

## Chiba Prefecture Fiscal Conditions and Prefectural Bonds

October 2012





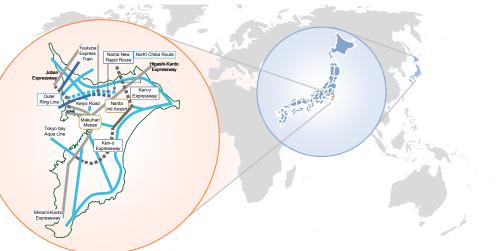


Chiba Prefecture has the 6th largest population in Japan. Chiba has a convenient transportation network, and Narita Airport serves as the gateway to Japan.

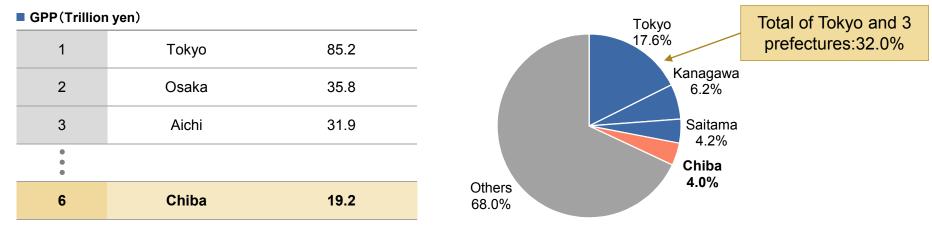
Population	6,217,000 6th largest in Japan	
Avg. Age	43.6 5th youngest in Japan	
No. of Households	2,520,000	
1		
Kujukuri Beach	Makuhari New City	Narita Airport

Kujukuri Beach (Kujukuri-machi, etc.)

Makuhari New City (Chiba City)

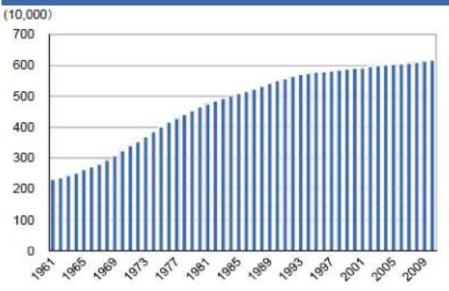


Chiba Prefecture's nominal gross product of 19.2 trillion yen is the 6th largest in Japan. 





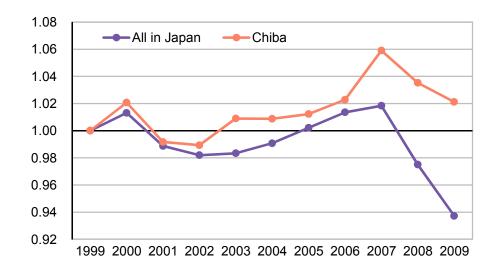
## Population Growth



Working Age (Age15-64) Population			(%)
1	Tokyo	68.1	
2	Kanagawa	66.6	
3	Saitama	66.2	
4	Chiba	65.6	
5	Aichi	65.2	
6	Okinawa	64.9	

Source: "National Census Population Quick Count Result"

## Growth of Gross Prefectural Product



The above is a graph of Chiba Prefecture's nominal gross product indexed to 1999. Chiba's performance trend exceeds that of the national total beginning in FY00.



## (3) Balanced Industrial Base(Rankings in Japan)

### Agriculture - ranked 3rd

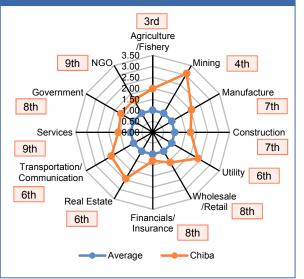
Chiba Prefecture is blessed with a warm climate and rich land resources, with 149,000 hectares of agricultural land (approximately 28.9% of total area at October, 2010). Chiba has a balanced agriculture industry composed of rice, vegetable and livestock, and has the 3rd largest agriculture industry in Japan in terms of total value produced in 2010.



### Manufacturing - ranked 7th

Chiba Prefecture ranks 7th in Japan in terms of manufacturing shipments, totaling 12.1 trillion yen in 2009. The three largest industries are petroleum/coal products (2.7 trillion yen; ranked 1st), chemicals (2.7 trillion yen; ranked 1st) and steel (1.6 trillion yen; ranked 3rd) which together make up 57.8% of total manufacturing shipments.

### **Top 10 in All Industrial Areas**



### Commerce - ranked 9th

Commerce in Chiba Prefecture not only supports the comfortable livelihood of its 6 million residents, but also plays an important role in the regional economy. Chiba Prefecture employed 414,626 people in 48,596 offices as of June 1, 2007, and achieved annual product sales of 12,322.2 billion yen (9th largest in Japan).

### Fishery - ranked 5th

The surrounding bay and ocean provides Chiba Prefecture's fishing industry with a diverse catch with significant seasonal variety. Chiba Prefecture has one of the largest fishing industries in Japan, ranking 5th in terms of total production volume, at 162,000 tons, in 2011.



### Tourism

Chiba Prefecture has positioned tourism as a core industry, and is engaging in various tourism-related initiatives including the cutting the Tokyo Bay Aqua Line toll down to 800 yen and conducting projects to enhance the attractiveness of tourist sites. With the opening of Japan's largest outlet mall in April 2012, the number of visitors originating from Tokyo International Airport is expected to rise significantly.



## (4) Chiba Prefecture Viewed from All Japan

Populati	ion	(10 thousand)
1	Tokyo	1,316
2	Kanagawa	905
3	Osaka	887
4	Aichi	741
5	Saitama	719
6	Chiba	622

Source: Population Survey Results of the "National Census" by MIC Statistics Bureau (October 26, 2011)

Income per person		(10 thousand yen)
1	Tokyo	391
2	Kanagawa	309
3	Aichi	297
4	Shiga	296
5	Shizuoka	293
6	Chiba	292

Source: "Annual Report on Prefectural Residents Account for FY 2009" by Economic and Social Research Institute of the Cabinet Office.

Number o	(10 thousand guests)	
1	Tokyo	4,153
2	Hokkaido	2,729
3	Osaka	2,176
•		
7	Chiba	1,569
8	Kanagawa	1,441

Source: Results of "Statistics Survey of Overnight Stays" for Jan.-Dec. 2011 by MLIT

Population growth (From 2005 to 2010)				
1	1 Tokyo			
2	2 Kanagawa			
3	3 Chiba			
4	Okinawa	2.3		
5 Shiga				
6	Aichi	2.1		

Source: Population Survey Results of the "National Census" by MIC Statistics Bureau (February 23, 2011)

Shipment v	(100 million yen)		
1	372,105		
2	Kanagawa	169,136	
3 Shizuoka		153,741	
4 Osaka		146,941	
5 Hyogo		138,707	
6 Saitama		122,680	
7 Chiba		120,891	
Source: "Current Survey of Production" for EV 2010 by METI			

Source: "Current Survey of Production" for FY 2010 by METI

Agricult	(100 million yen)	
1	Hokkaido	9,946
2	Ibaraki	4,306
3	Chiba	4,048
4	Kagoshima	4,011
5	Kumamoto	3,071
6	Aichi	2,962

Source: "Productive Agriculture Income Statistics" for FY 2010 by MAFF

Average	age	(years old)
1	Okinawa	40.5
2	Aichi	42.9
3	Shiga	43.0
4	Kanagawa	43.4
5	Chiba	43.6
5	Tokyo	43.6
5	Saitama	43.6

Source: Extracted Population Survey Results of the "National Census" by MIC Statistics Bureau (June 29, 2011)

Annual r	Annual merchandise sales value		
1	Tokyo	1,822,113	
2	Osaka	616,602	
3	Aichi	434,432	
•	0 0		
8	Нуодо	132,693	
9	Chiba	123,222	

Source: "Current Survey of Commerce" for FY 2007 by METI

Volume	Volume of fishery production		
1	Hokkaido	1,180	
2	Nagasaki	270	
3	Shizuoka	196	
4	Mie	170	
5	Chiba	162	
6	Shimane	154	

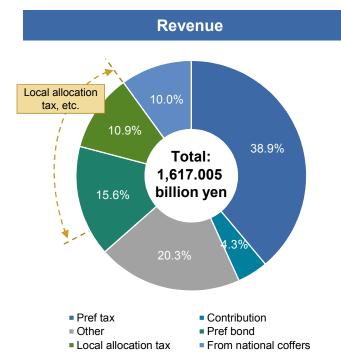
 Provisional figures excluding those of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures due to the Japan Earthquake disaster.
Source: "Statistics of fishery and cultivation production" for FY 2011 by MAFF



## 2. Revenue and Expenditures

## (1) FY 2012 General Account Budget: Revenue

- The General Account budget decreased by 3.2% for FY 2012 (September revision) as compared with the previous fiscal year, due to the decline in the amount budgeted in relation to the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- The local allocation tax represents a large portion of revenues, with approximately half of the amount funded by extraordinary finance measure bonds(\*) representing almost 70% of the prefectural bond issuance.



	Revenue (100 million yen)	2012	2011	Change	YoY
P	refectural tax	6,295	6,341	(46)	(0.7%)
	Corporate-related tax	992	1,026	(34)	(3.3%)
	Residence tax	2,564	2,498	66	2.6%
	Local consumption tax	1,101	1,168	(67)	(5.7%)
Lo	ocal transfer taxes	702	682	20	2.9%
Lo	ocal allocation tax	1,760	1,717	43	2.5%
National treasury disbursements		1,623	1,806	(183)	(10.1%)
Prefectural bond		2,523	2,570	(47)	(1.8%)
	Local construction bond	659	810	(151)	(18.6%)
	Extraordinary financial measures bond	1,710	1,760	(50)	(2.8%)
	Retirement allowance bonds	154		154	100.0%
Other		3,267	3,587	(320)	(8.9%)
Total		16,170	16,703	(533)	(3.2%)

\* Numbers for each year are the revised budget as of September.

(\*) Extraordinary financial measures bond: To cope with the insufficiencies in the 5-types of national tax to fund local allocation tax, extraordinary financial measures bonds may be issued by local governments to fund part of the local allocation tax that they are entitled to receive from the national government. The national government repays the principal amount with accrued interest at a certain point in future in the form of allocation tax.

#### **Prefectural tax**

The expected increase in revenue from individual residence tax resulting from the termination of child tax credit will be more than offset by the decline in revenues from local value-added tax and corporate residential/business tax. As such, the budget for FY2012 decreased by JPY4.6 billion compared with the previous fiscal year.

### Local allocation tax

The budget for FY 2012, incorporating the FY 2011 actual figures and the growth rate in the local financing program by the national government, rose by JPY4.3 billion against the previous fiscal year. However, the FY 2012 budget for local allocation tax in effect declined by JPY0.7 billion over the previous fiscal year, taking into account the JPY5 billion decrease in extraordinary financial measures bond issuances.

### **Prefectural bonds**

The FY2012 budget decreased by JPY4.7 billion against the previous fiscal year due to JPY15.1 billion decline in local construction bond issuances and JPY5 billion decrease in extraordinary financial measures bond issuances, together offsetting the JPY15.4 billion of new issuances of retirement allowance bonds that were not incorporated in the previous fiscal year.



Expenditures Expenditures (by purpose) Expenditures (by type) 2012 2011 (100 million yen) Personnel 5.944 5.963 Mandatory expense expenses 9.5% accounts for a large 7.8% 5.0% portion of 62%. **Public Assistance** 4.5% 2.248 1.990 11.2% expenses 3.3% 1.7% 14.3% 24.7% Public debt 14.7% 1,802 1,740 payments Total Total 28.8% 1.617.005 4.4% 1.617.005 Capital 1.523 2.043 billion yen 2.6% billion yen 7.4% expenditure 11.6% 26.0% 0.6% 4 6% 1.9%11.1% 61.7% Subsidized 723 789 13.6% 13.9% 8.7% Non-6.4% 530 651 subsidized Other 4.653 4.967 Mandatory expense Others Investment Personnel(education) Personnel (police) General administration Welfare Personnel(general staff) Public Assistance Public debt Sanitation/environment Agriculture, forestry and fishery Total 16,703 16,170 Supplies Accounts brought out Commerce/labor Civil engineering Subsidies, contributions, allocations Others Others Police Education \* Revised budget as of September Ordinary construction (unsubsidized) Public debt Others Ordinary construction (subsidized)

#### **Personnel expenses**

In the process of the September revision, the budget for personnel expenses was reviewed in light of the existing number of personnel and reduced by JPY1.9 billion over the last fiscal year.

#### **Public Assistance expenses**

The budget increased by JPY25.8 billion due to rising medical /nursing care costs along with the ageing population, together with the budget for projects utilizing the reserve fund of the allocation from the national government, which was upwardly revised in September.

### **Capital expenditure**

The budget for capital expenditure as a whole decreased by JPY52 billion due to cutbacks in national government's public works, significantly reducing the budget for subsidized projects and national government-led public projects. While the budget for prefecture-led, non-subsidized projects was reduced, necessary costs for developing social infrastructure, such as costs for the acceleration of the earthquake-resistant retrofit of prefectural high school buildings/seismic upgrading of bridges, and the life-extending improvements to public civil engineering facilities, etc., were prioritized and budgeted accordingly.

Change

(19)

258

62

(66)

(314)

(533)

(520) (25.5%)

(121) (18.6%)

YoY

(0.3%)

13.0%

3.6%

(8.4%)

(6.3%)

(3.2%)

2. Revenue and Expenditures

## (3) Measures for the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster (General Account) - 1

FY 2010 Budget	Arbitrary Decision by Governor (March 23, 2010)	JPY6.2 billior
: JPY6.2 billion	Disaster recovery (roads/rivers) and repair of public facilities, etc.	JPY2.6 billion
	Disaster relief operations in accordance with the Disaster Relief Act	JPY2.2 billion
FY 2011 Budget	May Supplementary Budget (May 20, 2011)	JPY43.6 billion
: JPY81.8 billion	1. Livelihood recovery of disaster victims	JPY10.185 billion
	2. Restoration of infrastructure and school facilities, etc.	JPY19.206 billion
	3. Revitalization and reconstruction of industries	JPY10.182 billion
	4. Restoration and repair of school facilities and public assistance facilities, etc.	JPY3.647 billion
	June Supplementary Budget (July 8, 2011)	JPY32.8 billio
	1. Development of a comprehensive system for monitoring radioactive substances	JPY74 millio
	2. Measures for electric supply shortages and power savings	JPY 650 millio
	3. Further assistance to disaster victims, commercial/industrial operators and farmers, etc.	JPY30.783 billior
	SME Promotion Fund	JPY30 billior
	4. Investigation of earthquake disasters and disaster prevention	JPY1.183 billior
	Emergency project to promote earthquake-resistant construction for private schools	JPY847 millio
	September Supplementary budget (October 18, 2011)	JPY10.3 billio
	1. Measures for nuclear disasters, electric shortages and new energy	JPY316 millio
	Investigation of environmental radioactivity levels	JPY119 millio
	2. Support for disaster victims and the restoration of infrastructure, etc.:	JPY9.304 billior
	Contribution to the livelihood recovery support fund for disaster victims	JPY3.783 billior
	3. Support for reconstruction of municipalities and disaster prevention	JPY703 millio
	Municipalities Promotion Fund (provision of loans for the purpose of disaster recovery)	JPY1 billior

#### 2. Revenue and Expenditures



FY 2011 Budget	December Supplementary Budget (December 20, 2011)	JPY12.3 billion
: JPY81.8 billion	1. Establishment of a reconstruction fund in relation to the Earthquake	JPY3 billion
	2. Subsidy for restoration and development of facilities of entities such as SMEs	JPY1.653 billion
	3. Amount linked with the national government's third supplementary budget	JPY7.659 billion
	Supplementary Budget (February 26, 2012)	▲JPY17.2 billion
	1. Restoration project for public civil engineering facilities	▲JPY6.46 billion
	2. Support fund for disaster victims for rebuilding houses	▲JPY6.4 billion
	3. Project to support expediting disaster waste management	JPY1.663 billion

#### 2. Revenue and Expenditures



FY 2012 Budget	Original budget (February 26, 2012)	JPY21.8 billion
JPY24.6 billion	1. Support for municipalities and disaster victims	JPY9.195 billion
	Municipality promotion fund in relation to "You can do it! Chiba" campaign	JPY2 billion
	Disaster victim support fund for rebuilding houses	JPY3.5 billion
	Subsidization of interest payments on housing reconstruction loans for disaster victims	JPY200 million
	2. Countermeasures against radioactive substances	JPY112 million
	Development/reinforcement of radioactive-related monitoring and examination	JPY42 million
	3. Measures for new energy	JPY370 million
	Support project for installment of solar power generation equipment	JPY300 million
	4. Restoration of infrastructure	JPY4.621 billion
	Restoration project for agricultural facilities damaged by the disaster	JPY1.864 billion
	5. Disaster prevention	JPY7.479 billion
	Measures for tsunami disaster in river and coastal areas	JPY1.864 billion
	September supplementary budget (October 16, 2012)	JPY2.8 billion
	1. Support for livelihood recovery of disaster victims	JPY886 million
	2. Countermeasures against radioactive substances	JPY901 million
	3. Restoration of infrastructure/disaster prevention	JPY1.049 billion

Cumulative amount budgeted up to FY 2011 for the Earthquake disaster

JPY88 <sup>Siz</sup> billion

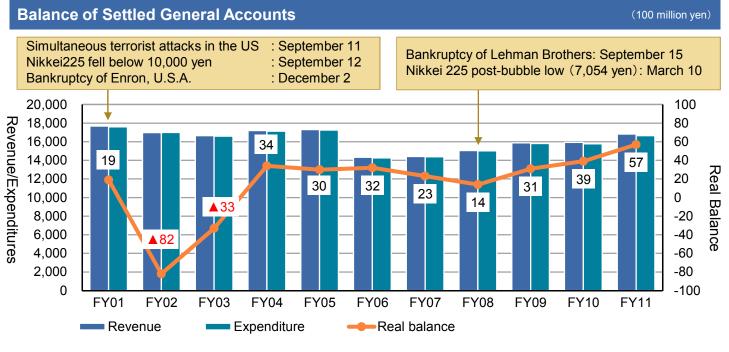
Size of budget reduced to about 1/4

FY2012 budget for the Earthquake disaster

JPY24.6 billion As a result of the timely budgeting of necessary expenses related to the Earthquake disaster to date, expenses for restoration and reconstruction budgeted for FY 2012 dropped significantly, with a limited impact on the prefecture's finances.

## (4) General Account Balance

- While overall revenue fell after peaking in FY01, real balance turned negative for two consecutive years in FY02 and FY03. However, the balance has been positive since FY04 as a result of our intensive efforts including the cutback in expenditure and pay cuts.
- \* Since FY06, the real size of the general account has been indicated by creating a special account for settlement of local consumption tax and recording refinancing bonds in special account/prefectural debt management.



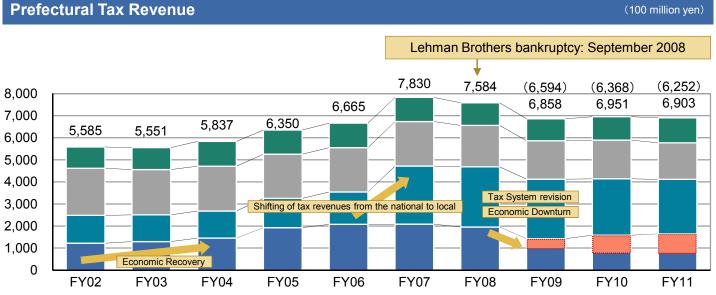
	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Revenue	17,682	16,977	16,649	17,199	17,302	14,327	14,420	15,042	15,876	15,920	16,821
Expenditure	17,601	16,985	16,602	17,133	17,246	14,256	14,382	15,007	15,802	15,776	16,648
Real balance	19	-82	-33	34	30	32	23	14	31	39	57

\* Real balance = Difference between revenues and expenditures - revenue sources brought forward from the following year.

There has been no deficit since 2004 as a result of administrative reforms and increases in tax revenue.

## (5) Prefectural Tax Revenue

- Since FY07, there has been a big rise in the ratio of individual inhabitant tax due to transfer of tax sources based on the Tripartite Reforms and abolishment of fixed rate cuts for residential tax.
- On the other hand, prefectural tax revenue for FY11 increased from the previous fiscal year if local corporate special transfer tax to be redistributed to municipal governments is taken into consideration. However, revenue from the two corporate taxes decreased in FY09 and after because a part of corporate business tax has been transferred to the national account.



■ 2 corp. taxes ■ Inhabitant tax ■ Other taxes ■ Local consumption tax ■ Local corporate special transfer tax

· Actual results.

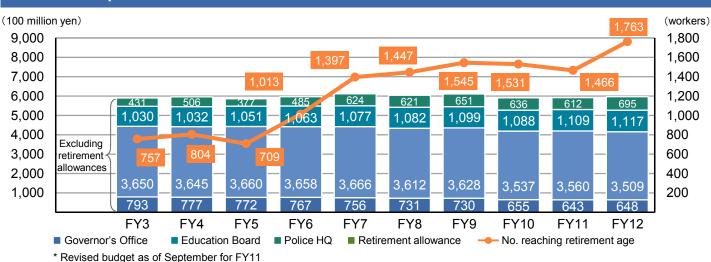
• Local corporate special transfer tax to be redistributed is included in FY09-11. (Figures in parenthesis)

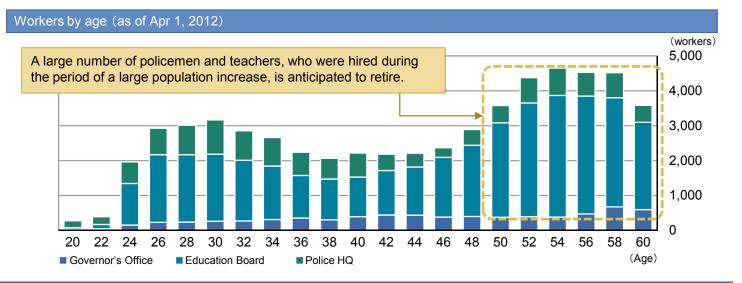
	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
2 corp. taxes	1,214	1,290	1,452	1,924	2,083	2,088	1,959	1,156	996	999
Inhabitant tax	1,270	1,218	1,231	1,329	1,465	2,630	2,724	2,707	2,545	2,492
Other taxes	2,136	2,053	2,030	2,006	2,003	2,017	1,880	1,726	1,705	1,666
Local consumption tax	965	990	1,124	1,091	1,114	1,095	1,021	1,005	1,122	1,095
Total	5,585	5,551	5,837	6,350	6,665	7,830	7,584	6,594	6,368	6,252
*2 corp. taxes include corporate enterprise tax and corporate residence tax.			Local c	orporate sp	ecial trans	fer tax	264	583	651	

## (6) Expenditures: Personnel expenses

 The number of employees reaching retirement age has been exceeding 1,000 every year since FY06.
While the number of retirees from the Governor's Branch has already peaked, the Board of Education and the Police HQ will see their peaks in several years. The overall number of retiring employees in Chiba Prefecture is expected to peak around FY15.

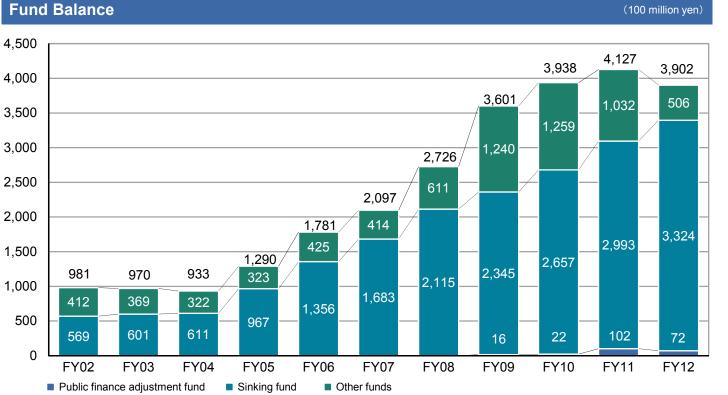
#### **Personnel expenses**





# (7) Fund Balance

- The fund balance has increased dramatically as Chiba Prefecture accumulates funds in accordance with the "Sinking Fund" in preparation for bonds to be redeemed in whole at their maturity.
- In FY09, "Other Funds" increased significantly as funds for economic and employment measures to combat economic downturn were established, utilizing national grants.



\* Actual results up to FY10. Figures for FY11 are forecasts.

#### Concerning the use of "Sinking Fund"

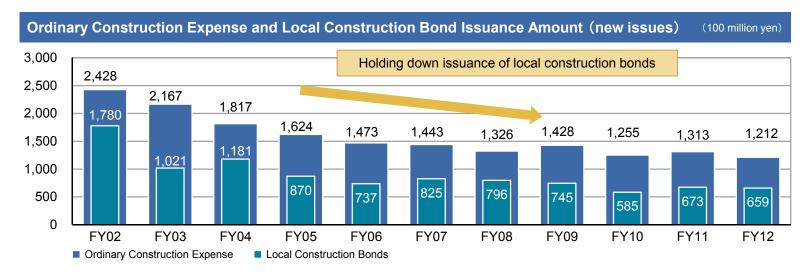
The "Prefectural Bond Management Fund" is prepared for the redemption of prefectural bonds, and shall not be withdrawn for any other purpose.

#### Fund Accumulation Rule of Chiba Prefecture:

In preparation for the redemption at maturity of publiclyoffered prefectural bonds, an amount equivalent to 3.7% of the initial issue price shall be contributed to the "Prefectural Bond Management Fund" every year, starting in the fourth year from bond issuance.

3.7% x 27 years (3.8% in the final year)

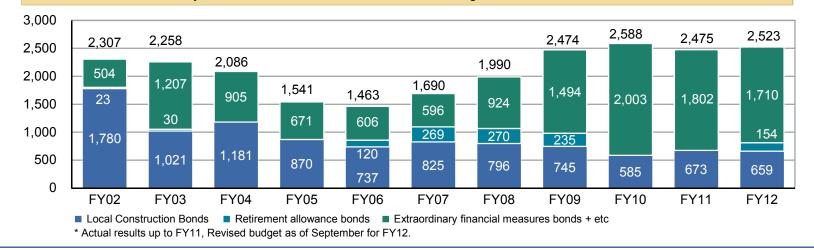
## (8) Prefectural Bond Issuance



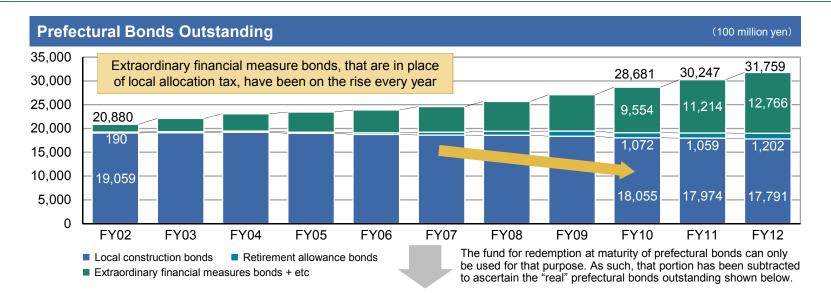
#### **Prefectural Bond Issuance Amount (new issues)** local construction bonds + extraordinary financial measures bonds + retirement allowance bonds

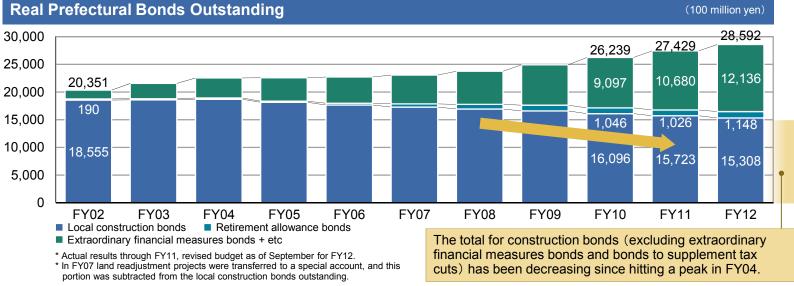
(100 million yen)

Issuance of extraordinary financial measure bonds have been increasing due to the transfers from the local allocation tax.



## (9) Prefectural Bonds Outstanding







## (10) Financial Indicators (General Account)

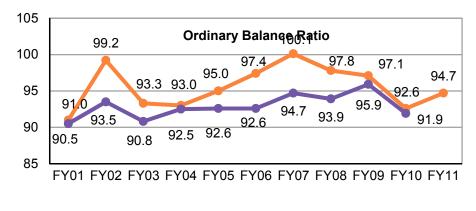
### **Ratio for Determining Financial Soundness**

As for FY11, each of the ratios for determining financial soundness remained below the Early Financial Soundness Benchmark.

Category	FY2011	FY2010	Early Financial Soundness Benchmark	Financial Rehabilitation Benchmark
Real Deficit Ratio	-	-	3.75%	5.00%
Consolidate Real Deficit Ratio	—	—	8.75%	15.00%
Real Debt Service Ratio	11.4%	11.2%	25.0%	35.0%
Future Burden Ratio	202.5%	206.3%	400.0%	-

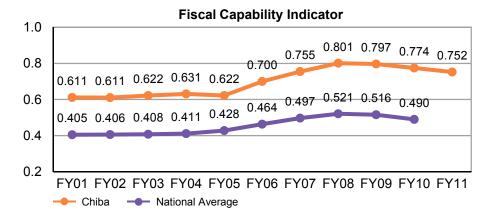
### **Ordinary Balance Ratio**

- Ordinary balance ratio is an indicator of financial flexibility. A lower number indicates greater flexibility.
- The Ordinary Balance Ratio is an index for identifying the flexibility of the financial structure of local public bodies. A lower ratio indicates greater flexibility. The ratio for Chiba Prefecture had been improving since FY07, but deteriorated in FY11 reflecting the decline in the amount of prefectural tax and ordinary allocation tax, which include the extraordinary financial measures bond.



### **Financial Capability Index**

Financial capability index is to measure the degree to which finances are managed without relying on ordinary allocation tax. A larger number indicates stronger financial capability. Chiba Prefecture's score is well above the national average.



### Bond Outstanding per Resident

The amount of bonds outstanding per resident based on the general account was 430,000 yen in FY10, remaining well below the national average.

			(thousand yen)
Outstanding prefectural	1	Kanagawa	381
bond per resident	2	Chiba	430
(as of FY 2010)	•		
	46	Iwate	1,363
	47	Shimane	1,403

(thousand yon)

#### 2. Revenue and Expenditures



## **Ratios for Determining Financial Soundness**

(Note 1) Ratios for Determining Financial Soundness

There are four ratios for determining financial soundness: real deficit ratio, consolidated real deficit ratio, real debt service ratio and future burden ratio. If any of the four indicators exceeds a certain level, the local government is required to formulate a financial soundness plan or a financial rehabilitation plan to make financial improvements.

- Ratios for determining financial soundness are indicators of the need to act quickly on financial improvements and rehabilitation. They also objectively show the financial situation of the relevant municipality when compared with ratios of other organizations.
- Real Deficit Ratio: Ratio of the real deficit in the general account to the standard financial size.
- (2) Consolidated Real Deficit Ratio: Ratio of the real deficit or fiscal shortfall in all accounts, including public enterprises' accounts, to

the standard financial scale.

- (3) Real Debt Service Ratio: Ratio of principal and interests for repayments borne by the general account to the standard financial scale.
- (4) Future Burden Ratio: Ratio of future debt to be borne in effect by the general account to the standard financial scale.

(Note 2) Targets Included i	n Calculation of Ratios for	Determining Financial Soundness
		Determining i maneiar ocarianeoo

	General A	ccount				$\wedge$		$\wedge$		$\wedge$		$\wedge$			
		Prefect	ural debt manage	ment		1	$\geq$ $\leq$		$\geq 2$		$\geq$ $\leq$		$\sim$		
		Automo	bile tax stamp												
		Local c	onsumption tax se	ettlement											
		Municip	al revitalization fu	Ind											
		Mother	, child, widow welf	fare fund		Real									
		Welfare	e pension fund for	the disabled				0							
General		Nihon (	Convention Center	r international exhibits		Deficit Ratio		Consolidated							
Accounts		Small b	usiness promotio	n fund		icit		sol							
		SME pr	omotion fund			R		ida		-					
		Agricult	tural improvement	fund		atio		Itec		Real					
	Createl	Forestr	y management fu	nd				ਸ							
	Special Accounts	Forestr	y/logging industry	improvement fund				Real		)eb					
	Accounts	Coasta	l improvement fish	ning fund				Ď		т С					
		Public I	and acquisition fu	nd	7		5	fic		en		Fut			
		Schola	rship fund			$\searrow$		Deficit Ratic		Debt Service		Future			
		Publicly	/ managed racing					ati		ي رير		Ψ̈́			
			Waterworks					0		Ratio		Burden Ratic		_	
Public			Industrial use wa	ater projects						Ŭ		en		-isi	
Businesses		Ac Ac	Hospital projects	3								ಸ್ಟ		a	
Account		cal Pub nterprise Account	Land zoning pro	jects								tio		ЧS	
7,0000111		Local Public Enterprises Account	Downstream sev	vage projects										Fiscal Shortfall	
		s ic	Harbor maintena	ance					5					fall	
			Land reclamation	n				$\searrow$							
Rela	ted			er Supply Authority											
Administrati			Regional Water S								7				
	10 0.00.pc	Chiba F	Prefecture Horsera	acing Association						$\searrow$					
			Roads Corporation												
Third Sec	ctor and		and Developmen												
Regiona	l Public		ishery Recovery												
Cor	p.		Community Develo	Guarantee Council											
											7		7		
		Chiba I	ndustry Advancen	nent Center								$\checkmark$			

## (11) Overview of FY11 General and Special Accounts - 1

1. Ordinary Accounts						(1)	00 million yen, %)
	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance	Real Balance	Outstanding local bonds	Carried over from other accounts	Notes
General account	16,821	16, 648	174	57	30,247	52	70.6 billion yen transferred from fund (*1)
(Sp)Public finance adjustment reserve funds	80	80	0	0	0	80	
(Sp)Prefectural debt management	3,010	3,010	0	0	0	1,170	50.2 billion yen from redemption fund
(Sp)Automobile tax stamp	103	97	5	5	0		
(Sp)Local consumption tax settlement	2,872	2,872	0	0	0		
(Sp)Municipal revitalization fund	23	18	6	0	0		
(Sp)Mother, child, widow welfare fund	7	3	4	0	0		
(Sp)Welfare pension fund for the disabled	8	8	0	0	0	1	
(Sp)Nihon Convention Center international exhibits	43	42	0	0	162	6	
(Sp)Small business facilities fund	48	12	36	30	107		
(Sp)Farmer start up support fund	3	2	1	0	3		
(Sp)Forestry management fund	3	3	0	0	29	2	
(Sp)Forestry/logging industry improvement fund	1	0	1	0	0		
(Sp)Coastal improvement fishing fund	5	1	4	0	0		
(Sp)Scholarship fund	12	5	7	0	0		
Ordinary accounts	23,041	22,803	238	93	30,547	-	

- \*1 Refers to funds established based on grants from nation in relation to economic and employment measures.
- \*2 The simple sum of the above does not match to the general account figure because it considers inter-calculation between accounts

## (11) Overview of FY11 General and Special Accounts - 2

(100 million yen, %)

	Overall Revenue	Overall Expense	<non-pel> Balance</non-pel>	Net Profit (Real Balance)	Municipal Bonds Outstand- ing	Transfers from other Accounts	<pel> NPL's</pel>	<pel> Aggregate losses</pel>	Remarks
(Sp)Publicly managed racing	75	69	6	6	0	0	-	-	
(Sp)Harbor maintenance	17	16	0	0	60	0	-	-	
(Sp)Downstream sewage projects	267	254	13	11	675	38	-	-	
(Sp)Land zoning projects	118	118	0	0	341	5	-	-	
(Sp)Waterworks	678	616	-	62	1,952	6	0	0	PEL
(Sp)Land reclamation	194	282	-	(88)	208	0	0	0	PEL
(Sp)Industrial-use water projects	127	104	-	23	429	0	0	0	PEL
(Sp)Hospital projects	430	419	-	11	266	125	0	257	PEL

\* In "Remarks", the ones denoted "with applicable laws" mean public enterprises to which the Local Public Enterprise Act applies.

\* NPLs and accumulated losses are both expressed in positive figures.

### 3. Related Administrative Groups

(100 million yen, %)

	Overall Revenue	Overall Expense	<non-pel> Balance</non-pel>	Net Profit (Real Balance)	Municipal Bonds Outstanding	Percentage of burden of Chiba Pref.	<pel> NPL's</pel>	Remarks
Chiba Prefecture Horseracing Association	318	330	(12)	(12)	0	8/13	-	
Kimitsu Regional Water Supply Authority	60	49	-	11	151	27.9% <b>~</b> 44.4%	-	PEL
Kita Chiba Regional Water Supply Authority	114	151	-	(37)	416	42.7%	-	PEL

2. Revenue and Expenditures

## (12) Joint Third Sectors Results and Prefecture Financial **Support**

## **FY11**

(100 million yen)

	Chiba	Ordi Profit		Capital/	Pre	fecture Fir	nancial Su	pport Conditions			Chiba	Ordi Profit		Capital/	Pre	fecture Fina	ancial Supp	ort Condit	tions
	Pref Own Ratio	FY11	FY10	Net Assets	Invest- ment	Subsidy	Out- standing Loans	Guaran- Los teed Comp Debt sati	en-		Pref Own Ratio	FY11	FY10	Net Assets	Invest- ment	Subsidy	Out- standing Loans	Guaran- teed Debt	Loss Compe satio
Narita Airport Area Joint Development Project	25.0	(2)	(3)	24	2					20 Kazusa DNA Research Institute	77.8	1	2	51	38	12			
2 Keiyo Rinkai Line Co., Ltd.	31.3	(2)	0	38	6					21 Chiba Convention Bureau and International Center	60.9	0	(0)	23	13	1	0		
Toyo Rapid Railway Co., Ltd.	27.1	3	2	(382)	139	1	44	1		22 Katsuura Undersea Park Center	42.9	0	(0)	5	0				
Isumi Railway Co., Ltd.	34.2	(2)	(1)	1	1	1				23 Chiba Data Center	34.0	(0)		1	0				
5 Metropolitan Intercity Railway Company	7.1	22	26	1,653	131		614	1		24 Chiba Agricultural Price Subsidy Corp	47.2	0	0	0	0				
8 Narita Rapid Railway Access Co.	22.9	(7)	(6)	151	44					25 Chiba Gardening Plastic Processing Co	25.0	0	0	2	0				
The Promotion Foundation for Chiba Private School Education	46.7	(3)	3	46	15	5				26 Chiba Greenery Promotion Committee	27.1	0	0	2	1	0			
Chiba Firefighters Association	55.0	0	0	1	1	0				27 Chiba Fishery Recovery Fund	47.8	(16)	8	206	74				
Chiba Health Fund	48.8	0	(0)	0	0					28 Chiba Marine Life Recovery Corp	100.0	(5)	3	6	4	0	2		
0 Chiba Federation of Senior Clubs	24.9	0	(0)	2	0					29 Chiba Roads Corporation	88.7	1	1	146	137		0	186	
1 Chiba Environmental Health Industry Guidance Center	47.6	0	(0)	2	1	0				30 Chiba Prefectural Construction Technology Center	63.2	1	0	9	2				
2 Chiba Animal Protection	50.0	(16)	0	206	74					31 Chiba Community Development Corp	100.0	0	(1)	70	0		4		
3 Chiba Prefectural Environment Foundation	20.0	(5)	(1)	6	4	0	2	2	0	32 Chiba Land Development Corp	100.0	(2)	(2)	101	0	0	19	58	
4 Environmental Fund for Inbanuma	48.7	(0)	(0)	6	3					33 Chiba Prefectural Sewerage Corporation	54.5	1	1	6	2				
5 Youth Net Chiba	25.0	0	(0)	0	0	1				34 Chiba Housing Supply Corporation	100.0	1	(1)	(54)	0	3	278		
6 Chiba Prefectural Cultural Promotion Foundation	52.3	(0)	0	7	3	0				35 Chiba Education Fund	100.0	0	0	18	0	0			
7 New Philharmony Orchestra Chiba	38.3	0	0	1	0	0				36 Chiba Physical Education Association	11.9	0	0	1	0	0			
8 Chiba Industry Advancement Center	54.0	1	2	19	5	6	13	1	1	37 Chiba Gang Prevention Citizens' Committee	63.8	0	0	7	4	0			
9 Makuhari Messe	25.0	3	3	61	10					Total					711	33	1,093	244	

\* Chiba Prefecture has a financial stake of at least 25% or is providing financial support to the organizations listed above.

\* Private firms that do not produce profit/loss statements are recorded as Change in Assets in the Ordinary Profit/Loss column.



## Local Public Corporation Conditions

			Chiba Pref Land Deve	elopment Pub Corp	Chiba Pref Roa	ads Pub Corp	Chiba Pref Housing	Supply Pub Corp
			FY10	FY11	FY10	FY11	FY10	FY11
Chiba Prefectur	e Investmen	t (million yen)	10	10	13,677	13,677	10	10
Chiba Prefect	ure Contribut	ion pro Rata	100%	100%	89%	89%	100%	100%
			236.1	204.5	726.8	724.8	410.4	400.4
	Assets	Current	224.3	191.4	13.3	12.2	186.9	173.0
		Fixed	11.7	13.1	713.5	712.6	223.5	227.4
			133.5	103.6	581.8	579.1	465.4	454.8
Balance Sheet		Current	11.5	13.9	6.6	4.8	18.7	22.0
	Liabilities	Fixed	122.0	89.7	207.3	188.2	446.7	432.8
		Allowances, others	0.0	0.0	367.9	386.2	0.0	0.0
			102.5	100.9	145.0	145.6	(55.0)	(54.4)
	Capital	Capital	0.1	0.1	154.2	154.2	0.1	0.
		Surplus funds, others	102.4	100.8	(9.1)	(8.6)	(55.1)	(54.5
	Liabilities/C	Capital Total	236.1	204.5	726.8	724.7	410.4	400.
	Operating I	Revenue	36.6	39.9	45.6	40.2	65.8	68.9
	Operating I	Expense	36.1	39.3	38.7	34.7	64.8	65.
	General &	Admin Expense	2.2	2.2	4.5	3.8	1.6	1.4
	Operating I	ncome	(1.7)	(1.6)	2.3	1.7	(0.6)	2.
Profit/Loss Statement	Non-operat	ting Income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.
Pront/Loss Statement	Non-operat	ting Expense	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.1
	Ordinary In	come	(1.8)	(1.7)	0.8	0.6	(1.4)	1.:
	Extraordina	ary Income	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
	Extraordina	ary Loss	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Net Income	9	(3.4)	(1.7)	0.8	0.6	(0.9)	0.0

\* Some numbers do not match due to the roundings of fractions

#### 2. Revenue and Expenditures

## (14) FY10 Balance Sheet - 1

FY10 balance sheet is created in accordance with general accounting principles applicable to private enterprises and released to the public in order to facilitate understandings of financial conditions of local governments.

Main Characteristics

- A sellable amount of public assets is recorded separately at market value.
- Investments and stakes are recorded at market value or at real price.
- "Allowances for investment losses" are recorded. (Applicable when real price drops to 30% or more below the recorded value.)
- An uncollectable amount of loans is recorded separately.

### **Ordinary Account Balance Sheet**

Assets		Liabilities		
Public assets	49,532	Fixed liabilities	33,098	
Tangible fixed assts	49,288	Municipal bonds	26,777	
Sellable assets	244	LT unpaid money	518	
Investments, etc.	4,063	Allowance for retirements	5,464	Fixed
Investments and stakes	1,173	Allowance for loss guarantee	55	liabilities
Loans	1,396	Borrowings from other accounts	284	Tangible 29%
Funds, etc.	1,254	Current liabilities	3,285	fixed assets
LT delinquent loans	267	Municipal bonds due next year	2,202	44%
Uncollectable loans	(27)	Unpaid account	52	
Liquid Assets	2,800	Retirement funds for next year	635	Current Netassets
Cash and deposits	2,693	Allowance for bonuses	318	
Uncollected money	107	Borrowings from other accounts	78	
		Total Liabilities	36,383	
		Net Assets		Investments
		Grants for public assets	11,392	40/
		General accounts for public assets	26,812	4 <sup>70</sup> LCurrent assets
		General sources	(18,144)	2%
		Adjustments due to asset reevaluation	(48)	
		Total Net Assets	20,012	Due to the fact that temporary fiscal measure bonds are recorde
Total Assets	56,395	Total Liabilities, Net Assets	56,395	as liabilities without matching counter assets to be recorded.

(JPY 100 million yen)

# (14) FY10 Balance Sheet - 2

## Balance sheet including public enterprises

Assets		Liabilities			
Public assets	69,455	Fixed liabilities	37,245		
Investments, etc.	3,837	Current liabilities	3,881		
Current assets	4,199	Total Liabilities	41,126		
Deferred accounts	6	Net Assets			
			36,371		
Total Assets	77,497	Total Liabilities, Net Assets	77,497		

### Consolidated balance sheet (local governments with an investment ratio of over 50%)

Assets		Liabilities			
Public assets	71,345	Fixed liabilities	38,120		
Investments, etc.	3,573	Current liabilities	4,044		
Current assets	4,684	Total Liabilities	42,164		
Deferred accounts	7	Net Assets			
			37,445		
Total Assets	79,609	Total Liabilities, Net Assets	79,609		





## (1) The "Shine! Chiba Genki" Plan, or the Chiba **Prefecture Total Plan**

### 1. Objective and meaning of the Total Plan

We are facing many difficult situations, such as progressing aging society, population decreases, multiple economies under global system entering recession simultaneously, global warming, and national and local finance crises.

In order to go beyond these challenges and leave a shiny Chiba to the next generation, the Prefecture designed the "Shine! Chiba Genki (well-ness)" plan to show policies and measures from the medium to long-term point of view. This plan shows direction of Chiba Prefecture policies holistically and structurally, and it is the priority of all prefecture activities. Administrative and fiscal reform efforts are also planned in order to establish a financial basis for execution of the total plan.

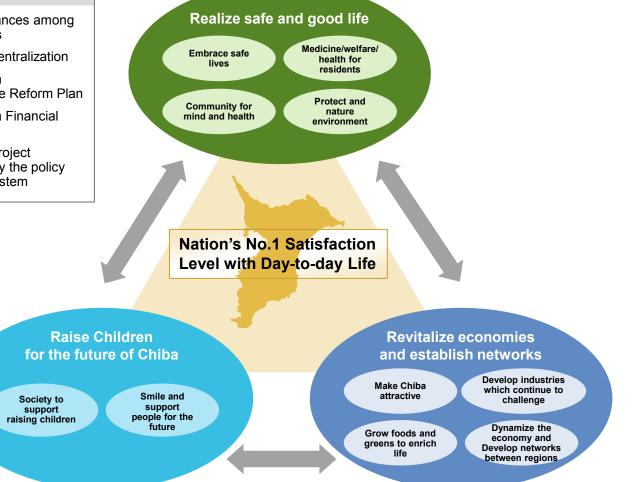
### 2. Structure of the Total Plan

Surrounding the basic principle of "Nation's No.1 satisfaction level with day-to-day life" by residents, the total plan expresses what Chiba Prefecture wants to be in 10 years and policies and measures we need to take in the next 3 years to reach there.

## Image of the "Shine! Chiba Genki" Plan

#### On Execution of the Plan

- Enhance alliances among municipalities
- Promote decentralization
- Design Chiba Administrative Reform Plan
- Design Chiba Financial Reform Plan
- Control the project progresses by the policy evaluation system



## (2) Administrative Reform Plan - 1

### 1. Viewpoint and Basic Direction of Reform

Chiba Prefecture will conduct an administrative reform based on the 2. Optimize integrated six viewpoints/directions below, 1. Establish equitable 3. Maximize the organizational with consideration to changes in and transparent potential of system surrounding environment, a difficult fiscal admin. and prefecture situation, and regional differences that fiscal management government arose during the course of historical Establish flexible operational system to support the prefecture governance development. 4. Redefine the role (The Plan is for FY10-FY12) 6. Actively incubate of prefecture private sector as environment 5. Leverage viewpoints and ideas changes teamwork

### 2. Concrete Measures

- 1. Establish equitable and transparent admin. and fiscal management
  - a. Thoroughly execute compliance and enhance internal control function (Conduct special audit, etc.)
  - b. Improve transparency of prefectural governance information
- 2. Optimize organizational system
  - a. Control the number of employees and personnel expenses (Build personnel optimization plan, etc.)
  - b. Reform organization and system
  - c. Reform affiliate bodies (Reduce by 10% the number of executives, prefecture expenditures and the number of organizations, etc.)
  - d. Review committees, etc.

- 3. Maximize the potential of prefecture government
  - a. Personnel reform (Develop management skills of young employees through trainings, etc.)
  - b. Task reform (Re-examine tasks and improve their efficiency and reduce costs, etc.)
  - c. Asset reform (Control and equalize maintenance/renovation costs for assets and prolong asset lives, etc.)
- 4. Redefine the role of prefecture as environment changes
- 5. Leverage teamwork (Examine and implement joint-projects with the private sector upon its proposal, etc.)
- 6. Actively incubate private sector viewpoints and ideas (Appoint dedicated managers and improve investment management, etc.)

## (2) Administrative Reform Plan - 2

## Reform Policies for Extra-Governmental Organizations Including Public Companies

Decision of Chiba Prefecture Committee to Promote Administrative Reform (March 29, 2012)

Our efforts to reform extra-governmental organizations such as public companies include termination and integration focusing on shifting their management style to self-supporting from prefecture-dependent. The Administrative Reform Plan requires formulation of new policies for each organization in order to continue our reform efforts. At this time, through discussions in the Committee to Promote Administrative Reform, we have set reform policies for 37 organizations which are subject to the Prefecture's guidance.

#### 1. Classifications of Reform Policies

#### (1) Privatization: 1 organization

Change the form of organization into one without operational involvement by the Prefecture Corporation for Urban Enhancement of Chiba Prefecture

#### (2) Scale-down: 4 organizations

## Partially discontinue / scale down businesses, thereby reducing the size of organization and human resources

Chiba Prefecture Housing Supply Public Corporation, Land Development Public Corporation of Chiba, Chiba Prefectural Sewage Management Public Corporation, Chiba Educational Promotion Foundation

#### (3) Reduction of management participation: 3 organizations

## Discontinue/reduce the Prefecture's personnel and financial participation

Chiba Foundation of Health, New Philharmonic Orchestra Chiba, Chiba Industry Advancement Center

#### (4) Improvements in management: 29 organizations

## Promote improvements in management, including review of organization/human resources and enhancement of operational efficiency

Chiba Prefecture Foundation for Private School Education, Chiba Prefecture Fire and Disaster Management Association, Foundation for Co-Existence of Narita Airport and Surrounding Area, Chiba Convention Bureau and International Center, Toyo Rapid Railway Co., Ltd., and 24 other organizations

#### 2. Reform Policies (Excerpts)

#### Toyo Rapid Railway Co., Ltd.

#### Management Improvements

- While ensuring financial support from related parties (the national government, prefecture, Funabashi City, Yachiyo City, and Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd.), continue making efforts to resolve issues with flexibility through verification by the Committee for the Support of Self-Reliance of Toyo Raid Railway (the "Committee") to become self-reliant, and with the rolling over of the long-term management plan.
- Obtain a clear view on earnings at the end of the support period (from 2007 to 2016) and other issues in the Committee. If the achievement of self-reliance is deemed difficult, consider drastic reforms including additional support initiatives.
- The company formulated the fourth management improvement plan in 2009, and planed to achieve massive cost reductions while ensuring safe transportation. It should be noted that in order to reduce the burden of interest payments, the company plans to accelerate bond redemption (JPY22 billion in principal) during the second support period, which will be funded by an equity issuance.

#### **Chiba Prefecture Housing Supply Public Corporation**

#### Scale-down

- Repay debt by launching real estate lot sales and rental housing management businesses, etc., based on the decision at the Special Conciliation Proceedings (in 2005).
- Complete disposal of majority of owned lands roughly by 2018, use the proceeds to repay debt, and refrain from any additional real estate lot sales business. In line with this, conduct a review on the organization and necessary human resources.
- Continue operation focusing on rental housing management business; Continue making efforts to improve earnings for management business of specified superior rental housing.
- Continue the prefectural housing management business using the management agent system under the Public Housing Law.

## (3) Financial Reform Plan - 1

- Tax and grant revenues remain stagnant under severe economic conditions, while mandatory expenditures continue to increase, such as public assistance expenses in the aging society. As such, the financial situation is anticipated to continue being difficult.
- Chiba Prefecture will make efforts to establish a sustainable financial structure by promoting measures for fiscal health, such as a reduction of future burden, and by asking central government for reforms of local fiscal and tax systems aiming at financial independence of local governments.

(1) Fisca	al outlook(FY10 initial budget revision stage)			(100	million yen)
		FY10 (Original)	FY11	FY12	Total
	Prefectural taxes, etc. (including local corporate special transfer tax)	6,711	6,663	6,834	20,208
	Local allocation tax (including temporary fiscal measure bonds)	3,270	3,340	3,330	9,940
Revenue	Prefectural bonds (excluding temporary fiscal measure bonds)	628	628	628	1,884
	Others	4,395	4,267	3,988	12,650
	Total (1)	15,004	14,898	14,780	44,682
	Personnel costs	6,007	5,943	5,964	17,914
	Retirement expenses	646	659	742	2,047
	Public debt payments	1,691	1,699	1,775	5,165
Europe and items	Grants related to taxes, etc.	832	832	892	2,556
Expenditure	Expenditures related to resident services, etc.	6,838	6,779	6,539	20,156
	Public assistance expenses	1,794	1,872	1,879	5,545
	Investment expenses	1,495	1,523	1,405	4,423
	Other expenses	3,549	3,384,	3,255	10,188
	Total (2)	15,368	15,253	15,170	45,791
	Net (3) = (1) - (2)	(364)	(355)	(390)	(1,109)

\* The above fiscal outlook was estimated under the premise that no fiscal measure is taken.

(2) Effor	ts to procure revenue, control expenditures	<b>es</b> (100 million yen)			
		FY10 (Original)	FY11	FY12	Total
	Prefectural taxes, etc. Tax collection improvement and tax rate in excess of standards	35	42	46	123
Revenue	Sales of unused prefectural lands	11	11	11	33
Procurement	Usage of funds	16	46	73	135
	Total (4)	62	99	130	291

## (3) Financial Reform Plan - 2

(3) Expenditure control (100 million yen)						
		FY10 (Original)	FY11	FY12	Total	
	Controlling and optimizing personnel costs Reduction of staff	15	24	33	72	
Expenditure Control	Review of tasks and projects, etc.	18	32	42	92	
	Total (5)	33	56	75	164	

(4) Use of local bonds issued on a premise of expendi	ture control		(100 mi	illion yen)
Retirement allowance bonds, bonds to promote administrative reforms (6)	269	255	240	764

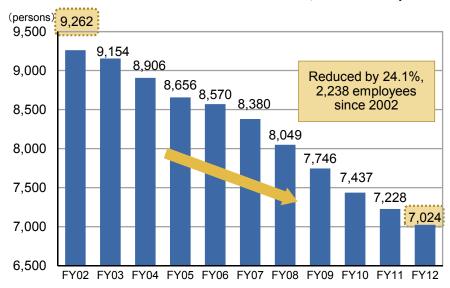
(5) Total amount of funds procured			(100 m	nillion yen)
Funds procured $(7) = (4) + (5) + (6)$	364	410	445	1,219

(6) Funds available for new measures		(100 m	illion yen)
Funds available for new measures (3) + (7)	55	55	110



### **Reducing staff**

- By continuously reviewing activities/projects and examining effective organization structure, Chiba Prefecture has been actively engaged in optimization of staff.
- Staff in the Governor's Branch, etc. has been reduced by 2,238 employees, or 24.1%, in the 10 years between FY02 and FY12.



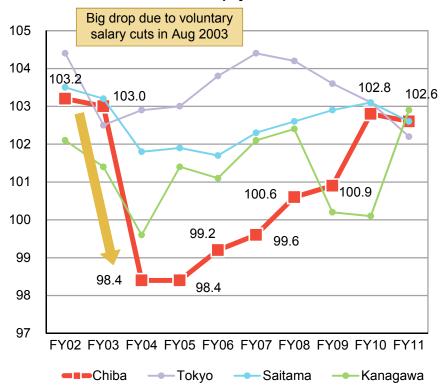
#### Staff Numbers in Governor's Branch, etc. (as of Apr 1)

### Staff Optimization Plan (Formulated in October 2011)

	Number of	Target for		
Category	As of April 1, 2010	As of April 1, 2013	Reduction	
Number of employees in the Governor's Branch, etc.	7,437	6,767	(670) (9.0%)	

### **Cutting salaries**

Salary level has dropped dramatically in the past 7 years due to voluntary salary cuts, salary structure reforms, and retirement allowance reviews. Salary cuts that were implemented from August 2003 ended in FY09.



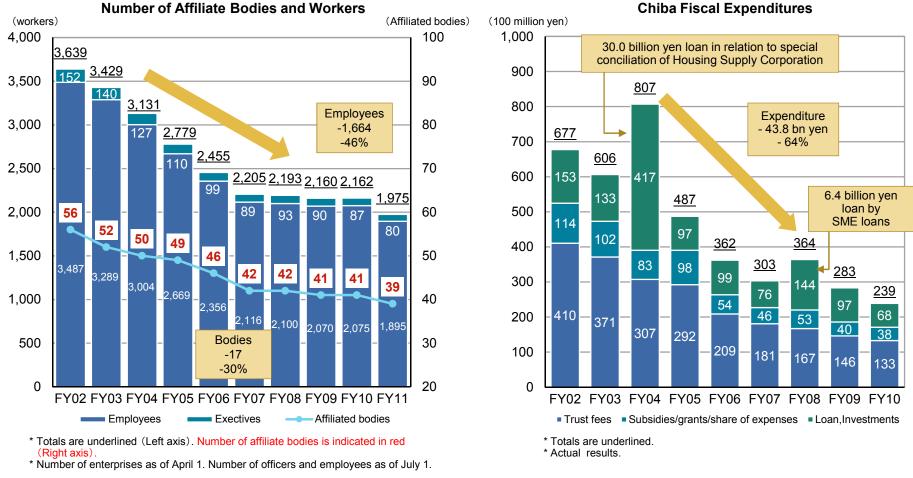
#### The Laspeyres Index



### Reform Status at affiliate bodies (public enterprises, etc.)

Affiliate bodies have been liquidated or merged based on the "Basic Principle on Affiliate Bodies Reform" set out in FY02.

The number of affiliated bodies has dropped by 17 (-30%), executives/employees by 1,664 (-46%), and fiscal expenditures by 43.8 billion yen (-64%).

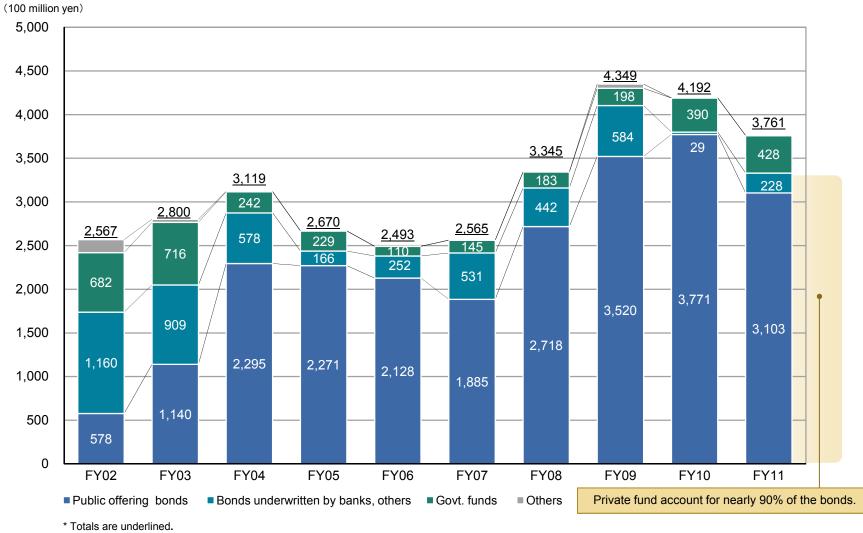






4. Chiba Prefectural Bonds

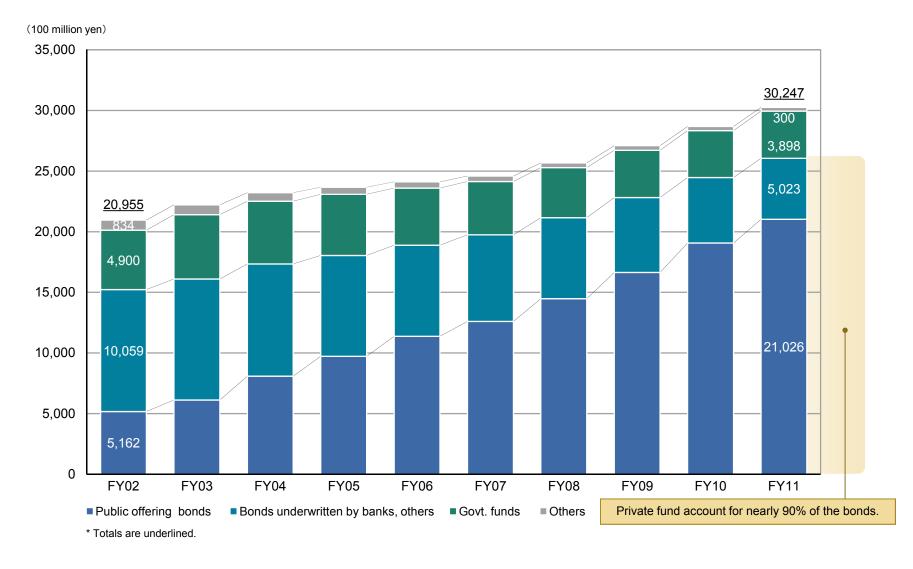




\* Actual results including refinancing bonds.

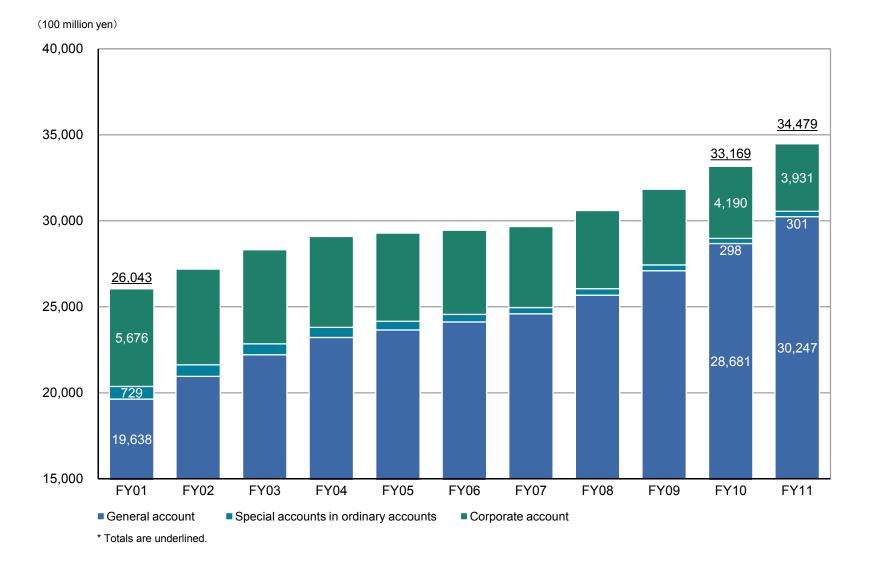
4. Chiba Prefectural Bonds





4. Chiba Prefectural Bonds







## (4) FY12 Public Offering Bond Issuance Plan

### Public Subscription Bond Issuance Plan

(100 million yen)

Classification	Maturity	Issuance Amount	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Chiba Prefectural Bonds (Public Offerings)	20-year	400	200						200					
	10-year	1,400	200	200				200		200	200	200	200	
	5-year	600			200		200							200
Public Offering Joint-Local Government Bond	10-year	600	30	30	80	30	80	30	20	70	20	70	70	70
Toal		3,000	430	230	280	30	280	230	220	270	220	270	270	270

\* There may be changes to the above Issuance Plan.

Joint-issuance public subscription bonds are issued jointly by 36 local public entities.

The figures in the above table are only for Chiba Prefecture.

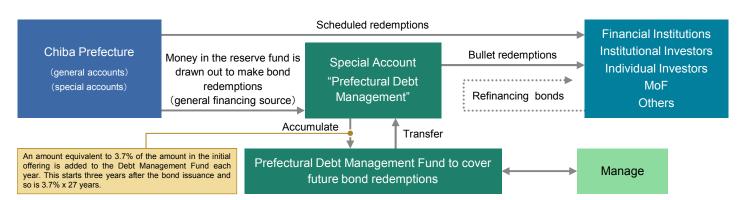
The use of multiple maturities is encouraged for the sake of stable fund procurement.

- Publicly offered bonds (5-year) have been issued since FY03.
- A super long-term bond (20-year) has been offered since FY05.
- Bonds are issued periodically as much as possible.

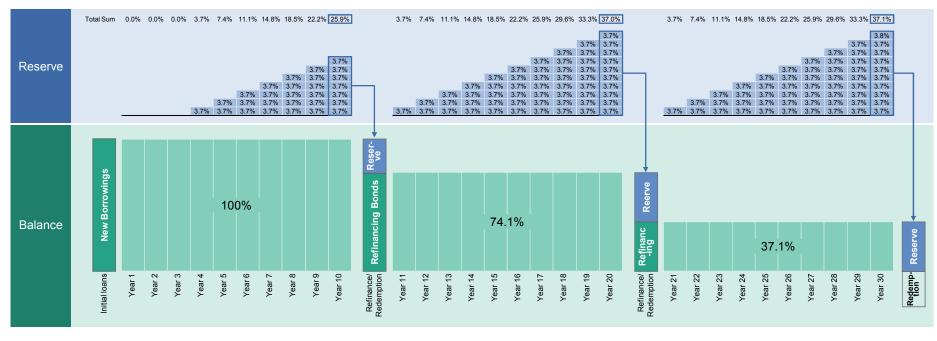
## (5) Prefectural Bond Redemption

In order to have

comprehensive management of the redemption of its bonds, Chiba Prefecture has established the Prefectural Debt Management Special Account and the Prefectural Debt Management Fund.



Bullet bonds are redeemed using funds transferred from the Prefectural Debt Management Fund and refinancing bonds. (Amounts to be withdrawn from the fund are 10-year: 25.9%, 20-year: 37%, 30-year: 37.1%)



## (6) Security of Local Municipal Bonds

### Systems to Support Security of Local Municipal Bonds Security of local municipal bonds are supported by the systems below.

#### 1. Local allocation tax system

If a standard fiscal demand (expenditures) such as principal and interest repayments on prefectural bonds exceeds an anticipated amount of fiscal revenue from local taxes, etc., insufficiency shall be provided by the nation as local allocation tax.

#### 2. Consultation system for municipal bonds

"Municipal bonds are issued in conjunction with the central government as municipalities are required to consult with and obtain consent from the nation before the issuance. The amount of new issuance and redemption shall be reflected in local fiscal plans made by the nation. The Local Government Finance Act Article 5.4 sets out that organizations in deficit or with a high ratio of real public debt (18% and above) may not issue municipal bonds without the nation's approval."

#### Partial revision of Consultation System

An advance notification procedure was introduced in FY2012, whereby entities with a sound financial status satisfying certain criteria are permitted to issue LGB by submitting advance notification. Chiba Prefecture is eligible for this notification system.

#### 3. Financial rebuilding system

• Formulation and public announcement of financial rebuilding plan

"When one of the 4 ratios to judge financial soundness goes above either standard, it is required to formulate early financial soundness plan or financial rebuilding plan upon the council's approval.

Progress of implementing such plans will be announced publicly every year. If the results significantly differ from the original plan, Minister of Internal Affairs may give recommendation."

	Real deficit ratio	Consolidate real deficit ratio	Real debt service ratio	Future burden ratio
Early financial soundness benchmark	3.75	8.75	25.0	400.0
Financial Rehabilitation Benchmark	5.00	15.00	35.0	

\* By establishing the early soundness standard, it became possible to avoid a situation where a municipality is suddenly found to be in financial collapses (above financial rebuilding standard)

#### Assuring the ratios are calculated appropriately

The four ratios are checked by the auditors' committee to ensure they are calculated properly.

Municipal bonds are debts secured by local taxes and local allocation taxes. Its risk weight by the BIS standard is 0%, the same for JGBs and government-guaranteed bonds.