

# 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 2022 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 131.8347 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2022 with administrative assets accounting for 26.5627 trillion yen (20.1%), and non-administrative assets for 105.2720 trillion yen (79.9%).

(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 2022 with government investment, etc., accounting for 75.0% of the value and land accounting for 15.2%, followed by trees and bamboo, buildings, and structures in that order.

#### (1) Land

The current value of government asset land is 19.9816 trillion yen, and its total area amounts to 87,563 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for about 23.2% of Japan's total land area (377,973 km<sup>2</sup>).

The current value of land categorized as administrative assets, with a total area of 86,665 km<sup>2</sup>, is 14.8233 trillion yen, while that of land categorized as non-administrative assets, with a total area of 898 km<sup>2</sup>, is 5.1582 trillion yen.

Forest management properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with a total area of 85,307 km<sup>2</sup> (worth 1.0519 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 12.3785 trillion yen (1,202 km<sup>2</sup>), account for the largest portion. These include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, worth 4.2778 trillion yen (1,013 km<sup>2</sup>), those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, worth 1.5845 trillion yen (89 km<sup>2</sup>), and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 1.3730 trillion yen (8 km<sup>2</sup>).

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 km<sup>2</sup>, 2.0859 trillion yen) or leased to local governments as parks. (89 km<sup>2</sup>, 2.0858 trillion yen).

#### (2) Trees and bamboo

The current value of trees and bamboo amounts to 3.9562 trillion yen, of which administrative assets account for 3.9381 trillion yen and non-administrative assets account for 18.0 billion yen.

The administrative assets include forest management property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and are worth 3.8349 trillion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and are worth 9.4 billion yen.

### **(3) Buildings**

The total floor area of government asset buildings amounts to 58 km<sup>2</sup> and the current value of said buildings is 3.3904 trillion yen, with buildings categorized as administrative assets accounting for 48 km<sup>2</sup> in total and worth 2.9189 trillion yen. Buildings categorized as non-administrative assets account for 9 km<sup>2</sup> in total and are worth 471.4 billion yen.

Of the administrative assets, official properties, with a total floor area of 48 km<sup>2</sup> and with a value of 2.8483 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 18 km<sup>2</sup> and a value of 985.7 billion yen, those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 9 km<sup>2</sup> and a value of 454.3 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, with a total floor area of 6 km<sup>2</sup> and with a value of 405.9 billion yen.

The non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, with a total floor area of 6 km<sup>2</sup> and with a value of 321.2 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, with a total floor area of 3 km<sup>2</sup> and a value of 128.4 billion yen.

### **(4) Structures**

The current value of structures amounts to 2.5197 trillion yen, of which administrative assets account for 2.2292 trillion yen and non-administrative assets account for 290.4 billion yen.

Administrative assets include official properties with a value of 2.0986 trillion yen, of which those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are worth 799.2 billion yen. They mainly include properties under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense which are worth 512.2 billion yen, and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry which are worth 311.7 billion yen.

Non-administrative assets include those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, worth 177.3 billion yen and those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 106.4 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 2,342 and their total value is 1.6075 trillion yen. Of these, 2,314 vessels valued at 1.6075 trillion yen are administrative assets and 28 vessels valued at 20 million yen are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets include 2,235 vessels categorized as official properties and valued at 1.6075 trillion yen. They mainly consist of 478 vessels valued at 1.3190 trillion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense and 1,522 vessels valued at 254.6 billion yen under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Non-administrative assets include 17 vessels under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 20 million yen.

## **(7) Aircraft**

The total number of aircraft is 1,570 and their total value is 1.0411 trillion yen. Of these, 1,563 aircraft valued at 1.0410 trillion yen are administrative assets and 7 aircraft valued at 70 million yen are non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets, all of which are official properties, include 1,369 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, which are worth 968.9 billion yen, and 107 aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism which are worth 54.4 billion yen.

## **(8) Superficies, etc.**

The total value of superficies, etc. (superficies, easement, mining rights, etc.), which cover a total area of 3 km<sup>2</sup>, is 3.2 billion yen. Administrative assets, which cover a total area of 3 km<sup>2</sup>, accounted for 3.2 billion yen of the total value and non-administrative assets, which cover a total area of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, accounted for 5 million yen.

Administrative assets include 3.2 billion yen's worth of official properties covering a total area of 3 km<sup>2</sup> mainly consisting of 2.2 billion yen's worth of superficies with a total area of 2 km<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 1,906 thousand and their total value is 1.1 billion yen. Of the total, 1,906 thousand worth 1.1 billion yen constitute administrative assets, and 0.1 thousand worth 40 million yen constitute non-administrative assets.

Administrative assets, all of which are official properties, include 1,902 thousand copyrights with a value of 1.0 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 98.8724 trillion yen, accounting for 75.0% of the total value of all government assets. The total value includes 98.2221 trillion yen, or 99.3%, 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, 66.7533 trillion yen is appropriated from the general-account budget and 31.4687 trillion yen is appropriated from the special-account budget.

Corporations receiving investment from the general-account budget include Japan Finance Corporation (13.9773 trillion yen), the Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency (10.7752 trillion yen), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (10.2702 trillion yen), and the International Development Association (3.8388 trillion yen).

Corporations receiving investment from the special-account budget include the International Monetary Fund (5.7032 trillion yen) from the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account, the Japan Health Insurance Association from Pension Special Account (4.9135 trillion yen), the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (4.6249 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, the Development Bank of Japan (3.8865 trillion yen) from the FILP Special Account, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (2.9085 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 461.2 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 2022 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 2022. Of the total, 97.4055 trillion yen worth of assets, or 73.9%, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. Of the Ministry's assets, 95.4893 trillion yen worth (including 89.5064 trillion yen in government investment, etc.), or 98.0%, is non-administrative assets.

Further, assets worth 8.3236 trillion yen, or 6.3% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. Of the Ministry's assets, 8.0854 trillion yen worth (including land worth 4.2778 trillion yen), or 97.1%, is administrative assets.

Assets worth 6.7427 trillion yen, or 5.1% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, of which 6.2486 trillion yen (including 6.2427 trillion yen in government investment, etc.), or 92.7%, are non-administrative assets. Assets worth 5.3725 trillion yen, or 4.1% of the total, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of which 5.2437 trillion yen (including 3.8760 trillion yen in trees and bamboo), or 97.6%, are administrative assets.

### **III Changes in the Value of Government Assets**

#### **1. Total Changes in the Value**

In fiscal 2022, the total increase in the value of government assets came to 8.3041 trillion yen and the total decrease to 3.0179 trillion yen, resulting in a net increase of 5.2862 trillion yen.

#### **2. Changes by Category**

Table 9 shows changes in the value of government assets by category in fiscal 2022. 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 299.9 billion yen (an increase of 1.0255 trillion yen and a decrease of 725.5 billion yen), and structures worth 290.3 billion yen (an increase of 323.7 billion yen and a decrease of 33.3 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 2022. Table 13 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from the price revision are deducted. General accounts posted a net increase of 1.4572 trillion yen (an increase of 1.9134 trillion yen against a decrease of 456.1 billion yen) and special accounts posted a net decrease of 51.8 billion yen (an increase of 461.2 billion yen against a decrease of 513.0 billion yen).

The major special accounts that posted an increase were the FILP Special Account (297.9 billion yen), the Special Account for Safety of Motor Vehicles (74.9 billion yen), and the Special Account for Energy Measures (52.0 billion yen). The major special accounts that posted a decrease were the FILP Special Account (420.7 billion yen) and the Pension Special Account (47.2 billion yen).

#### **4. Changes by Classification and Type**

Table 14 shows changes in the value of government assets by classification and type in fiscal 2022. Table 15 shows changes in the value of government assets after changes resulting from price revisions have been deducted. Administrative assets posted a net increase of 1.0981 trillion yen and non-administrative assets posted a net increase of 307.3 billion yen.

#### **5. Changes by Jurisdiction**



Table 16 shows changes in the value of government assets by jurisdiction in fiscal 2022. 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 Defense, which posted an increase of 666.7 billion yen (an increase of 690.0 billion yen against a decrease of 23.3 billion yen), while the item that posted a decrease is assets under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, which posted a decrease of 73.7 billion yen (an increase of 11.8 billion yen against a decrease of 85.5 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, 2023.

Table 18 shows changes in the value of government assets in fiscal 2022 by type of transfer. External transfers accounted for 24.6% of the year's increase and internal transfers accounted for 75.4%. Regarding the year's decrease, 25.2% of it was due to external transfers and 74.8% 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):** 685.8 billion yen

The increase in government cash investment, etc. is mainly comprised of 140.3 billion yen in the Japan Finance Corporation, 110.0 billion yen in Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security, 50.0 billion yen in Japan Arts Council, and 47.0 billion yen in Japan International Cooperation Agency from general accounts, 85.0 billion yen in Japan Bank for International Cooperation, 58.0 billion yen in Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development, 50.0 billion yen in Development Bank of Japan Inc., and 22.7 billion yen in Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security from the FILP Special Account, 45.8 billion yen in Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security from the Special Account for Measures for Energy, and 70 million yen in Japan Finance Corporation from the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

**New Production:** 356.8 billion yen

The value of new production includes 238.5 billion yen for new vessels (27 vessels) and 118.2 billion yen for new aircraft (20 aircraft). The aforementioned vessels is mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 212.7 billion yen (12 vessels) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense. The aforementioned aircraft are mainly comprised of official properties with a value of 107.1 billion yen (13 aircraft) that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

**New Construction:** 164.2 billion yen

The value of new construction of structures includes 76.8 billion yen for official properties that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Defense.

#### (b) Transfer not requiring expenditures

**Investment (in kind):** 296.4 billion yen

The increase in government investment, etc. due to investment in kind is mainly comprised of 250.7 billion yen of investment in the International Development Association and 14.4 billion yen of investment in Nara National Institute of Higher Education and Research from general accounts of the Ministry of Finance.

## **B. Increase due to internal transfer**

**Price revision:** 5.9294 trillion yen

The increase due to price revision includes 5.2314 trillion yen for government investment, etc., and 252.9 billion yen for trees and bamboo. The value of increase in government investment, etc. includes 2.8821 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 232.0 billion yen for forest management properties belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

**Actual surveys:** 86.8 billion yen

Actual surveys were conducted for trees and bamboo. The value of increase due to actual surveys includes 86.3 billion yen for forest management properties that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

**Transfer of affiliation:** 85.5 billion yen

The increase due to transfer of affiliation includes 34.7 billion yen for government investment, etc. and 28.7 billion yen for vessels. The value of increase in government investment, etc. includes 32.9 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the Special Account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. The value of increase in vessels includes 23.8 billion yen for official properties belonging to the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

**Rationalization exchanges:** 50.3 billion yen

It is for 24.1 billion yen for land and 10.9 billion yen for vessels, etc. The land mainly consists of 21.0 billion yen of official properties that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the vessels mainly consist of 10.8 billion yen of official properties that belong to the general account of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

## **(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:** 360.7 billion yen

The decrease due to sell-off includes 332.9 billion yen for government investment, etc., and 26.8 billion yen for land. The value of decrease in government investment, etc. includes 329.4 billion yen for non-administrative assets from the FILP Special Account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in land includes 20.0 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account of the Ministry of Finance.

**Collection of investment:** 77.3 billion yen

The decrease in government investment, etc., due to the collection of investment (cash) in incorporated administrative agencies, etc., includes a decrease of 46.7 billion yen for the Welfare and Medical Service Agency from the Pension Special Account and 28.8 billion yen for Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly, Person with Disabilities and Job Seekers from the Labor Insurance Special Account.

(b) Transfer not accompanied by financial revenue

**Capital reduction:** 254.5 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 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance valued at 201.9 billion yen.

**Investment (in kind):** 25.9 billion yen

It is a decrease in government investment, etc. due to the consolidation of national university corporations.

## **B. Decrease due to internal transfer**

**Price revision:** 2.0487 trillion yen

The decrease due to price revision includes 902.9 billion yen for government investment, etc., and 358.3 billion yen for aircraft. The value of decrease in government investment, etc. includes 641.9 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in aircraft includes 328.7 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense.

**Transfer of affiliation:** 85.5 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of affiliation includes 34.7 billion yen for government investment, etc. and 28.7 billion yen for vessels. The government investment, etc. which entirely comprises the non-administrative assets in the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, and the vessels mainly consist of 23.8 billion yen of the official properties of the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

**Rationalization exchanges-:** 50.3 billion yen

It comprises 24.1 billion yen for land and 10.9 billion yen, etc., for vessels. The land mainly consists of 21.0 billion yen of official property in the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the vessels mainly consist of 10.8 billion yen of official property in the general account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

**Transfer of jurisdiction:** 47.2 billion yen

The decrease due to transfer of jurisdiction includes 25.9 billion yen for buildings and 17.7 billion yen for structures. The value of decrease in buildings includes 23.8 billion yen

for non-administrative assets belonging to the FILP Special Account under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. The value of decrease in structures includes 16.9 billion yen for non-administrative assets belonging to the FILP Special Account under the jurisdiction 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, 2023 resulted in a net increase of 3.8807 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 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.).

The increase in fiscal 2022 as compared to the previous fiscal year included 5.9294 trillion yen due to price revisions (e.g. government investment, etc.) and 685.8 billion yen due to investment (cash) (government investment, etc.).

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

## **IV Key Points Concerning Government Buildings**

### **1. Key Points Concerning Government Buildings**

#### **(1) Definition of government buildings**

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

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

#### **(2) Promotion of effective improvement of government offices**

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

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

#### **(3) Promotion of efficient use of existing government offices**

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

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

## **2. 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, 2023, the total number of housing units for national government employees stood at about 161,000.



## **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 72.7089 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal 2022, accounting for 55.2% of the total value of government assets, which stood at 131.8347 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 2022**

In fiscal 2022, the total increase in the value of non-administrative assets came to 3.8483 trillion yen and the total decrease to 985.1 billion yen, resulting in a net increase of 2.8632 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 2022 came to 713.7 billion yen and the total decrease to 294.5 billion yen, resulting in a net increase of 419.2 billion yen. Changes resulting from the price revision are as shown in Table 24.

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

for instance, jurisdiction over government assets is transferred from one ministry or agency to another ministry or agency in order to provide them for administrative use. Table 25 shows transfers that took place in fiscal 2022.

### **3. Current Conditions of Management and Disposal**

Disposals of land and buildings of non-administrative assets that took place in fiscal 2022 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 2022.

##### **A. Sell-off**

There were 2,749 sell-offs worth 20.4 billion yen (based on registry value, with the same applying in 6-3 below). By category, land amounted to 1,796 thousand m<sup>2</sup> or 20.0 billion yen, and buildings to 18 thousand m<sup>2</sup> or 300 million yen.

By counterparty, public corporations accounted for 236 cases or 3.6 billion yen, public interest corporations for 7 cases or 90 million yen, corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations for 913 cases or 10.9 billion yen, and others for 1,593 cases or 5.8 billion yen.

By contract method, general competitive contracts accounted for 206 cases or 4.6 billion yen (prices were made public in 135 cases, worth 3.4 billion yen) and negotiated contracts for 2,530 cases or 14.5 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 one social welfare facilities worth 6 million yen, eight school facilities worth 400 million yen, three houses worth 20 million yen, and other worth 700 million yen.

##### **B. Exchange**

There was no result.

##### **C. Beneficial transfer**

There were 181 beneficial transfers worth 800 million yen.

##### **D. Transfer of jurisdiction**

There were 14 transfers of jurisdiction worth 2.8 billion yen, one of which was transfer of jurisdiction for which compensation is required worth 100 million yen and 13 of which were transfers of jurisdiction for which no compensation is required worth 2.7 billion yen.

#### **(2) Management**

The status of use of land and buildings as of the end of fiscal 2022 is as follows.

##### **A. Properties provided to US armed forces**

Properties provided to the American armed forces stationed in Japan under treaties comprised 69 plots of land covering 68,556 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 2.0858 trillion yen and five buildings with a total area of 5,517 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 310.3 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 25 plots of land covering 2,711 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 165.5 billion yen and one building with a total area of 12 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 10 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 26,041 plots of land covering 89,665 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 2.0858 trillion yen, and 588 buildings totaling 118 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 1 billion 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 21,256 such leases, covering 15,175 thousand m<sup>2</sup> and worth 482.8 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 4,223 cases covering 71,314 thousand m<sup>2</sup> and worth 1.4578 trillion yen. Among them are parks, 2,770 cases, 59,327 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 1.1450 trillion yen, and water supply facilities, 313 cases, 3,174 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 51.0 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 562 such leases, covering 3,175 thousand m<sup>2</sup> and worth 145.2 billion yen.

A breakdown of land on lease by counterparty finds 4,825 with public corporations, representing 75,281 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 1.4944 trillion yen; 315 with public interest corporations, representing 1,675 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 97.1 billion yen; 1,863 with corporations other than public corporations and public interest corporations, representing 7,459 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 195.9 billion yen; and 19,038 with others, representing 5,248 thousand m<sup>2</sup> worth 298.2 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 2,695 such cases, representing 9,208 thousand m<sup>2</sup> or 528.3 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 2022 and their current value as of the end of the fiscal year 2022, which stood at 7.0 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, but there was a decrease at the end of FY2022 compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

### **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 2022 stood at 73.3 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 37.9 billion yen and receipts from lending of government assets with 34.1 billion yen.

Of the sales of government assets, sales of land accounted for 34.3 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 12 meetings in fiscal 2022.

## 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 2023

##### A. Basic inspection policies for fiscal 2023

For fiscal 2023, 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 2022**

#### **A. Results of inspections of government assets**

In fiscal 2022, in spite of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 436 assets were inspected, and problems were pointed out with regard to 74 (17.0%) 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, terminating the renting of other government buildings in the neighboring areas, discontinuing the use of the building, the adjusting the used spaces between government offices were executed.

##### **(b) Non-administrative assets**

Loan agreements for property where a portion of the site is used by a party other than the government were improved.

#### **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 2022 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 2022,” 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 2022.”

(Note 3) For details about the results of inspections conducted in fiscal 2022, refer to the website of the Ministry of Finance.

- Results of inspections of government assets in fiscal 2022 (URL: [https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national\\_property/summary/result/fy2022/index.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/result/fy2022/index.html))
- Actual Conditions of non-administrative assets under the jurisdiction of each ministry or agency (unused national land) in fiscal 2022 (URL: [https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national\\_property/summary/property\\_audit/used\\_by\\_ministry/fy2022/index.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/property_audit/used_by_ministry/fy2022/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/policy/national\\_property/](https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/)) 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, "Report to the Diet on Government Asset," and "Laws, Regulations, and Circulars Relating to Government Asset."

Moreover, "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.

(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 2022, the number of unused national land lots stood at 2,695 and their total value based on registered prices stood at 528.3 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/fy2022/index.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/national_property/summary/property_audit/non_utilized_land/fy2022/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 2022.

(Note 2) Table 37 shows changes in the acceptance of real estate as payment in kind (land) since fiscal 2013.

#### **(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 2022. In fiscal 2022, 485 lots of land were sent out for general competitive bidding, and 202 of them were successfully bid and contracts were concluded.

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 September 2023, 62 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 144 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 200 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 four 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 29,183,440,000 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; one share into two shares in January 2020, and one share into 25 shares in July 2023).

## **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 of JP Holding's cancellation of its own 196,748,200 shares in April 2023, the government came to own 65,582,800 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.

Among the JP Holdings shares belonging to the National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account, the government sold 102,273,600 shares in response to JP Holdings' repurchase of its own shares on August 15, 2023.

As a result, the number of shares belonging to the general account now stands at 1,153,683,200 (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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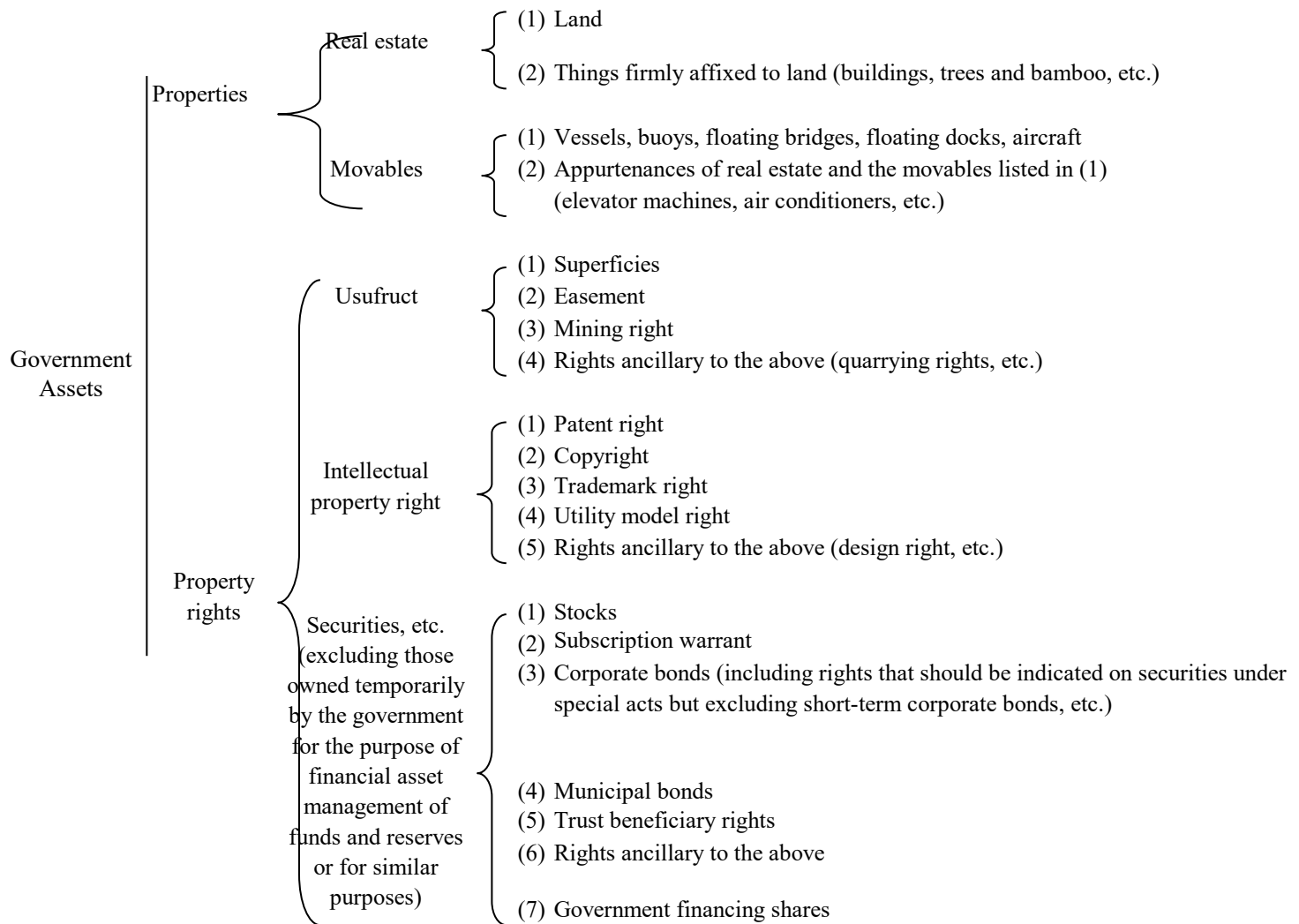


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Table 1 Scope of Government Assets

(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 FY2022

(As of March 31, 2023) (Unit: 100 million yen)

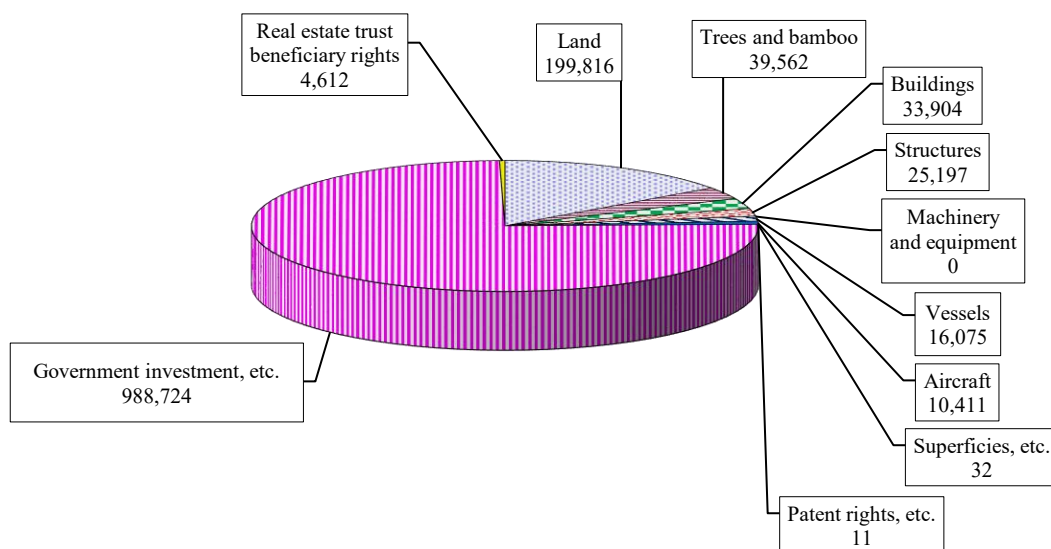
Category	Volume Unit	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	87,563,617	199,816
Trees and bamboo			39,562
Buildings	thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)	58,796	33,904
Structures			25,197
Machinery and equipment			0
Vessels	vessels	2,342	16,075
Aircraft	aircraft	1,570	10,411
Superficies, etc.	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	3,230	32
Patent rights, etc.	thousand cases	1,906	11
Government investment, etc.			988,724
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	2	4,612
Total			1,318,347

(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, 2023) (Unit: thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Official property	1,202,363	1.4	123,785	83.5
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense	1,013,093	1.2	42,778	28.9
Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	89,866	0.1	15,845	10.7
Public property	136,945	0.2	6,804	4.6
Imperial property	19,055	0.0	7,124	4.8
Forest management property	85,307,077	98.4	10,519	7.1
Total	86,665,441	100.0	148,233	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, 2023)

(Unit: thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio
Property belonging to General Account	896,253	99.8	50,992	98.9
Property provided to US armed forces	68,566	7.6	20,859	40.4
Property on lease to local governments, etc.	89,665	10.0	20,858	40.4
Market-value lease	15,175	1.7	4,828	9.4
Free lease	71,314	7.9	14,578	28.3
Discount lease	3,175	0.4	1,452	2.8
Unused national land	9,208	1.0	5,283	10.2
Others (Forest, wilderness, etc.)	728,812	81.1	3,990	7.7
Property belonging to Special Accounts	1,922	0.2	590	1.1
Total	898,176	100.0	51,582	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, 2023) (Unit: 100 million yen)

Government corporation	Number of corporations	Government asset register prices		
		General account	Special account	Total
Financial institutions	2	1,576	127	1,703
National institutes, etc.	9	12,800	50,670	63,471
Incorporated administrative agencies	83	332,116	38,211	370,328
National universities	82	78,908	-	78,908
Inter-University Research Institute Corporations	4	3,250	-	3,250
Special corporations, etc.	30	169,250	168,645	337,896
International organizations	11	69,538	57,032	126,570
Corporations in liquidation	4	91	-	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>667,533</b>	<b>314,687</b>	<b>982,221</b>

(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 81 others
6. Inter-University Research Institute Corporations ... National Institutes for the Humanities and three others
7. Special companies ... NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and 29 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, 2023)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(General account)	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)						
Administrative assets	86,590,868	135,116	46,679	27,719	78,067	Trees and bamboo	39,323	240,904	24.8
Official property	1,127,790	110,668	45,838	27,013	38,235	Vessels	16,028	175,917	18.1
Public property	136,945	6,804	621	578	794	Structures	635	8,177	0.8
Imperial property	19,055	7,124	219	127	137	Structures	120	7,388	0.8
Forest management property	85,307,077	10,519	-	-	38,900	Trees and bamboo	38,349	49,420	5.1
Non-administrative assets	896,253	50,992	9,757	4,696	675,296	Government investment, etc.	667,603	730,984	75.2
Total	87,487,122	186,109	56,436	32,415	753,364			971,888	100.0
(Special account)									
Administrative assets	74,573	13,117	2,225	1,469	10,136	Structures	9,975	24,723	7.1
Official property	74,573	13,117	2,225	1,469	10,136	Structures	9,975	24,723	7.1
Public property	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Imperial property	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Forest management property	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Non-administrative assets	1,922	590	134	18	321,126	Government investment, etc.	321,120	321,735	92.9
Total	76,495	13,707	2,359	1,488	331,263			346,459	100.0
(Total)									
Administrative assets	86,665,441	148,233	48,905	29,189	88,204	Trees and bamboo	39,381	265,627	20.1
Official property	1,202,363	123,785	48,064	28,483	48,371	Structures	20,986	200,640	15.2
Public property	136,945	6,804	621	578	794	Structures	635	8,177	0.6
Imperial property	19,055	7,124	219	127	137	Structures	120	7,388	0.6
Forest management property	85,307,077	10,519	-	-	38,900	Trees and bamboo	38,349	49,420	3.7
Non-administrative assets	898,176	51,582	9,891	4,714	996,423	Government investment, etc.	988,724	1,052,720	79.9
Total	87,563,617	199,816	58,796	33,904	1,084,627			1,318,347	100.0

(Note) 1. The ratios of total general account and total special account are 73.7% and 26.3% respectively.

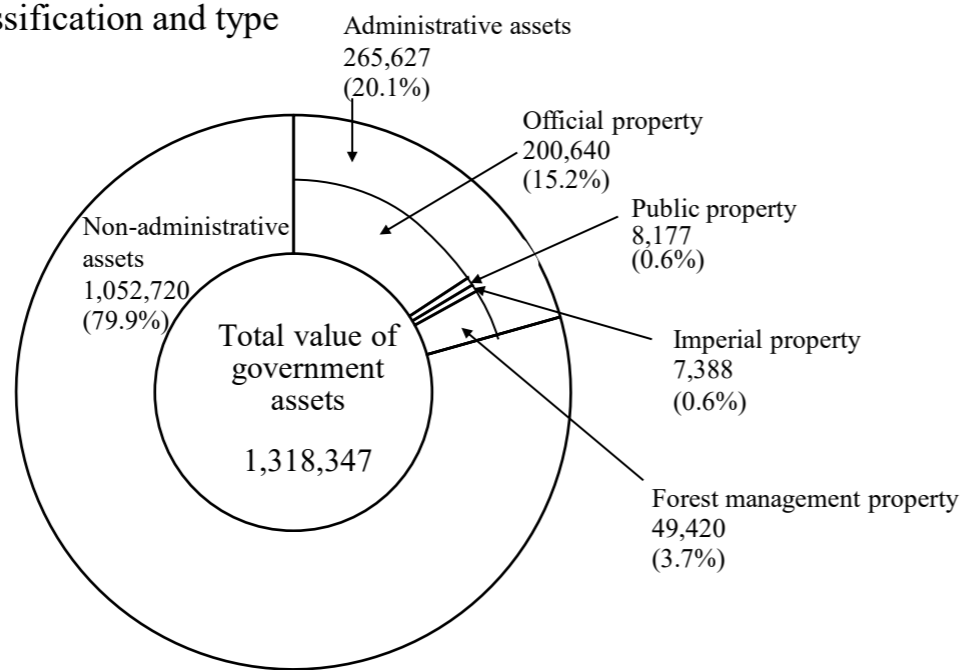
2. "Others" refers to trees and bamboo, structures, machinery and equipment, vessels, aircraft, superficies, etc., patent rights, etc., government investment, etc. and real estate trust beneficiary rights.

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, 2023)

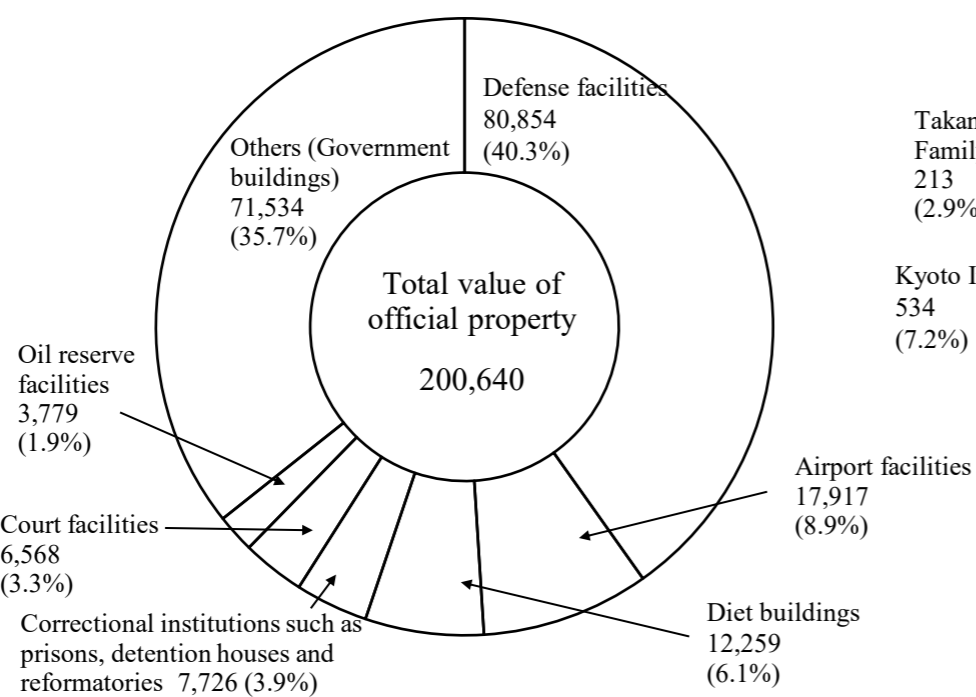
1. By classification and type

(Unit : 100 million yen)

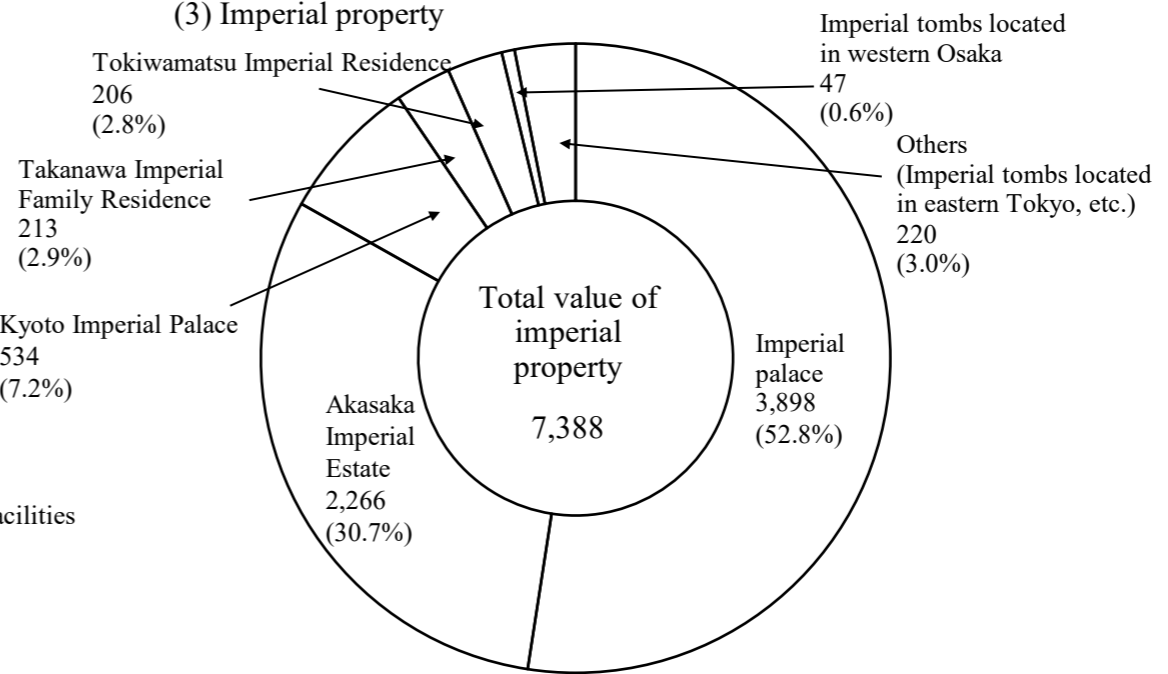


2. Administrative assets

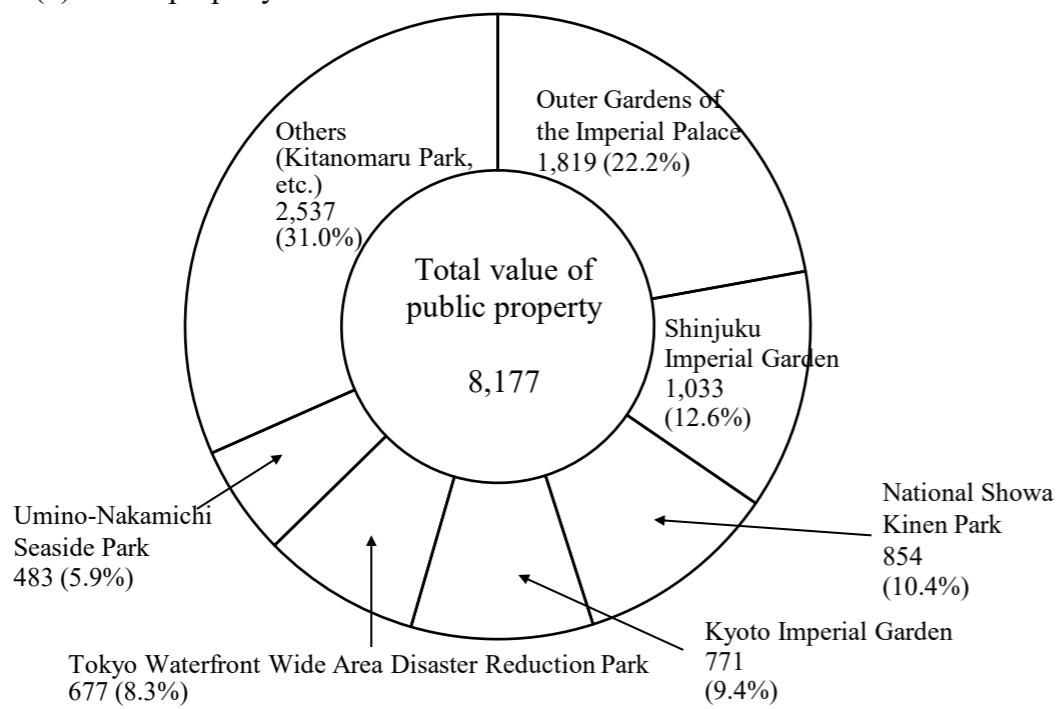
(1) Official property



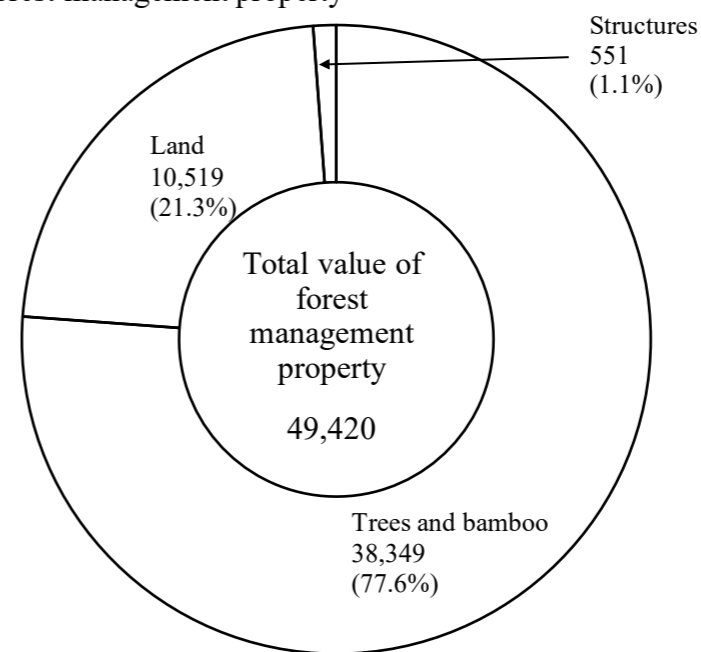
(3) Imperial property



(2) Public property

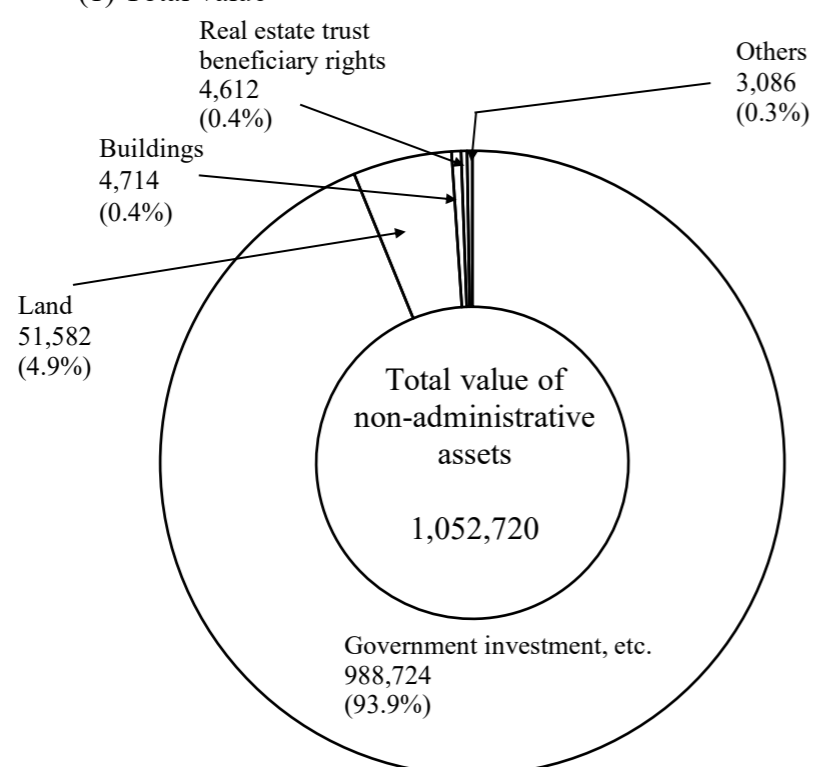


(4) Forest management property

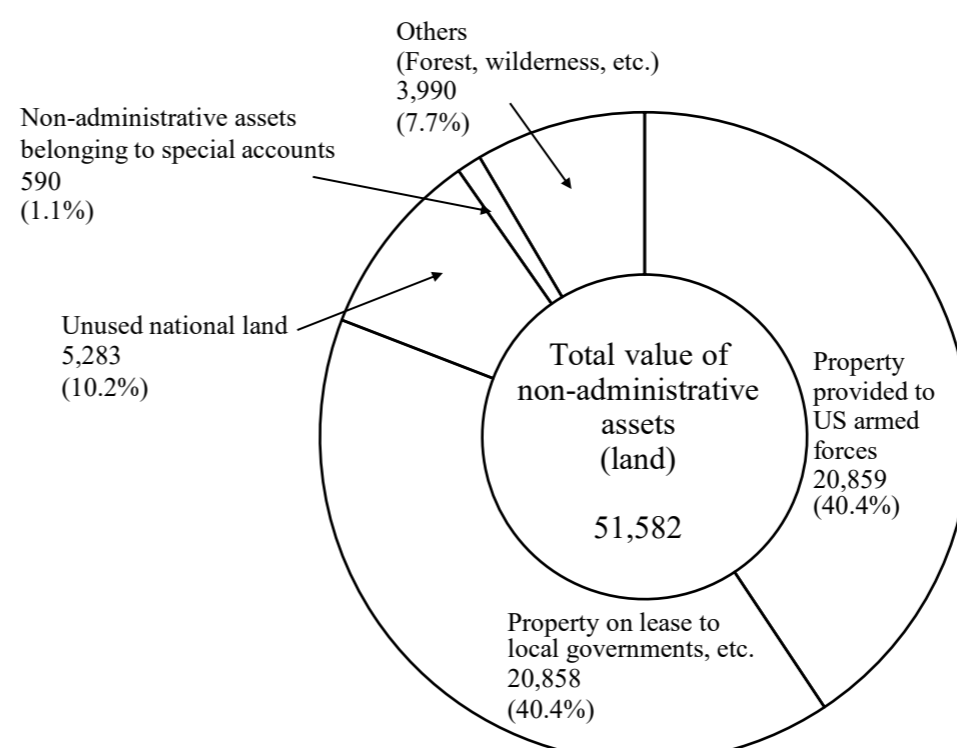


3. Non-administrative assets

(1) Total value



(2) Non-administrative assets (land)



**Table 7 Current Value of Government Assets by  
Classification and by Category  
(As of March 31, 2023)**

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Category	Value	Component ratio
Administrative Assets	265,627	20.1
Land	148,233	11.2
Trees and bamboo	39,381	3.0
Buildings	29,189	2.2
Structures	22,292	1.7
Vessels/Aircraft	26,485	2.0
Others	44	0.0
Non-administrative Assets	1,052,720	79.9
Land	51,582	3.9
Trees and bamboo	180	0.0
Buildings	4,714	0.4
Structures	2,904	0.2
Machinery and equipment	0	0.0
Vessels/Aircraft	1	0.0
Government investment, etc.	988,724	75.0
Others	4,612	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,318,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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, 2023)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
<b>(Administrative assets)</b>	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)					
House of Representatives	360	7,774	621	631	142	Structures 136	8,548	3.2
House of Councillors	135	3,418	221	227	64	Structures 56	3,711	1.4
Supreme Court	2,160	4,688	2,022	1,515	365	Structures 351	6,568	2.5
Board of Audit	46	15	12	4	1	Structures 1	21	0.0
The Cabinet	325	322	59	47	30	Structures 29	401	0.2
Cabinet Office	23,658	16,764	2,516	1,647	880	Structures 648	19,292	7.3
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	6	Structures 6	11	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	305	1,361	288	227	55	Structures 45	1,643	0.6
Ministry of Justice	38,120	8,995	6,338	4,059	1,147	Structures 1,108	14,201	5.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,077	2,802	610	1,039	758	Structures 751	4,600	1.7
Ministry of Finance	8,857	13,730	9,026	4,543	887	Structures 797	19,162	7.2
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	5,032	3,044	269	338	44	Structures 42	3,427	1.3
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,741	3,323	2,146	1,281	336	Structures 323	4,940	1.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,311,489	12,542	1,033	282	39,612	Trees and bamboo 38,760	52,437	19.7
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,595	3,302	378	190	3,183	Structures 3,117	6,675	2.5
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	127,430	18,622	4,955	2,931	11,693	Structures 8,410	33,247	12.5
Ministry of the Environment	112,011	4,746	316	359	774	Structures 722	5,880	2.2
Ministry of Defense	1,013,093	42,778	18,085	9,857	28,218	Vessels 13,190	80,854	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,665,441</b>	<b>148,233</b>	<b>48,905</b>	<b>29,189</b>	<b>88,204</b>		<b>265,627</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>(Non-administrative assets)</b>								
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	98	0	0	-	-	98	0.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	28	2	16	14	11	Structures 11	28	0.0
Ministry of Finance	670,001	50,181	6,393	3,212	901,499	Government investment, etc. 895,064	954,893	90.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	138	1	22	20	1,830	Government investment, etc. 1,830	1,852	0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	279	50	53	7	62,428	Government investment, etc. 62,427	62,486	5.9
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	225,063	874	15	2	410	Government investment, etc. 408	1,288	0.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	5	0	1	1	20,940	Government investment, etc. 20,940	20,942	2.0
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	2,636	370	7	2	7,919	Government investment, etc. 7,914	8,293	0.8
Ministry of the Environment	-	-	276	168	191	Trees and bamboo 94	359	0.0
Ministry of Defense	9	1	3,101	1,284	1,096	Structures 1,064	2,382	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>898,176</b>	<b>51,582</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>996,423</b>		<b>1,052,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>(Total)</b>								
House of Representatives	360	7,774	621	631	142	Structures 136	8,548	0.6
House of Councillors	135	3,418	221	227	64	Structures 56	3,711	0.3
Supreme Court	2,160	4,688	2,022	1,515	365	Structures 351	6,568	0.5
Board of Audit	46	15	12	4	1	Structures 1	21	0.0
The Cabinet	325	322	59	47	30	Structures 29	401	0.0
Cabinet Office	23,658	16,764	2,516	1,647	974	Structures 648	19,386	1.5
Digital Agency	-	-	1	4	6	Structures 6	11	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	317	1,361	290	227	55	Structures 45	1,644	0.1
Ministry of Justice	38,122	9,093	6,338	4,059	1,147	Structures 1,108	14,300	1.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,105	2,804	627	1,053	770	Structures 763	4,629	0.4
Ministry of Finance	678,858	63,912	15,420	7,755	902,387	Government investment, etc. 895,064	974,055	73.9
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	5,171	3,046	291	358	1,874	Government investment, etc. 1,830	5,279	0.4
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	10,021	3,373	2,200	1,289	62,764	Government investment, etc. 62,427	67,427	5.1
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	85,536,552	13,416	1,048	285	40,023	Trees and bamboo 38,762	53,725	4.1
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	11,600	3,302	380	191	24,123	Government investment, etc. 20,940	27,617	2.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	130,066	18,993	4,963	2,934	19,613	Structures 8,413	41,540	3.2
Ministry of the Environment	112,011	4,746	593	527	966	Structures 774	6,240	0.5
Ministry of Defense	1,013,102	42,779	21,187	11,141	29,314	Vessels 13,190	83,236	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,563,617</b>	<b>199,816</b>	<b>58,796</b>	<b>33,904</b>	<b>1,084,627</b>		<b>1,318,347</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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 (FY2022)

(Unit: 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume Unit	Increase			Decrease			Balance	
		Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value	Component ratio	Volume	Value
Land	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	8,770	3,302	4.0	124,321	1,541	5.1	△ 115,551	1,760
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	53	171 ( 0.2 )	81	14 ( 0.0 )		△ 27	156
	Trees	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	27,758	3,789 ( 4.6 )	6,834	636 ( 2.1 )		20,924	3,153
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	0	1 ( 0.0 )	0	0 ( 0.0 )		△ 0	1
	Total			3,962 4.8		650 2.2			3,311
Buildings	Building area	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	438	2,047 2.5	438	2,055 6.8		0	△ 7
	Total area	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	1,042		897			144	
Structures			3,237 3.9		3,275 10.9			△ 38	
Machinery and equipment			- -		- -			-	
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	84	620 ( 0.7 )	86	733 ( 2.4 )		△ 2	△ 112
	Shipping	thousand ton	24		22			1	
		vessels	26	2,535 ( 3.1 )	19	1,907 ( 6.3 )		7	627
	Humble Ship	thousand ton	31		12			18	
		vessels	75	4 ( 0.0 )	75	4 ( 0.0 )		-	△ 0
Total	vessels	185	3,160 3.8	180	2,645 8.8		5	514	
Aircraft	aircraft	44	2,722 3.3	42	3,722 12.3		2	△ 1,000	
Superficies, etc.	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	105	3 0.0	3	0 0.0		101	3	
Patent rights, etc.	cases	15	0 0.0	1	1 0.0		13	△ 1	
Government investment, etc.			62,570 75.3		16,285 54.0			46,284	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	2,034 2.5	-	- -		-	2,034	
Total			83,041 100.0		30,179 100.0			52,862	

(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 (FY2022)

(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 <sup>2</sup>	8,770	886	3.7	124,321	805	8.3	△ 115,551	80	
Trees and bamboo	Tree	thousand pieces	53	3	( 0.0 )	81	14	( 0.2 )	△ 27	△ 10
	Trees	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	27,758	1,429	( 6.0 )	6,834	208	( 2.2 )	20,924	1,220
	Bamboo	thousand bundle	0	0	( 0.0 )	0	0	( 0.0 )	△ 0	△ 0
	Total			1,433	6.0		223	2.3		1,209
Buildings	Building area	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	438	2,047	8.6	438	496	5.1	0	1,550
	Total area	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	1,042			897			144	
Structures			3,237	13.6		333	3.4		2,903	
Machinery and equipment			-	-		-	-		-	
Vessels	Steam Ship	vessels	84	620	( 2.6 )	86	347	( 3.6 )	△ 2	273
	Shipping	thousand ton	24			22			1	
		vessels	26	2,535	( 10.7 )	19	88	( 0.9 )	7	2,446
	Humble Ship	thousand ton	31			12			18	
		vessels	75	4	( 0.0 )	75	1	( 0.0 )	-	2
Total	vessels	185	3,160	13.3	180	437	4.5	5	2,722	
Aircraft	aircraft	44	2,722	11.5	42	138	1.4	2	2,583	
Superficies, etc.	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	105	3	0.0	3	0	0.0	101	2	
Patent rights, etc.	cases	15	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	13	0	
Government investment, etc.			10,255	43.2		7,255	74.9		2,999	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			23,746	100.0		9,692	100.0		14,054	

(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 (FY2022)  
(Changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Increase		Decrease		Balance
	Value	Component ratio	Value	Component ratio	Value
Land	2,415	4.1	736	3.6	1,679
Trees and bamboo	Tree	167 ( 0.3 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	167
	Trees	2,360 ( 4.0 )	427 ( 2.1 )	427 ( 2.1 )	1,932
	Bamboo	1 ( 0.0 )	- ( - )	- ( - )	1
	Total	2,529 4.3	427 2.1	427 2.1	2,101
Buildings	-	-	1,558	7.6	△ 1,558
Structures	-	-	2,941	14.4	△ 2,941
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	- ( - )	385 ( 1.9 )	385 ( 1.9 )	△ 385
	Shipping	- ( - )	1,819 ( 8.9 )	1,819 ( 8.9 )	△ 1,819
	Humble Ship	- ( - )	3 ( 0.0 )	3 ( 0.0 )	△ 3
	Total	- -	2,208 10.8	2,208 10.8	△ 2,208
Aircraft	-	-	3,583	17.5	△ 3,583
Superficies, etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Patent rights, etc.	0	0.0	1	0.0	△ 1
Government investment, etc.	52,314	88.2	9,029	44.1	43,284
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	2,034	3.4	-	-	2,034
Total	59,294	100.0	20,487	100.0	38,807

(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 (FY2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Account	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)					
General Account	8,510	2,822	893	1,760	49,919	Government investment, etc. 35,729	54,503	65.6
Special Account	259	479	149	286	27,771	Government investment, etc. 26,840	28,537	34.4
Total	8,770	3,302	1,042	2,047	77,691		83,041	100.0
(Decrease)								
General Account	123,995	1,369	748	1,735	18,238	Government investment, etc. 9,086	21,344	70.7
Special Account	326	172	149	319	8,343	Government investment, etc. 7,199	8,835	29.3
Total	124,321	1,541	897	2,055	26,582		30,179	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
General Account	△ 115,484	1,453	145	24	31,681	Government investment, etc. 26,643	33,159	
Special Account	△ 66	306	△ 0	△ 32	19,428	Government investment, etc. 19,641	19,702	
Total	△ 115,551	1,760	144	△ 7	51,109		52,862	

(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 (FY2022)  
(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 <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)						
General Account	8,510	829	893	1,760	16,544	Government investment, etc. 6,908	19,134	80.6	
Special Account	259	57	149	286	4,268	Government investment, etc. 3,347	4,612	19.4	
Total	8,770	886	1,042	2,047	20,812		23,746	100.0	
(Decrease)									
General Account	123,995	712	748	246	3,602	Government investment, etc. 2,666	4,561	47.1	
Special Account	326	93	149	250	4,786	Government investment, etc. 4,589	5,130	52.9	
Total	124,321	805	897	496	8,389		9,692	100.0	
(Balance in Value)									
General Account	△ 115,484	117	145	1,514	12,941	Government investment, etc. 4,241	14,572		
Special Account	△ 66	△ 36	△ 0	36	△ 518	Government investment, etc. △ 1,241	△ 518		
Total	△ 115,551	80	144	1,550	12,423		14,054		

(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 (FY2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Classification/Type	Land		Buildings		Others		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio
(Increase)	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)					
Administrative assets	3,241	2,578	830	1,757	12,644	Trees and bamboo 3,930	16,980	20.4
Official property	2,810	2,251	817	1,671	8,608	Vessels 3,157	12,531	15.1
Public property	413	135	2	17	109	Structures 81	261	0.3
Imperial property	0	141	10	68	52	Structures 49	262	0.3
Forest management property	17	50	-	-	3,874	Trees and bamboo 3,744	3,924	4.7
Non-administrative assets	5,529	723	211	289	65,047	Government investment, etc. 62,570	66,060	79.6
Total	<b>8,770</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>77,691</b>		<b>83,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Decrease)								
Administrative assets	2,304	1,044	586	1,567	9,708	Aircraft 3,722	12,320	40.8
Official property	1,541	1,025	583	1,518	8,839	Aircraft 3,722	11,383	37.7
Public property	-	5	1	36	98	Structures 97	140	0.5
Imperial property	-	0	1	12	14	Structures 14	27	0.1
Forest management property	762	13	-	-	755	Trees and bamboo 630	769	2.5
Non-administrative assets	122,017	497	310	487	16,874	Government investment, etc. 16,285	17,858	59.2
Total	<b>124,321</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>26,582</b>		<b>30,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Balance in Value)								
Administrative assets	937	1,533	244	190	2,936	Trees and bamboo 3,287	4,660	
Official property	1,269	1,225	234	152	△ 231	Aircraft △ 999	1,147	
Public property	413	129	1	△ 18	10	Trees and bamboo 27	121	
Imperial property	0	141	8	55	37	Structures 35	235	
Forest management property	△ 745	36	-	-	3,118	Trees and bamboo 3,113	3,155	
Non-administrative assets	△ 116,488	226	△ 99	△ 197	48,173	Government investment, etc. 46,284	48,201	
Total	<b>△ 115,551</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>△ 7</b>	<b>51,109</b>		<b>52,862</b>	

(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 (FY2022)

(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 <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)					
Administrative assets	3,241	657	830	1,757	10,146	Vessels 3,157	12,561	52.9
Official property	2,810	653	817	1,671	8,461	Vessels 3,157	10,786	45.4
Public property	413	3	2	17	81	Structures 81	102	0.4
Imperial property	0	0	10	68	49	Structures 49	118	0.5
Forest management property	17	0	-	-	1,553	Trees and bamboo 1,423	1,553	6.5
Non-administrative assets	5,529	229	211	289	10,666	Government investment, etc. 10,255	11,185	47.1
Total	8,770	886	1,042	2,047	20,812		23,746	100.0
(Decrease)								
Administrative assets	2,304	451	586	213	915	Vessels 436	1,580	16.3
Official property	1,541	451	583	210	700	Vessels 436	1,362	14.1
Public property	-	-	1	1	8	Structures 7	9	0.1
Imperial property	-	-	1	1	0	Trees and bamboo 0	1	0.0
Forest management property	762	0	-	-	206	Trees and bamboo 203	206	2.1
Non-administrative assets	122,017	354	310	283	7,473	Government investment, etc. 7,255	8,111	83.7
Total	124,321	805	897	496	8,389		9,692	100.0
(Balance in Value)								
Administrative assets	937	205	244	1,544	9,230	Vessels 2,720	10,981	
Official property	1,269	202	234	1,460	7,760	Vessels 2,720	9,424	
Public property	413	3	1	16	73	Structures 73	93	
Imperial property	0	0	8	67	49	Structures 49	116	
Forest management property	△ 745	△ 0	-	-	1,347	Trees and bamboo 1,219	1,347	
Non-administrative assets	△ 116,488	△ 125	△ 99	6	3,192	Government investment, etc. 2,999	3,073	
Total	△ 115,551	80	144	1,550	12,423		14,054	

(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 (FY2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Jurisdiction	Land		Buildings		Others		Total		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)						
House of Representatives	-	6	3	12	21	Structures	20	40	0.0
House of Councillors	-	0	-	0	2	Trees and bamboo	1	3	0.0
Supreme Court	11	80	23	74	77	Structures	75	232	0.3
Board of Audit	-	0	-	0	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Cabinet Office	0	458	23	111	239	Structures	118	809	1.0
Digital Agency	-	-	0	0	2	Structures	2	3	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	3	-	0	8	Structures	8	12	0.0
Ministry of Justice	144	134	94	231	209	Structures	202	575	0.7
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6	1	4	21	24	Structures	24	48	0.1
Ministry of Finance	4,771	902	241	476	58,806	Government investment, etc.	56,361	60,186	72.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	41	23	0	0	0	Structures	0	23	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	204	70	46	38	3,887	Government investment, etc.	3,847	3,996	4.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	577	83	7	11	4,032	Trees and bamboo	3,815	4,127	5.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	15	7	-	0	2,340	Government investment, etc.	2,274	2,348	2.8
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	880	815	318	268	1,816	Structures	859	2,899	3.5
Ministry of the Environment	684	94	4	20	77	Structures	54	192	0.2
Ministry of Defense	1,430	620	274	777	6,142	Vessels	2,537	7,540	9.1
Total	8,770	3,302	1,042	2,047	77,691			83,041	100.0
(Decrease)									
House of Representatives	-	69	5	24	22	Structures	22	116	0.4
House of Councillors	-	30	-	7	8	Structures	8	46	0.2
Supreme Court	18	76	3	80	75	Structures	75	232	0.8
Board of Audit	-	0	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	3	-	2	5	Structures	5	11	0.0
Cabinet Office	14	56	12	92	177	Structures	95	327	1.1
Digital Agency	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	1	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	0	0	12	15	Structures	9	27	0.1
Ministry of Justice	291	92	90	193	193	Structures	192	479	1.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10	1	4	11	15	Structures	15	28	0.1
Ministry of Finance	120,284	469	228	626	14,124	Government investment, etc.	13,589	15,220	50.4
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	16	5	0	12	37	Government investment, etc.	32	55	0.2
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	260	67	83	83	888	Government investment, etc.	832	1,039	3.4
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,367	42	9	26	806	Trees and bamboo	634	874	2.9
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	15	36	0	18	1,533	Government investment, etc.	1,261	1,589	5.3
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	766	330	244	257	2,502	Structures	897	3,090	10.2
Ministry of the Environment	-	1	38	58	98	Structures	90	158	0.5
Ministry of Defense	276	257	177	545	6,073	Aircraft	3,296	6,876	22.8
Total	124,321	1,541	897	2,055	26,582			30,179	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
House of Representatives	-	△ 63	△ 1	△ 12	△ 1	Structures	△ 2	△ 76	
House of Councillors	-	△ 30	-	△ 7	△ 6	Structures	△ 8	△ 43	
Supreme Court	△ 6	3	20	△ 5	2	Trees and bamboo	2	△ 0	
Board of Audit	-	0	-	△ 0	△ 0	Structures	△ 0	△ 0	
The Cabinet	-	△ 3	-	△ 2	△ 4	Structures	△ 4	△ 10	
Cabinet Office	△ 13	401	11	19	61	Aircraft	32	482	
Digital Agency	-	-	0	0	1	Structures	1	2	
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	2	△ 0	△ 11	△ 6	Aircraft	△ 5	△ 15	
Ministry of Justice	△ 146	42	3	37	15	Structures	9	95	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	△ 3	0	△ 0	10	9	Structures	9	20	
Ministry of Finance	△ 115,513	433	12	△ 150	44,682	Government investment, etc.	42,771	44,965	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	25	17	-	△ 12	△ 36	Government investment, etc.	△ 32	△ 32	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	△ 55	3	△ 36	△ 45	2,998	Government investment, etc.	3,015	2,956	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	△ 1,790	41	△ 1	△ 14	3,225	Trees and bamboo	3,181	3,252	
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	-	△ 29	△ 0	△ 18	806	Government investment, etc.	1,012	759	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	113	484	74	11	△ 686	Government investment, etc.	△ 481	△ 190	
Ministry of the Environment	684	93	△ 33	△ 37	△ 21	Structures	△ 36	33	
Ministry of Defense	1,153	363	96	231	68	Aircraft	△ 976	663	
Total	△ 115,551	1,760	144	△ 7	51,109			52,862	

(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 (FY2022)  
(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 <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)						
House of Representatives	-	-	3	12	20	Structures	20	32	0.1
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	1	0.0
Supreme Court	11	35	23	74	75	Structures	75	185	0.8
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Cabinet Office	0	257	23	111	230	Structures	118	600	2.5
Digital Agency	-	-	0	0	2	Structures	2	3	0.0
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	0	-	0	8	Structures	8	9	0.0
Ministry of Justice	144	19	94	231	202	Structures	202	453	1.9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6	0	4	21	24	Structures	24	46	0.2
Ministry of Finance	4,771	195	241	476	10,192	Government investment, etc.	9,797	10,863	45.7
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	41	9	0	0	0	Structures	0	10	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	204	42	46	38	37	Structures	37	118	0.5
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	577	9	7	11	1,639	Trees and bamboo	1,423	1,661	7.0
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	15	6	-	0	521	Government investment, etc.	458	527	2.2
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	880	283	318	268	1,697	Structures	859	2,249	9.5
Ministry of the Environment	684	4	4	20	55	Structures	54	80	0.3
Ministry of Defense	1,430	22	274	777	6,100	Vessels	2,537	6,900	29.1
Total	8,770	886	1,042	2,047	20,812			23,746	100.0
(Decrease)									
House of Representatives	-	-	5	2	0	Structures	0	2	0.0
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Supreme Court	18	55	3	2	2	Structures	2	61	0.6
Board of Audit	-	-	-	-	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
The Cabinet	-	-	-	-	0	Trees and bamboo	0	0	0.0
Cabinet Office	14	6	12	14	10	Structures	9	31	0.3
Digital Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	-	-	0	0	0	Structures	0	0	0.0
Ministry of Justice	291	27	90	21	13	Structures	12	62	0.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10	0	4	8	11	Structures	11	20	0.2
Ministry of Finance	120,284	310	228	258	6,656	Government investment, etc.	6,482	7,225	74.5
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	16	3	0	0	0	Structures	0	3	0.0
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	260	56	83	27	771	Government investment, etc.	767	855	8.8
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,367	23	9	6	215	Trees and bamboo	206	245	2.5
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	15	6	0	0	8	Government investment, etc.	6	14	0.1
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	766	262	244	105	535	Vessels	347	904	9.3
Ministry of the Environment	-	0	38	14	16	Structures	9	30	0.3
Ministry of Defense	276	53	177	35	145	Vessels	88	233	2.4
Total	124,321	805	897	496	8,389			9,692	100.0
(Balance in Value)									
House of Representatives	-	-	△ 1	10	19	Structures	19	29	
House of Councillors	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	1	
Supreme Court	△ 6	△ 19	20	72	72	Structures	72	124	
Board of Audit	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	
The Cabinet	-	-	-	0	0	Structures	0	0	
Cabinet Office	△ 13	251	11	97	220	Aircraft	110	569	
Digital Agency	-	-	0	0	2	Structures	2	3	
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	0	0	△ 0	0	8	Structures	8	8	
Ministry of Justice	△ 146	△ 8	3	210	189	Structures	189	391	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	△ 3	△ 0	△ 0	12	13	Structures	13	26	
Ministry of Finance	△ 115,513	△ 114	12	217	3,535	Government investment, etc.	3,315	3,638	
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	25	5	-	0	0	Structures	0	6	
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	△ 55	△ 13	△ 36	11	△ 734	Government investment, etc.	△ 767	△ 737	
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	△ 1,790	△ 13	△ 1	5	1,424	Trees and bamboo	1,216	1,416	
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	-	-	△ 0	0	513	Government investment, etc.	452	513	
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	113	20	74	162	1,161	Structures	802	1,344	
Ministry of the Environment	684	4	△ 33	6	39	Structures	44	49	
Ministry of Defense	1,153	△ 30	96	742	5,955	Vessels	2,448	6,667	
Total	△ 115,551	80	144	1,550	12,423			14,054	

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

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

Table 18 Changes in the Value of Government Assets (FY2022)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others			Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value	Of which	Value	Component ratio	
(Increase)	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)						
Increases resulting from external transfer	2,541	90	542	1,598	18,745	Government investment, etc.	9,907	20,434	24.6
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	1,872	60	507	1,587	15,693	Government investment, etc.	6,858	17,340	20.9
Those not accompanied by financial expenditure	669	29	35	11	3,051	Government investment, etc.	3,049	3,093	3.7
Increases resulting from internal transfer	6,228	3,211	500	448	58,946	Government investment, etc.	52,662	62,607	75.4
Increases caused by adjustment	4,521	490	459	406	1,133	Vessels	399	2,030	2.4
Increases caused by streamlining	1,707	306	40	41	934	Trees and bamboo	868	1,282	1.5
Increases caused by price revision	-	2,415	-	-	56,879	Government investment, etc.	52,314	59,294	71.4
Total	8,770	3,302	1,042	2,047	77,691			83,041	100.0
(Decrease)									
Decreases resulting from external transfer	3,051	302	383	70	7,221	Government investment, etc.	6,907	7,594	25.2
Those accompanied by financial revenue	2,126	268	42	7	4,106	Government investment, etc.	4,103	4,382	14.5
Those not accompanied by financial revenue	925	34	341	62	3,115	Government investment, etc.	2,804	3,211	10.6
Decreases resulting from internal transfer	121,270	1,239	514	1,984	19,360	Government investment, etc.	9,377	22,585	74.8
Decreases caused by adjustment	120,808	490	465	405	1,132	Vessels	399	2,028	6.7
Decreases caused by streamlining	461	12	48	21	35	Structures	34	69	0.2
Decreases caused by price revision	-	736	-	1,558	18,192	Government investment, etc.	9,029	20,487	67.9
Total	124,321	1,541	897	2,055	26,582			30,179	100.0
(Balance in Value)	△ 115,551	1,760	144	△ 7	51,109			52,862	

(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, 2023)

(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		146,611	147,939	1,327	51,227	51,579	351	197,839	199,519	1,679
Trees and bamboo	Tree	678	820	142	121	146	25	799	967	167
	Trees	36,617	38,544	1,927	26	31	5	36,643	38,576	1,932
	Bamboo	7	8	1	1	1	0	8	10	1
	Total	37,303	39,373	2,070	149	180	31	37,452	39,554	2,101
Buildings		29,507	28,153	△ 1,354	4,904	4,700	△ 204	34,412	32,854	△ 1,558
Structures		24,133	21,559	△ 2,574	3,260	2,892	△ 367	27,394	24,452	△ 2,941
Machinery and equipment		—	—	—	0	0	-	0	0	-
Vessels	Steam Ship	3,253	2,867	△ 385	0	0	-	3,253	2,867	△ 385
	Shipping	15,003	13,187	△ 1,816	2	0	△ 2	15,006	13,187	△ 1,819
	Humble Ship	24	21	△ 3	0	0	-	24	21	△ 3
	Total	18,281	16,075	△ 2,205	2	0	△ 2	18,284	16,075	△ 2,208
Aircraft		13,993	10,410	△ 3,583	1	0	△ 0	13,995	10,411	△ 3,583
Superficies, etc.		32	32	0	0	0	-	32	32	0
Patent rights, etc.		12	11	△ 1	0	0	△ 0	13	11	△ 1
Government investment, etc.		—	—	—	945,439	988,724	43,284	945,439	988,724	43,284
Real estate trust beneficiary rights		—	—	—	2,577	4,612	2,034	2,577	4,612	2,034
Total		269,877	263,556	△ 6,320	1,007,563	1,052,691	45,128	1,277,440	1,316,248	38,807

(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
2018	1,085,939	17,697
2019	1,098,712	12,773
2020	1,172,598	73,885
2021	1,265,485	92,887
2022	1,318,347	52,862

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



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

(Unit: 100 million m<sup>2</sup>)

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
End of FY2022	866	8	875

(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 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
End of FY2022	982,221	6,502	988,724	1,318,347	75.0

- (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, 2023)**

(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 <sup>2</sup>	4,741	646	1.7	23.5	120,248	399	4.1	52.2	669,544	49,845	6.9	83.8		
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	0	5	0.0	0.2	1	0	0.0	0.1	645	32	0.0	0.1		
	Trees thousand m <sup>3</sup>	0	3	0.0	0.1	3	0	0.0	0.0	513	17	0.0	0.0		
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	10	0	0.0	0.0		
	Total		8	0.0	0.3		0	0.0	0.1		50	0.0	0.1		
Buildings	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	39				44				3,603					
	thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)	63	22	0.1	0.8	102	136	1.4	17.8	6,322	3,205	0.4	5.4		
Structures			41	0.1	1.5		228	2.3	29.9		1,773	0.2	3.0		
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		-	-	-		0	0.0	0.0		
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Shipping thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Humble Ship thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0.0	0.0		
Superficies, etc.	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0.0	0.0		
Government investment, etc.			35,729	92.8			9,086	92.2			667,603	91.8			
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	2,034	5.3	73.9	-	-	-	-	2	4,612	0.6	7.8		
<b>Total</b>			<b>38,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>9,851</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>727,089</b>	<b>100.0</b>			
Total excepting government investment, etc.			2,753		100.0		764		100.0		59,486		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 (FY2022)**  
(Excepting changes by price revision)

(Unit : 100 million yen, %)

Category	Volume unit	Increase				Decrease				Balance	
		Volume	Value			Volume	Value			Volume	Value
			Amount of Money	Component ratio			Amount of Money	Component ratio			Amount of Money
Land	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	4,741	165	2.3	72.1	120,248	263	8.9	94.4	△ 115,507	△ 97
Trees and bamboo	Tree thousand pieces	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.2	△ 1	0
	Trees thousand m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0.0	0.1	△ 2	△ 0
	Bamboo thousand bundle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		0	0.0	0.0		0	0.0	0.2		0
Buildings	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	39				44				△ 5	
	thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)	63	22	0.3	9.7	102	14	0.5	5.1	△ 38	8
Structures			41	0.6	18.1		0	0.0	0.3		40
Machinery and equipment			-	-	-		-	-	-		-
Vessels	Steam Ship vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shipping thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Humble Ship thousand ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficies, etc.	thousand m <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government investment, etc.			6,908	96.8			2,666	90.5			4,241
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,137</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>2,945</b>	<b>100.0</b>			<b>4,192</b>
Total excepting government investment, etc.			229		100.0		279		100.0		△ 49

(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 (FY2022)**  
(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	480	1.5	19.0	135	2.0	28.0	344	
Trees and bamboo	Tree	5	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	5
	Trees	3	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	3
	Bamboo	0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0
	Total	8	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	8
Buildings	-	-	-	121	1.8	25.1	△ 121	
Structures	-	-	-	227	3.3	46.9	△ 227	
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vessels	Steam Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Humble Ship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superficies, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government investment, etc.	28,821	91.9		6,419	93.0		22,402	
Real estate trust beneficiary rights	2,034	6.5	80.6	-	-	-	2,034	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,345</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>6,905</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>24,440</b>	
Total excepting government investment, etc.	2,524		100.0	485		100.0	2,038	

(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 (FY2022)**

(Unit : 100 million yen)

Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others	Total value	Component ratio	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value			
<b>(Increase)</b>	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)				%	
Increases resulting from external transfer	547	14	4	7	6,894 ( 6,889 )	6,916	18.0	
Those accompanied by financial expenditure	0	0	0	-	3,844 ( 3,840 )	3,844	10.0	
Those not accompanied by financial expenditure	547	14	4	7	3,049 ( 3,049 )	3,071	8.0	
Increases resulting from internal transfer	4,193	632	59	14	30,920 ( 28,840 )	31,567	82.0	
Increases caused by adjustment	2,926	117	45	14	55 ( 18 )	188	0.5	
Increases caused by streamlining	1,266	33	13	0	0 ( 0 )	33	0.1	
Increases caused by price revision	-	480	-	-	30,865 ( 28,821 )	31,345	81.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37,815 ( 35,729 )</b>	<b>38,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Contents of Changes	Land		Buildings		Others	Total value	Component ratio	Valance
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Value			
<b>(Decrease)</b>	thousand m <sup>2</sup>		thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)				%	
Decreases resulting from external transfer	2,456	228	80	7	2,319 ( 2,318 )	2,556	25.9	4,360
Those accompanied by financial revenue	1,796	200	18	3	40 ( 40 )	244	2.5	3,599
Those not accompanied by financial revenue	660	28	61	3	2,279 ( 2,278 )	2,311	23.5	760
Decreases resulting from internal transfer	117,792	170	21	128	6,995 ( 6,767 )	7,295	74.1	24,272
Decreases caused by adjustment	117,571	31	8	6	348 ( 347 )	387	3.9	△ 198
Decreases caused by streamlining	220	2	13	0	0 ( - )	2	0.0	30
Decreases caused by price revision	-	135	-	121	6,647 ( 6,419 )	6,905	70.1	24,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,248</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>9,315 ( 9,086 )</b>	<b>9,851</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,632</b>

(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.

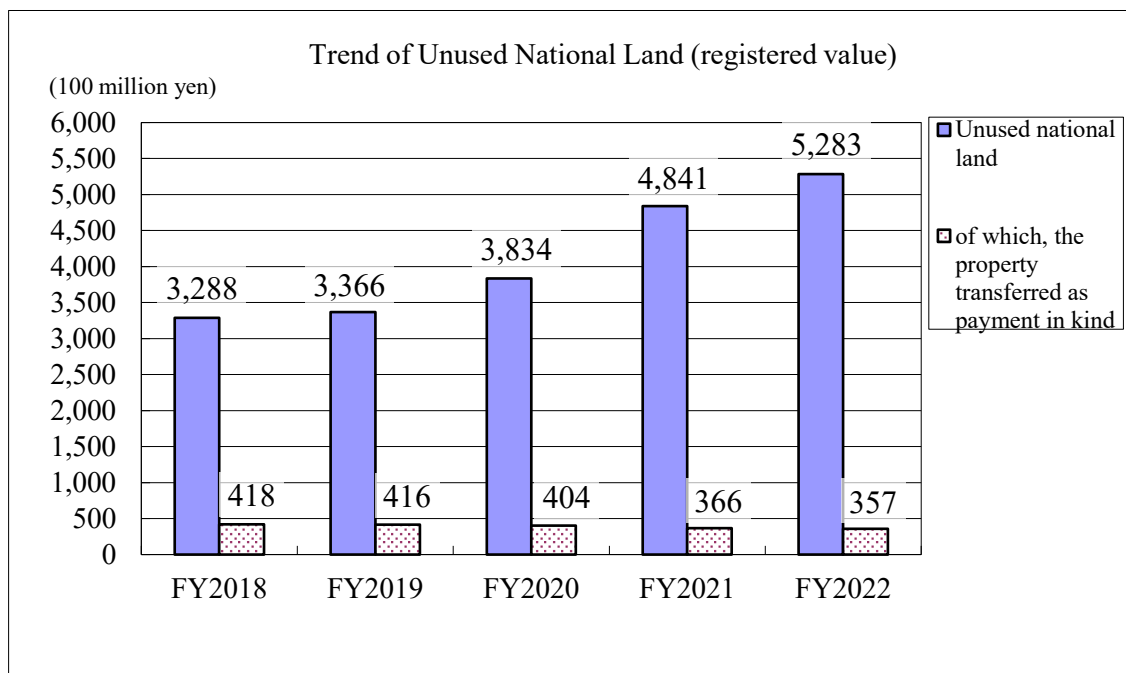
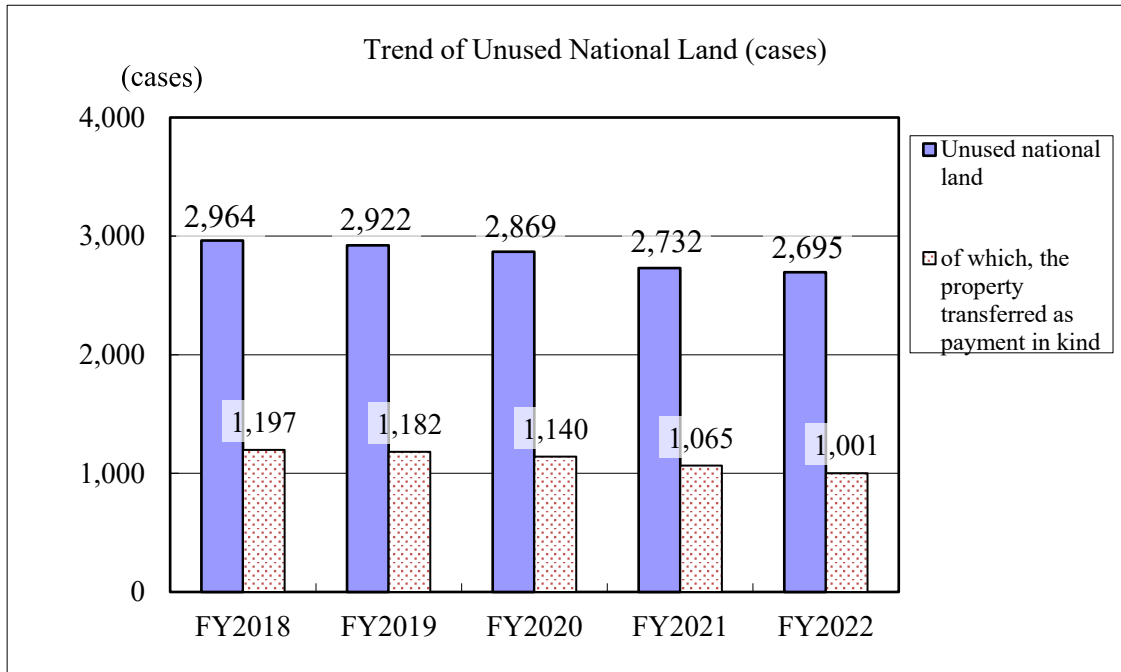
**Table 26 Disposal of Non-administrative Assets belonging to General Account under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (FY2022)**

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Category	Land			Buildings			Total		
	Cases	Volume thousand m <sup>2</sup>	Registered value	Cases	Volume thousand m <sup>2</sup> (total)	Registered value	Cases	Registered value	Component ratio %
Sell-off	2,747	1,796	200	2	18	3	2,749	204	84.6
Current market value	2,734	1,777	188	2	18	3	2,736	192	79.6
Discount value	13	18	11	—	—	—	13	11	4.9
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beneficial transfer	181	544	8	—	—	—	181	8	3.5
Transfer of jurisdiction	14	442	22	—	8	6	14	28	12.0
With charge	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	0.6
Without charge	13	438	20	—	8	6	13	27	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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, 2023)

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

Category	Increase within FY2022		Decrease within FY2022		Value at the end of FY2022		
	Volume	Registered value	Volume	Registered value	Number of brands	Volume	Registered value
Stocks	1,961	52	1,479	42	38	106,892	38
Of these, listed stocks	1,961	50	1,455	41	14	591	11
Other securities	4,219,077	54	1,369,101	22	84	2,849,977	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,221,039</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,370,580</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2,956,869</b>	<b>70</b>

- (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	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Revenue from the sale of government assets	570	602	484	529	379
Land sales	470	308	392	441	343
General competitive bidding	105	125	80	92	36
Other	365	182	313	349	307

- (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			
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
FY2022	404	358	24	13	3,661	4,065

(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

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
Fourth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 24, 2003	How to deal with reserve land included in large-lot returned properties in the future (recommendations)
Seventh Stock Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	March 11, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Sales of shares in fiscal 2003 (own stock purchases by NTT and JT) (2) How to respond to future own stock purchases (3) Recent stock market developments
Fifth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 17, 2004	Matters for reporting (1) Disposal of government-owned shares in NTT and JT (2) Follow-up on recommendations concerning "reserve land included in large-lot returned properties" (3) Progress status of promotion of sales of unused national land (4) Revision of rents of housing for national government employees (5) Transfer of government assets related to the establishment of national universities and the National Hospital Organization
Fourth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	January 17, 2005	1. 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

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
14th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 13, 2005	1. Efficient utilization of housing for national government employees and improvement in management 2. Actual utilization status of private-sector offices 3. Cost comparison of ownership and leasing 4. Report on recent government asset administration 5. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft)
15th Government Asset System Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--report (draft) 3. Report on decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberation by the subgroup
Eighth Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	January 18, 2006	1. Report on recent government asset administration 2. Desirable status of the government asset system and the management and disposal of assets--Reform toward Emphasis on Efficiency--(recommendations) 3. Decisions concerning matters for investigation and deliberations referred to subgroups
Fifth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	February 7, 2006	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Immediate tasks for each subcommittee, etc.
Ninth Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 15, 2006	1. 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.

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
15th Real Estate Subgroup of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 18, 2009	1. Implementation of the government offices and housing units transfer and relocation plan 2. Other (Kasumigaseki Low Carbon Society)
Eighth General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 26, 2010	Mutual election of the council chairman
13th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council 16th Real Estate Subgroup Meeting Joint Conference	June 25, 2010	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Current status of the administration of government assets (Effective use of government assets in conjunction with the New Growth Strategy) (2) Current situation in which stocks are held by the government
14th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	December 9, 2010	Matters 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)

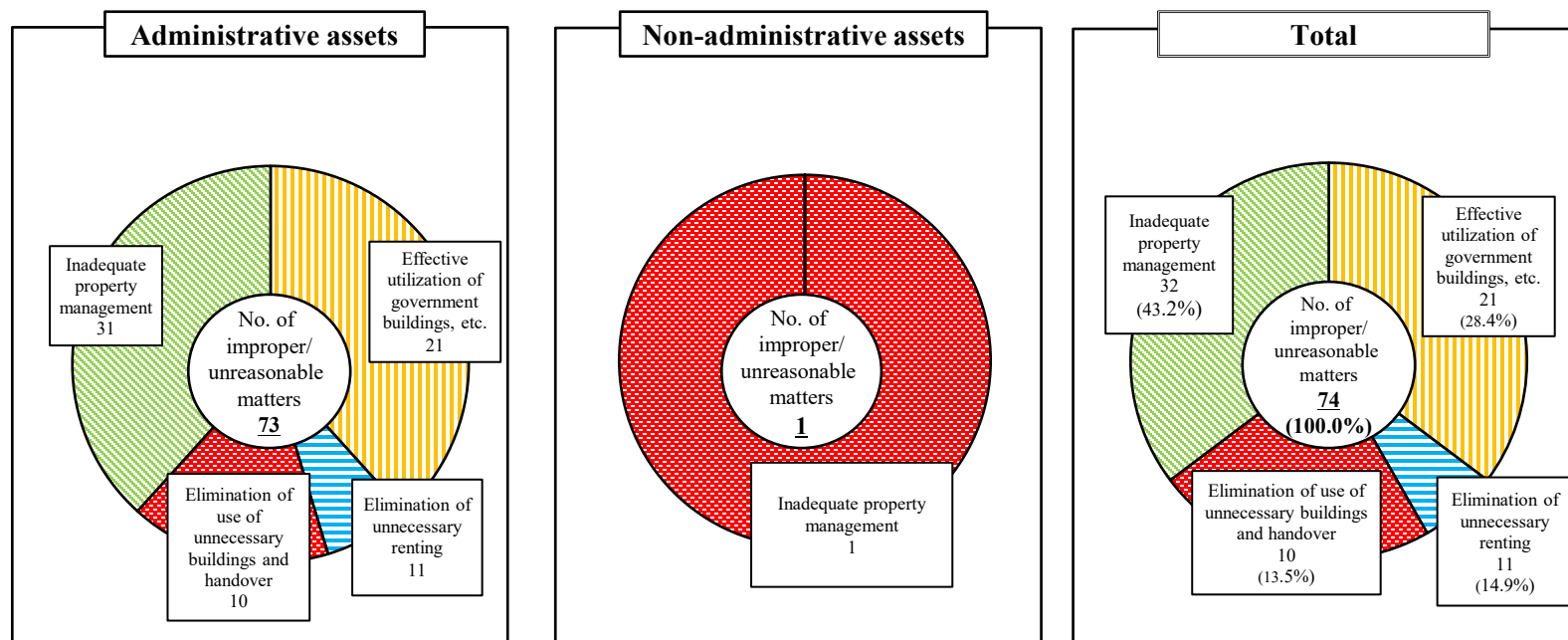
Meetings	Dates	Agenda
26th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 5, 2014	1. Disposal of Japan Post Holdings shares 2. Office building use coordinating plan 3. Explanation by the secretariat (1) Recent administration of government assets (2) Result of FY 2013 inspection 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
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.



Meetings	Dates	Agenda
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)
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
14th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 7, 2021	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
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
56th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	February 22, 2023	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Revision of policy for exercise of shareholders' voting rights for the government-owned shares 3. Effective use of government assets for the regional contribution, etc. 4. Maintenance for the national government employees' housing 5. Progress status and promotion for reserved assets for its use 6. Disposal of assets under a trust located at 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku

Meetings	Dates	Agenda
15th General Meeting of the Fiscal System Council	April 14, 2023	1. Mutual election of the council chairman 2. Rules on proceedings 3. Management policies
57th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	May 17, 2023	1. Mutual election of the subcommittee chairman 2. Nomination of the deputy subcommittee chairman 3. Management policy of the subcommittee 4. Current status of the government assets 5. Adjustment of supply and demand for the national government employees' housing, and measures for its aging, etc. 6. Following-up of the Council Report on optimal use (Donation of real estate)
58th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	June 13, 2023	1. Office building use coordinating plan 2. Adjustment of supply and demand for the national government employees' housing and measures for its aging, etc. 3. National Property Administration's Response to the Enforcement of the Important Land Survey Law 4. Results of the inspections of government assets conducted in FY2022 5. Status of implementation of third-party monitoring in FY2022
59th Meeting of the Government Asset Subcommittee of the Fiscal System Council	September 20, 2023	Disposal of shares in the Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd.

Table 32 Results of Inspections of Government Assets in FY2022 (Matters pointed out)



Details of matters pointed out	Administrative assets		Non-administrative assets		Total	
	Frequency		Frequency		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Effective utilization of government buildings, etc.	21	[49]	0	[0]	21	[49] 28.4 [35.3]
Elimination of unnecessary renting	11	[9]	0	[0]	11	[9] 14.9 [6.5]
Elimination of use of unnecessary buildings and handover	10	[21]	0	[11]	10	[32] 13.5 [23.0]
Inadequate property management	31	[49]	1	[0]	32	[49] 43.2 [35.3]
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>[128]</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>[11]</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>[139] 100.0 [100.0]</b>

(Note) 1. The figures in parentheses represent the frequency and percentage based on the results of inspections in FY2021.  
 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 FY2022

(Unit: cases, thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 100 million yen)

Division	Assets owned as of the previous fiscal year	Changes during the year			Assets owned as of the end of fiscal 2022
		Newly generated assets	Assets disposed of (Note 1)	Others (Note 2)	
No. of cases	849	48	80	△ 2	815
Area	3,744	216	127	△ 7	3,825
Registered value	320	32	22	0	330

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

Financial offices are established in Prefectures without a financial bureau.

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

(Unit: cases, thousand m<sup>2</sup>, 100 million yen)

Condition Category	Property in the end of last FY			Changes during the Year (Note 1)									As of the end of FY2022		
	Cases	Areas	Registered value	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			
Properties to be used by local governments, etc.	253	2,629	3,421	50	313	66	29	64	46	56	1,428	394	330	4,307	3,835
Properties to be disposed of (Note 2)	(1,004)	(3,240)	(1,078)										(1,006)	(3,425)	(1,120)
	2,479	4,601	1,419	78	217	40	208	195	44	16	277	32	2,365	4,901	1,447
Total	2,732	7,231	4,841	128	531	107	237	259	91	72	1,705	426	2,695	9,208	5,283
Properties sold (Note 4)							231	224	66						

- (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 2022.
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 9.9 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	67	766	2,628	4,515	263	3,068	429	173	764	102	1,172	1,172	2,695	5,283		
	of which, the property transferred as payment in kind	8	4	993	353	38	8	149	37	282	47	524	260	1,001	357	37.1%	6.8%
	Component ratio	2.5%	14.5%	97.5%	85.5%	9.8%	58.1%	15.9%	3.3%	28.3%	1.9%	43.5%	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%		

(Note) 1. Figures are as of the end of FY2022.

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 m<sup>2</sup>, 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Unused land	Cases	77	103	45	66	33	14	32	21	15	8
	Volume	102	112	37	94	35	18	31	18	11	15
	Registered value	29	38	18	26	9	7	11	4	3	5
Property with rights	Cases	170	59	35	65	81	30	68	21	49	30
	Volume	26	14	5	6	13	5	9	3	8	3
	Registered value	22	9	6	5	12	5	11	4	10	5

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

Table 37 Reference

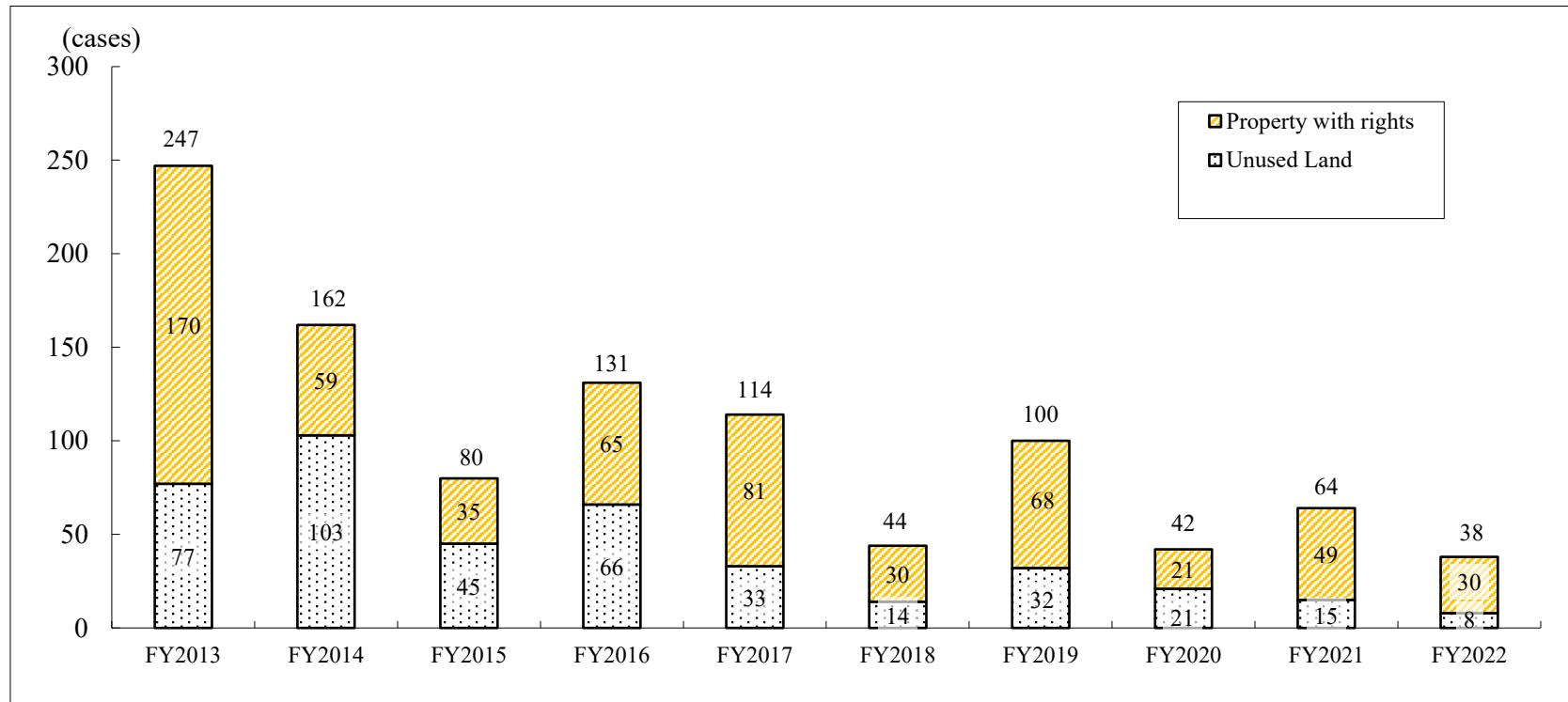


Table 38 Bid Results for Unused National Land (General Account)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen, %)

Performed year	General competitive bidding			Rate of conclusion
	Performed cases	Number of contracts	Contract price	
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
2022	( 133 ) 485	( 75 ) 202	( 19 ) 41	41.6

- (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

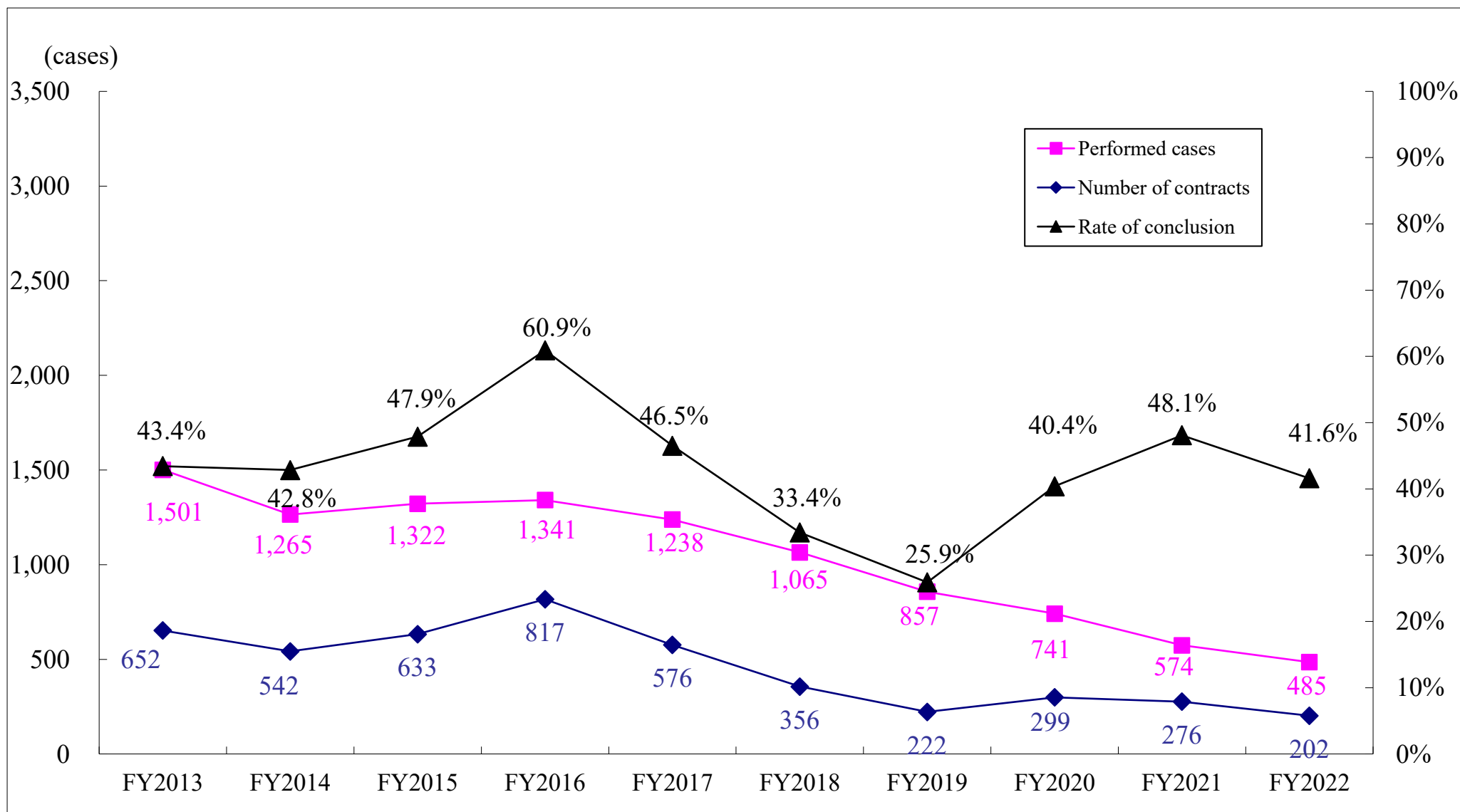


Table 39 Status of the Sell-off of Government Assets with Rights (Land)

(Unit: cases, 100 million yen)

Fiscal Year	Overall properties		Properties transferred as payment in kind	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
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
2022	595	129	471	94

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

Table 39 Reference

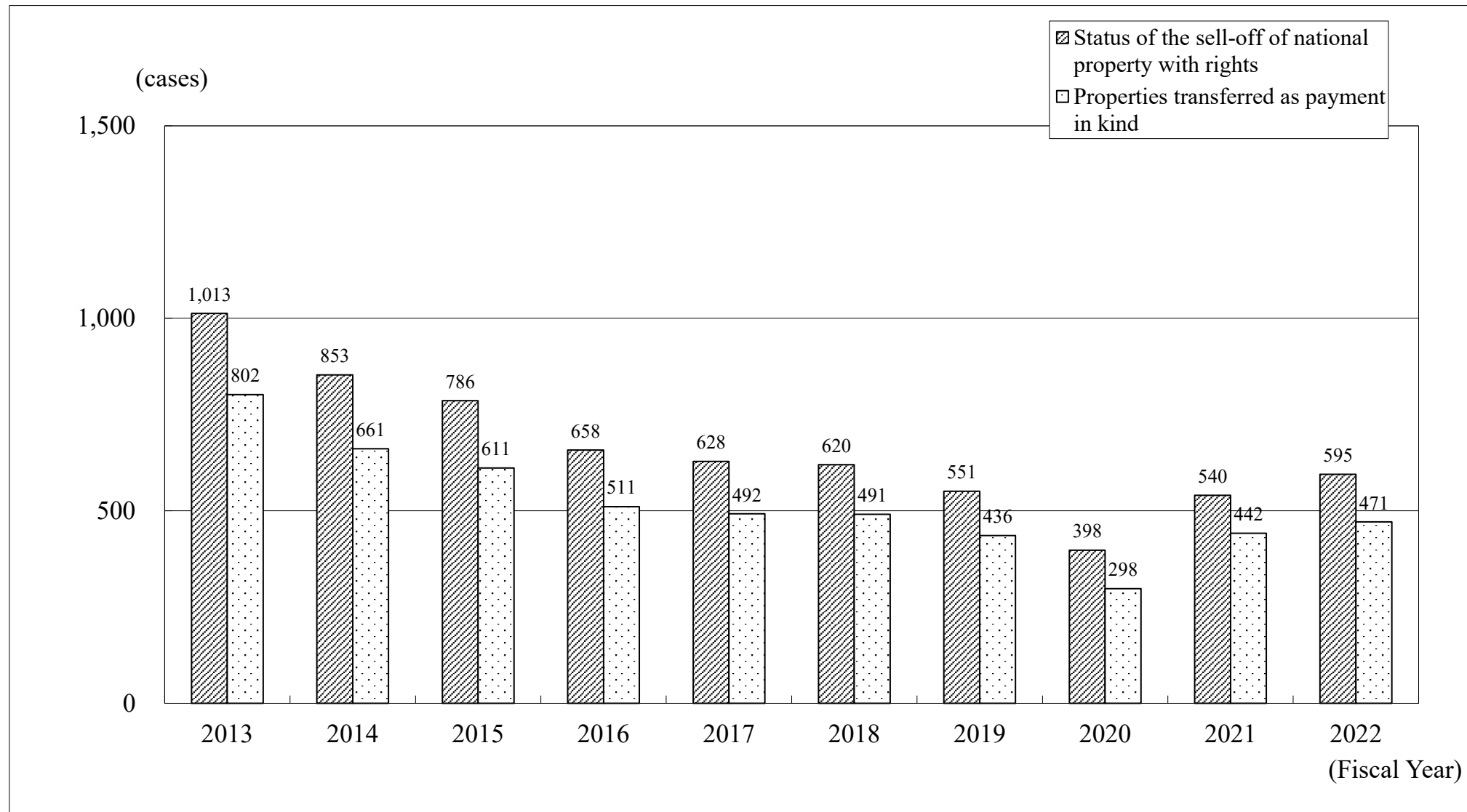


Table 40 Measures Previously Taken to Diversify the Methods of Managed Disposal

Implementation year	Details of Measures Taken
Fiscal 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The system to sell-off properties at posted prices is established. Properties covered: Small-scale properties transferred as payment in kind (land: not exceeding 300m<sup>2</sup>, building: not exceeding 200m<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>
Fiscal 1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sell-out system based on the registration in REINS is adopted. Intended for: properties for which successful bids are not made under the general competitive bidding system</li> </ul>
Fiscal 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A period bidding system based on mail is introduced.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bidding with the securitization requirements under the SPC (special purpose company) Act is implemented. Properties covered: 6 unused land properties and 8 properties with rights</li> <li>The intermediary bidding system is adopted.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the first district planning utilization general competitive bidding</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A disposal-type trust is introduced. The trust is established to add value to unused national land which is difficult to sell in the present condition by preparing and subdividing it to sell.</li> <li>The system of bidding with the minimum sell-off price posted is introduced. Properties covered: Real estate not exceeding 1,000m<sup>2</sup> transferred as payment in kind. Note: The system to sell-off properties at posted prices is discontinued with the introduction of the system to sell-off properties at posted prices.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area limit to the system of bidding with the minimum sell-off price posted is abolished.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A property exchange system is introduced to facilitate sell-off. Properties covered: Of those properties which are difficult to sell, irregular shaped and other land lots with inferior conditions. Of properties with rights, land lots with leasehold.</li> <li>An electronic bidding system is adopted. ... Intended for: fixed-term bidding</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The two-stage general competitive bidding system is introduced.</li> <li>The defect disclosure sell-off system is introduced.</li> <li>Open competitive bidding for government assets is introduced.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managed disposal-type trust (property with rights) is established.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The system to lease land utilizing the fixed-term land leasehold is introduced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land is offered for lease to local governments with the aim of improving social welfare facilities (including sublease from local governments).</li> <li>Land is offered for lease to social welfare corporations with a view to improving facilities for social welfare.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Expanded operation of land exchange When the counterparty is a local government, and the government assets can be sold only to the local government, considering the situation of use of the government assets, an extended operation is carried out so that the exchange of properties can be achieved even if the national government does not need to sell the property.</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The availability of the loaning system is amplified by making use of fixed-term leasehold. The fixed-term leasehold system for business purposes is adopted, which is intended for properties hard to sell, or that remain unsold.</li> </ul>

Fiscal 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Adoption of the sell-out system taking advantage of mediation by real estate brokers</li> </ul>
Fiscal 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Table 41 Number of Land Trusts Established

(Unit: cases, ha)

Type of trust	Local Financial	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	Fiscal 2004	72
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
2022	72	64	7	1	144	4	148

(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.

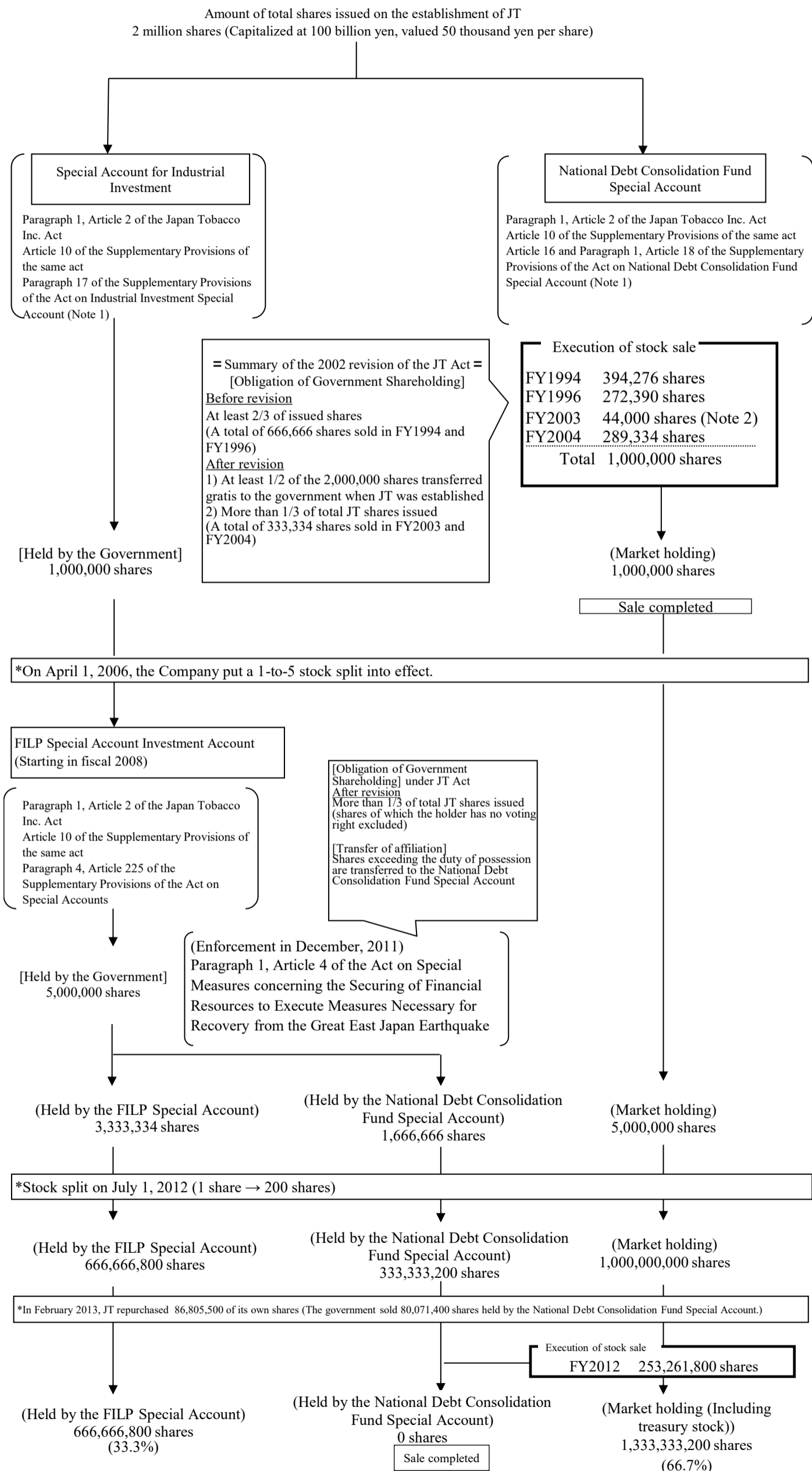
Table 43 The History and Structure of NTT Stock Held by the Government

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



(Note 1) The enforcement of the Act on Special Accounts abolished the Act on Special Accounts for Industrial Investment and the Act on National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account.  
(Note 2) This is a percentage of shares held by the government according to the duty under the NTT Act. The percentage of government held shares to the total issued shares is 32.2%.  
(Note 3) Due to rounding, share numbers may not add up.

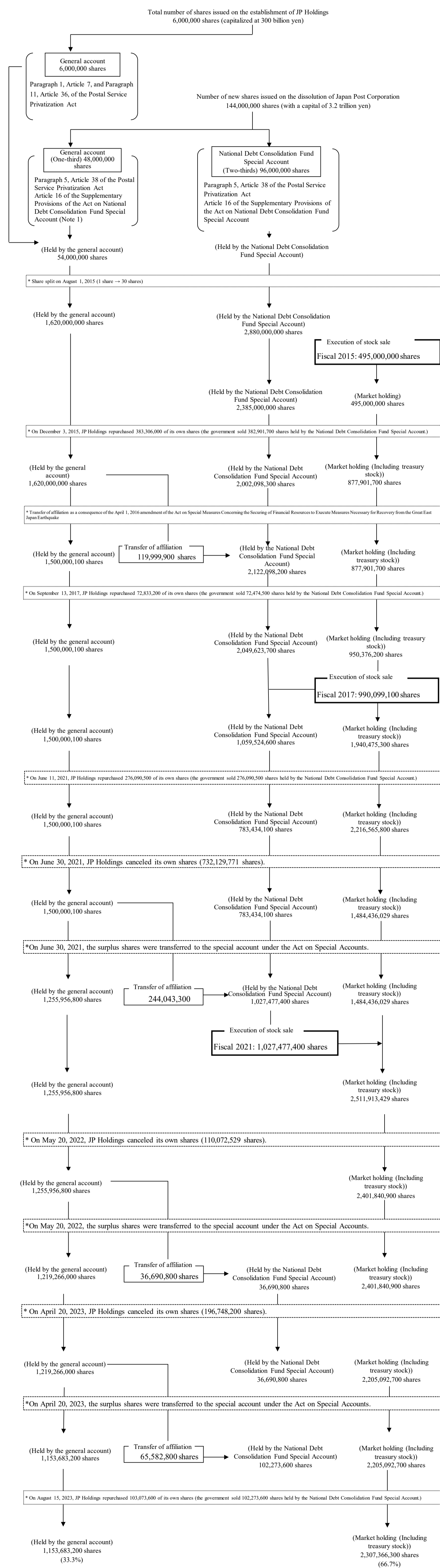
Table 44 The History and Structure of JT Stock Held by the Government



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

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

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



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

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)

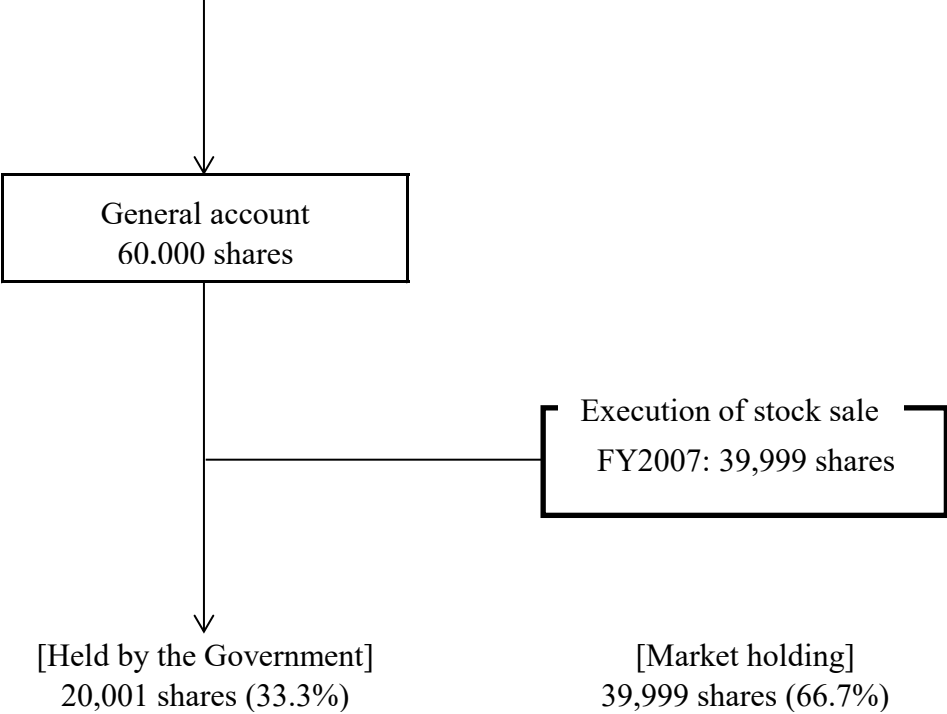


Table 47 The History and Structure of NACCS Center Stock Held by the Government

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

