Table 1 Scope of Government Assets

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



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

(2) Government assets as defined under Article 4 of Supplementary Provisions of the National Government Asset Act
Machinery and important equipment formerly under the jurisdiction of the former Army, Navy and Supply Ministries

**Table 2 Current Value of Government Assets by Category
as of the End of FY2021**

(As of March 31, 2022 (Unit: 100 million yen))

Category	Volume Unit	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m ²	87,679,168	198,056
Trees and bamboo			36,250
Buildings	thousand m ² (total)	58,651	33,911
Structures			25,235
Machinery and equipment			0
Vessels	vessels	2,337	15,561
Aircraft	aircraft	1,568	11,411
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	3,129	29
Patent rights, etc.	thousand cases	1,893	13
Government investment, etc.			942,439
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	2	2,577
Total			1,265,485

(Note) 1. Public property is not included, such as roads, rivers and beach sites, except parks and open spaces.

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

Table 2 Reference

(Unit: 100 million yen)

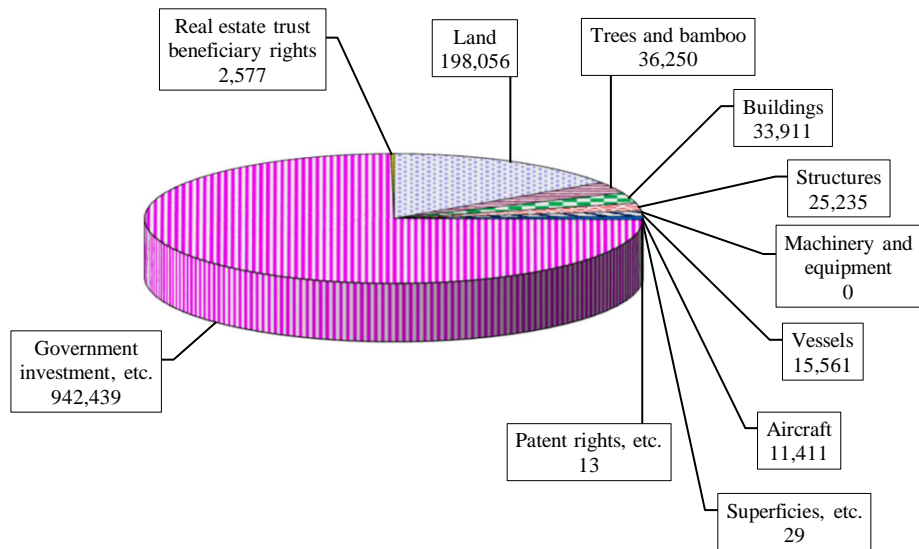


Table 3 Current Conditions of Administrative Assets (Land)(As of March 31, 2022) (Unit: thousand m², 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Official property	1,201,094	1.4	122,559	83.5
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense	1,011,937	1.2	42,414	28.9
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	89,869	0.1	15,427	10.5
Public property	136,531	0.2	6,675	4.6
Imperial property	19,055	0.0	6,982	4.8
Forest management property	85,307,823	98.4	10,482	7.1
Total	86,664,504	100.0	146,700	100.0

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

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

(As of March 31, 2022)

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

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Property belonging to General Account	1,012,685	99.8	50,725	98.8
Property provided to US armed forces	68,567	6.8	20,880	40.7
Property on lease to local governments, etc.	89,875	8.9	20,647	40.2
Market-value lease	15,317	1.5	4,866	9.5
Free lease	71,365	7.0	14,304	27.9
Discount lease	3,192	0.3	1,476	2.9
Unused national land	7,231	0.7	4,841	9.4
Others (Forest, wilderness, etc.)	847,010	83.5	4,355	8.5
Property belonging to Special Accounts	1,979	0.2	630	1.2
Total	1,014,664	100.0	51,355	100.0

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

Table 5 Current Value of Government Investment

(As of March 31, 2022) (Unit: 100 million yen)

Government corporation	Number of corporations	Government asset register prices		
		General account	Special account	Total
Financial institutions	2	1,588	127	1,715
National institutes, etc.	9	12,730	47,101	59,832
Incorporated administrative agencies	83	327,645	38,407	366,053
National universities	85	69,733	-	69,733
Inter-University Research Institute Corporations	4	2,601	-	2,601
Special corporations, etc.	29	168,359	159,924	328,283
International organizations	11	58,181	50,787	108,968
Corporations in liquidation	4	91	-	91
Total	227	640,930	296,348	937,278

(Note)

1. It is standard procedure to conduct fiscal year-end evaluations of the stocks and subscription certificates of the corporations concerned, namely market price-based evaluations for those that have market prices or evaluations based on net assets or gross assets minus gross liabilities for those that do not have market prices (government asset register prices).
2. Financial institutions ... Okinawa Development Finance Corporation and Bank of Japan.
3. National institutes, etc. ... Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan and eight others
4. Incorporated administrative agencies ... National Archives of Japan and 82 others
5. National universities ... Hokkaido university and 84 others
6. Inter-University Research Institute Corporations ... National Institutes for the Humanities and three others
7. Special companies ... NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and 28 other limited companies
8. International organizations ... International Monetary Fund and 10 others
9. Corporations in liquidation ... Nippon Steel Corporation, and other company in liquidation; South Seas Development Corporation and other closed organization
10. Since figures are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 6 Current Value of Government Assets by Account, by Classification, and by Type (As of March 31, 2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which		Value	Component ratio
(General account)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
Administrative assets	86,589,921	133,930	46,456	27,500	74,917	Trees and bamboo	36,046	236,348	25.2
Official property	1,126,510	109,789	45,625	26,832	38,252	Vessels	15,507	174,874	18.6
Public property	136,531	6,675	620	597	783	Structures	651	8,055	0.9
Imperial property	19,055	6,982	210	71	99	Structures	84	7,153	0.8
Forest management property	85,307,823	10,482	-	-	35,782	Trees and bamboo	35,236	46,264	4.9
Non-administrative assets	1,012,685	50,725	9,835	4,889	646,764	Government investment, etc.	640,959	702,380	74.8
Total	87,602,606	184,655	56,291	32,390	721,682			938,729	100.0
(Special account)									
Administrative assets	74,583	12,770	2,205	1,498	10,349	Structures	10,227	24,618	7.5
Official property	74,583	12,770	2,205	1,498	10,349	Structures	10,227	24,618	7.5
Public property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest management property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-administrative assets	1,979	630	155	22	301,485	Government investment, etc.	301,479	302,138	92.5
Total	76,562	13,400	2,360	1,521	311,835			326,756	100.0
(Total)									
Administrative assets	86,664,504	146,700	48,661	28,999	85,267	Trees and bamboo	36,094	260,967	20.6
Official property	1,201,094	122,559	47,830	28,330	48,602	Structures	20,878	199,493	15.8
Public property	136,531	6,675	620	597	783	Structures	651	8,055	0.6
Imperial property	19,055	6,982	210	71	99	Structures	84	7,153	0.6
Forest management property	85,307,823	10,482	-	-	35,782	Trees and bamboo	35,236	46,264	3.7
Non-administrative assets	1,014,664	51,355	9,990	4,912	948,250	Government investment, etc.	942,439	1,004,518	79.4
Total	87,679,168	198,056	58,651	33,911	1,033,517			1,265,485	100.0

(Note) 1. The ratios of total general account and total special account are 74.2% and 25.8% respectively.

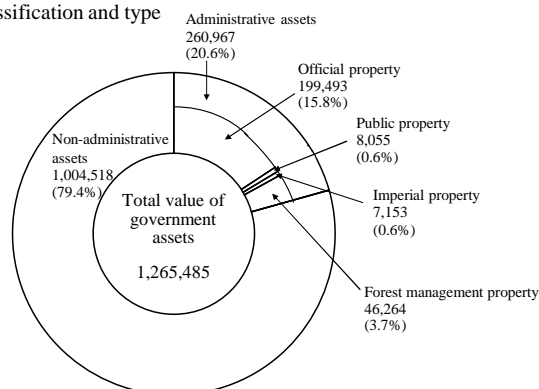
2. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc. and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

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

Table 6 (Reference) Current value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (As of March 31, 2022)

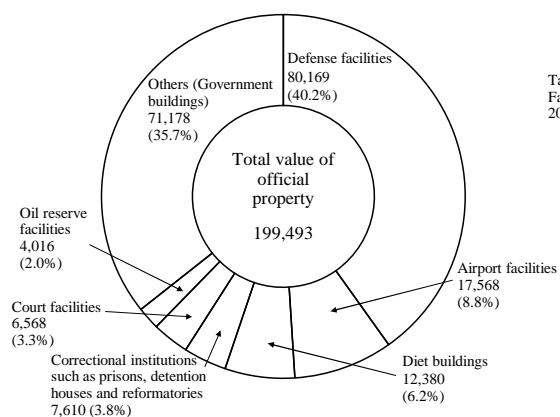
1. By classification and type

(Unit : 100 million yen)

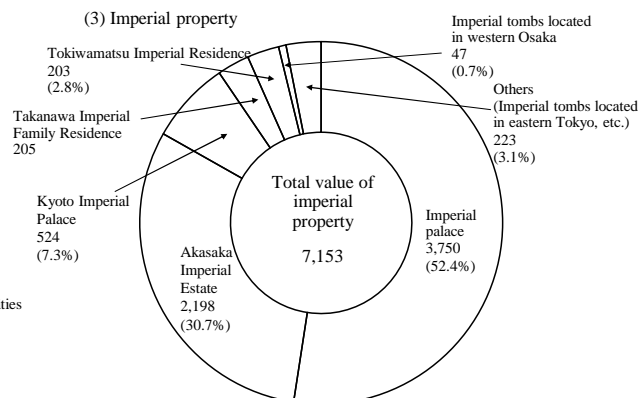


2. Administrative assets

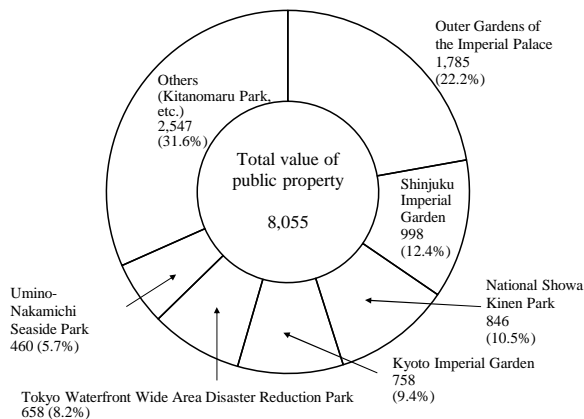
(1) Official property



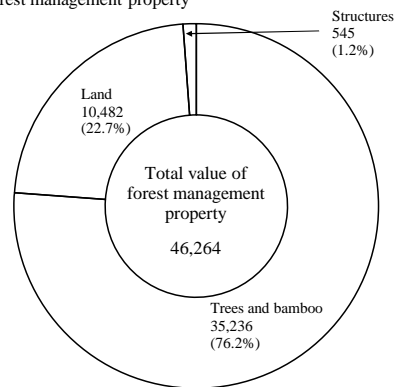
(3) Imperial property



(2) Public property

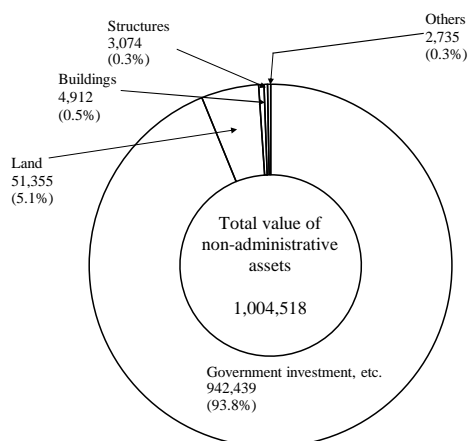


(4) Forest management property



3. Non-administrative assets

(1) Total value



(2) Non-administrative assets (land)

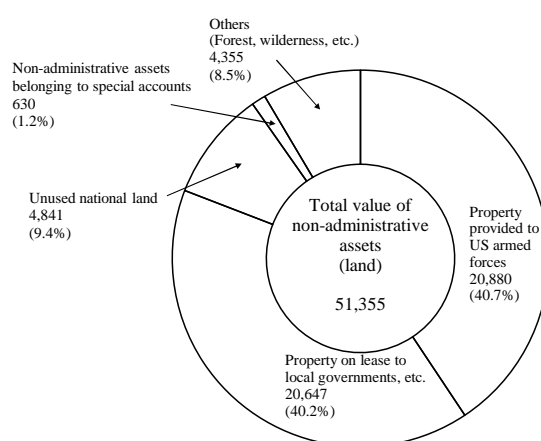


Table 7 Current Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Category

(As of March 31, 2022)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Category	Value	Component ratio
Administrative Assets	260,967	20.6
Land	146,700	11.6
Trees and bamboo	36,094	2.9
Buildings	28,999	2.3
Structures	22,160	1.8
Vessels/Aircraft	26,970	2.1
Others	42	0.0
Non-administrative Assets	1,004,518	79.4
Land	51,355	4.1
Trees and bamboo	156	0.0
Buildings	4,912	0.4
Structures	3,074	0.2
Machinery and equipment	0	0.0
Vessels/Aircraft	1	0.0
Government investment, etc.	942,439	74.5
Others	2,577	0.2
Total	1,265,485	100.0

(Note) 1. As the above data was compiled based on the calculation report on increases/decreases in government assets and their current values, it does not cover roads, rivers, etc.

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

Table 8 Current Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Jurisdiction
(As of March 31, 2022)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Administrative assets)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
House of Representatives	360	7,838	623	643	143	Structures	138	8,625	3.3
House of Councillors	135	3,448	221	234	71	Structures	64	3,755	1.4
Supreme Court	2,166	4,685	2,001	1,520	362	Structures	351	6,568	2.5
Board of Audit	46	15	12	4	1	Structures	1	22	0.0
The Cabinet	325	326	59	50	35	Structures	34	412	0.2
Cabinet Office	23,672	16,362	2,504	1,628	818	Structures	625	18,809	7.2
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	9	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	305	1,358	288	239	61	Structures	46	1,658	0.6
Ministry of Justice	38,267	8,952	6,334	4,021	1,131	Structures	1,099	14,105	5.4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,083	2,801	611	1,029	749	Structures	742	4,581	1.8
Ministry of Finance	8,843	13,516	8,961	4,577	833	Structures	749	18,927	7.3
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	5,007	3,027	269	350	48	Structures	47	3,426	1.3
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,751	3,309	2,176	1,325	352	Structures	342	4,987	1.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,312,245	12,493	1,035	296	36,387	Trees and bamboo	35,579	49,177	18.8
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,595	3,331	378	208	3,389	Structures	3,320	6,929	2.7
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	127,432	18,163	4,881	2,920	11,898	Structures	8,448	32,981	12.6
Ministry of the Environment	111,326	4,653	315	362	802	Structures	757	5,818	2.2
Ministry of Defense	1,011,937	42,414	17,982	9,581	28,173	Vessels	12,560	80,169	30.7
Total	86,664,504	146,700	48,661	28,999	85,267			260,967	100.0
(Non-administrative assets)									
House of Representatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Councillors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Cabinet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabinet Office	-	-	0	0	94	Government investment, etc.	93	94	0.0
Digital Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	12	0	2	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Ministry of Justice	1	99	0	0	-	-	-	99	0.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	25	2	15	13	11	Structures	11	27	0.0
Ministry of Finance	785,527	49,961	6,446	3,328	856,872	Government investment, etc.	852,292	910,162	90.6
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	138	1	22	21	1,862	Government investment, etc.	1,862	1,885	0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	325	60	60	9	59,412	Government investment, etc.	59,412	59,483	5.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	226,096	881	15	3	410	Government investment, etc.	409	1,295	0.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	5	0	1	1	19,927	Government investment, etc.	19,927	19,929	2.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	2,519	345	7	3	8,400	Government investment, etc.	8,395	8,749	0.9
Ministry of the Environment	-	-	310	203	185	Trees and bamboo	84	388	0.0
Ministry of Defense	11	1	3,108	1,328	1,072	Structures	1,046	2,402	0.2
Total	1,014,664	51,355	9,990	4,912	948,250			1,004,518	100.0
(Total)									
House of Representatives	360	7,838	623	643	143	Structures	138	8,625	0.7
House of Councillors	135	3,448	221	234	71	Structures	64	3,755	0.3
Supreme Court	2,166	4,685	2,001	1,520	362	Structures	351	6,568	0.5
Board of Audit	46	15	12	4	1	Structures	1	22	0.0
The Cabinet	325	326	59	50	35	Structures	34	412	0.0
Cabinet Office	23,672	16,362	2,504	1,628	912	Structures	625	18,903	1.5
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	9	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	317	1,358	290	239	61	Structures	46	1,659	0.1
Ministry of Justice	38,268	9,051	6,334	4,021	1,131	Structures	1,099	14,204	1.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,109	2,804	627	1,043	761	Structures	754	4,609	0.4
Ministry of Finance	794,371	63,478	15,407	7,906	857,705	Government investment, etc.	852,292	929,090	73.4
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	5,146	3,028	291	371	1,911	Government investment, etc.	1,862	5,311	0.4
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	10,076	3,370	2,236	1,334	59,765	Government investment, etc.	59,412	64,470	5.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,538,342	13,375	1,050	299	36,798	Trees and bamboo	35,580	50,473	4.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,600	3,331	380	210	23,316	Government investment, etc.	19,927	26,858	2.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	129,952	18,509	4,889	2,923	20,299	Structures	8,450	41,731	3.3
Ministry of the Environment	111,326	4,653	626	565	987	Structures	810	6,206	0.5
Ministry of Defense	1,011,948	42,416	21,090	10,910	29,246	Vessels	12,561	82,572	6.5
Total	87,679,168	198,056	58,651	33,911	1,033,517			1,265,485	100.0

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

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

Table 9 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2021)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume Unit	Increase			Decrease			Balance	
		Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m ²	6,235	5,031	3.6	8,019	5,998	12.4	△ 1,783	△ 966
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	41	112 (0.1)	62	7 (0.0)		△ 20	105
	Trees	thousand m ³	21,060	4,098 (2.9)	7,817	595 (1.2)		13,242	3,502
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	0	1 (0.0)	1	0 (0.0)		△ 1	1
	Total			4,212 3.0		603 1.2			3,609
Buildings	Building area	thousand m ²	329	1,539 1.1	328	1,800 3.7		0	△ 260
	Total area	thousand m ²	778		729			48	
Structures			2,479	1.8		3,128 6.5			△ 648
Machinery and equipment			-	-		0 0.0			△ 0
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	100	686 (0.5)	103	648 (1.3)		△ 3	38
		thousand ton	23		14			9	
	Shipping	vessels	16	1,402 (1.0)	15	1,767 (3.7)		1	△ 364
		thousand ton	16		15			0	
	Humble Ship	vessels	49	5 (0.0)	46	5 (0.0)		3	△ 0
	Total	vessels	165	2,094 1.5	164	2,421 5.0		1	△ 326
Aircraft	aircraft	51	4,561 3.2		49	3,723 7.7		2	838
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	60	1 0.0		0	0 0.0		59	0
Patent rights, etc.	cases	13	1 0.0		0	2 0.0		13	△ 1
Government investment, etc.			121,224 85.9			30,596 63.4			90,627
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	15 0.0		-	- -		-	15
Total			141,161 100.0			48,273 100.0			92,887

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

Table 10 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2021)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume Unit	Increase			Decrease			Balance	
		Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m ²	6,235	3,733	3.7	8,019	3,867	14.7	△ 1,783	△ 133
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	41	7 (0.0)	62	7 (0.0)		△ 20	0
	Trees	thousand m ³	21,060	1,127 (1.1)	7,817	212 (0.8)		13,242	915
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	0	0 (0.0)	1	0 (0.0)		△ 1	△ 0
	Total			1,135 1.1		220 0.8			915
Buildings	Building area	thousand m ²	329	1,539 1.5	328	240 0.9		0	1,299
	Total area	thousand m ²	778		729			48	
Structures			2,479	2.5		131 0.5			2,348
Machinery and equipment			-	-		0 0.0			△ 0
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	100	686 (0.7)	103	262 (1.0)		△ 3	424
		thousand ton	23		14			9	
	Shipping	vessels	16	1,402 (1.4)	15	25 (0.1)		1	1,376
		thousand ton	16		15			0	
	Humble Ship	vessels	49	5 (0.0)	46	2 (0.0)		3	2
	Total	vessels	165	2,094 2.1	164	290 1.1		1	1,804
Aircraft	aircraft		51	4,561 4.5	49	193 0.7		2	4,367
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	60	1 0.0		0	0 0.0		59	1
Patent rights, etc.	cases	13	0 0.0		0	0 0.0		13	0
Government investment, etc.			85,551	84.6		21,312 81.2			64,238
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			101,096	100.0		26,255 100.0			74,841

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

Table 11 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Category (FY2021)
(Changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category		Increase		Decrease		Balance
		Value	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio	Value
	Land	1,298	3.2	2,131	9.7	△ 832
Trees and bamboo	Tree	105	(0.3)	-	(-)	105
	Trees	2,970	(7.4)	383	(1.7)	2,587
	Bamboo	1	(0.0)	-	(-)	1
	Total	3,077	7.7	383	1.7	2,694
	Buildings	-	-	1,560	7.1	△ 1,560
	Structures	-	-	2,997	13.6	△ 2,997
	Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	-	(-)	386	(1.8)	△ 386
	Shipping	-	(-)	1,741	(7.9)	△ 1,741
	Humble Ship	-	(-)	3	(0.0)	△ 3
	Total	-	-	2,131	9.7	△ 2,131
	Aircraft	-	-	3,529	16.0	△ 3,529
	Superficies, etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	△ 0
	Patent rights, etc.	0	0.0	1	0.0	△ 1
	Government investment, etc.	35,672	89.0	9,283	42.2	26,388
	Real estate trust beneficiary rights	15	0.0	-	-	15
	Total	40,064	100.0	22,017	100.0	18,046

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

Table 12 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Account (FY2021)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Account	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which		Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
General Account	6,036	4,646	760	1,497	107,578	Government investment, etc.	94,738	113,722	80.6
Special Account	198	384	17	42	27,011	Government investment, etc.	26,485	27,438	19.4
Total	6,235	5,031	778	1,539	134,589			141,161	100.0
(Decrease)									
General Account	7,753	5,747	655	1,675	21,684	Government investment, etc.	12,858	29,107	60.3
Special Account	265	250	74	125	18,790	Government investment, etc.	17,737	19,166	39.7
Total	8,019	5,998	729	1,800	40,475			48,273	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
General Account	△ 1,717	△ 1,100	105	△ 177	85,894	Government investment, etc.	81,879	84,615	
Special Account	△ 66	134	△ 56	△ 83	8,220	Government investment, etc.	8,748	8,271	
Total	△ 1,783	△ 966	48	△ 260	94,114			92,887	

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

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

Table 13 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Account (FY2021)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Account	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which		Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)						
General Account	6,036	3,552	760	1,497	90,492	Government investment, etc.	80,739	95,543	94.5
Special Account	198	180	17	42	5,331	Government investment, etc.	4,812	5,553	5.5
Total	6,235	3,733	778	1,539	95,824			101,096	100.0
(Decrease)									
General Account	7,753	3,672	655	185	7,634	Government investment, etc.	6,840	11,491	43.8
Special Account	265	194	74	54	14,514	Government investment, etc.	14,471	14,764	56.2
Total	8,019	3,867	729	240	22,148			26,255	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
General Account	△ 1,717	△ 119	105	1,312	82,858	Government investment, etc.	73,898	84,051	
Special Account	△ 66	△ 14	△ 56	△ 12	△ 9,183	Government investment, etc.	△ 9,659	△ 9,210	
Total	△ 1,783	△ 133	48	1,299	73,675			74,841	

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

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

Table 14 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (FY2021)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
Administrative assets	1,930	2,900	558	1,322	13,021	Aircraft 4,561	17,243	12.2
Official property	1,900	2,830	550	1,256	8,719	Aircraft 4,561	12,806	9.1
Public property	25	25	7	60	101	Structures 83	186	0.1
Imperial property	0	43	1	5	10	Structures 8	59	0.0
Forest management property	4	1	-	-	4,189	Trees and bamboo 4,067	4,190	3.0
Non-administrative assets	4,305	2,131	219	217	121,568	Government investment, etc. 121,224	123,917	87.8
Total	6,235	5,031	778	1,539	134,589		141,161	100.0
(Decrease)								
Administrative assets	1,811	5,007	520	1,540	9,464	Aircraft 3,722	16,011	33.2
Official property	1,434	4,912	519	1,495	8,647	Aircraft 3,722	15,055	31.2
Public property	25	9	0	32	94	Structures 93	136	0.3
Imperial property	-	0	0	11	13	Structures 13	25	0.1
Forest management property	351	84	-	-	709	Trees and bamboo 590	794	1.6
Non-administrative assets	6,207	990	209	260	31,010	Government investment, etc. 30,596	32,262	66.8
Total	8,019	5,998	729	1,800	40,475		48,273	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
Administrative assets	118	△ 2,106	38	△ 217	3,557	Trees and bamboo 3,588	1,232	
Official property	465	△ 2,081	30	△ 239	72	Aircraft 838	△ 2,248	
Public property	0	15	6	27	6	Trees and bamboo 17	50	
Imperial property	0	42	1	△ 5	△ 2	Structures △ 4	34	
Forest management property	△ 346	△ 83	-	-	3,480	Trees and bamboo 3,476	3,396	
Non-administrative assets	△ 1,902	1,140	10	△ 42	90,557	Government investment, etc. 90,627	91,655	
Total	△ 1,783	△ 966	48	△ 260	94,114		92,887	

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

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

Table 15 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Classification and by Type (FY2021)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
Administrative assets	1,930	2,043	558	1,322	9,963	Aircraft 4,561	13,329	13.2
Official property	1,900	2,037	550	1,256	8,627	Aircraft 4,561	11,921	11.8
Public property	25	5	7	60	84	Structures 83	149	0.1
Imperial property	0	0	1	5	8	Structures 8	14	0.0
Forest management property	4	0	-	-	1,242	Trees and bamboo 1,120	1,243	1.2
Non-administrative assets	4,305	1,689	219	217	85,860	Government investment, etc. 85,551	87,767	86.8
Total	6,235	3,733	778	1,539	95,824		101,096	100.0
(Decrease)								
Administrative assets	1,811	3,227	520	195	813	Vessels 285	4,236	16.1
Official property	1,434	3,227	519	195	600	Vessels 285	4,023	15.3
Public property	25	0	0	0	3	Structures 2	3	0.0
Imperial property	-	-	0	0	0	Trees and bamboo 0	0	0.0
Forest management property	351	0	-	-	209	Trees and bamboo 207	209	0.8
Non-administrative assets	6,207	639	209	44	21,335	Government investment, etc. 21,312	22,019	83.9
Total	8,019	3,867	729	240	22,148		26,255	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
Administrative assets	118	△ 1,184	38	1,126	9,150	Aircraft 4,367	9,092	
Official property	465	△ 1,190	30	1,060	8,027	Aircraft 4,367	7,897	
Public property	0	5	6	60	80	Structures 80	146	
Imperial property	0	0	1	5	8	Structures 8	14	
Forest management property	△ 346	0	-	-	1,033	Trees and bamboo 912	1,034	
Non-administrative assets	△ 1,902	1,050	10	173	64,524	Government investment, etc. 64,238	65,748	
Total	△ 1,783	△ 133	48	1,299	73,675		74,841	

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

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

Table 16 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Jurisdiction (FY2021)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
House of Representatives	0	0	-	0	7	Structures	6	8
House of Councillors	-	-	0	6	4	Structures	3	11
Supreme Court	0	17	8	79	78	Structures	77	176
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0
The Cabinet	-	-	0	0	0	Structures	0	0
Cabinet Office	15	1,698	66	44	193	Aircraft	144	1,936
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	10
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	0	-	0	15	Structures	14	15
Ministry of Justice	390	120	120	133	127	Structures	123	381
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6	0	1	12	24	Structures	22	38
Ministry of Finance	3,627	2,197	166	118	113,347	Government investment, etc.	113,214	115,663
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	6	5	-	1	1	Structures	0	8
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	22	40	16	17	4,440	Government investment, etc.	4,407	4,498
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	971	63	41	20	4,360	Trees and bamboo	4,112	4,444
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	20	21	9	13	3,655	Government investment, etc.	3,557	3,690
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	369	439	38	143	1,662	Structures	656	2,245
Ministry of the Environment	272	12	11	24	56	Structures	40	93
Ministry of Defense	531	412	295	920	6,605	Aircraft	4,024	7,938
Total	6,235	5,031	778	1,539	134,589		141,161	100.0
(Decrease)								
House of Representatives	1	263	0	22	23	Structures	23	309
House of Councillors	-	114	-	7	10	Structures	10	132
Supreme Court	6	55	5	81	67	Structures	67	204
Board of Audit	-	0	0	0	0	Structures	0	1
The Cabinet	-	7	0	4	5	Structures	5	17
Cabinet Office	10	429	6	79	166	Structures	96	675
Digital Agency	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	12	1	17	24	Structures	16	54
Ministry of Justice	426	212	143	210	198	Structures	197	621
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7	31	5	8	16	Structures	15	55
Ministry of Finance	5,297	2,634	276	422	29,211	Government investment, etc.	28,811	32,267
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	-	4	0	9	9	Structures	7	24
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	89	78	39	74	624	Government investment, etc.	565	776
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,565	152	39	37	749	Trees and bamboo	594	939
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	23	43	11	28	997	Government investment, etc.	659	1,068
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	468	1,507	104	211	2,449	Structures	897	4,168
Ministry of the Environment	25	4	6	59	89	Structures	87	152
Ministry of Defense	97	447	87	525	5,830	Aircraft	3,272	6,803
Total	8,019	5,998	729	1,800	40,475		48,273	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
House of Representatives	△ 1	△ 262	△ 0	△ 22	△ 16	Structures	△ 17	△ 301
House of Councillors	-	△ 114	0	△ 1	△ 5	Structures	△ 6	△ 121
Supreme Court	△ 6	△ 37	2	△ 1	11	Structures	9	△ 27
Board of Audit	-	△ 0	△ 0	△ 0	△ 0	Structures	△ 0	△ 1
The Cabinet	-	△ 7	△ 0	△ 3	△ 5	Structures	△ 5	△ 16
Cabinet Office	5	1,269	59	△ 35	27	Aircraft	77	1,261
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	9
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	△ 11	△ 1	△ 17	△ 9	Aircraft	△ 8	△ 38
Ministry of Justice	△ 35	△ 92	△ 22	△ 77	△ 70	Structures	△ 74	△ 240
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	△ 1	△ 30	△ 4	4	8	Structures	6	△ 17
Ministry of Finance	△ 1,669	△ 436	△ 110	△ 304	84,136	Government investment, etc.	84,403	83,395
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	6	0	△ 0	△ 8	△ 7	Structures	△ 6	△ 15
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	△ 66	△ 37	△ 23	△ 56	3,815	Government investment, etc.	3,841	3,721
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	△ 594	△ 88	2	△ 16	3,610	Trees and bamboo	3,517	3,505
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	△ 3	△ 21	△ 1	△ 15	2,657	Government investment, etc.	2,898	2,621
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	△ 98	△ 1,067	△ 65	△ 67	△ 787	Government investment, etc.	△ 513	△ 1,922
Ministry of the Environment	246	8	5	△ 35	△ 32	Structures	△ 47	△ 59
Ministry of Defense	433	△ 35	207	394	775	Aircraft	752	1,134
Total	△ 1,783	△ 966	48	△ 260	94,114		92,887	

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

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

Table 17 Changes in the Value of Government Assets by Jurisdiction (FY2021)

(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
House of Representatives	0	0	-	0	6	Structures	6	0.0
House of Councillors	-	-	0	6	4	Structures	3	0.0
Supreme Court	0	0	8	79	77	Structures	77	0.2
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	0	0	0	Structures	0	0.0
Cabinet Office	15	1,568	66	44	188	Aircraft	144	1.8
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	0	-	0	14	Structures	14	0.0
Ministry of Justice	390	70	120	133	123	Structures	123	0.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6	0	1	12	24	Structures	22	0.0
Ministry of Finance	3,627	1,667	166	118	85,145	Government investment, etc.	85,037	86.0
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	6	2	-	1	0	Structures	0	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	22	28	16	17	31	Structures	31	0.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	971	52	41	20	1,368	Trees and bamboo	1,120	1.4
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	20	17	9	13	609	Government investment, etc.	513	0.6
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	369	195	38	143	1,599	Structures	656	1.9
Ministry of the Environment	272	4	11	24	42	Structures	40	0.1
Ministry of Defense	531	123	295	920	6,580	Aircraft	4,024	7.5
Total	6,235	3,733	778	1,539	95,824		101,096	100.0
(Decrease)								
House of Representatives	1	10	0	0	0	Structures	0	0.0
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0.0
Supreme Court	6	9	5	9	2	Structures	2	0.1
Board of Audit	-	-	0	0	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	0	0	0	Structures	0	0.0
Cabinet Office	10	4	6	1	17	Aircraft	14	0.1
Digital Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	0	1	4	7	Structures	7	0.0
Ministry of Justice	426	94	143	37	15	Structures	15	0.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7	4	5	6	12	Structures	12	0.1
Ministry of Finance	5,297	2,201	276	51	20,125	Government investment, etc.	20,118	85.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	-	-	0	0	0	Government investment, etc.	0	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	89	34	39	15	547	Government investment, etc.	545	2.3
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,565	26	39	14	215	Trees and bamboo	211	1.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	23	18	11	8	652	Government investment, etc.	648	2.6
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	468	1,414	104	52	485	Vessels	264	7.4
Ministry of the Environment	25	0	6	4	1	Trees and bamboo	0	0.0
Ministry of Defense	97	46	87	32	62	Vessels	25	0.5
Total	8,019	3,867	729	240	22,148		26,255	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
House of Representatives	△ 1	△ 9	△ 0	0	5	Structures	6	△ 3
House of Councillors	-	-	0	6	3	Structures	3	9
Supreme Court	△ 6	△ 8	2	70	74	Structures	74	136
Board of Audit	-	-	△ 0	△ 0	△ 0	Trees and bamboo	△ 0	△ 0
The Cabinet	-	-	△ 0	0	0	Structures	0	0
Cabinet Office	5	1,564	59	42	170	Aircraft	129	1,777
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	5	Structures	5	10
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	-	△ 1	△ 4	7	Structures	7	2
Ministry of Justice	△ 35	△ 24	△ 22	96	108	Structures	108	180
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	△ 1	△ 4	△ 4	6	12	Structures	9	14
Ministry of Finance	△ 1,669	△ 534	△ 110	66	65,020	Government investment, etc.	64,919	64,552
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	6	2	△ 0	1	0	Structures	0	4
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	△ 66	△ 5	△ 23	2	△ 516	Government investment, etc.	△ 545	△ 520
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	△ 594	26	2	5	1,152	Trees and bamboo	909	1,184
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	△ 3	△ 1	△ 1	4	△ 42	Government investment, etc.	△ 134	△ 39
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	△ 98	△ 1,218	△ 65	90	1,113	Structures	605	△ 14
Ministry of the Environment	246	4	5	19	41	Structures	39	64
Ministry of Defense	433	76	207	887	6,517	Aircraft	4,015	7,481
Total	△ 1,783	△ 133	48	1,299	73,675		74,841	

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

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

Table 18 Changes in the Value of Government Assets (FY2021)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					
Increases resulting from external transfer	1,891	238	397	1,380	92,226	Government investment, etc. 83,111	93,845	66.5
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	872	186	370	1,373	89,930	Government investment, etc. 80,845	91,489	64.8
Those not accompanied by financial expenditure	1,018	52	27	7	2,295	Government investment, etc. 2,266	2,355	1.7
Increases resulting from internal transfer	4,344	4,792	380	159	42,363	Government investment, etc. 38,112	47,315	33.5
Increases caused by adjustment	2,391	3,451	374	146	2,957	Government investment, etc. 2,439	6,555	4.6
Increases caused by streamlining	1,952	43	5	12	640	Trees and bamboo 613	695	0.5
Increases caused by price revision	-	1,298	-	-	38,765	Government investment, etc. 35,672	40,064	28.4
Total	6,235	5,031	778	1,539	134,589		141,161	100.0
(Decrease)								
Decreases resulting from external transfer	4,812	491	317	79	19,180	Government investment, etc. 18,872	19,751	40.9
Those accompanied by financial revenue	3,668	462	94	19	14,148	Government investment, etc. 14,140	14,630	30.3
Those not accompanied by financial revenue	1,143	29	223	59	5,031	Government investment, etc. 4,732	5,121	10.6
Decreases resulting from internal transfer	3,206	5,506	412	1,721	21,294	Government investment, etc. 11,723	28,521	59.1
Decreases caused by adjustment	2,970	3,370	377	147	2,957	Government investment, etc. 2,439	6,475	13.4
Decreases caused by streamlining	236	5	34	12	10	Structures 10	28	0.1
Decreases caused by price revision	-	2,131	-	1,560	18,326	Government investment, etc. 9,283	22,017	45.6
Total	8,019	5,998	729	1,800	40,475		48,273	100.0
(Balance in Value)	△ 1,783	△ 966	48	△ 260	94,114		92,887	

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

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

Table 19 Results of the Value Revision in the Government Asset Register (As of March 31, 2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Classification Category		Administrative assets			Non-administrative assets			Total		
		Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes	Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes	Value before revision	Value after revision	Changes
Land		147,328	146,405	△ 922	51,263	51,353	90	198,591	197,758	△ 832
Trees and bamboo	Tree	593	682	88	111	128	16	705	810	105
	Trees	32,812	35,396	2,584	23	26	3	32,835	35,423	2,587
	Bamboo	6	7	0	1	1	0	7	8	1
	Total	33,412	36,086	2,674	136	156	20	33,548	36,242	2,694
Buildings		29,316	27,972	△ 1,344	5,115	4,899	△ 216	34,432	32,871	△ 1,560
Structures		24,045	21,438	△ 2,607	3,453	3,063	△ 390	27,499	24,501	△ 2,997
Machinery and equipment		—	—	—	0	0	-	0	0	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	3,365	2,979	△ 386	0	0	△ 0	3,365	2,979	△ 386
	Shipping	14,299	12,559	△ 1,740	1	0	△ 0	14,301	12,559	△ 1,741
	Humble Ship	25	21	△ 3	0	0	△ 0	25	21	△ 3
	Total	17,690	15,560	△ 2,130	1	0	△ 0	17,692	15,561	△ 2,131
Aircraft		14,938	11,410	△ 3,528	1	1	△ 0	14,940	11,411	△ 3,529
Superficies, etc.		29	29	△ 0	0	0	△ 0	29	29	△ 0
Patent rights, etc.		13	12	△ 1	0	0	0	14	13	△ 1
Government investment, etc.		—	—	—	916,050	942,439	26,388	916,050	942,439	26,388
Real estate trust beneficiary rights		—	—	—	2,561	2,577	15	2,561	2,577	15
Total		266,776	258,915	△ 7,860	978,584	1,004,491	25,906	1,245,360	1,263,406	18,046

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

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

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

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year	Current value at the end of each fiscal year	Changes from the end of previous fiscal year
2017	1,068,241	8,161
2018	1,085,939	17,697
2019	1,098,712	12,773
2020	1,172,598	73,885
2021	1,265,485	92,887

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

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

(Unit: 100 million m²)

Fiscal Year	Administrative assets	Non-administrative assets	Total
End of FY1970	883	19	903
End of FY1975	884	15	900
End of FY1980	884	12	897
End of FY1985	884	11	896
End of FY1990	883	11	895
End of FY1995	882	11	893
End of FY2000	881	11	892
End of FY2001	879	11	891
End of FY2002	879	11	891
End of FY2003	879	11	890
End of FY2004	866	10	877
End of FY2005	866	10	877
End of FY2006	866	10	877
End of FY2007	866	10	876
End of FY2008	866	10	876
End of FY2009	866	10	876
End of FY2010	866	10	876
End of FY2011	866	10	876
End of FY2012	866	10	876
End of FY2013	866	10	876
End of FY2014	866	10	876
End of FY2015	866	10	876
End of FY2016	866	10	876
End of FY2017	866	10	876
End of FY2018	866	10	876
End of FY2019	866	10	876
End of FY2020	866	10	876
End of FY2021	866	10	876

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

Table 21 Trend of the Value of Government Investment, etc.
in the Last Five Years

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Fiscal Year	Government investment	Securities	Total (A)	Total value of government assets (B)	Component ratio (A/B)
End of FY2017	764,654	6,527	771,182	1,068,241	72.2
End of FY2018	774,637	6,141	780,779	1,085,939	71.9
End of FY2019	779,069	6,213	785,282	1,098,712	71.5
End of FY2020	847,436	4,375	851,812	1,172,598	72.6
End of FY2021	937,278	5,160	942,439	1,265,485	74.5

- (Note) 1. "Government investment" refers to government financing shares, stocks, and investment securities acquired by the government as a result of investment in specific corporations based on special laws (including international treaties). "Securities" refers to stocks, etc. acquired by the government as a result of tax payment in kind, etc. (excluding those falling within the category of "government investment") and stocks transferred to the Special Account for Energy Policy as a result of the abolition of the former Japan National Oil Corporation.
2. In principle, securities with market prices were evaluated based on the fiscal year-end market prices, and securities without market prices were evaluated based on the value of the fiscal year-end net assets or gross assets minus gross liabilities on the balance sheet of the corporation concerned.
3. Since figures for the value are rounded down to the nearest unit and figures for the component ratio are rounded off to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 22 Changes in the Value and Current Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance
(As of March 31, 2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase				Decrease				Current Value			
		Volume	Value			Volume	Value			Volume	Value		
			Amount of Money	Component ratio			Amount of Money	Component ratio			Amount of Money	Component ratio	
Land	thousand m ²	3,611	2,061	2.1	96.6	5,121	771	5.5	66.4	785,052	49,598	7.1	86.3
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	16	4	0.0	0.2	1	0	0.0	0.0	646	27	0.0	0.0
	Trees thousand m ³	-	1	0.0	0.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	516	14	0.0	0.0
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0.0	0.0
	Total		5	0.0	0.3		0	0.0	0.0		41	0.0	0.1
Buildings	thousand m ²	36				56				3,608			
	thousand m ² (total)	133	31	0.0	1.5	123	134	1.0	11.5	6,360	3,319	0.5	5.8
Structures			19	0.0	0.9		256	1.8	22.1		1,960	0.3	3.4
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		0	0.0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-				-				-			
	Shipping thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		vessels	-				-				-		
	thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Humble Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0.0	0.0
	Total vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0.0	0.0
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Government investment, etc.			94,738	97.8			12,858	91.7			640,959	91.8	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	15	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	2	2,577	0.4	4.5
Total			96,871	100.0			14,021	100.0			698,456	100.0	
Total excepting government investment, etc.			2,133		100.0		1,162		100.0		57,496		100.0

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

**Table 23 Changes in the Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction
of the Ministry of Finance (FY2021)**
(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase				Decrease				Balance	
		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		
			Amount of Money	Component ratio		Amount of Money	Component ratio			Amount of Money	
Land	thousand m ²	3,611	1,626	2.0	97.0	5,121	432	5.9	97.3	△ 1,510	1,194
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	16	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.1	15	0
	Trees thousand m ³	-	-	-	-	0	0	0.0	0.0	△ 0	△ 0
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	-	-	-	1	0	0.0	0.0	△ 1	△ 0
	Total		0	0.0	0.0		0	0.0	0.1		0
Buildings	thousand m ²	36				56				△ 20	
	thousand m ² (total)	133	31	0.0	1.9	123	10	0.1	2.3	10	20
Structures			19	0.0	1.1		1	0.0	0.4		17
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		0	0.0	0.0		△ 0
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shipping thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Humble Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficies, etc.	thousand m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government investment, etc.			80,739	98.0			6,840	93.9			73,898
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			82,416	100.0			7,285	100.0			75,130
Total excepting government investment, etc.			1,677		100.0		444		100.0		1,232

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

Table 24 Changes in the Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2021)
(Changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Increase			Decrease			Balance
	Value			Value			Value
	Amount of Money	Component ratio		Amount of Money	Component ratio		Amount of Money
Land	434	3.0	95.4	338	5.0	47.2	96
Trees and bamboo {							
Tree	3	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	3
Trees	1	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	1
Bamboo	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0
Total	5	0.0	1.2	-	-	-	5
Buildings	-	-	-	123	1.8	17.3	△ 123
Structures	-	-	-	254	3.8	35.5	△ 254
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vessels {							
Steam Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humble Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficies, etc.	-	-	-	0	0.0	0.0	△ 0
Government investment, etc.	13,999	96.8		6,017	89.3		7,981
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	15	0.1	3.4	-	-	-	15
Total	14,454	100.0		6,735	100.0		7,719
Total excepting government investment, etc.	455		100.0	717		100.0	△ 261

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

**Table 25 Changes in the Value of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction
of the Ministry of Finance (FY2021)**

(Unit : 100 million yen)

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others		Total value	Component ratio
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value			
(Increase)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					%
Increases resulting from external transfer	947	59	18	0	80,708 (	80,707)	80,768	83.4
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	6	33	13	0	78,442 (	78,441)	78,476	81.0
Those not accompanied by financial expenditure	941	25	5	0	2,266 (	2,266)	2,292	2.4
Increases resulting from internal transfer	2,663	2,002	114	30	14,069 (	14,030)	16,103	16.6
Increases caused by adjustment	1,194	1,534	114	30	49 (	31)	1,614	1.7
Increases caused by streamlining	1,468	33	0	0	0 (	- )	33	0.0
Increases caused by price revision	-	434	-	-	14,020 (	13,999)	14,454	14.9
Total	3,611	2,061	133	31	94,778 (	94,738)	96,871	100.0

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others		Total value	Component ratio	Valance
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value				
(Decrease)	thousand m ²		thousand m ² (total)					%	
Decreases resulting from external transfer	4,039	340	104	9	4,402 (	4,401)	4,752	33.9	76,015
Those accompanied by financial revenue	3,117	313	62	7	87 (	86)	408	2.9	78,067
Those not accompanied by financial revenue	922	26	42	2	4,315 (	4,315)	4,344	31.0	△ 2,051
Decreases resulting from internal transfer	1,082	431	19	124	8,713 (	8,457)	9,268	66.1	6,834
Decreases caused by adjustment	954	92	19	0	2,439 (	2,439)	2,532	18.1	△ 917
Decreases caused by streamlining	128	0	0	0	0 (	0)	0	0.0	32
Decreases caused by price revision	-	338	-	123	6,272 (	6,017)	6,735	48.0	7,719
Total	5,121	771	123	134	13,115 (	12,858)	14,021	100.0	82,850

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

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

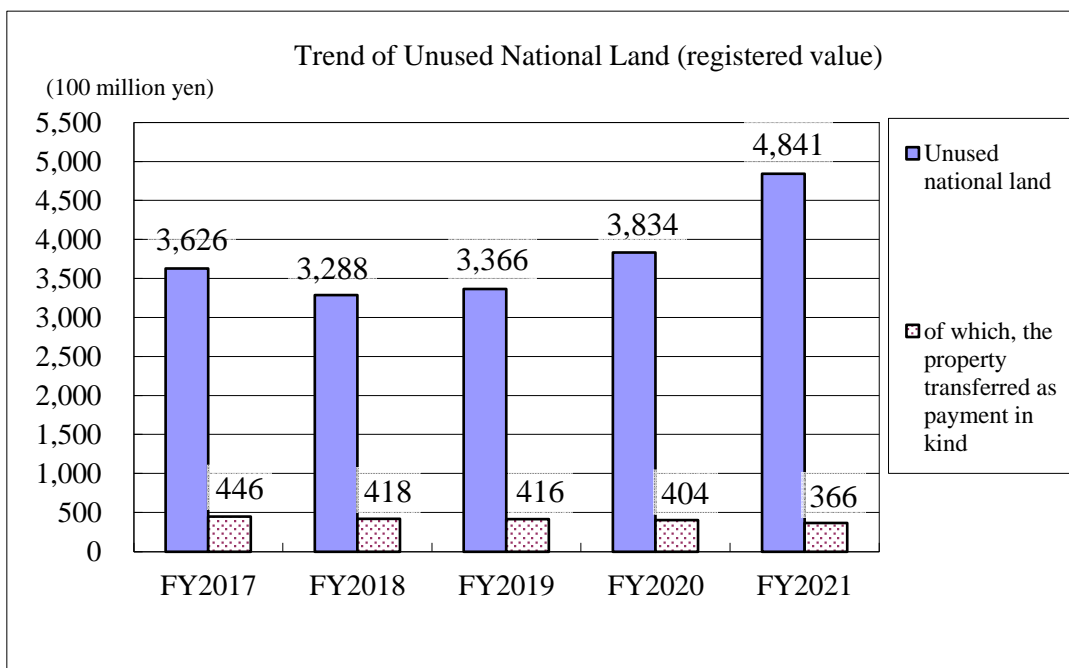
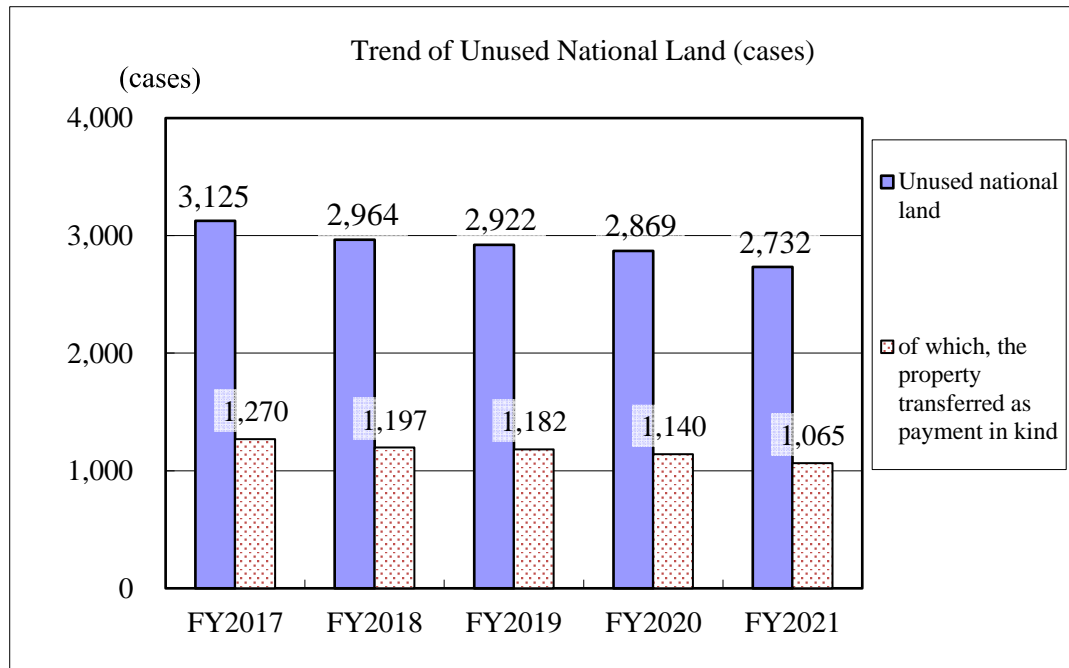
Table 26 Disposal of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2021)

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Category	Land			Buildings			Total		
	Cases	Volume	Registered value	Cases	Volume	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Component ratio
		thousand m ²			thousand m ² (total)				%
Sell-off	2,894	3,117	313	3	62	7	2,897	321	77.8
Current market value	2,886	3,087	290	3	62	7	2,889	298	72.3
Discount value	8	29	22	—	—	—	8	22	5.5
Exchange	1	0	0	—	—	—	1	0	0.0
Beneficial transfer	172	783	7	—	—	—	172	7	1.8
Transfer of jurisdiction	19	64	84	—	16	0	19	84	20.4
With charge	3	9	2	—	—	—	3	2	0.7
Without charge	16	54	81	—	16	0	16	81	19.6
Total	3,086	3,965	405	3	78	7	3,089	412	100.0

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

Table 27 Trend of Unused National Land



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

Table 28 Status of Transfers of Securities Transferred as Payment in Kind, etc. and Their Current Value
as of the End of the Fiscal Year (As of March 31, 2022)

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

Category	Increase within FY2021		Decrease within FY2021		Value at the end of FY2021		
	Volume	Registered value	Volume	Registered value	Number of brands	Volume	Registered value
Stocks	3,033	67	6,300	121	46	106,409	29
Of these, listed stocks	3,033	66	4,028	87	22	84	2
Other securities	-	-	0	0	16	1	0
Total	3,033	67	6,300	121	62	106,411	29

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

Table 29 Trend of Revenue from the Sale of Government Assets (Local Finance Bureau)

(Unit:100 million yen)

Category	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Revenue from the sale of government assets	887	570	602	484	529
Land sales	860	470	308	392	441
General competitive bidding	315	105	125	80	92
Other	545	365	182	313	349

- (Note)
1. "Revenue from the sale of government assets" is the total of "Revenue from the sale of government assets," "Revenue from the sale of specified government assets" and "Revenue from the sale of government assets for financing reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake" of revenue under the jurisdiction of General Accounting and Ministry of Finance (for Local Finance Bureaus).
 2. General competitive bidding" is a sell-out system which determines the one who tenders a bid with the highest bidding price over the price predetermined by the government to be the successful bidder.
 3. Other" refers to the sell-out system based on negotiated contracts, etc. with local governments, etc.
 4. The figures are rounded off.

Table 30 Trend of Revenue from the Sale of Government Assets

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Fiscal year	General Account				Special Account	Total
		Land	Securities	Others		
FY2012	1,151	1,011	125	15	10,166	11,317
FY2013	1,359	1,315	17	27	1,955	3,314
FY2014	1,361	1,208	129	25	2,946	4,308
FY2015	1,263	1,147	91	24	14,689	15,952
FY2016	1,704	1,670	15	19	3,833	5,537
FY2017	934	897	22	15	14,454	15,388
FY2018	603	498	94	10	248	850
FY2019	667	418	222	27	3,155	3,822
FY2020	526	475	42	8	199	725
FY2021	546	451	85	10	12,083	12,629

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

**Table 31 Past Meetings held by the Fiscal System Council
(Government Asset Subcommittee)**

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

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
Seventh Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 11, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Sales of shares in fiscal 2003 (own stock purchases by NTT and JT) (2) How to respond to future own stock purchases (3) Recent stock market developments
Fifth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 17, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT (2) Follow-up on recommendations concerning "reserve land included in large-lot returned properties" (3) Progress status of promotion of sales of unused national land (4) Revision of rents of housing for national government employees (5) Transfer of government assets related to the establishment of national universities and the National Hospital Organization
Fourth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2005	1. Election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
Sixth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 16, 2005	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Explanation about "Desirable state of the government asset system and management and disposal of assets in the future (recommendations)" 4. Establishment of the subgroup on the government asset system 5. Composition of subgroups, the nomination of the subgroup chiefs 6. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 7. Matters for reporting Progress status of the disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT
First Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 28, 2005	1. Future schedules 2. Current status of the government asset system
Second Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 23, 2005	1. Private-sector utilization of administrative assets 2. Matters for reporting
Third Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 7, 2005	Promotion of the sales of unused national land, etc.
Fourth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 10, 2005	Efficient utilization and improvement of government offices
Fifth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 31, 2005	1. Inspection of government assets and provision of information on government assets 2. Matters for reporting
Sixth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 20, 2005	1. System of housing for national government employees 2. System of tax payment in kind 3. Overseas cases of free-of-charge transfer and lease of government assets to local government bodies 4. Status of access to the government asset information disclosure system
Seventh Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 26, 2005	1. Promotion of the sales of unused national land, etc. 2. Monetary standard for Diet decisions 3. Matters for reporting
Eighth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 3, 2005	Private-sector utilization of administrative assets
Ninth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 29, 2005	1. Efficient utilization and improvement of government offices, etc. 2. Clarification of viewpoints concerning the efficiency of government asset administration Review of the exercise of supervisory authority over leased government offices, etc. 3. Matters for reporting
Tenth Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 13, 2005	1. Expansion of the provision of information 2. Review of the method of evaluating government investment 3. Review of preferential measures related to the management and disposal of non-administrative assets 4. Introduction of the account transfer system regarding the leasing fees of government assets 5. Matters for reporting
The 11th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 4, 2005	1. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--interim report (draft) 2. Matters for reporting with regard to recent government asset administration
12th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 25, 2005	Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--interim report (draft)
Seventh Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 8, 2005	1. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--(interim recommendations) 2. Matters for reporting Progress status of the disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT
13th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 22, 2005	1. Inspection of government assets 2. Introduction of quantitative analysis methods such as cost analysis 3. Leasing of government assets, etc. 4. Administration of housing for national government employees 5. Report on recent government asset administration
14th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 13, 2005	1. Efficient utilization of housing for national government employees and improvement in management 2. Actual utilization status of private-sector offices 3. Cost comparison of ownership and leasing 4. Report on recent government asset administration 5. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft)

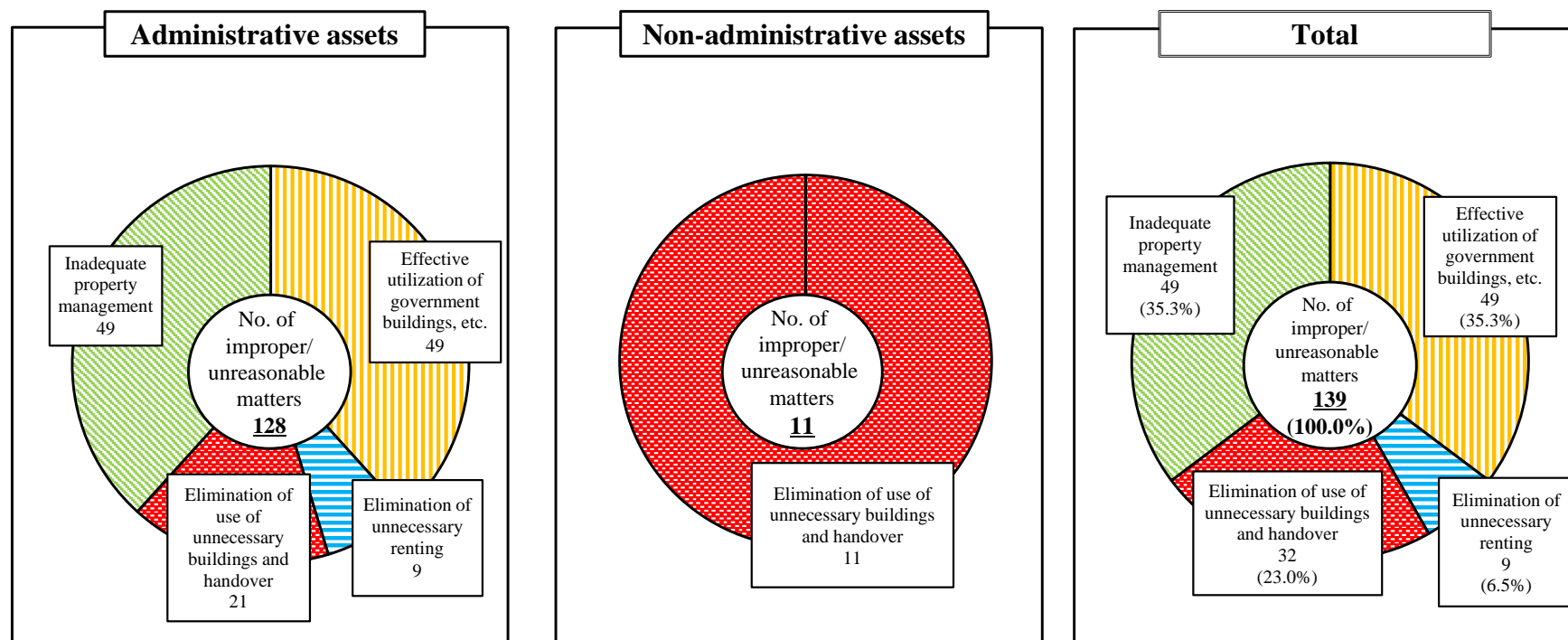
Meetings	Dates	Agenda
15th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft) 3. Report on decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberation by the subgroup
Eighth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--(recommendations) 3. Decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberations referred to subgroups
Fifth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	February 7, 2006	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Immediate tasks for each subcommittee, etc.
Ninth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2006	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Specified Government Asset Consolidation Plan
Ninth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2006	1. Revision of the National Government Asset Act, etc. 2. Results of a study by the expert panel on the relocation of housing for national government employees and the utilization of vacated sites 3. Specified Government Asset Consolidation Plan
Eighth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 24, 2006	1. Contents of consultations 2. Privatization of the alcoholic business 3. Disposal of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation (recommendations)
Tenth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 12, 2006	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Recent government asset administration
Sixth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 16, 2007	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
Tenth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 2, 2007	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Composition of subgroups, the nomination of the subgroup chiefs 4. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 5. Matters for reporting from the secretariat (1) Progress status of study on the reform of assets and liabilities (2) Implementation status of matters included in recommendations (3) Status of deliberations at the real estate and stock subgroups • Plan for use adjustment of the Central Joint Building No. 4 and the Nagatacho Joint Building • Disposal of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation (4) Submission of a bill related to special accounts
11th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 19, 2007	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
Ninth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 16, 2007	1. Outlook on future sales of government-owned shares, etc. 2. Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. 3. Sales of shares in Japan Alcohol Corporation
12th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 18, 2008	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
13th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 26, 2008	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
11th Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 26, 2008	1. Plan for utilization of reserve land included in large-lot returned properties 2. Status of deliberations in each subgroup 3. Issues in government asset administration 4. Report of the study/follow-up expert panel on the effective utilization of government assets
Seventh General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 15, 2009	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
12th Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 25, 2009	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Composition of subgroups, the nomination of the subgroup chiefs 4. Management policies of the subcommittee and subgroups 5. Matters for reporting from the secretariat (1) Various measures to promote the sale of government assets (2) Emergency support for those who separated from employment using government employee housing units
Tenth Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 25, 2009	Present status of the government's stock holdings
14th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 18, 2009	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
15th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 18, 2009	1. Implementation of the government offices and housing units transfer and relocation plan 2. Other (Kasumigaseki Low Carbon Society)
Eighth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 26, 2010	Mutual election of the council chairman
13th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Real Estate Subgroup Meeting Joint Conference	June 25, 2010	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (Effective use of government assets in conjunction with the New Growth Strategy) (2) Current situation in which stocks are held by the government

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
14th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 9, 2010	Matters for reporting Current status of the administration of government assets (1) Changes in, and the current value of government assets in fiscal 2009 (2) Audit of government assets (3) Follow-up on the effective use of government assets in conjunction with the New Growth Strategy (4) PRE (public real estate) strategy in the administration of government assets
Ninth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2011	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
15th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2011	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Matters explained by the secretariat Current status of the administration of government assets
16th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 28, 2011	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat Current status of the administration of government assets (1) Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (2) Follow-up for effective use of government asset (PRE strategy), etc.
17th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 27, 2012	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Results of inspections of government assets (2) Current status of the administration of government assets
18th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 18, 2012	Disposal of JT stocks owned by the government (1) Circumstances surrounding the stocks of Japan Tobacco Inc. (2) Matters to be discussed by the council with regard to past disposal of JT stocks (3) Policy concerning the disposal of JT stocks ("One half or greater" → "Greater than one third") (4) Procedures for review by the lead securities firm with regard to the fourth issuance of JT stocks
19th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 11, 2012	1. Review of the method for comparing costs relating to the national public officers' housing 2. Adjustment plan for use of government buildings 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (2) Progress of the review, improvement, etc. of sell-out methods (3) Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2011
Tenth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 8, 2013	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
20th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 19, 2013	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Appointment of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Explanation by the secretariat The outcomes of case-by-case studies through cost comparisons and a review of rents in accordance with the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees (announced on December 1, 2011)
21st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 6, 2013	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (2) Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2012
22nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 4, 2014	1. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees (2) Review of rent of housing for national government employees (3) Recent administration of government assets
23rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 14, 2014	1. How to proceed with deliberations at the subcommittee 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Situation regarding Japan Post Holdings (2) Sale of shares held by the government (3) Standard to select the lead managing securities company 3. Hearing from Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.
24th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 24, 2014	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Hearing from those concerned in the securities market (1) Japan Securities Dealers Association (2) Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (3) Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.
25th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 15, 2014	Disposal of Japan Post Holdings shares (plan)
26th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 5, 2014	1. Disposal of Japan Post Holdings shares 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Recent administration of government assets (2) Result of FY 2013 inspection of government assets
27th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	August 4-6, 2014	Examination procedures for lead managing securities company with regard to initial public offering of Japan Post Holdings shares
11th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 23, 2015	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
28th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 12, 2015	1. Election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Disposal of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. 5. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 6. Current status of the administration of government assets
29th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2015	1. Management and disposal of government assets located in 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Result of FY 2014 inspection of government assets 4. Development of discussion on the disposal of JP Holdings shares
30th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 24, 2015	1. Use of national land for the development of long-term care facilities 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Listing of JP Holdings shares (2) Disposal of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc.
31st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 10, 2016	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Rise in the rent of housing for national government employees from April 2016 (2) Recent administration of government assets
32nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 17, 2016	1. Response to the Kumamoto Earthquake 2. Effective utilization of national land to realize a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged 3. Result of FY2015 inspection of government assets 4. Sale of shares of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. (NACCS) 5. Response to general meetings of shareholders
33rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 16, 2017	Recent administration of government assets
34th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 17, 2017	1. Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc. 2. Following-up of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees 3. Current situation of non-administrative assets
35th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 24, 2017 March 27-29, 2017	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
12th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 7, 2017	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
36th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 26, 2017	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Operating policy of the subcommittee 4. Result of FY2016 inspection of government assets 5. Progress status of the plan to cut down on housing for national government employees
37th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 11, 2017	1. Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future based on the recent situation surrounding the government asset administration (consultations) 2. Recent topics on government asset administration 3. Overview of the rise in the rent of housing for national government employees 4. Exercise of shareholders' voting rights
1st Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 15, 2017	1. Management policy of the working team 2. Optimization of management and disposal of non-administrative assets
2nd Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 10, 2018	Optimization of management and disposal of non-administrative assets
38th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 19, 2018	1. Review of details of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets, focusing on negotiated contracts for public works projects 2. Office building use coordinating plan
39th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 27, 2018	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
40th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	April 12, 2018	1. Written approval for the sale of national land to Moritomo Gakuen 2. Revision of the circular notice on the review of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets
41st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 4, 2018	1. Investigation report on the sale of national land to Moritomo Gakuen 2. Clarification of the selling price, etc. 3. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2017
42nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	July 19-20, 2018	Plan for use adjustment of government offices, etc.
43rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 28, 2018	Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future
3rd Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	October 22, 2018	Issues on non-administrative assets (further promotion of effective use)
4th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	November 28, 2018	Issues on non-administrative assets (measures to handle real estate that has no owners)

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
44th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 21, 2018	1. Subsequent inspections by the Board of Audits 2. Issues on non-administrative assets
5th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 24, 2019	Issues on non-administrative assets (how to deal with housing for national government employees in the future)
6th Meeting of the Working Team of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 22, 2019	Issues on non-administrative assets 1. How to deal with housing for national government employees 2. How to respond to demand for government buildings 3. Effective use of administrative assets
45th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 28, 2019	1. Issues on non-administrative assets 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Status of study on the issue of land with unknown ownership
13th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 4, 2019	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
46th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 22, 2019	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Desirable state of management and disposal of government assets in the future 5. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2018
47th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 14, 2019	1. Desirable State of Management and Disposal of Government Assets in the Future—For Optimal Use of Government Assets— (Council Report) 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Government offices which are to move into the new building under the redevelopment project in Yotsuya by using rights to site 4. Status of implementation of third-party monitoring
48th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 2, 2020	1. Following-up of the Council Report on optimal use 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Status of study on the issue of land with unknown ownership
49th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 9-12, 2020	1. Following-up of the Council Report on optimal use 2. Extension of discount lease measures related to the development of long-term care facilities 3. Establishment of a system for extending the deadline by which claims need to be made regarding the leasing fees of government assets 4. Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2019
50th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 17, 2021	1. Diversification of management measures for unused national land 2. New ways of using government assets introduced by economic policies 3. Holding of expert study meetings on administrative assets
51st Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 2, 2021	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Office building use coordinating plan 5. Measures concerning administrative assets 6. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2020 7. Status of implementation of third-party monitoring
52nd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 8, 2021	1. Disposal of shares of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. 2. Government offices which are to move into the new building under the redevelopment project in Toranomon by using rights to site, and office building use coordinating plan (central government buildings district case) 3. Report of the results of the discussion at the Study Group on the Future Vision of Administrative Assets 4. Disposal of assets under a trust located at 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku 5. Ways of using government assets introduced by economic policies
53rd Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 21, 2022	1. Disposal of shares of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Measures based on the Council Report on optimal use and the report of the Study Group on the Future Vision of Administrative Assets (administrative assets)
54th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 22-28, 2022	1. Disposal of shares of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. 2. Examination procedures for lead managing securities company with regard to initial public offering of shares of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd.
55th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 31, 2022	1. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2021 2. Status of implementation of third-party monitoring

Table 32 Results of Inspections of Government Assets in FY2021 (Matters pointed out)



Details of matters pointed out	Administrative assets		Non-administrative assets		Total	
	Frequency		Frequency		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Effective utilization of government buildings, etc.	49	[30]	0	[0]	49 [30]	35.3 [30.9]
Elimination of unnecessary renting	9	[7]	0	[0]	9 [7]	6.5 [7.2]
Elimination of use of unnecessary buildings and handover	21	[19]	11	[9]	32 [28]	23.0 [28.9]
Inadequate property management	49	[32]	0	[0]	49 [32]	35.3 [33.0]
Total	128	[88]	11	[9]	139 [97]	100.0 [100.0]

(Note) 1. The figures in parentheses represent the frequency and percentage based on the results of inspections in FY2020.
2. Since figures are rounded off to one decimal place, they do not always correspond to total figures.

Table 33 Current Status of Non-Administrative Assets under the Jurisdiction of
Ministries and Agencies (Unused National Land) in FY2021

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

Division	Assets owned as of the previous fiscal year	Changes during the year			Assets owned as of the end of fiscal 2021
		Newly generated assets	Assets disposed of (Note 1)	Others (Note 2)	
No. of cases	879	36	72	6	849
Area	3,399	561	212	△ 4	3,744
Registered value	300	57	36	△ 1	320

(Note 1) “Disposal” indicates assets disposed of due to sales or other reasons including acceptance by a local finance bureau, etc.

(Note 2) “Others” indicates assets subject to a change in the management method, separation or consolidation of accounts, revision of values on the government asset register or actual measurement.

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

Table 34 Current Conditions Regarding the Disclosure of Information on Government Assets

(1) Public Announcement/Reporting

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

(2) Information Services (PR)

1) Regular Publications

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

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

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

3) Government Asset Information Disclosure System

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

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

Name of the Ministry and Local Finance Bureaus, etc.	Postal code	Addresss	Telephone (main switchboard)	Website
Ministry of Finance	100—8940	3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-3581-4111	https://www.mof.go.jp/
Hokkaido Local Finance Bureau	060—8579	Sapporo Joint Government Building No. 1, Kita 8-jo Nishi 2-chome, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	011-709-2311	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/hokkaido/
Tohoku Local Finance Bureau	980—8436	Sendai Joint Government Building, 3-3-1 Honcho, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi	022-263-1111	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/tohoku/
Kanto Local Finance Bureau	330—9716	Saitama Shintoshin Joint Government Building No. 1, 1-1 Shintoshin, Chuo-ku, Saitama-shi, Saitama	048-600-1111	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/kantou/
Hokuriku Local Finance Bureau	921—8508	Kanazawa Shinkanda Joint Government Building, 4-3-10 Shinkanda, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa	076-292-7860	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/hokuriku/
Tokai Local Finance Bureau	460—8521	3-3-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-Shi, Aichi	052-951-1772	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/tokai/
Kinki Local Finance Bureau	540—8550	Osaka Joint Government Building No. 4, 4-1-76 Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	06-6949-6390	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/kinki/
Chugoku Local Finance Bureau	730—8520	Hiroshima Joint Government Building No. 4, 6-30 Kami-Hacchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima	082-221-9221	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/chugoku/
Shikoku Local Finance Bureau	760—8550	Takamatsu Sunport Joint Government Building (South), 3-33 Sunport, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa	087-811-7780	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/shikoku/
Kyushu Local Fianance Bureau	860—8585	Kumamoto Joint Government Building, 2-10-1 Kasuga, Nishi-ku, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto	096-353-6351	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/kyusyu/
Fukuoka Local Finance Branch Bureau	812—0013	Fukuoka Joint Government Building, 2-11-1 Hakataeki-Higashi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka	092-411-5095	https://lfb.mof.go.jp/fukuoka/
Finance Department, Okinawa General Bureau	900—0006	Naha Second Joint Government Building No. 2, 2-1-1 Omoromachi, Naha-shi, Okinawa	098-866-0091	https://www.ogb.go.jp/zaimu

Financial offices are established in Prefectures without a financial bureau.

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

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

Condition Category		Property in the end of last FY			Changes during the Year (Note 1)									As of the end of FY2021		
					Appearance property			Disposal property			Increase or decrease due to changes (Note 3)					
		Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value	Cases	Areas	Registered value
Properties to be used by local governments, etc.		252	2,473	2,316	15	231	1,382	35	84	50	21	8	△ 226	253	2,629	3,421
Properties to be disposed of (Note 2)		(1,166)	(3,290)	(1,132)										(1,186)	(3,391)	(1,129)
		2,617	4,975	1,518	148	213	89	340	509	122	54	△ 77	△ 65	2,479	4,601	1,419
Total		2,869	7,449	3,834	163	445	1,471	375	593	172	75	△ 69	△ 292	2,732	7,231	4,841
Properties sold (Note 4)								343	562	140						

- (Note) 1. These figures represent the status of progress in the disposal of non-administrative assets that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Finance and are classified as unused national land in fiscal 2021.
2. "Properties to be disposed of" refer to the properties to be disposed of through general competitive bidding, etc.
The figure in () above indicates properties difficult to dispose of, such as those currently in disputes over boundaries, those that fail to meet the criteria under the Building Standards Act in terms of access to roads, and those located in areas subject to land readjustment projects.
3. "Increase or decrease due to changes" refer to changes due to the change of categories, actual measurements, price revisions in the government asset register, etc.
4. The value of "properties sold" is 13.7 billion yen.
5. Since figures for the area and registered value are rounded down to the nearest unit, they do not always correspond to total figures.

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

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen)

Category		Property used by the government		Property for non-governmental use										Total		Component ratio of the property transferred as payment in kind	
				Property to be used by local governments, etc.		Property not subject to open competitive bidding		Unsold property		Property hard to be sold							
		Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Cases	Registered value
Nation	Total	38	756	2,694	4,085	215	2,665	434	164	859	125	1,186	1,129	2,732	4,841		
	of which, the property transferred as payment in kind	4	3	1,061	362	11	6	155	36	337	60	558	259	1,065	366	39.0%	7.6%
	Component ratio	1.4%	15.6%	98.6%	84.4%	7.9%	55.1%	15.9%	3.4%	31.4%	2.6%	43.4%	23.3%	100.0%	100.0%		

(Note) 1. Figures are as of the end of FY2021.

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

Table 37 Current Conditions of Acceptance of Property (Land) Transferred as Payment in Kind

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

Fiscal Year		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unused land	Cases	159	77	103	45	66	33	14	32	21	15
	Volume	161	102	112	37	94	35	18	31	18	11
	Registered value	54	29	38	18	26	9	7	11	4	3
Property with rights	Cases	289	170	59	35	65	81	30	68	21	49
	Volume	35	26	14	5	6	13	5	9	3	8
	Registered value	41	22	9	6	5	12	5	11	4	10

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

Table 37 Reference

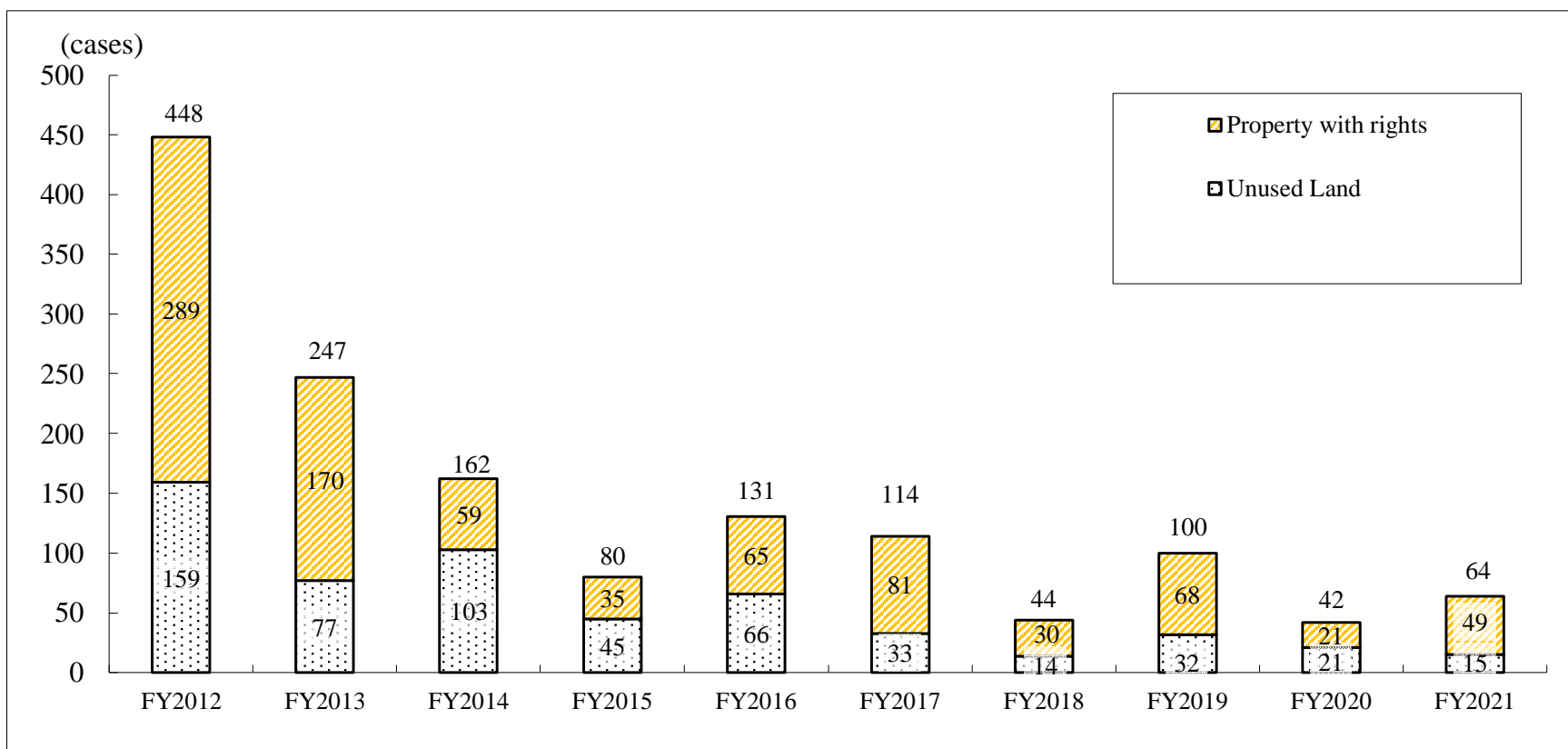


Table 38 Bid Results for Unused National Land (General Account)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen, %)

Performed year	General competitive bidding			Rate of conclusion
	Performed cases	Number of contracts	Contract price	
2012	(877) 1,801	(401) 772	(189) 499	42.9
2013	(670) 1,501	(296) 652	(114) 777	43.4
2014	(540) 1,265	(242) 542	(86) 829	42.8
2015	(504) 1,322	(231) 633	(111) 557	47.9
2016	(257) 1,341	(121) 817	(61) 1,311	60.9
2017	(436) 1,238	(195) 576	(111) 325	46.5
2018	(376) 1,065	(122) 356	(36) 113	33.4
2019	(312) 857	(80) 222	(14) 126	25.9
2020	(215) 741	(87) 299	(33) 108	40.4
2021	(191) 574	(104) 276	(36) 96	48.1

- (Note) 1. The figures show the status of contracts awarded through general competitive bidding (including negotiated contracts without successful bidder) in each fiscal year and include contracts signed in the following fiscal year.
2. Figures for the contract price are rounded off to the nearest unit.
3. Figures in parentheses are for the property transferred as payment in kind.
4. Includes bid results for assets other than unused national land.

Table 38 Reference

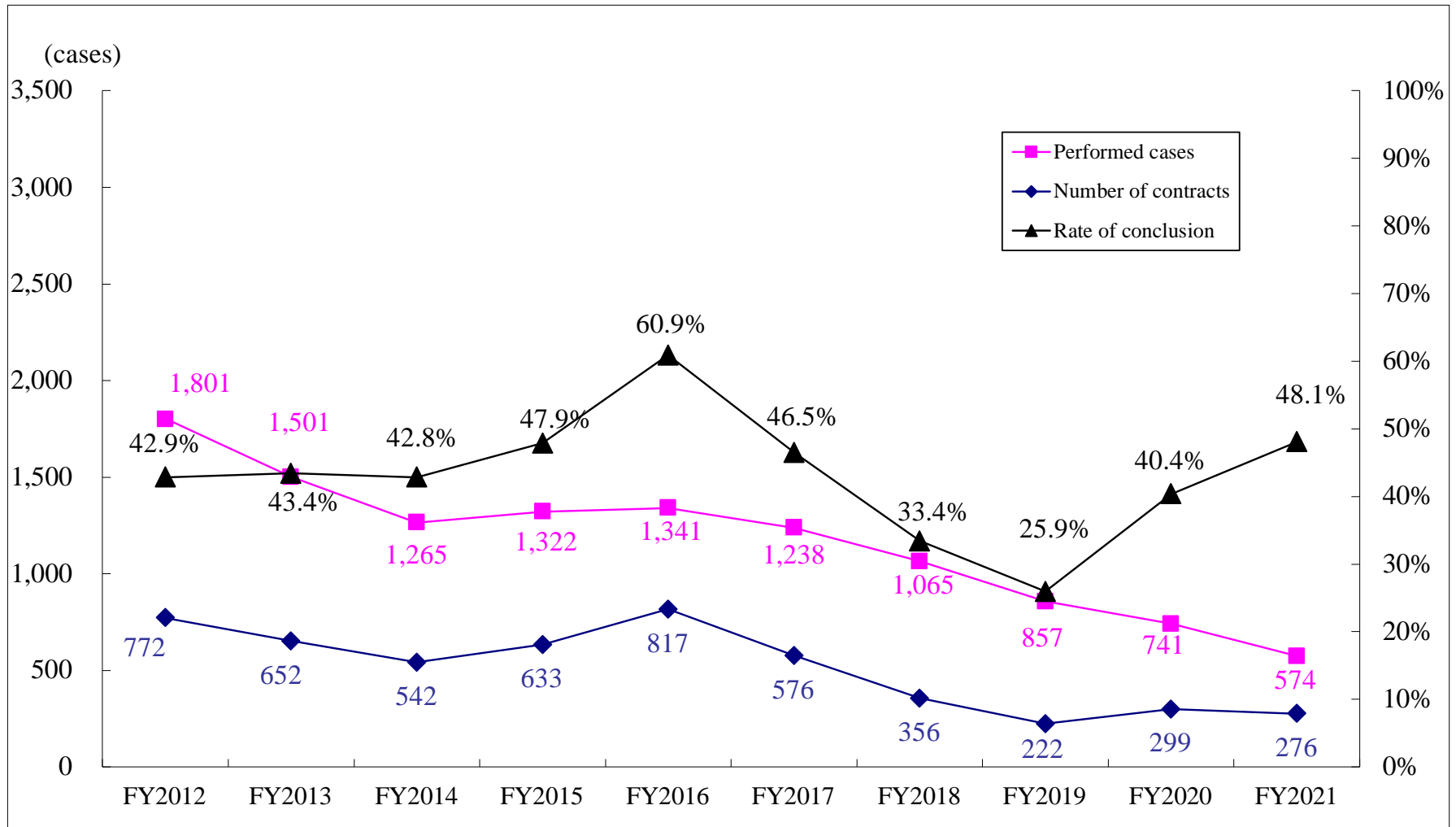


Table 39 Status of the Sell-off of Government Assets with Rights (Land)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year	Overall properties		Properties transferred as payment in kind	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
2012	943	161	788	122
2013	1,013	174	802	140
2014	853	183	661	116
2015	786	116	611	99
2016	658	109	511	84
2017	628	143	492	87
2018	620	90	491	72
2019	551	86	436	72
2020	398	62	298	56
2021	540	122	442	116

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

Table 39 Reference

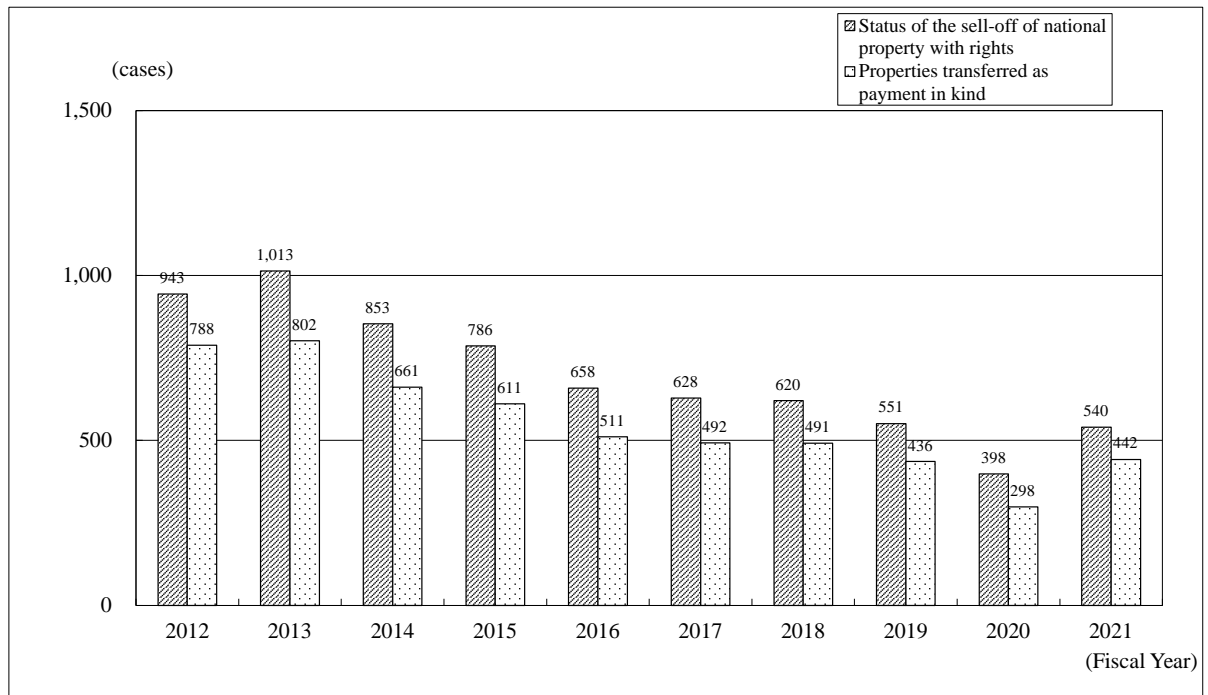


Table 40 Measures Previously Taken to Diversify the Methods of Managed Disposal

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

Fiscal 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bidding system disclosing the lowest contract price is revised. Intended for: all types of real estate, including real estate transferred as payment in kind
Fiscal 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started distribution service of “E-mail Newsletter of Government Asset Information” to distribute updated information on sell-off of government assets and issue alerts about fictitious stories about government asset acquisition
Fiscal 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the procedure for management and disposal of government assets, focusing on negotiated contracts for public works projects Public announcement and invitation for estimates of contract prices for all negotiated contracts for public works; abolition of the system of leasing government assets on condition of subsequent sell-off
Fiscal 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of effective use of government assets The national government reserves ownership for scarce national land with high utility and leases out such land under fixed-term leasehold, thereby ensuring its optimal use, in order to meet the needs for community while preparing for the demand for administrative use by future generations. • Started posting information on the “Nationwide Vacant House and Vacated Site Bank” Posting of information biddings and applications received on a first-come-first serve basis on a private-sector website providing real estate information • Adoption of the sell-out system taking advantage of mediation by real estate brokers
Fiscal 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Land Policy Promotion Councils Local Finance Bureaus, etc. participated in the Land Policy Promotion Councils established in ten locations nationwide, and made efforts to collect information concerning challenges and needs in local communities. They started providing council members (e.g., local governments and related professional associations) with information concerning the sale or tentative use of government assets. • Enhancement of the use of the entrusted management system The use of the entrusted management system has been enhanced to ensure that the management of unsold assets with no offer to purchase or lease can be entrusted to owners of adjacent land, etc. only if it is found to be difficult to entrust local governments, etc. to manage these assets.

Table 41 Number of Land Trusts Established

(Unit: cases, ha)

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

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

Table 42 Number of national land lots leased using fixed-term leasehold

(Unit: cases)

End of Fiscal Year	Field of social welfare (A)					Other fields (B)	Total
	Childcare	Long-term care	Services for People with Disabilities	Medical Services	Total		
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	9	0	1	0	10	0	10
2012	12	2	3	0	17	0	17
2013	17	9	3	0	29	1	30
2014	27	11	5	0	43	2	45
2015	39	14	5	1	59	2	61
2016	50	19	5	1	75	2	77
2017	61	38	7	1	107	3	110
2018	65	53	7	1	126	3	129
2019	68	59	7	1	135	3	138
2020	70	63	7	1	141	3	144
2021	71	64	7	1	143	3	146

(Note) Excluding national land lots for which the national government has succeeded to the leasehold under the fixed-term lease agreements as a result of payment in kind, etc.

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

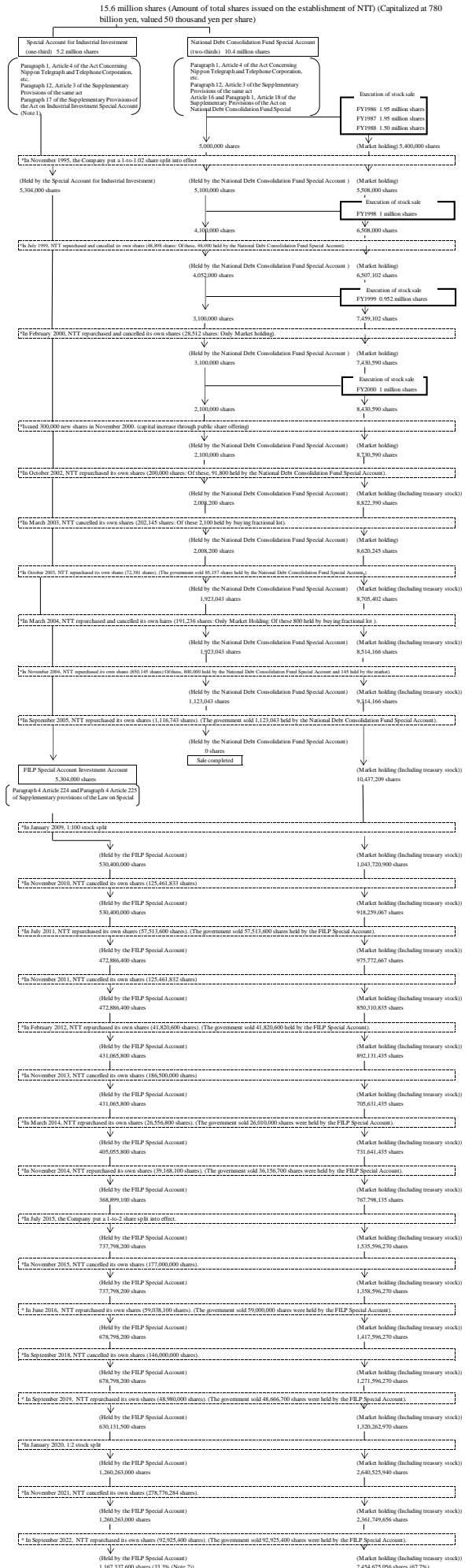
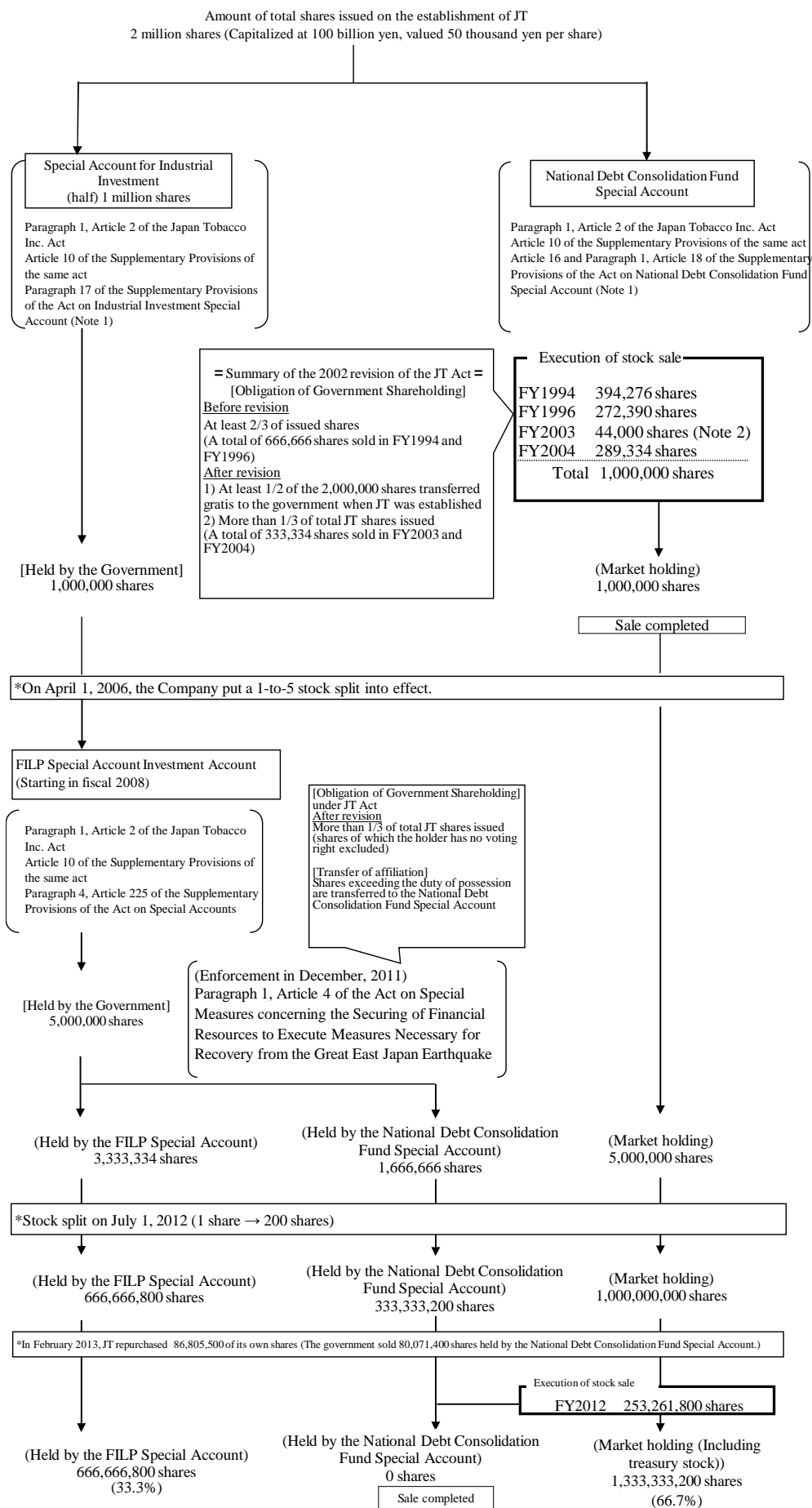


Table 44 The History and Structure of JT Stock Held by the Government



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

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

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

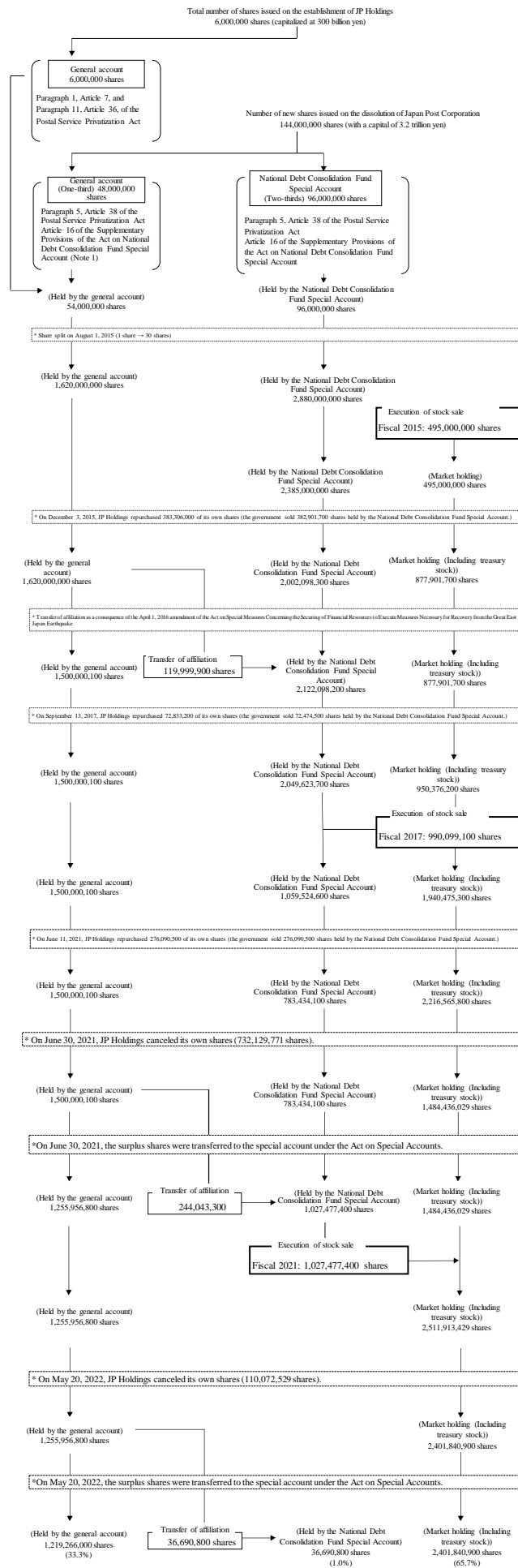


Table 46 The History and Structure of Japan Alcohol Corporation Stock Held by the Government

Total shares issued on the company's establishment
60,000 shares (capitalized at 3 billion yen)

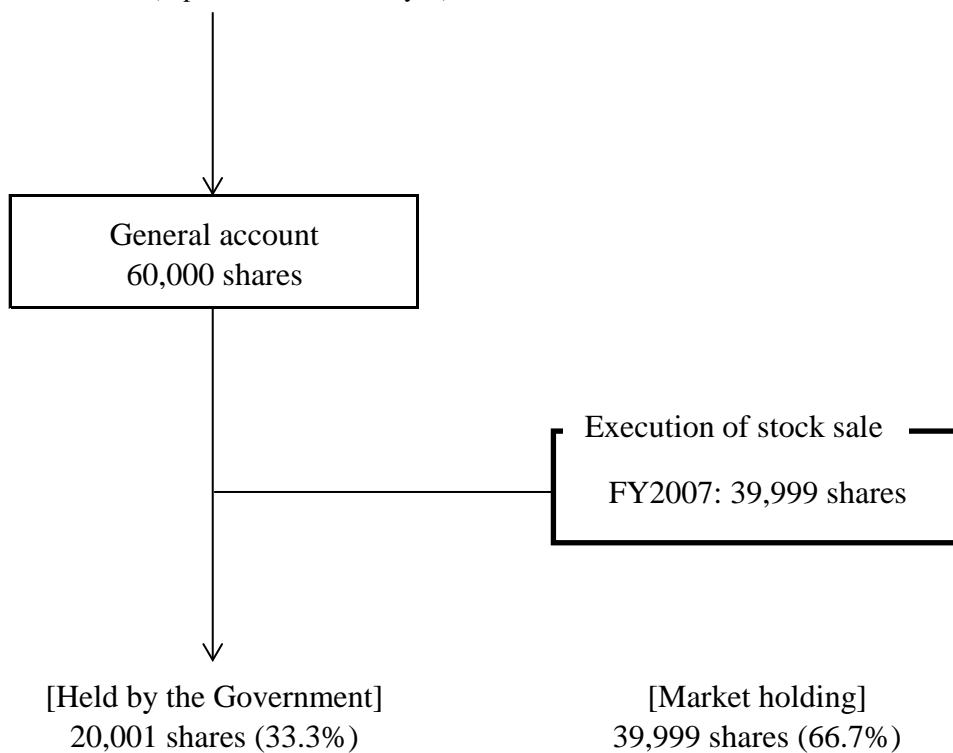


Table 47 The History and Structure of NACCS Center Stock Held by the Government

Total shares issued on the company's establishment
10,000 shares (capitalized at 1 billion yen)

