

# Reference Material

## Tokyo Metropolitan Government Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year 2020

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This is a provisional English version of Fiscal Year 2020 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Annual Financial Report.

This material is furnished solely for the purpose of the reader's reference only.

If there is any conflict and/or discrepancy between this material and the Japanese original of the Annual Financial Report, information in the Japanese original prevails.

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## General Notes

- Fractional amounts for figures shown have generally been rounded down to the indicated unit. However, figures for “(1) Financial Results Points (◆ Fiscal Year 2020 Settlement of Ordinary Account)”, “(2) Settlement of the Ordinary Account and Various Indicators”, “(3) Analyses of Financial Results and Future Financial Management”, and “(Reference Tables) Tokyo Metropolitan Government Financial Chronological Tables (Ordinary Account)” have been rounded to the nearest unit.
- Percentage of change and ratio are generally calculated from the figures in each table, and figures shown have been rounded to the nearest unit.
- As adjustments for fractional amounts have not been made, the sums of figures shown may not correspond with given totals.



**1**

## **Financial Results Points**

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# Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results Points

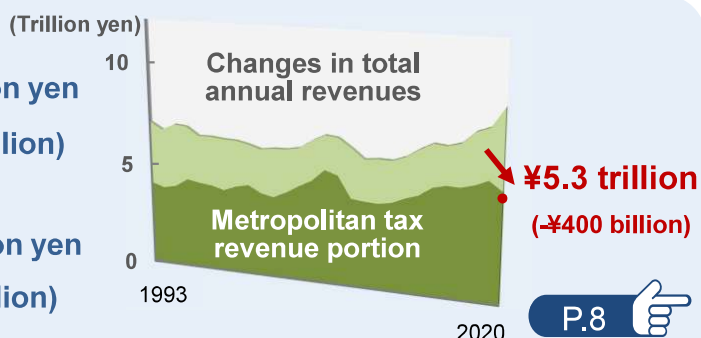
## ◆ Fiscal Year 2020 Settlement of Ordinary Account

- Total annual revenues increased by 941.8 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 9,054.7 billion yen, of which metropolitan tax revenues accounted for 5,293.0 billion yen, a decrease of 439.6 billion yen from the previous fiscal year. Total annual expenses increased by 1,028.4 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 8,609.5 billion yen, and actual balance was nearly balanced (0.9 billion yen) for the first time in five years.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, the ordinary balance ratio rose by 10.5 points to 84.9%, the ratio of expenses for public bonds improved by 0.3 points to 5.3%, funds balance decreased by 385.0 billion yen to 2,241.7 billion yen, and TMG bonds balance increased by 157.3 billion yen to 3,988.9 billion yen.
- Furthermore, regarding the Ratios for Determining Soundness, set forth under the Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments, all figures fall well within standards for early financial soundness.

## Settlement Results

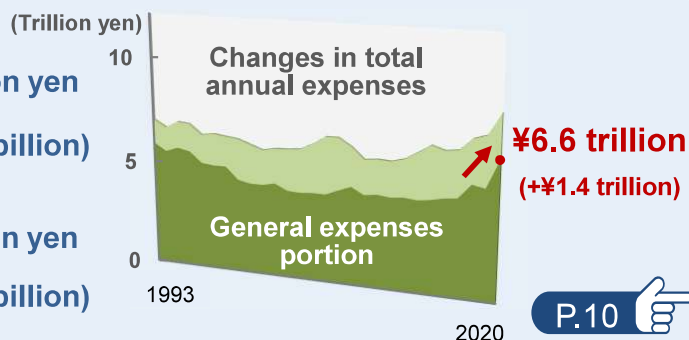
◆ Total annual revenues **9,054.7** billion yen  
(Previous FY comparison: +¥941.8 billion)

Metropolitan tax revenue portion **5,293.0** billion yen  
(Previous FY comparison: -¥439.6 billion)



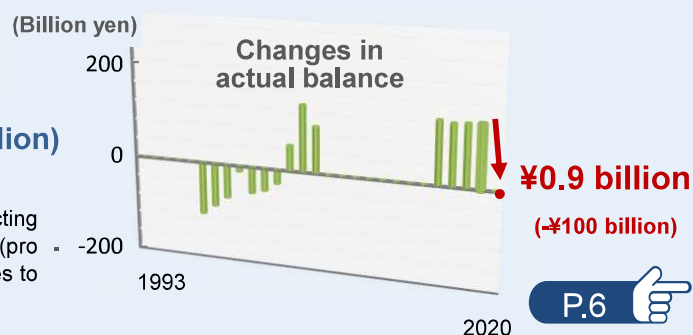
◆ Total annual expenses **8,609.5** billion yen  
(Previous FY comparison: +¥1,028.4 billion)

General expenses portion **6,595.7** billion yen  
(Previous FY comparison: +¥1,373.3 billion)



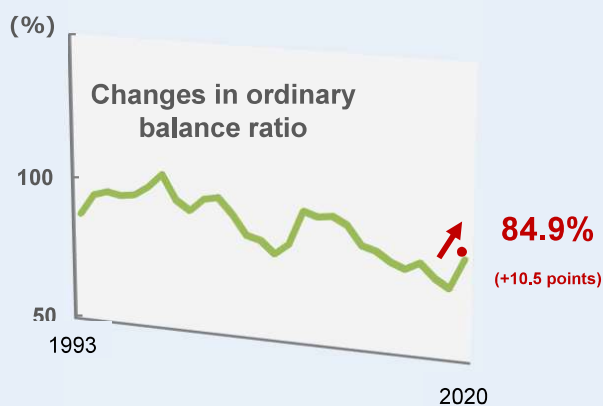
◆ Actual balance **Nearly balanced** (0.9 billion yen)  
(Previous FY comparison: - ¥126.8 billion)

\* The actual balance is the amount derived by subtracting total annual expenses from total annual revenues (pro forma balance), and then subtracting the fiscal revenues to be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

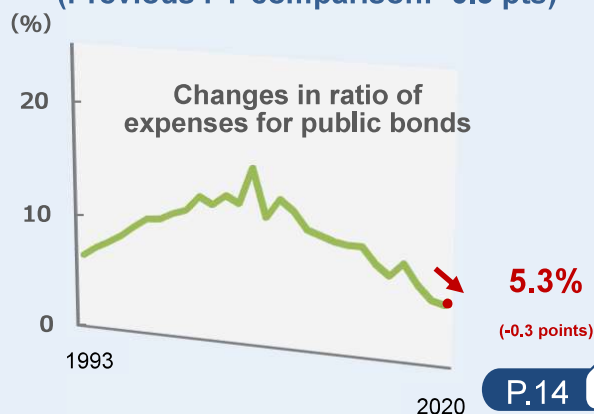


## Various Indicators

◆ **Ordinary balance ratio** **84.9 %**  
(Previous FY comparison: +10.5 pts)



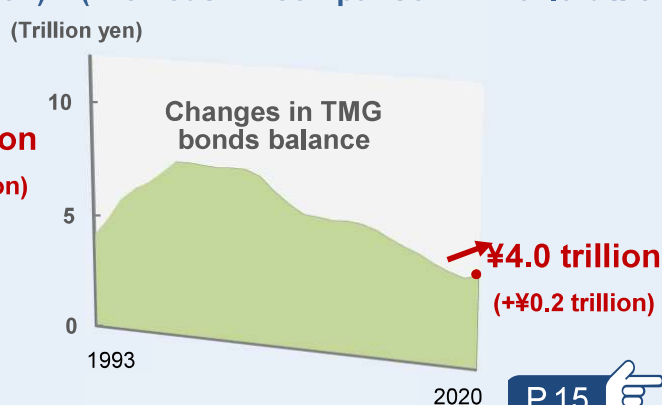
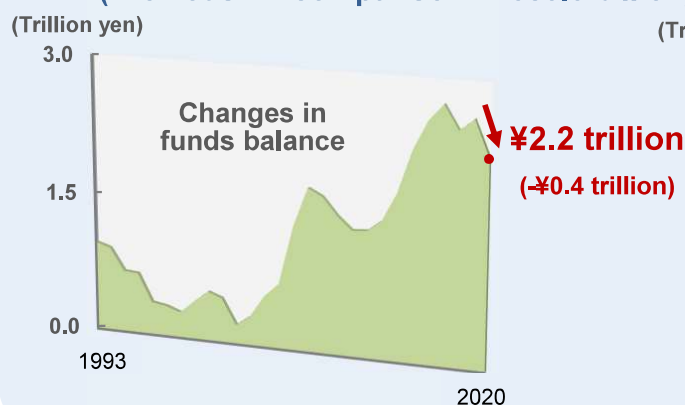
◆ **Ratio of expenses for public bonds** **5.3 %**  
(Previous FY comparison: -0.3 pts)



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◆ **Funds balance** **2,241.7 billion yen** (Previous FY comparison: -¥385.0 billion) ◆ **TMG bonds balance** **3,988.9 billion yen** (Previous FY comparison: +¥157.3 billion)



P.15



## Ratios for determining soundness

◆ **Ratio for determining soundness**

- Real deficit ratio **There is no real deficit ratio**
- Consolidated real deficit ratio **There is no consolidated real deficit ratio**
- Real debt service ratio **1.4%** (Previous FY: 1.5%)
- Future burden ratio **24.2%** (Previous FY: 23.6%)

◆ **Financial shortfall ratio** **For all accounts, there is no financial shortfall ratio**

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## ◆ Fiscal Year 2020 Ordinary Account Financial Statements

- On the balance sheet, **assets came to 35,436.0 billion yen**, while **liabilities came to 6,678.2 billion yen**, and net assets, which is the difference between assets and liabilities, **came to 28,757.8 billion yen**.
- On the administrative cost statement, the balance under ordinary balance came to **-69.5 billion yen**, and together with the special balance, the **balance for the current period came to 2.8 billion yen**.
- On the cash flow statement, total balance came to **-86.6 billion yen**, while the pro forma balance, the sum of total balance and balance carried forward from the previous year, came to **445.1 billion yen**.



### Balance Sheet

Current assets	¥1,527.6 billion	Current liabilities	¥456.7 billion
Cash and deposits	¥467.9 billion	Fixed liabilities	¥6,221.5 billion
Funds reserved	¥822.5 billion, etc.	Total liabilities	¥6,678.2 billion
Fixed assets	¥33,908.4 billion	Total net assets	¥28,757.8 billion
Administrative assets	¥8,084.1 billion	Total liabilities and net assets	¥35,436.0 billion
Infrastructure assets	¥14,972.0 billion		
Funds reserved	¥3,297.1 billion, etc.		
Total assets	¥35,436.0 billion		



### Administrative Cost Statement

Ordinary balance – Balance of revenues and expenses	A	-¥69.5 billion
Special balance – Balance of revenues and expenses	B	¥72.4 billion
Balance for the current period	C=A+B	¥2.8 billion



### Cash Flow Statement

Balance of administrative service activities	A	¥174.8 billion
Balance of social capital improvement activities	B	-¥418.0 billion
Balance of administrative activities cash flow	C=A+B	-¥243.2 billion
Balance of financing activities	D	¥156.5 billion
Total balance	E=C+D	-¥86.6 billion
Balance carried forward from the previous year	F	¥531.7 billion
Proforma balance	G=E+F	¥445.1 billion



## 2

## **Settlement of the Ordinary Account and Various Indicators**

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# Status of Fiscal Year 2020 Settlement of Ordinary Account

## ◆ Status of Balances

- Due to increases in expenses accompanying measures against Covid-19, and consequent increases in national treasury disbursements, **total annual revenues and total annual expenses reached their highest ever recorded values of 9,054.7 billion yen and 8,609.5 billion yen respectively.**
- **The proforma balance**, the balance between total annual revenues and total annual expenses, came to **445.1 billion yen**, and **the actual balance**, derived by deducting fiscal revenues to be carried forward to the next fiscal year from the proforma balance, **was nearly balanced for the first time in five years at 0.9 billion yen.**
- In addition, due to the decrease in metropolitan tax revenues, which comprise ordinary revenues, **the ordinary balance ratio reached 84.9% (an increase of 10.5 points compared to the previous fiscal year).**

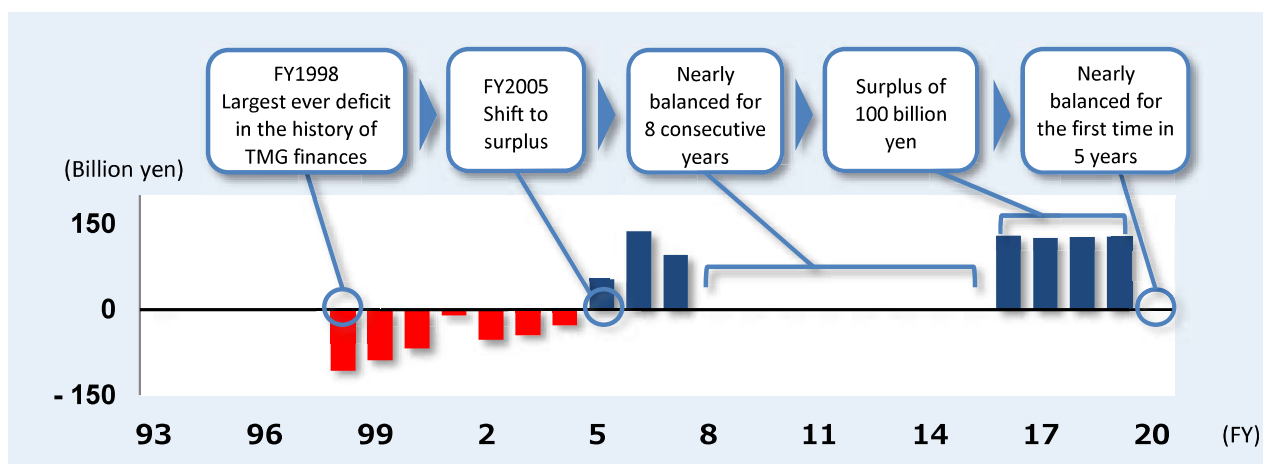
## ■ Fiscal Year 2020 Settlement Results

(in billion yen, %)

Item		FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Total annual revenues	(A)	<b>9,054.7</b>	8,112.9	941.8	11.6
Total annual expenses	(B)	<b>8,609.5</b>	7,581.1	1,028.4	13.6
Proforma balance	(C = A - B)	<b>445.1</b>	531.7	(86.6)	-
Fiscal revenues to be carried forward	(D)	<b>444.2</b>	404.0	40.2	-
Actual balance	(C - D)	<b>0.9</b>	127.7	(126.8)	-
Ordinary balance ratio		<b>84.9</b>	74.4	-	-

\* Fiscal revenues to be carried forward, refers to the necessary financial resources accompanying the carry forward of budgets in cases where, for exceptional reasons, circumstance have arisen whereby execution will extend into the next fiscal year.

## ■ Changes in actual balance



## Column About accounting items

- Ordinary account refers to the **statistical and conceptual accounting** utilized to gain an understanding of the financial condition of each local public body and the analyses of local finance in its entirety.
- The accounts of each local public body have been reconstructed in a uniform manner according to criteria established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
- The accounts that are subject to the criteria are the **13 special accounts excluding the general account and the profit-making enterprise account**, with net totals calculated after adjustments such as the deduction of duplicated amounts.

### The scope of Tokyo's ordinary account

#### General account

Used for the comprehensive accounting of balances required for administration, this records taxes, which comprise the main financial resource, and the various expenses required for the basic activities of local public bodies, and is the account that serves as a core for the relevant public body.

#### Special accounts

In relation to specific projects/funds, etc. these accounts are used in the accounting of balances separated from the general account in cases involving special requirements.

【13 accounts】

- Special wards fiscal adjustment account, • Local consumption tax settlement payment account, • Expenses for public bonds account etc.

【3 accounts】

- National health insurance account, • Slaughterhouse account, • Metropolitan public housing tenants security deposit account

#### Public enterprise accounts

Accounts used for the accounting of balances for public enterprises with independent accounting systems, such as waterworks, trains, buses, etc.

【11 accounts】

- Waterworks account, • Urban rapid transit railways account  
• Hospitals account etc.

## ◆ Status of Annual Revenues

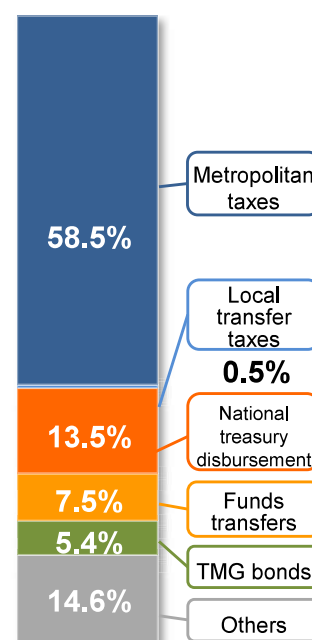
- Metropolitan tax revenues **decreased by 7.7% compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the deterioration of corporate earnings attributable to the impact of Covid-19. As national treasury disbursements, funds, and TMG bonds were utilized as the main financial resources for anti-Covid measures, **compared to the previous fiscal year, national treasury disbursements increased by 244.1%, funds transfers increased by 53.0%, and TMG bonds increased by 254.8%.**
- As a result, total revenues **increased by 11.6% to 9,054.7 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year.**

### ■ Breakdown of annual revenues

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Change of percentage
Metropolitan taxes	<b>5,293.0</b>	5,732.6	(439.6)	(7.7)
Two corporate taxes	<b>1,751.9</b>	2,180.1	(428.2)	(19.6)
Local transfer taxes	<b>47.3</b>	271.5	(224.2)	(82.6)
National treasury disbursements	<b>1,220.9</b>	354.8	866.1	244.1
Funds transfers	<b>680.0</b>	444.3	235.6	53.0
TMG bonds	<b>491.7</b>	138.6	353.1	254.8
Others	<b>1,321.8</b>	1,171.0	150.8	12.9
Total revenues	<b>9,054.7</b>	8,112.9	941.8	11.6

< Ratio >



### ■ The main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year

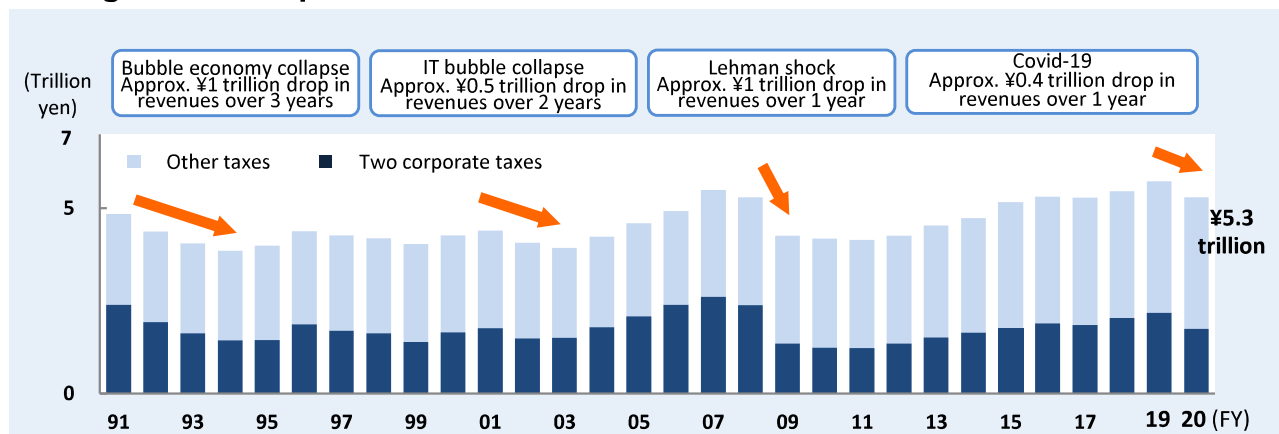
- Metropolitan tax revenues **decreased by 7.7% or 439.6 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the deterioration of corporate earnings attributable to the impact of Covid-19.
- Local transfer taxes **decreased by 82.6% or 224.2 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to reviews of local corporation taxes.
- National treasury disbursements **increased by 244.1% or 866.1 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to increases in grants from the national government in relation to anti-Covid measures.
- Funds transfers increased by **53.0% or 235.6 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to decreased withdrawals from preparation funds for the Tokyo 2020 Games accompanying progress in preparations for the Tokyo 2020 Games, and increased withdrawals from fiscal adjustment funds for anti-Covid measures.
- TMG bonds **increased by 254.8% or 353.1 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to efforts to utilize small and medium enterprise financing system deposits as financial resources for the objective of supporting businesses impacted by the Covid-19 crisis.
- Others **increased by 12.9% or 150.8 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to increases in miscellaneous revenues from collection of principal and interest of small and medium enterprise loans, etc.



## Changes in metropolitan tax revenues

- To date, metropolitan tax revenues have endured repeated significant changes due to the effects of economic fluctuations. Following a **significant fall in revenues of approximately one trillion yen in one year** due to the Lehman Shock, revenues had shifted towards a gradual increase, but in FY2020, revenues **fell by 439.6 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year** due to the deterioration of corporate earnings caused by Covid-19.

### ■ Changes in metropolitan tax revenues



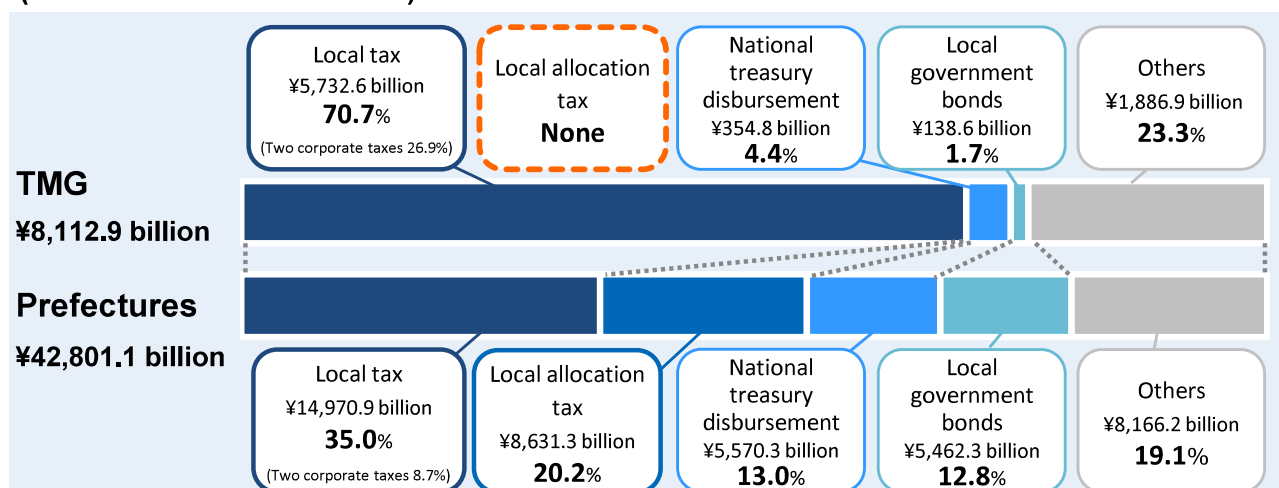
## Features of TMG annual revenue structures

- With TMG annual revenue structures, local taxes account for about 70% of annual revenues, of which the two corporate taxes comprise a large proportion, and this **makes the structure unstable and susceptible to economic fluctuations**.
- In addition, as the only municipality that does not receive local allocation tax grants, the TMG **needs to be more self-reliant in the performance of financial management than other prefectures**.

### ◆ Local allocation tax system

- Local allocation tax is granted by the national government to local governments, without any restrictions on use, in order to adjust financial resource imbalances between local governments and to guarantee financial resources that enable local governments in any region to provide a fixed level of administrative services to its citizens, and is sourced from a certain percentage of income tax, corporation tax, alcohol tax, and consumption tax, and the full amount of local corporation tax.

### ■ Comparison of TMG and other prefecture annual revenue structures (FY2019 financial results)



## ◆ Status of Annual Expenses (by type)

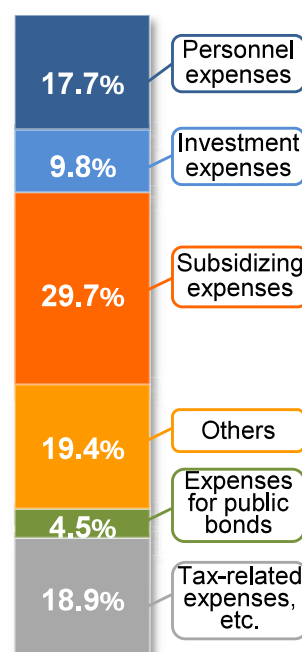
- Looking at annual expenses by type of expense, **compared to the previous fiscal year, investment expenses decreased by 24.5%**, mainly due to the completion of facilities preparation work for the Tokyo 2020 Games, and **tax-related expenses decreased by 16.7%**, mainly due to falls in metropolitan tax revenues, while **subsidizing expenses and others increased by 70.5% and 55.4% respectively**, mainly due to increased expenses for measures against Covid-19.
- As a result, total expenses **increased by 13.6% compared to the previous fiscal year to ¥8,609.5 billion yen**.

### ■ Breakdown of expenses by type

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Change of percentage
General expenses	<b>6,595.6</b>	5,222.4	1,373.2	26.3
Personnel expenses	<b>1,526.2</b>	1,532.1	(5.9)	(0.4)
Investment expenses	<b>843.3</b>	1,117.1	(273.9)	(24.5)
Subsidizing expenses	<b>2,560.2</b>	1,501.1	1,059.0	70.5
Others	<b>1,666.0</b>	1,072.1	594.0	55.4
Expenses for public bonds	<b>388.2</b>	406.0	(17.9)	(4.4)
Tax-related expenses, etc.	<b>1,625.7</b>	1,952.7	(326.9)	(16.7)
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>8,609.5</b>	7,581.1	1,028.4	13.6

< Ratio >



\* General expenses refers to expenses excluding public bonds, tax-related expenses for the allocation of a certain percentage of taxes such as local consumption tax grants to wards, towns, etc., and the reserves (principal) of funds aimed at the realization of 3-cities.

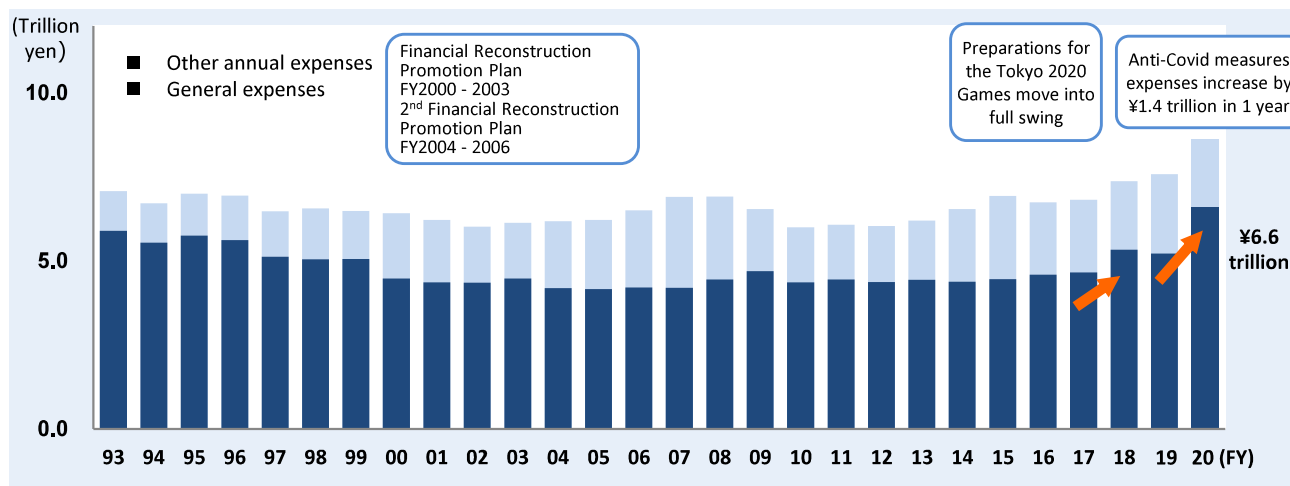
### ■ The main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year

- In general expenses, personnel expenses **decreased by 0.4% or ¥5.9 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to decreases in actual salaries offsetting increases following the introduction of the fiscal year appointment staffing system.
- In general expenses, investment expenses **decreased by 24.5% or 273.9 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the development of new permanent facilities and completion of extensive renovations of sports facilities for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- In general expenses, subsidizing expenses **increased by 70.5% or 1,059.0 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to increased anti-Covid measures expenses such as the spread prevention assistance fund, etc.
- In general expenses, others **increased by 55.4% or 594.0 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to increases in small and medium enterprise financing system deposits following the establishment of "Covid-19 emergency financing".
- Expenses for public bonds **decreased by 4.4% or 17.9 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, due a decrease in redemption funds for principal and interest.
- Tax-related expenses **decreased by 16.7% or 326.9 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to decreases in deposits to the social capital improvement fund and decreased transfers to the special wards fiscal adjustment account due to decreases in tax revenues.

## Changes in scale of annual expenses

- **Settled amounts** for general expenses had maintained a generally level trend since the financial reconstruction period, but this shifted to an increasing trend as preparations for the Tokyo 2020 Games moved into full swing in FY2018, and in FY2020, expenses reached the highest ever recorded amount of **6.6 trillion yen**, an increase of **1.4 trillion yen** compared to the previous fiscal year, mainly due to measures against Covid-19.

### ■ Changes in settled amounts for annual expenses



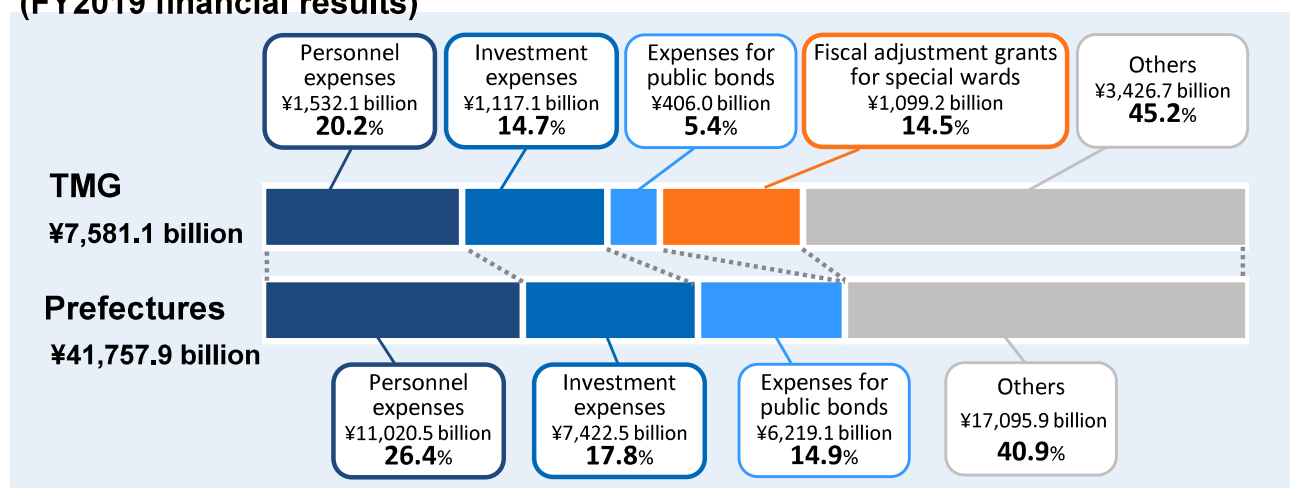
## Features of TMG annual expense structure

- One feature of the TMG's expense structure is that the **Fiscal Adjustment Grants for Special Wards** is recorded under the special ward system. In addition, **the ratio of public bonds, which are expenses required for the redemption of local government bonds is low**, giving the TMG much higher fiscal flexibility in comparison to other prefectures.

### ◆ The special ward system and fiscal adjustment grants for special wards

- The special ward system is a system whereby the **TMG undertakes a portion of municipality administration**, such as water supply/sewerage, fire services, and large-scale city planning, **with collaboration between the TMG and special wards for the performance of metropolitan administration**, in order to secure the integrity of metropolitan administration.
- The fiscal adjustment grants for special wards are grants awarded to special wards by the TMG, in relation to a certain percentage of some municipal taxes imposed and levied by the TMG, in order to undertake **fiscal adjustment between Tokyo's wards and between special wards**.

### ■ Comparison of TMG and other prefecture annual expense structures (FY2019 financial results)



## ◆ Status of Annual Expenses (by purpose)

- Looking at annual expenses by administrative purpose, **compared to the previous fiscal year, general service administration expenses decreased by 23.5%**, mainly due to decreases in funds reserved, **fiscal adjustment grants for special wards decreased by 10.2%**, due to decreased metropolitan tax revenues, **while commerce/manufacturing expenses, hygiene expenses, and welfare expenses increased by 191.6%, 115.8%, and 22.3% respectively**, mainly due to increased expenses for measures against Covid-19.
- As a result, total expenses **increased by 13.6% compared to the previous fiscal year to ¥8,609.5 billion yen.**

### ■ Breakdown by purpose

(in billion yen, %)

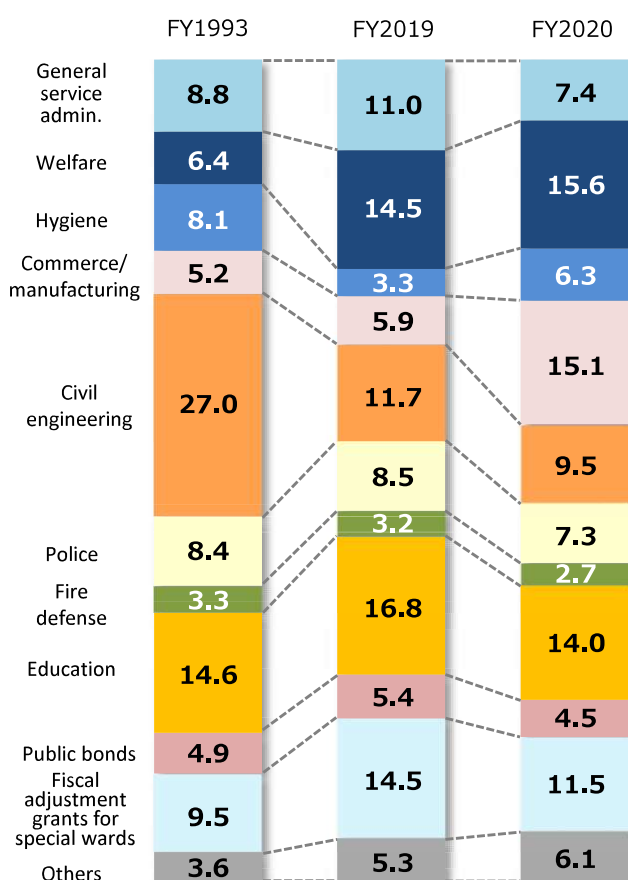
Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Change of percentage
Gen. Service Admin.	639.0	835.7	(196.7)	(23.5)
Welfare	1,341.9	1,096.9	244.9	22.3
Hygiene	543.8	252.0	291.8	115.8
Commerce/ manufacturing	1,297.4	444.9	852.5	191.6
Civil engineering	817.7	888.0	(70.3)	(7.9)
Police	632.6	642.7	(10.1)	(1.6)
Fire defense	233.6	242.5	(8.9)	(3.7)
Education	1,203.0	1,270.7	(67.7)	(5.3)
Public bonds	388.2	406.0	(17.9)	(4.4)
Fiscal adjustment grants for special wards	987.4	1,099.2	(111.8)	(10.2)
Others	525.0	402.4	122.6	30.5
Total expenses	8,609.5	7,581.1	1,028.4	13.6

### ■ The main reasons for changes from the previous fiscal year

- General service administration expenses **decreased by 23.5% or 196.7 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to decreases in deposits to the social capital improvement fund and the disaster prevention fund for town planning.
- Welfare expenses **increased by 22.3% or 244.9 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the expansion of the livelihood welfare funds loans subsidy in view of the impact of Covid-19.
- Hygiene expenses **increased by 115.8% or 291.8 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the implementation of the bed securing fee subsidy for the acceptance of Covid-19 patients.
- Commerce/manufacturing expenses **increased by 191.6% or 852.5 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to small and medium enterprise financing system for the purpose of supporting businesses that have suffered major impacts from the Covid crisis, and payment of the spread prevention assistance fund.
- Civil engineering expenses **decreased by 7.9% or 70.3 billion yen**, mainly due to decreases in deposits to the Green Tokyo Fund and port/harbor improvement expenses.
- Other expenses **increased by 30.5% or 122.6 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year**, mainly due to the implementation of projects for the promotion of telework related to anti-Covid measures, and increases in local consumption tax grants.

## Column Features of TMG expenses structures by purpose, etc.

### <Ratio comparisons> (Units: %)



### <Expenses per Tokyo citizen>

Item	Purpose	FY2020	(Reference) FY1993
General service Admin.	Planning/admin and revitalization of municipalities, etc.	¥46,160	¥53,455
Welfare	Measures for children on waiting lists, care for the elderly, etc.	¥96,931	¥38,599
Hygiene	Realization of comfortable city environments, etc.	¥39,281	¥49,353
Commerce/manufacturing	Support for small/medium enterprises, revitalization of the tourism industry, etc.	¥93,717	¥31,673
Civil engineering	Development of roads, rivers, harbors, etc. and town development, etc.	¥59,067	¥164,221
Police	Police activities, etc.	¥45,698	¥51,076
Fire defense	Fire defense activities, etc.	¥16,876	¥20,250
Education	School education and preparations for the Tokyo 2020 Games, etc.	¥86,898	¥88,547
Public bonds	Redemption of TMG bonds and interest payments, etc.	¥28,039	¥30,041
Fiscal Adjustment Grants for Special Wards	Financial adjustments between the TMG and special wards, etc.	¥71,325	¥57,906
Others	Tax related grants to municipalities, etc.	¥37,926	¥21,997
Total		¥621,918	¥607,118

\* Calculations are based on total Tokyo population figures given as of January 1, 2021 for FY2020, and as of March 31, 1994 for FY1993, in the "Population Register".

### Comparisons between FY1993 and FY2020

- While there were **significant increases in the ratio of welfare expenses** due to increases in expenses related to measures for children and the elderly from the background of an aging society and falling birth rate, there were **significant decreases in civil engineering expenses** as investment expenses were reduced, mainly due to the prioritization of projects in accordance with urgency and necessity.

### Comparisons between FY2019 and FY2020

- Over this one year, there were **significant increases in commerce/manufacturing expenses and hygiene expenses** due to measures against Covid-19, such as support for businesses enduring major impacts from the Covid-19 crisis, and approaches to secure medical care provision structures.

### Expenses per Tokyo citizen

- When expenses were converted to a per-Tokyo citizen amount based on total population as given in the Population Register, **the total amount for FY2020 was about 620,000 yen**, which in order of highest amounts was, 97,000 yen for welfare, 94,000 yen for commerce/manufacturing, and 87,000 yen for education.

# Analyses of Various Indicators

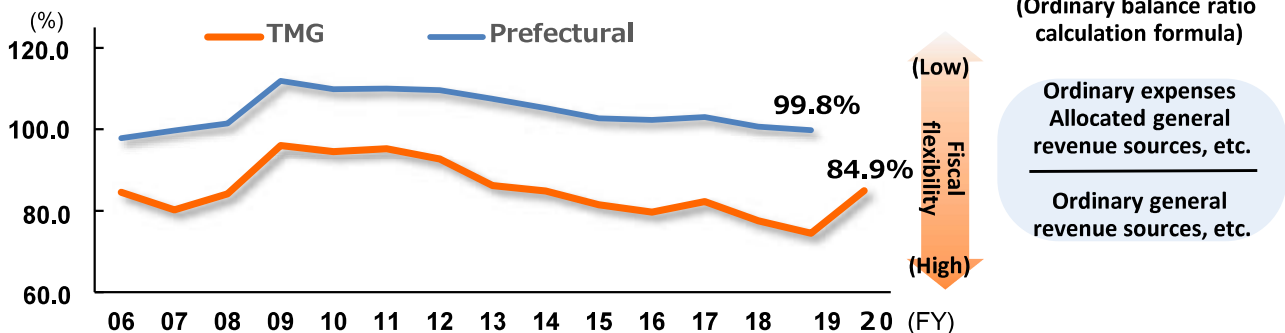
## ◆ Analysis of TMG Fiscal Flexibility

- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, the ordinary balance ratio rose by 10.5 points to 84.9% compared to the previous fiscal year, mainly due to decreased metropolitan tax revenues, while the ratio of expenses for public bonds improved by 0.3 points to 5.3% compared to the previous fiscal year, mainly due to decreased redemption funds for principal and interest for TMG bonds.

### Ordinary balance ratio

- The ordinary balance ratio is an indicator that shows the level of allocation of ordinary general revenue sources such as local taxes, to ordinary expenses that are difficult to reduce by any simple means, such as personnel expenses, social assistance expenses, and expenses for public bonds. The lower this ratio, the greater the flexibility.
- While the value for this ratio rose significantly in FY2020, mainly due to decreased metropolitan tax revenues, the TMG's fiscal flexibility, as determined through the ordinary balance ratio, remains high in comparison to the prefectural average.

#### ■ Changes in Ordinary Balance Ratios

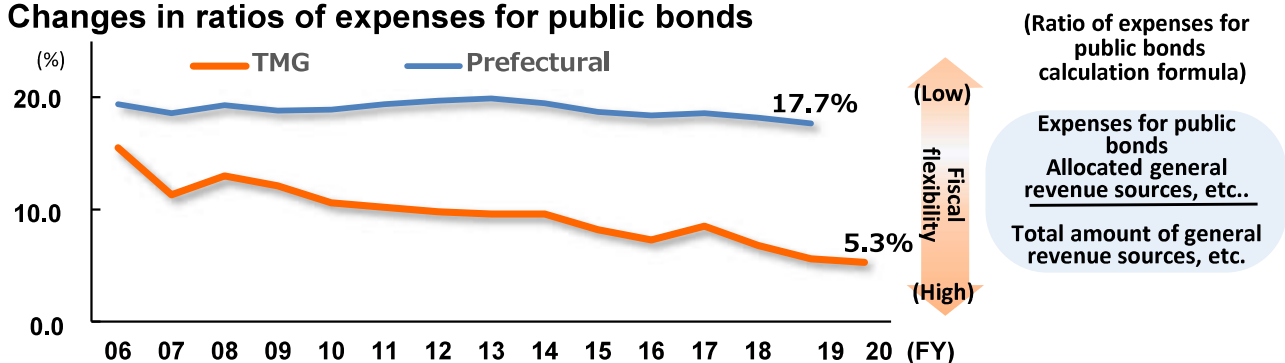


\* Prefectural ratios are weighted averages. For FY2006, calculations were made with tax reduction supplementary bonds and extraordinary financial countermeasures bonds excluded from ordinary general revenues sources, etc. while for FY2007 to FY2019, calculations were made with extraordinary tax revenue supplementary bonds and extraordinary financial countermeasures bonds excluded from ordinary general revenues sources, etc.

### Ratio of expenses for public bonds

- The ratio of expenses for public bonds is an indicator of the level of allocation of general revenue sources to the redemption of local government bonds, and the lower this ratio, the greater the fiscal flexibility.
- In FY2020, the value for this ratio continued to fall, mainly due to decreased redemption funds for principal and interest for TMG bonds, indicating that the TMG's fiscal flexibility, as determined through the ratio of expenses for public bonds, remains high in comparison to the prefectural average.

#### ■ Changes in ratios of expenses for public bonds



\* Prefectural ratios are weighted averages, excluding partial-affairs-associations, etc.



## ◆ Stock Analysis

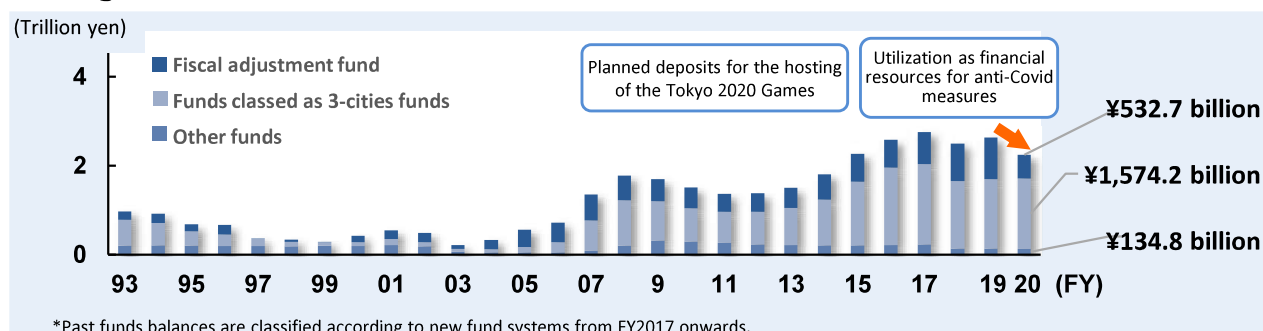
- In FY2020, funds balance fell by 385.0 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 2.2 trillion yen, while TMG bonds balance shifted to an increase for the first time in nine years, increasing by 157.3 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 4 trillion yen, mainly due to the utilization of funds and TMG bonds as the financial resources for measures against Covid-19.

## Funds balance, etc.

- In FY2020, the **fiscal adjustment funds balance decreased by 401.8 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 532.7 billion yen**, mainly due to withdrawals from the spread prevention assistance fund, etc. for utilization for measures against Covid-19. The **balance of funds as a whole, including funds for the realization of 3-cities, decreased by 385.0 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 2,241.7 billion yen.**

Deposit/withdrawal	Main factors
Deposits      ¥293.5 billion	Funds for the realization of 3-cities: Preparation funds for the Tokyo 2020 Games      ¥191.7 billion, etc.
Withdrawals    ¥678.5 billion	Fiscal adjustment funds: Utilization for anti-Covid measures such as the spread prevention assistance fund      ¥472.1 billion Funds for the realization of 3-cities: Social capital improvement fund      ¥87.8 billion Preparation funds for the Tokyo 2020 Games      ¥70.2 billion etc.

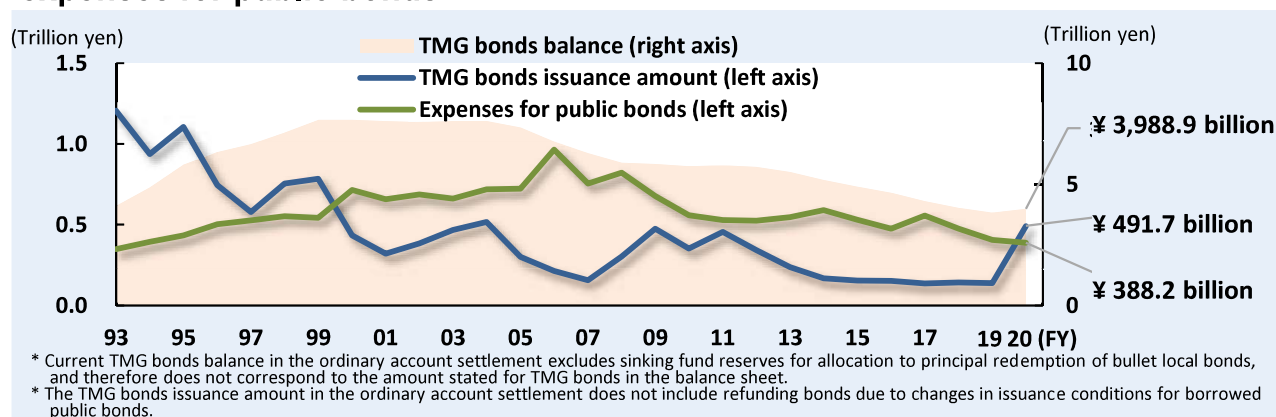
## ■ Changes in funds balance



## TMG bonds balance, etc.

- The TMG bonds issuance amount increased by 353.1 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 491.7 billion yen, due to utilization as a financial resource for anti-Covid measures. As a result, TMG bonds balance shifted to an increase for the first time in nine years, reaching 3,988.9 billion yen, but this level is still roughly half the peak amount.

## ■ Changes in TMG bonds balance, TMG bonds issuance amounts, and expenses for public bonds



## ◆ Ratios set forth by the Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments

- The ratios to judge fiscal consolidation and capital shortage ratios based on the Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments, focus on stock as well as on flow, and serve as **indicators that clarify the overall finances of local governments** by including expenses in the general accounts in relation to public entities accounts and third-sector public/private enterprises as well as general accounts, etc. (almost the same scope as ordinary accounts).
- In addition, judgment criteria, such as the early consolidation standard, have been defined for each index, and these require **efforts to achieve fiscal consolidation through the formulation of fiscal consolidation plans, etc. in the event that any index exceeds the standard.**
- TMG indices in FY2020 **all fell significantly below the threshold values that would necessitate early consolidation and rebuilding of financial affairs.**

## Ratios for judging fiscal consolidation

- General term referring to the four indices for judging the need for early consolidation and rebuilding of financial affairs.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, **no accounts recorded real deficits**. In addition, **the real debt service ratio**, which is the ratio of the amount required for the redemption of local government bonds, **was 1.4%**, while the **future burden ratio**, which is the ratio of real liabilities that should be borne under general accounts in the future, **was 24.2%**, and **both fell significantly below threshold values.**

Index name	Index details	TMG ratio	Early consolidation standard	Fiscal reconstruction standard
Real deficit ratio	• Ratio of <b>real deficit amount</b> in relation to standard financial scale [ <b>General account, etc.</b> ]	- (No deficit)	5.63%	8.76%
Consolidated real deficit ratio	• Ratio of <b>real deficit amount</b> in relation to standard financial scale [ <b>All accounts</b> ]	- (No deficit)	10.63%	18.76%
Real debt payment ratio	• Ratio of <b>general revenue sources used for the redemption of local government bonds</b> in relation to standard financial scale (3-year average)	1.4%	25%	35%
Future burden ratio	• Ratio of <b>future burden expected in general accounts, etc.</b> in relation standard financial scale	24.2%	400%	-

## Capital shortage ratio

- This is an index showing degree of deterioration of management status in public enterprises, and is calculated as the ratio of capital shortage against business scale of public enterprise accounts.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, there were **no capital shortages in any of the applicable public enterprise accounts.**

Index name	Index details	TMG ratio	Management consolidation standard
Capital shortage ratio	• <b>Ratio of capital shortage amount in relation to business scale</b> for each public enterprise account	In all accounts - (No capital shortage)	20%

\*The twelve applicable TMG accounts are; Hospitals, Central Wholesale Markets, Urban Redevelopment Projects, Waterfront Areas Development Projects, Port and Harbor Projects, Transportation, Urban Rapid Transit Railways, Electric Power, Waterworks, Industrial Waterworks, Sewerage and Slaughterhouses.



# 3

## **Analyses of Financial Results and Future Financial Management**

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The main features of the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results are the responses to Covid-19. In this chapter, we will analyze the financial results **to assess the status of TMG financial management during the Covid crisis and TMG finances**, and consider the **direction of future TMG financial management**.

### I Financial Management during the Covid-19 Crisis

Analysis of **measures taken by the TMG through supplementary budgets, etc. and financial status** during the Covid-19 crisis.

### II TMG Financial Management to Date and Status of TMG Finances

Analysis of the **condition of current TMG finances** by looking back over TMG financial management to date, and making comparisons against past figures.

### III Direction of Future Financial Management

Considerations regarding the **direction of future TMG financial management** within the backdrop of clouded trends in socio-economic conditions, such as financial demand and tax revenues during the Covid crisis.

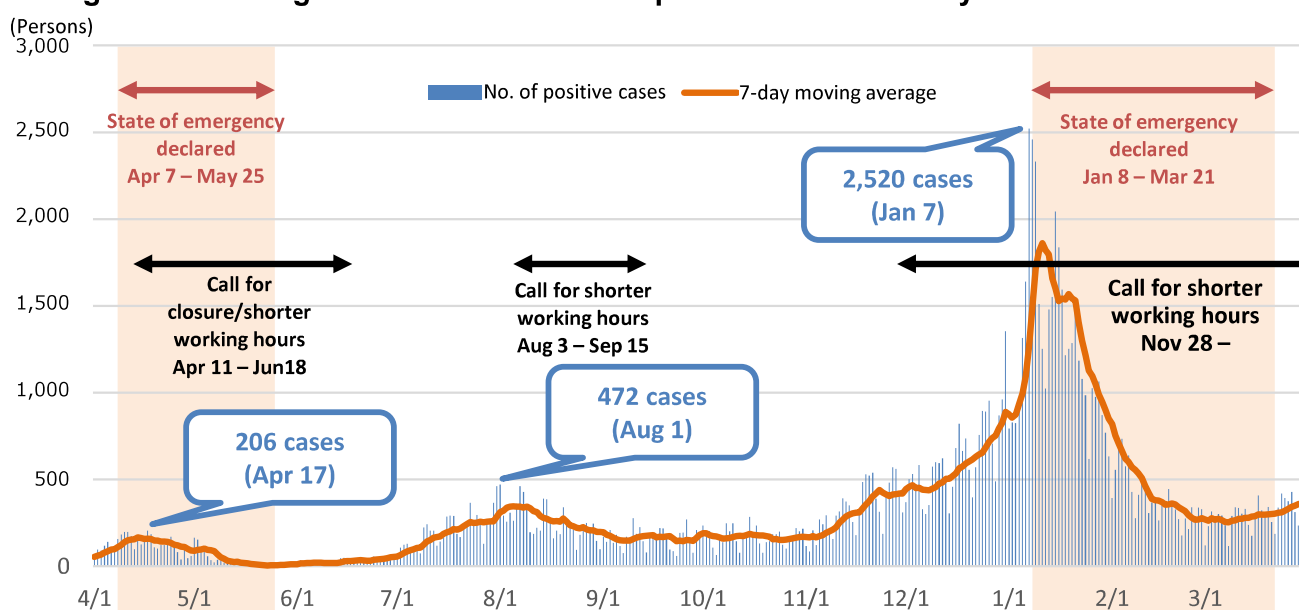
## I Financial Management during the Covid Crisis

### 1 TMG Measures against Covid-19

- The intense battle against the rampant Covid-19 continues, and **is having a significant impact on the lives, health, and economic activities of Tokyo citizens**. The TMG is focusing all its strength on countermeasures, through actions such as the **formation of successive supplementary budgets**.
- In this section, we **look back over the TMG's measures against Covid-19 over FY2020**, and analyze the **financial resources for those measures**.

- In Tokyo in FY2020, the government twice declared a state of emergency, and Tokyo **experienced multiple waves of infection** (Figure 1).

■ **Figure 1** Changes in numbers of Covid positive cases in Tokyo in FY2020



- During this period, in relation to the “invisible enemy” Covid-19, the TMG has taken measures in line with the policies indicated below.

- In order to **protect** the most precious thing of all, **the lives of Tokyo citizens**, **Tokyo focused all its strengths to prevent the spread of the disease**, through coordination with the national government, local governments, healthcare centers, and medical facilities, etc.
- In order to **support the livelihoods of business activities of Tokyo citizens/businesses** that have endured major impacts, **The TMG reinforced and enhanced safety nets through multifaceted support activities**
- **Aiming for compatibility between spread prevention and socio-economic activities**, **the TMG implemented appropriate measures in accordance with the infection conditions**, with the cooperation of Tokyo citizens and businesses

- Countermeasures taken by the TMG during FY2020 are shown in Figure 2, and the expenses for these measures, excluding those to be carried forward into the next fiscal year, were actual budget approx. 2 trillion yen, and **settled amount approx. 1.7 trillion yen**. Of the settled amount, **the spread prevention assistance fund and the small and medium enterprise financing system, etc. accounted for approx. 900.0 billion yen**, about half of the settled amount.

\* Expenses to be carried forward to the next fiscal year, refers to the expense budget that has been approved for carry-forward and use in the next fiscal year in cases where, for exceptional reasons, circumstance have arisen whereby execution will extend into the next fiscal year.

#### Spread prevention assistance fund

FY2020 settled amount **268.4** billion yen

Along with calls for restaurants, etc. in Tokyo to shorten business hours, assistance funds were paid to cooperating businesses.

#### Small and medium enterprise financing system, etc.

FY2020 settled amount **667.4** billion yen

TMG established “Covid-19 emergency financing”, and responded to the demand for financing by raising financing target amounts to 4 trillion yen.

■ **Figure 2 Overview of TMG measures against Covid-19 in FY2020 (General Accounts)**

Basis of measures	Actual budget (After deduction of amount to be carried forward) (A)	Settled amount (B)	Execution ratio (B/A)
<b>1 Measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19</b> Spread prevention assistance fund, support for deployment of materials for measures against Covid-19, vaccination system organization, bed securing fee subsidy, benefits for medical personnel, etc., securing recuperation accommodation facilities, increases to the municipal promotion fund, special grants for municipal anti-Covid measures, etc.	<b>885.0</b> billion yen	<b>708.7</b> billion yen	<b>80.1</b> %
<b>2 Reinforcement/enhancement of safety nets that the support economic activities and livelihoods of Tokyo citizens</b> Small and medium enterprise financing system, etc., rent support, format conversion support, employment stability support, livelihood welfare funds loans subsidy, etc.	<b>1,023.2</b> billion yen	<b>963.4</b> billion yen	<b>94.2</b> %
<b>3 Approaches aiming for compatibility between spread prevention measures and socio-economic activities</b> Support for business development to accommodate new lifestyles, expansion of anti-Covid measures in schools, etc.	<b>21.4</b> billion yen	<b>17.3</b> billion yen	<b>80.8</b> %
<b>4 Approaches to overcome immediate crises by promoting transformation of social structures</b> Emergency support to promote working-from-home, environment development for online study at schools, etc.	<b>54.7</b> billion yen	<b>51.1</b> billion yen	<b>93.4</b> %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,984.4</b> billion yen	<b>1,740.6</b> billion yen	<b>87.7</b> %

\* In the total including the hospitals account, actual budget (after deduction of amount to be carried forward) was 1,989.9 billion yen, and the settled amount was 1,745.3 billion yen.



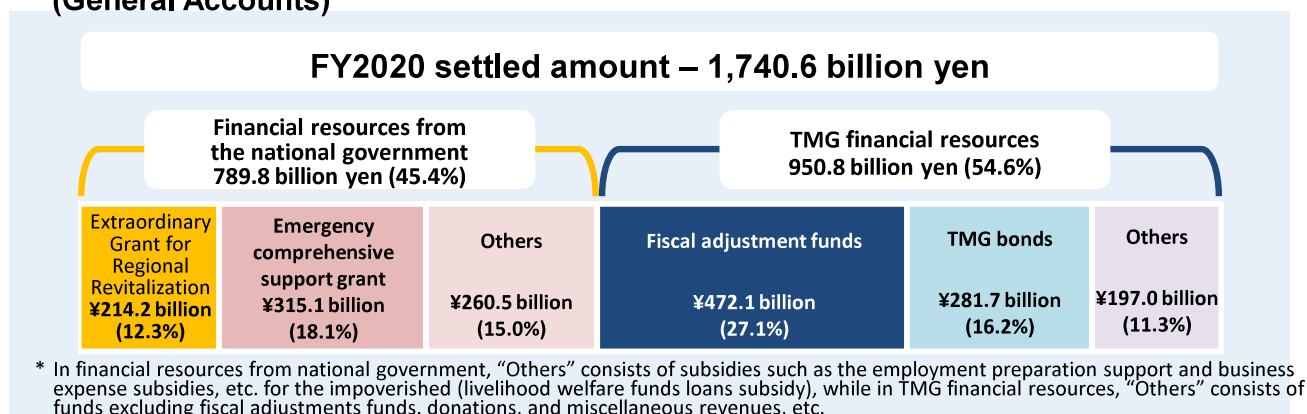
Next, we will analyse the financial resources utilized for measures against Covid-19 as large-scale and rapid responses became necessary.

## 2 Financial Resources for Measures against Covid-19

- The national government **established grants in relation to measures against Covid-19**. Along with the utilization of these grants, the TMG also implemented measures by **utilizing Tokyo's financial resources for the TMG's own approaches and other approaches to augment measures by the national government**.
- In this section, we analyze **national government grants, and the fiscal adjustment funds and TMG bonds that served important roles as the TMG's financial resources**.

- The breakdown of financial resources for the TMG's anti-Covid measures in FY2020 is **45.4% national government financial resources and 54.6% TMG financial resources**. In the TMG's financial resources, **fiscal adjustment funds came to 472.1 billion yen, accounting for roughly half of the TMGs financial resources** (Figure 3).

■ **Figure 3 Breakdown of financial resources for measures against Covid-19 (General Accounts)**



### National government grants related to measures against Covid-19

- The main national government grants related to anti-Covid measures are **the extraordinary grant for regional revitalization, which applies to spread prevention measures, and the emergency comprehensive support grant, which applies to the development of medical care provision structures** (Figure 4).
- The TMG made successive requests to the national government, **requesting financial resource measures for regional burden related to spread prevention/economic measures**, and in April 2020, the **TMG established the "Spread prevention assistance fund", using fiscal adjustment funds as financial resources, as an independent TMG approach**.
- The national government later established the "cooperation request promotion section" under the extraordinary grant for regional revitalization, and from November 2020 onwards, each local authority has been **able to cover a major proportion of the financial resources of the spread prevention assistance fund with the national government grant**. In addition, the TMG undertook further measures into FY2021, and submitted **requests to the national government for full-scale financial measures, etc. for assistance funds related to business suspension requests for large-scale facilities, etc.**

■ **Figure 4 The main national government grants related to measures against Covid-19**

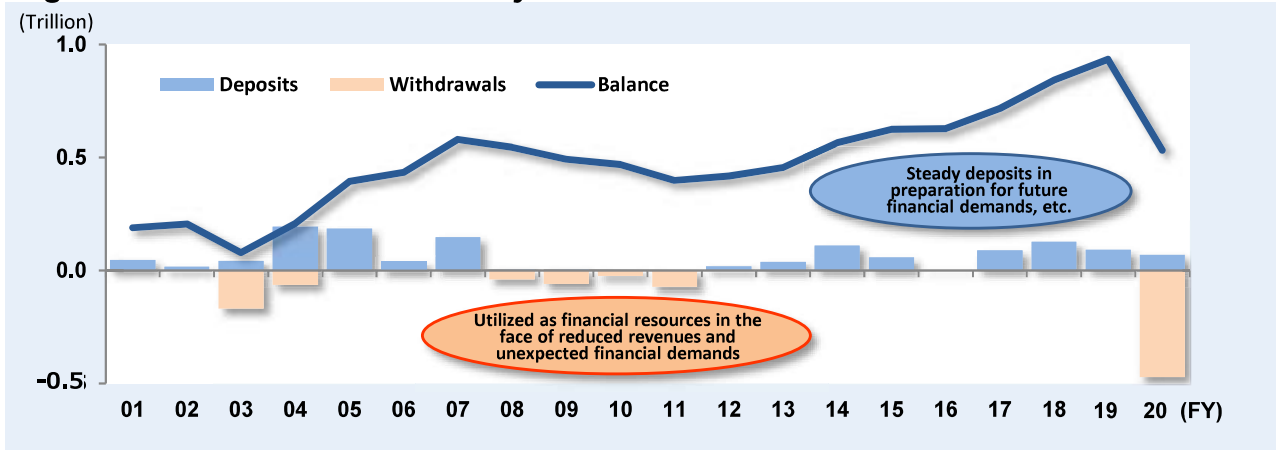
	Extraordinary grant for regional revitalization - Covid-19		Covid-19 emergency comprehensive support grant
	Normal section	Cooperation request promotion section	
Effective date	• April 2020 -	• November 2020 -	• April 2020 -
Main target projects	• Spread prevention • Local economy, citizens' livelihood support	• Assistance funds accompanying calls for shorter business hours	• Development of spread prevention and medical care provision structures
Amounts of grants to TMG	81.7 billion yen	90.9 billion yen	315.1 billion yen

\* Of the grant amount awarded to the TMG by the national government, the grant amount awarded to the TMG is the amount allocated under the TMGs Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results.  
Furthermore, extraordinary grant amounts awarded to the TMG exclude amounts for special wards (41.7 billion yen granted to each ward via the TMG).

## Fiscal adjustment funds

- Fiscal adjustment funds possess the function of performing financial resource adjustments between fiscal years, and **serve a major role in the financial management of the TMG, which has annual revenues structures that are susceptible to economic fluctuations, and is a non-receiving body in terms of local allocation tax.**
- The TMG had been making steady deposits by utilizing portions of the increase amount of metropolitan tax revenues. To date, these have been used as financial resources when the TMG faced major falls in revenues such as during the Lehman Shock, and for the unexpected financial demands accompanying the Covid crisis, 472.1 billion yen was withdrawn and utilized in FY2020. This is the largest ever recorded withdrawal amount for a single fiscal year (Figure 5).

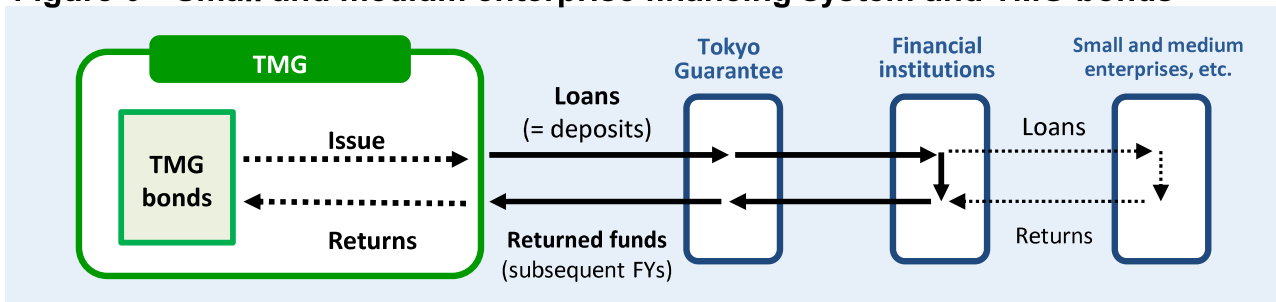
■ Figure 5 Utilization of fiscal adjustment funds



## TMG bonds

- In FY2020, in addition to the small and medium enterprise loans with a financing target amount of 1.5 trillion yen, the TMG implemented support for small and medium enterprises **by starting no-interest/unsecured “Covid-19 emergency financing”**, raising the financing target amount from 0.1 trillion yen to 4.0 trillion yen.
- In relation to this financing system, **TMG bonds were utilized as the financial resource for loans (= deposits) to financial institutions**, and the financial institutions financed small and medium enterprises using deposits from the TMG as part of the source funds.
- Regarding these TMG bonds, as the financial institutions will return the deposits to the TMG in subsequent fiscal years, the fiscal resource for redemption for this principal is secured against the future, and in support of small and medium enterprise financing, they **will be utilized in a format that will not pass burdens down to future generations** (Figure 6).

■ Figure 6 Small and medium enterprise financing system and TMG bonds



Next, we will analyze the condition of current TMG finances, which have resulted from the implementation of such measures, through comparisons against past figures, etc.

## II TMG Financial Management to Date and Status of TMG Finances

### 1 TMG Financial Management to Date

- To date, the TMG has experienced severe financial conditions, such as when faced with **the danger of becoming a financial rehabilitation body after recording the highest ever actual balance deficit in the FY1998 Financial Results.**
- In this section, we look back over **TMG financial management to date**, from the time when the TMG faced the danger of becoming a financial rehabilitation body, after achieving financial reconstruction, and through to the present.

- Regarding TMG financial management to date, we will look back at the following two periods from FY1993 onwards, after the collapse of the bubble economy, when the scale of annual expenses reached the highest ever recorded levels for their respective times (Figure 7).

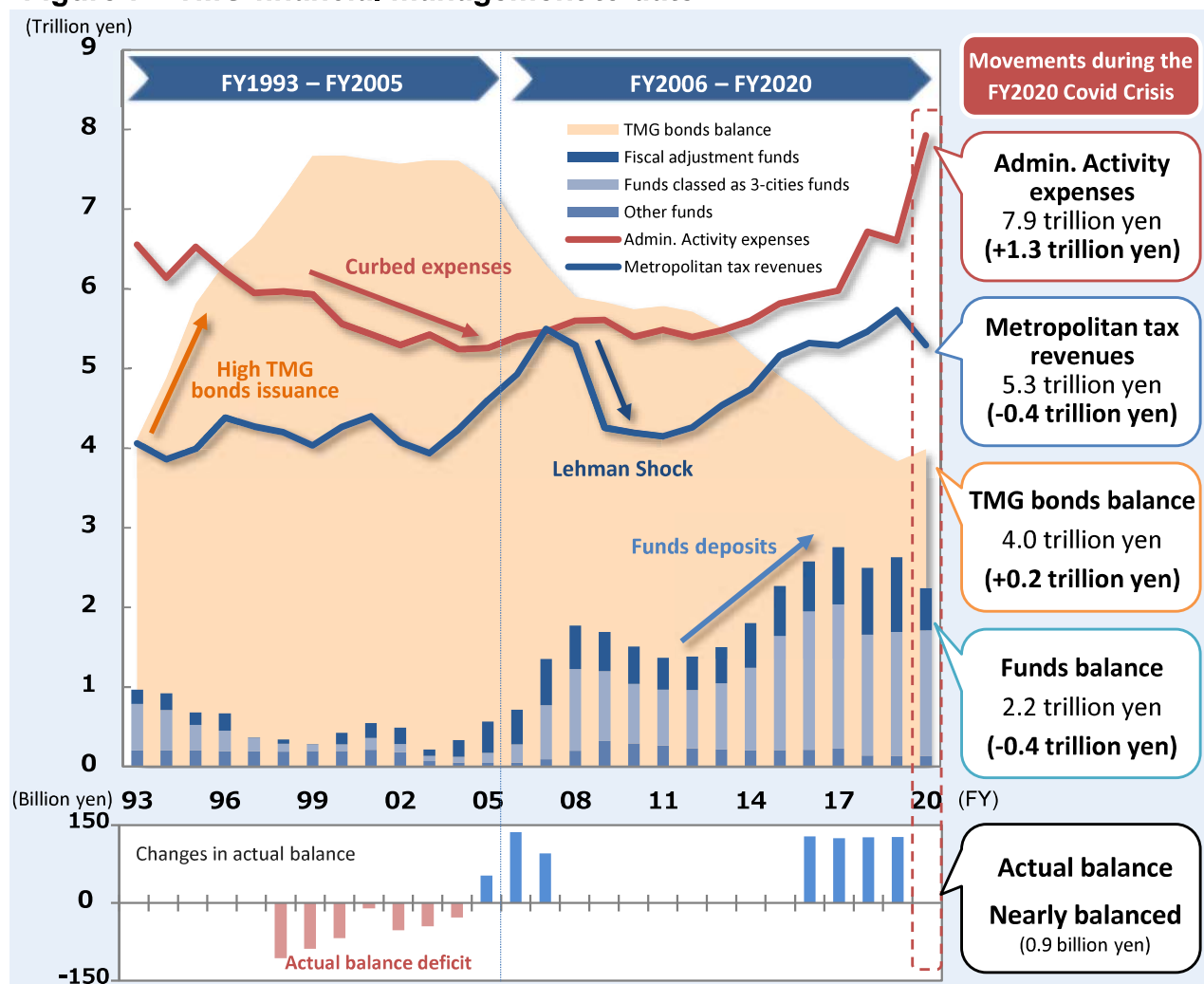
#### ① FY1993 – FY2005

Period from the time of high TMG bonds issuance, up to the time when actual balance shifted into the black following the TMG's efforts toward financial reconstruction.

#### ② FY2006 – FY2020

Period from the time following financial reconstruction, the Lehman Shock, and up to the present.

■ Figure 7 TMG financial management to date



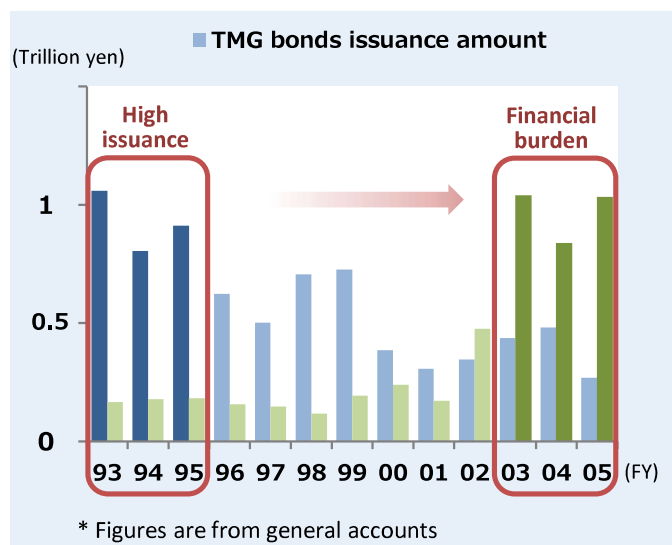
\* Administrative activity expenses refers to total annual expenses related to administrative services for the fiscal year, excluding deposits to funds and expenses for public bonds.

\* Past funds balances are classified according to new fund systems from FY2017 onwards.

## (1) High TMG bonds issuance and the financial crisis

- Following the collapse of the bubble economy, and with significant falls in metropolitan tax revenues, the TMG mirrored the national government's stance on economic measures and maintained high expenses levels through the implementation of public works, etc. and **issued vast amounts of TMG bonds to cover shortages in financial resources.**
- This led to increased expenses for public bonds for TMG bonds redemption, and became a burden on financial management (Figure 8).
- With the FY1998 Financial Results recording **the highest ever actual balance deficit of 106.8 billion yen**, the TMG faced a financial crisis.

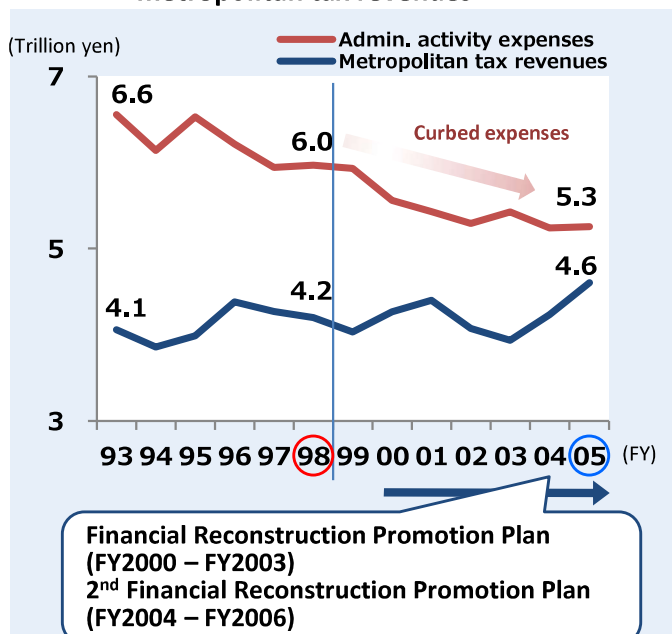
■ Figure 8 Changes in TMG bonds issuance amounts/redemption funds for principal



## (2) Achievement of financial reconstruction

- Facing the danger of becoming a financial rehabilitation body, the TMG altered course towards curbing expenses ahead of the national government and other prefectures, and began approaches such as **internal efforts and reviews/redesign of measures, based on two "Financial Reconstruction Promotion Plans"** (Figure 9).
- Specifically, the TMG undertook thorough approaches to **review financial expenses through the reduction of personnel numbers and the merger of administrative bodies, and curb investment expenses, etc.**

■ Figure 9 Changes in administrative activity expenses/metropolitan tax revenues

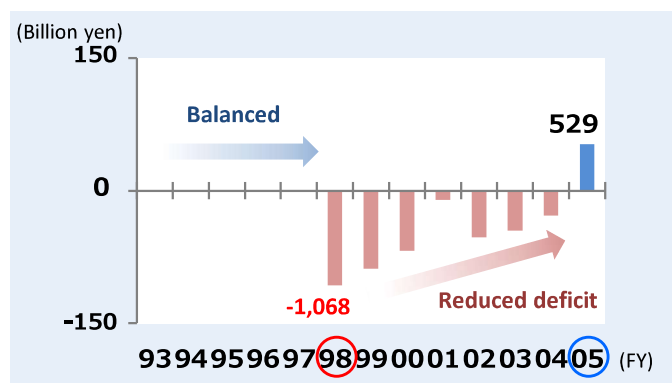


	FY1993	FY2005	Change
No. of personnel	32,862	30,923	-5.9%
No. of admin. Bodies	72 bodies	43 bodies	-29 bodies
Investment expenses	¥2,044.2 billion	¥675.1 billion	-67.0%

\* The number of personnel is the fixed personnel number under the general administration section of general accounts (excl. clearance transfers to special wards).  
\* From April 2019 onwards, the "administrative body" nomenclature has been amended to "policy cooperation body".

- Financial reconstruction efforts such as these yielded steady results, and **actual balance shifted into the black in the FY2005 Financial Results**, marking a close to one chapter of the financial reconstruction process (Figure 10).

■ Figure 10 Changes in actual balance



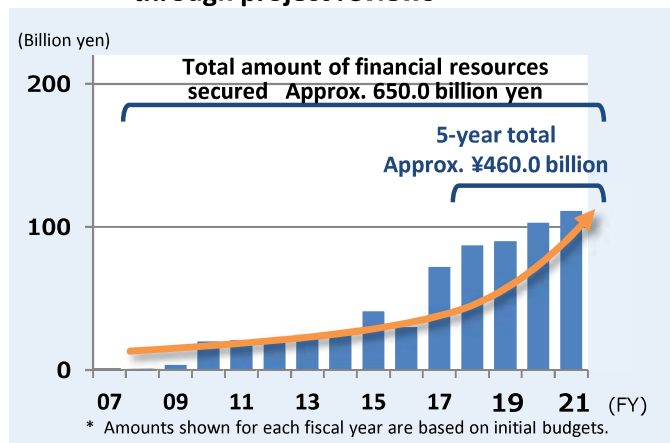


## FY2006 – FY2020 Post-financial reconstruction to the present

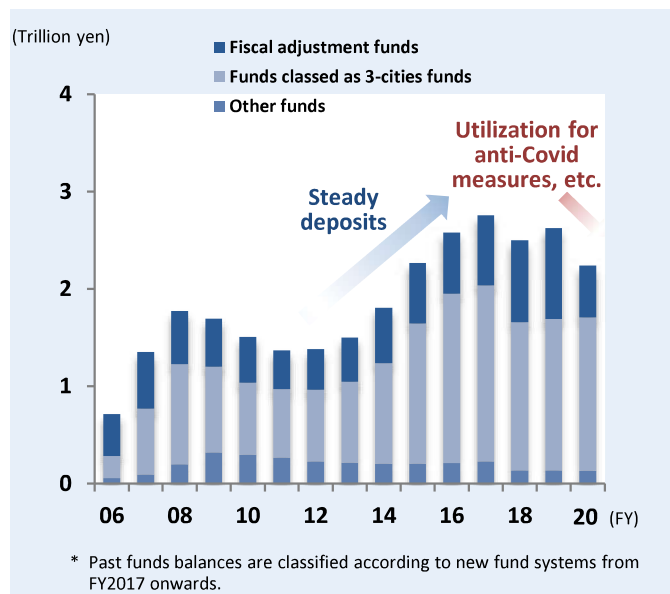
### (1) Project review approaches

- In view of the achievements of project revisions implemented intensively during the period of financial reconstruction, **as a part of budget formation, reviews were redesigned as “Project Reviews” with the purpose of heightening the efficiency and effectiveness of each project**, in order to continue review efforts even after financial reconstruction had been achieved.
- From the FY2017 budget formation, these approaches were further enhanced through the establishment of ends of terms for every project, and thorough post-project verification of projects reaching their ends of terms, etc. and this has led to the **total amount of financial resources secured from FY2007 reaching approx. 650.0 billion yen** (Figure 11).

■ Figure 11 Amount of financial resources secured through project reviews



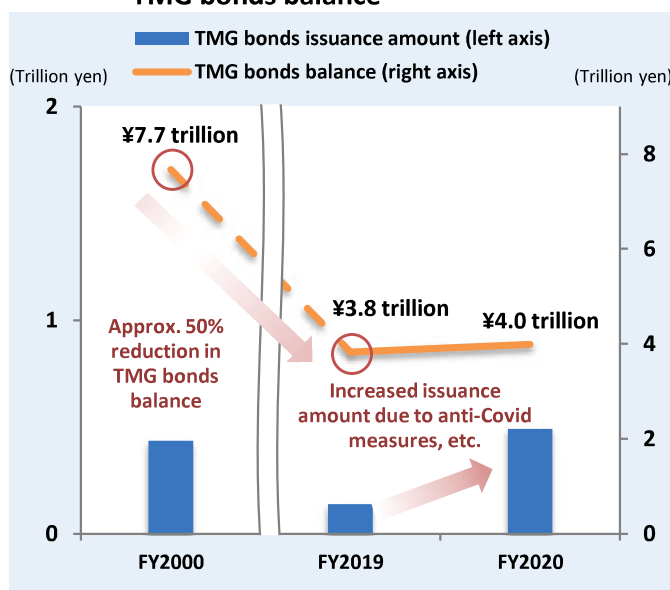
■ Figure 12 Changes in funds balance



### (2) Steady deposits into funds and utilization

- To date, the TMG has been steadily making deposits into funds, **and even in relation to anti-Covid measures, this has allowed the TMG to accommodate the prompt and appropriate formation of successive supplementary budgets.**
- Furthermore, funds balance as of end FY2020 was **2.2 trillion yen**, and of this, **fiscal adjustment funds balance**, in preparation for falls in tax revenues and future financial demands, **was 0.5 trillion yen, approx. 40% down from the end of the previous fiscal year** (Figure 12).

■ Figure 13 Status of TMG bonds issuance amounts/ TMG bonds balance



### (3) TMG bonds balance reduction

- Through the promotion of curbs on TMG bonds issuance and redemptions, TMG bonds balance, which had reached 7.7 trillion yen as of end FY2007, **had been reduced to 3.8 trillion yen as of end FY2019.**
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, while the issuance amount increased due to factors such as anti-Covid measures, **TMG bonds balance has remained at about 50% of peak levels** (Figure 13).

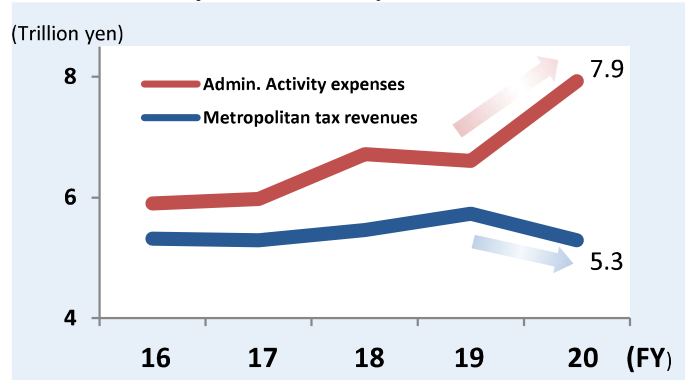


## 2 Status of TMG Finances

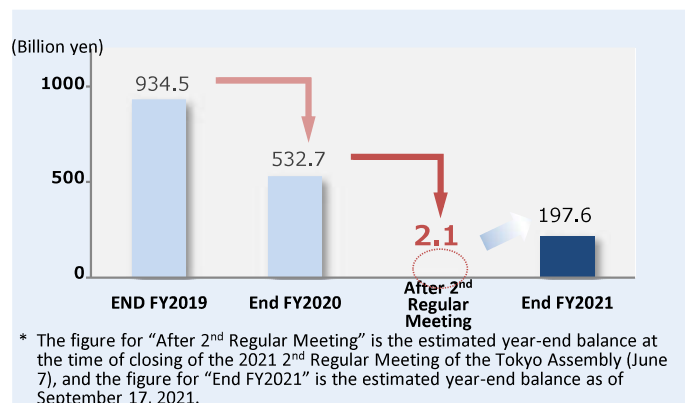
- In this section, we analyze **the condition of current TMG finances**, while making comparisons against past TMG financial conditions analyzed up to this point.

- As we have analyzed up to this point, TMG finances in the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results show funds balance at 2.2 trillion yen, a reduction in TMG bonds balance of approx. 50% from peak levels, and even in comparison to past figures, current conditions indicate that **financial capabilities are being maintained at a certain level**.
- However, **metropolitan tax revenues have decreased**, and while the outlook for economic trends remains clouded, administrative activity expenses have increased rapidly, and **with anticipated increases in demand accompanying anti-Covid measures, there is a need to maintain a close eye on financial conditions** (Figure 14).
- In addition, fiscal adjustment funds established in preparation for falls in tax revenues and future financial demands, **have been utilized for anti-Covid measures, even into FY2021, and the estimated year-end balance stood at 197.6 billion yen as of September 17, 2021** (Figure 15).

■ **Figure 14 Changes in Administrative Activity Expenses/Metropolitan Tax Revenues**



■ **Figure 15 Changes in Fiscal Adjustment Funds Balance**



### Status of TMG finances as seen through analyses of financial results

- As has been seen thus far, ahead of the rest of the country, the **TMG has been acting independently to take prompt and appropriate measures**, such as the establishment of the spread prevention assistance fund, through the effective utilization of fiscal adjustment funds. In addition, in preparation for further financial demands, along with the utilization of fiscal adjustment funds, **the focus on creative means of securing financial resources**, such as the utilization of TMG bonds for anti-Covid measures with an eye to the future, **has allowed the TMG to maintain financial capabilities at a certain level as of the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results**.
- However, the struggle against Covid-19 continues, and in view of **reductions in the fiscal adjustment funds balance, which was approx. 1 trillion yen as of end FY2019**, future financial demands in relation to anti-Covid measures, etc. and **the uncertainty of economic trends, there is a need to maintain a close eye on financial conditions**.



Next, in view of these conditions, we will consider the direction of future financial management.

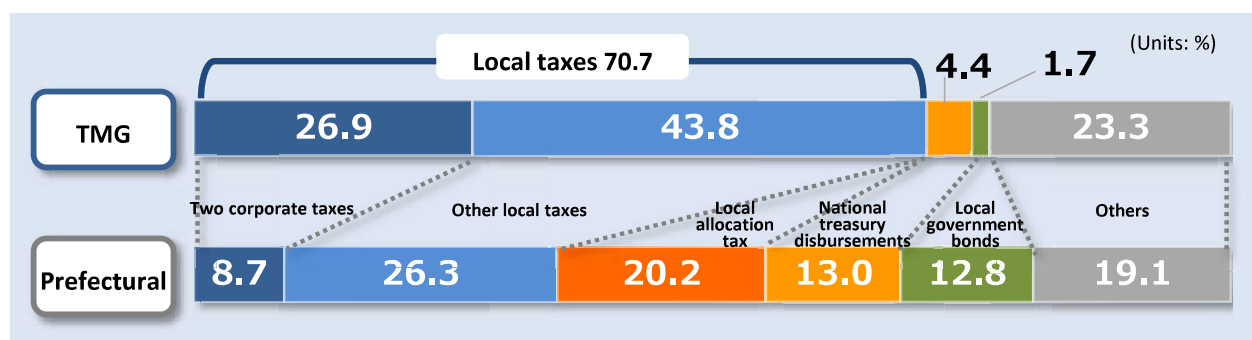
### III Direction of Future Financial Management

#### 1 Maintaining Financial Capabilities

- The struggle against Covid-19 has given greater clarity to the understanding that, when faced with a crisis, **underlying financial capabilities are essential for the flexible implementation of measures**. In addition, it is important to **promote the metabolism of measures through zero-based verification of each project**, in order to respond to various issues appropriately while maintaining financial capabilities.
- In this section, in **light of experiences gained through the Covid crisis**, we will consider **how the TMG should conduct its financial management in the future**, and introduce some specific approaches.

- **Local taxes account for approx. 71% of TMG revenues**, and of this, a large proportion, **approx. 27%, is comprised of the two corporate taxes**, making the revenues structure unstable and susceptible to economic fluctuations. In addition, as a **non-receiving body in terms of local allocation tax**, the TMG requires **greater financial management autonomy in comparison to other prefectures** (Figure 16).

■ Figure 16 Comparison between TMG and other prefecture revenue structures (FY2019 Financial Results)



- Looking at expenses, the struggle against Covid-19 continues, and consequently, Tokyo must continue to focus all its strengths on **measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19, reinforce/enhance safety nets, and achieve compatibility between spread prevention and socio-economic activities, etc.**
- In addition, in order to **build a Covid-19 resistant city, prepare for climate crises and natural disasters, undertake carbon-free approaches, and present a future-standard city model with DX as the key**, and also, **for Tokyo to represent the country as a world-leading international city that serves as the driving force behind Japan's economy**, there is a need for proactive investment in Tokyo, for the development of airports, roads, and railway networks, etc. that will contribute to improved international competitiveness.
- In order to respond appropriately to various issues such as these, and with an eye towards the deployment of measures that will lead to "post-Covid" sustainable growth, there is a need to undertake autonomous financial management from the following perspectives.

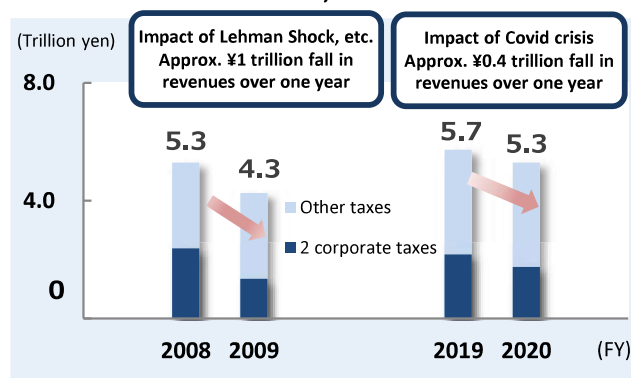
✓ **Maintenance of financial capabilities** in preparation for rapid falls in revenues due to economic fluctuations, etc. and rapid increases in expenses accompanying responses to crises

✓ **Reinforcement of PDCA cycles from the perspectives of greater systemization and results prioritization**, in order to further reinforce approaches that eliminate wasteful aspects, as well as constructing efficient and highly effective measures

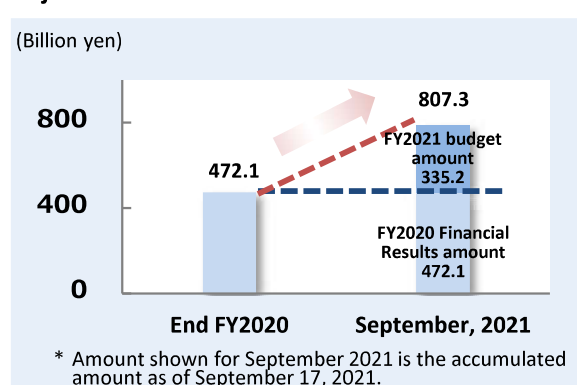
## Securing funds balance in preparation for falls in tax revenues and future financial demands

- With a revenues structure susceptible to economic fluctuations and as a non-receiving body in terms of local allocation tax, for the TMG to undertake autonomous financial management, **the utilization of funds that possess a function enabling financial resource adjustments between fiscal years is important.**
- TMG tax revenues during the Lehman Shock fell by approx. 1 trillion yen in one year, and **during this Covid crisis, revenues have fallen by 0.4 trillion yen** (Figure 17). In addition, the accumulated amount of fiscal adjustment funds allocated to anti-Covid measures, including the FY2021 Initial Budget and supplementary budget, came to **807.3 billion yen as of September 17, 2021** (Figure 18).
- Along with preparation for such **rapid falls in revenues** due to economic fluctuations, etc. and **rapid increases in expenses** in response to crises such as Covid-19 or natural disasters, in order to achieve the **stable implementation of measures with an eye to the “post-Covid” era**, such as measures that will allow Tokyo to fulfil its role as the driving force behind Japan’s economy, **it is important to maintain funds balance at a certain level.**

■ **Figure 17 Rapid fall in revenues due to economic fluctuations, etc.**



■ **Figure 18 Accumulated amount of fiscal adjustment funds allocated to anti-Covid measures**



## Utilization of TMG bonds to boost TMG policies

- Taking future burden into consideration, TMG bonds must be **utilized in a planned and strategic manner that enables the steady promotion of measures in accordance with objectives or conditions while fully exploiting the bond issue margin built up to date.**
- In addition, through the issuance of TMG bonds for which the use of proceeds is allocated to environmental measures or social issues, such as **Tokyo Green Bonds** and **Tokyo Social Bonds**, the TMG is **promoting ESG investment and boosting the realization of SDGs from the financial services sector.**

### Tokyo Green Bonds

- Issuance commenced in FY2017 with the **purpose strongly promoting environmental measures** and generating a sense of ownership of environmental measures among companies and Tokyo citizens. These are utilized as financial resources for the installation of solar panels, development of parks, and the development along small and medium rivers, etc.



### Tokyo Social Bonds

- Issuance commenced in FY2021 with the purpose of **supporting Tokyo citizens or businesses that need social support.** These are utilized as financial resources for small and medium enterprise financing system deposits and the development of special-needs schools.



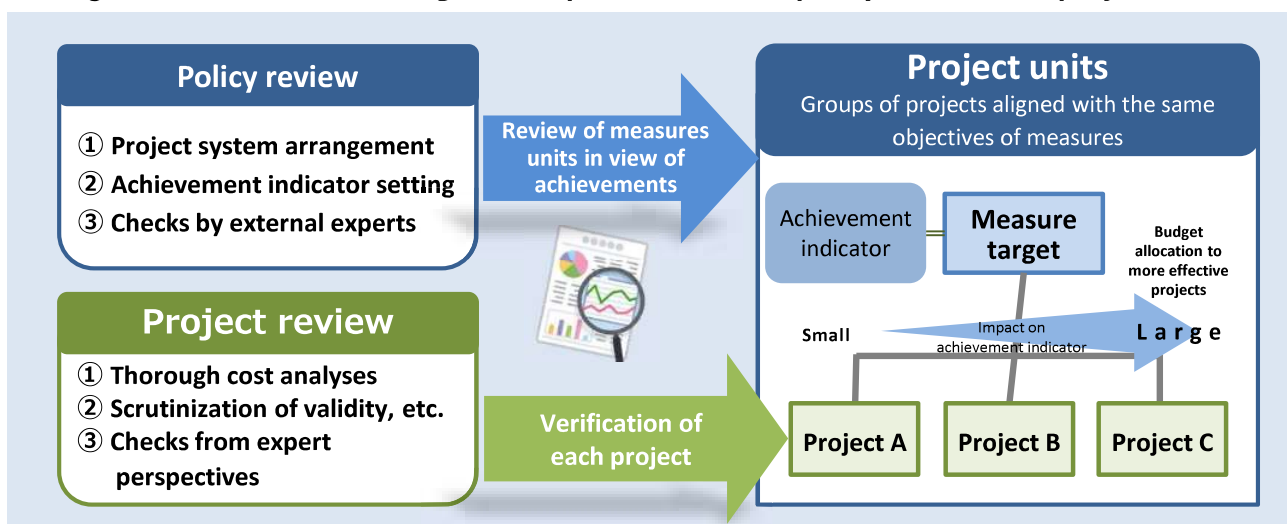
## 2 Aiming towards the Realization of Sustainable Financial Management

- In order to maintain financial capabilities, such as by securing funds balance and TMG bond issue margin, there is a need to **further heighten the efficiency of measures and reinforce approaches that eliminate wasteful aspects**. Meanwhile, amidst a mountain of accumulated issues such as the realization of a sustainable city with an eye to the “post-Covid” era, **there is a need to deploy measures that will steadily yield results**, while keeping an eye on financial demands.
- In this section, in view of changes in socio-economic conditions, we will introduce specific TMG approaches that aim to **heighten the efficiency and effectiveness of measures in a sustainable manner**.
- With the world already accelerating its actions with an eye towards the “post-Covid” era, the TMG must first undertake responses towards gradual increases in social security related expenses that accompany a declining birth-rate and aging population, and maintenance and renewal for deteriorating social capital stock, as well as summarizing the achievements of the Tokyo 2020 Games and overcoming Covid-19, **and follow this with bold and speedy action to upgrade measures for the realization of “sustainable recovery” to achieve transformation into a sustainable city**.
- To this end, **taking account of the achievements of policies implemented to date**, there is a need to **re-verify the appropriateness and validity of projects, and undertake necessary reviews and redesigns in relation to new issues that should be the focus of attention in the future**.
- In view of these perspectives, looking forward to the FY2022 budget formation, the TMG will undertake two approaches, **one to promote the metabolism of measures and the other to reinforce approaches that eliminate wasteful aspects**.

### Integrated implementation of policy reviews and project reviews

- From the FY2022 budget formation, while undertaking the integrated implementation of “**policy reviews**”, which set achievement indicators in project units (groups of projects that are aligned with the same measure targets) and **analyse the effectiveness of each project in the achievement of targets**, and “**project reviews**”, which are approaches to **verify each project on a zero-base and improve efficiency and effectiveness**, the TMG will design measures with greater efficiency and effectiveness, by promoting the metabolism of measures and conducting reviews with a greater focus on achievements, etc. (Figure 19)

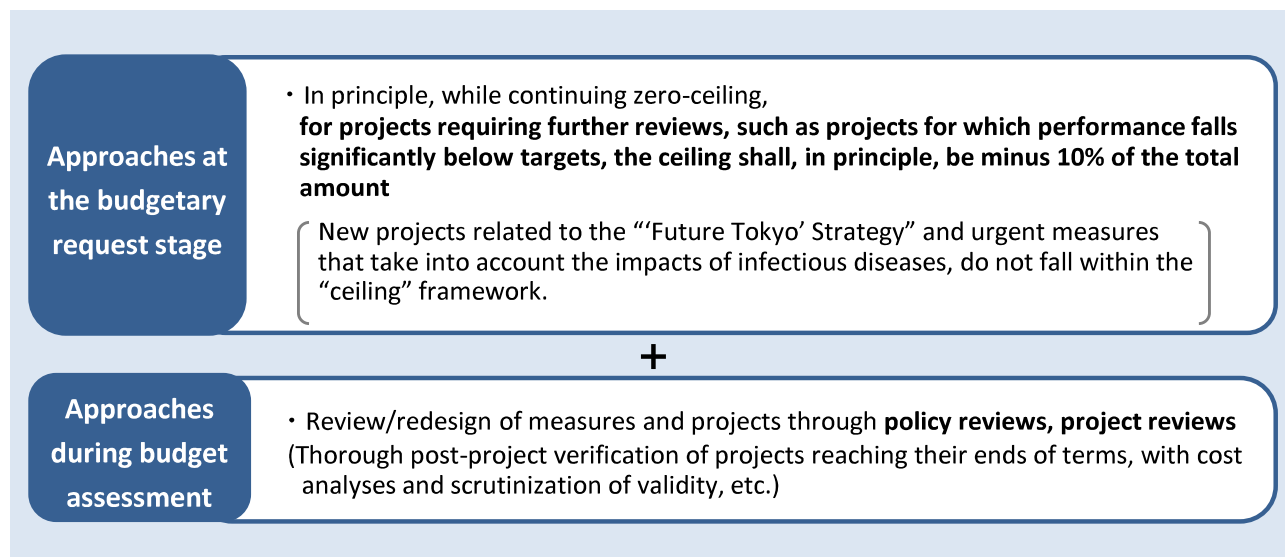
■ Figure 19 Envisioned integrated implementation of policy reviews and project reviews



## Introduction of mechanisms that promote independent reviews by each bureau

- Even with limited financial resources, in order to promote the proactive deployment of measures, approaches to eliminate wasteful aspects are being further reinforced even at the budgetary request stage of each bureau, and **minus-ceiling (budget reduction) is being implemented as a mechanism to promote independent reviews by each bureau** (Figure 20).

■ Figure 20 Reinforcement of approaches to eliminate wasteful aspects in budget formation



### Direction of future financial management

- With the Covid crisis, the TMG encountered **issues such as falls in tax revenues accompanying economic fluctuations, and the incidence of unexpected financial demands due to crises responses**. As we have analyzed up to this point, while **TMG financial conditions had maintained a certain level of financial capabilities as of the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results**, with ongoing difficulties in forecasting future financial environments, there remains a **need to maintain a close eye on financial conditions**.
- In order to provide high quality stable administrative services from a backdrop of unstable revenue structures that are susceptible to economic fluctuations, it is essential for the TMG to maintain financial capabilities through **steady reviews of projects that need reviewing, and further reinforcement approaches that eliminate wasteful aspects**, as well as the **strategic utilization of funds, and the utilization of TMG bond issue margin built up to date**.
- By promoting the metabolism of measures through **the integrated implementation of policy reviews and project reviews from the perspectives of greater focus on achievements, and the implementation of minus-ceiling to promote independent reviews by each bureau**, limited resources can be allocated to sectors where growth is anticipated, and this will in turn lead to steady fulfilment of the missions imposed on TMG finances.
- By conducting financial management that supports the proactive deployment of measures, the TMG will overcome major crises such as the “threat of infectious diseases”, and **realize “sustainable recovery” to enable Tokyo’s evolution into stronger and more sustainable city**, and also develop the various approaches refined in the build up to the Tokyo 2020 Games as a legacy for the city of Tokyo, **to enrich the lifestyles of Tokyo’s citizens**.



# 4

## **Financial Reporting through the New Public Accounting System**

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## TMG Ordinary Account Financial Statements

### ◆ Overview of the New Public Accounting System

- The TMG introduced the **new public accounting system, which uses double-entry bookkeeping/accrual basis accounting**, ahead of the rest of the country in FY2006.
- The introduction of the new public accounting system facilitated **understanding of costs information**, including expenses that do not involve the movement of cash, such as **stock information on assets** and depreciation expenses, etc. and by conducting **financial analyses from a different perspective to government accounting**, we have connected this to **enhanced accountability** in relation to **management reinforcement** and financial information.

### The thinking behind the new public accounting system

- Conventional government accounting employs single-entry bookkeeping/cash basis, which **prioritizes strict management of cash flow**.

#### The thinking behind conventional government accounting

- ✓ **Single-entry bookkeeping**: Recording method that only allows an understanding of cash flow in relation to a single transaction.
- ✓ **Cash basis**: Concept of creating records based on actual cash revenues and expenses

- The new public accounting system employs double-entry bookkeeping/accrual basis accounting, which **facilitates an understanding of stock information such as assets and liabilities, and cost information on an accrual basis**.

#### The thinking behind the new public accounting system

- ✓ **Double entry bookkeeping**: Method that creates records from two sides, cause and effect, in relation to a single transaction
- ✓ **Accrual basis**: Concept of creating records of revenues and expenses at the time of the transaction, regardless of cash revenues/expenses.

### Merits of the new public accounting system

- Compared to the statements of the conventional government accounting system, the financial statements of the new public accounting system have the four merits given below, **which allow an understanding of multi-faceted financial information, enhanced accountability, and reinforced management**.

- ① **Understanding of Tokyo's overall stock information, such as assets and liabilities**
- ② **Understanding of accurate costs information, including depreciation**
- ③ **Enhanced accountability in relation to the results of administrative management**
- ④ **Reinforcement of management, such as verification of measures content, etc.**



## Types of financial statement

- The TMG uses government accounting statements specified by law as supplementary materials, and creates financial statements using the new public accounting system. The TMG's financial statements are comprised of four main statements; ① **Balance Sheet**, ② **Administrative Cost Statement**, ③ **Cash Flow Statement**, and ④ **Statement of Changes in Net Assets**.

### [① Balance Sheet]

Asset	Liabilities
	Net assets

- This table shows the amounts for assets/liabilities as of the end of the fiscal year, and **clearly shows the TMG's financial standing**.

### [② Administrative Cost Statement]

Expenses	Revenues
Balance for the current period	

- This table shows the amounts of expenses and revenues for administrative management for a single accounting period, and **clearly shows the status of the TMG's revenues/expenses**.

### [③ Cash Flow Statement]

Administrative service activities
Social capital improvement activities
Financing activities
Total balance
+
Balance carried forward from the previous year
Proforma balance

- This table shows the **cash flow for each of the 3 activity categories for a single accounting period**, and clearly shows the factors behind changes in cash flow.

(Ref) Government accounting statement

Revenues
Expenses
Balance (proforma balance)

### [④ Statement of Changes in Net Assets]

Balance at the end of the previous period
Amount changed for the current period
Balance for the current period
Balance at the end of the current period

- This table clearly **indicates changes in net assets, which is the difference between assets and liabilities, for a single fiscal year**.

- The arrows in the above diagram indicate correlations between financial statements.



The proforma balance of the cash flow statement matches the proforma balance of the government accounts.



Net assets in the balance sheet matches the balance at the end of the current period indicated in the statement of changes in net assets.



Balance for the current period in the administrative cost statement is reflected in the amount changed for the current period indicated in the statement of changes in net assets.

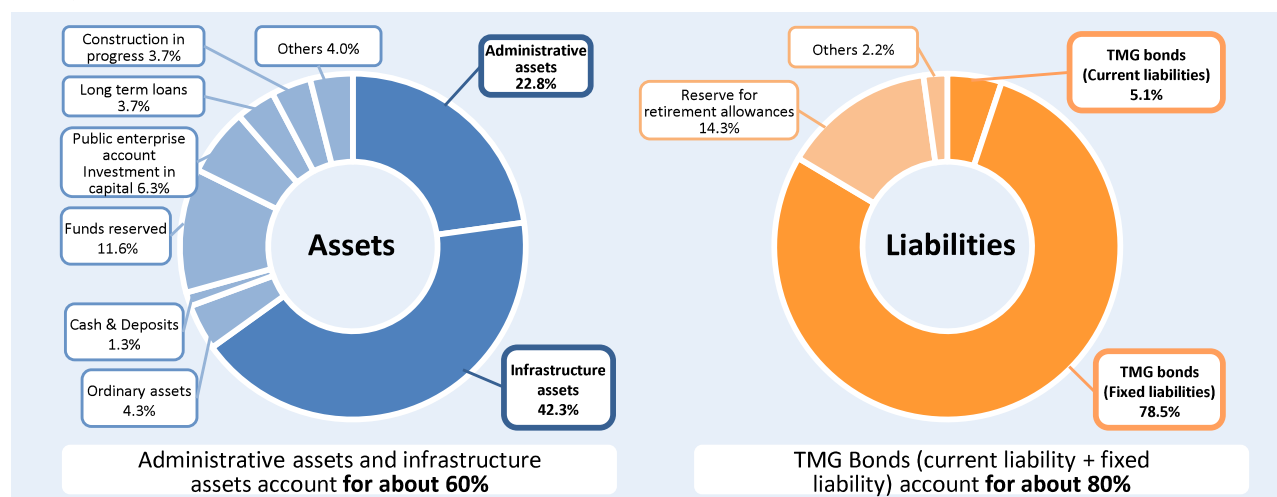
## ◆ Balance sheet

- The balance sheet categorizes the assets held by the TMG, the liabilities requiring payment in the future, and net assets, which is the difference between the total amount of assets and the total amount of liabilities, to clearly show the **TMG's financial standing as of the end of the fiscal year (including changes during the settlement period)**. In the **balance sheet (B/S)**, the amount for assets is equal to the sum of liabilities and net assets.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, **assets, liabilities, and net assets all increased**, with assets and liabilities totals coming to **35,436.0 billion yen** and **6,678.2 billion yen** respectively, bringing the total for net assets to **28,757.8 billion yen**.

## Balance sheet overview

- Administrative assets** such as TMG office buildings and TMG schools, and **infrastructure assets** such as roads, bridges, and ports/harbors, account for about **60%** of the **35,436.0 billion yen** asset total. In addition, **funds reserved**, which accounts for **about 10%** of assets, serve a significant role as preparations for future financial demands.
- TMG bonds** account for **about 80%** of the **6,678.2 billion yen** liabilities total.

### ■ Breakdown of assets and liabilities



- Total **net assets** came to **28,757.8 billion yen**. This indicates the difference between the total amount of assets and the total amount of liabilities.

## The main reasons for changes from the previous year

- In assets, while **funds reserved (current assets + fixed assets)** decreased by **354.9 billion yen**, mainly due to the utilization of fiscal adjustment funds as financial resources for measures against Covid-19, **total assets increased by 247.7 billion yen**, as the **sum of administrative assets and infrastructure assets increased by 303.6 billion yen**, and in **others (fixed assets)**, **long term loans increased by 294.3 billion yen**, mainly due to the expansion of the small and medium enterprise financing system during the Covid crisis.
- In liabilities, **TMG bonds increased by 165.8 billion yen**, mainly due to utilization as financial resources for anti-Covid measures, and **total liabilities increased by 167.3 billion yen**.
- As the increase in assets was greater than the increase in liabilities, **net assets increased by 80.4 billion yen**.

# <Balance Sheet>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Percentage of change
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>I Current assets</b>	1,527.6	1,932.8	(405.2)	(21.0)
Cash & deposits	467.9	553.9	(85.9)	(15.5)
Uncollected revenues	111.9	67.1	44.8	66.8
Reserve for deficits due to non-payment ①	(11.8)	(8.0)	(3.8)	47.5
Funds reserved ②	822.5	1,215.0	(392.5)	(32.3)
Others	136.9	104.6	32.3	30.9
<b>II Fixed assets</b>	33,908.4	33,255.4	652.9	2.0
Administrative assets	8,084.1	7,998.2	85.8	1.1
Ordinary assets	1,523.9	1,597.7	(73.8)	(4.6)
Infrastructure assets ③	14,972.0	14,754.2	217.8	1.5
Funds reserved ②	3,297.1	3,259.5	37.6	1.2
Others	6,031.1	5,645.6	385.5	6.8
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>35,436.0</b>	<b>35,188.2</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>I Current liabilities</b>	456.7	448.1	8.5	1.9
TMG bonds ④	337.9	326.7	11.1	3.4
Reserve for bonus	113.4	115.2	(1.7)	(1.5)
Other	5.3	6.2	(0.8)	(12.9)
<b>II Fixed liabilities</b>	6,221.5	6,062.6	158.8	2.6
TMG bonds ④	5,242.1	5,087.4	154.7	3.0
Reserve for retirement allowances	952.1	947.4	4.7	0.5
Others	27.1	27.7	(0.5)	(1.8)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,678.2</b>	<b>6,510.8</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total net assets ⑤</b>	<b>28,757.8</b>	<b>28,677.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>35,436.0</b>	<b>35,188.2</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## Assets

- ① **<Reserve for deficits due to non-payment>**  
As some uncollected revenues such as fees, etc. may become deficit due to non-payment in the future, the projected uncollectable amount is recorded under reserve.
- ② **<Funds reserved>**  
Cash, etc. in preparation for financial resource adjustments between fiscal years and future financial needs is recorded as funds reserved.  
\* Fiscal adjustment funds and sinking funds scheduled for reversal in the next fiscal year are treated as current assets, while funds that do not fall under current assets are treated as fixed assets.
- ③ **<Infrastructure assets>**  
Records amounts related to roads and bridges, etc.

## Liabilities

- ④ **<TMG Bonds>**  
As TMG bonds must be paid in the future, they are recorded as liabilities.  
\* TMG bonds scheduled for redemption in the next fiscal year are treated as current liabilities while TMG bonds scheduled for redemption in the fiscal year after the next fiscal year or later are treated as fixed liabilities.

## Net assets

- ⑤ The net assets section shows the difference between the total amount of assets and the total amount of liabilities in the balance sheet.

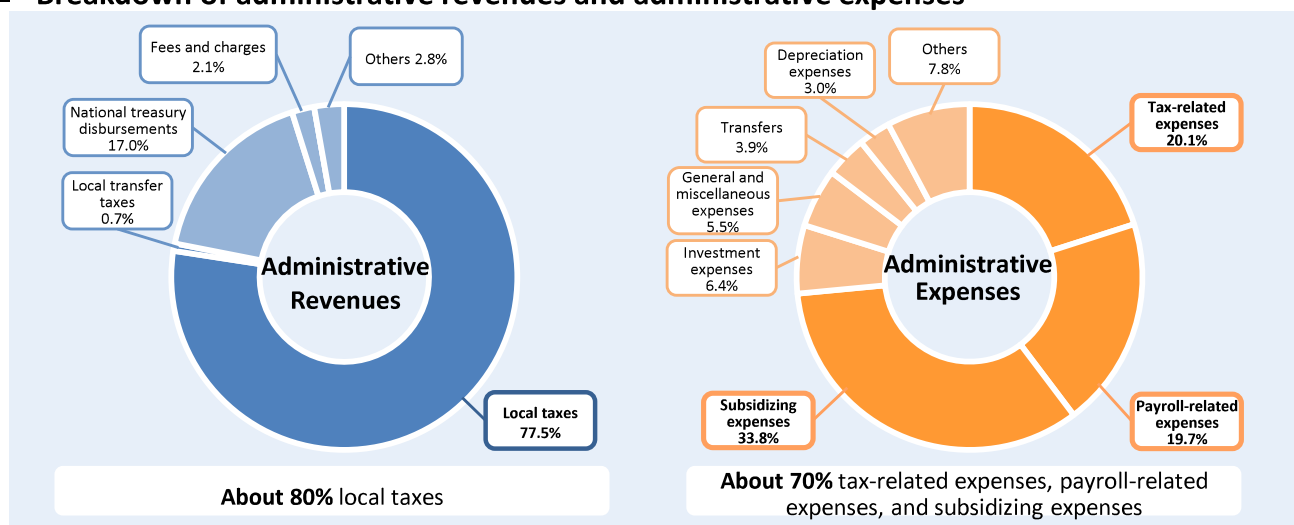
## ◆ Administrative Cost Statement

- The administrative cost statement is compiled to recognize “expenses” arising from **administrative services activities provided during a single accounting period** on an accrual basis, including costs that have not generated cash expenses during the period, such as depreciation and amounts transferred to reserves, and also to **indicate the corresponding relationship between “expenses” and “revenues” that serve as the financial resources**, the difference between the two, and clarify administrative services costs.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, the **balance for the current period decreased by 717.2 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year to 2.8 billion yen**, mainly due to increases in administrative expenses related to measures against Covid-19.
- A surplus in the balance for the current period in the administrative cost statement indicates that the expenses arising from administrative services provided during the period were basically covered by revenues such as tax revenues of the same period.

## Administrative cost statement overview

- **Total administrative revenues** was 6,892.7 billion yen, of which **local taxes accounted for about 80%**. **Total administrative expenses** was 6,922.2 billion yen, of which **subsidizing expenses, tax-related expenses, and payroll-related expenses** accounted for a large proportion.

### ■ Breakdown of administrative revenues and administrative expenses



- Ordinary balance, which is the sum of administrative balance and financial balance was -69.5 billion yen, and together with special balance, **the balance for the current period came to 2.8 billion yen**.

## The main reasons for changes from the previous year

- In administrative revenues, while **local taxes** and **local transfer taxes decreased by 399.2 billion yen and 224.2 billion yen respectively**, **national treasury disbursements related to measures against Covid-19 increased by 875.2 billion yen**, bringing the increase in total administrative revenues to 208.7 billion yen.
- In administrative expenses, **subsidizing expenses increased by 1,006.9 billion yen**, mainly due to the implementation of anti-Covid measures such as the spread prevention assistance fund, bringing the increase in total administrative expenses to 1,000.2 billion yen.

# <Administrative Cost Statement>

(In billion yen, %)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Ordinary Balance				
I Administrative balance				
Administrative revenues	6,892.7	6,683.9	208.7	3.1
Local taxes	5,340.3	5,739.5	(399.2)	(7.0)
National treasury disbursements	1,168.4	293.2	875.2	298.5
Fees and charges	142.4	149.5	(7.1)	(4.7)
Others	241.5	501.6	(260.0)	(51.8)
Administrative expenses	6,922.2	5,921.9	1,000.2	16.9
Tax-related expenses	1,389.3	1,436.0	(46.6)	(3.2)
Payroll-related expenses	1,360.6	1,366.7	(6.0)	(0.4)
Subsidizing expenses	2,338.5	1,331.6	1,006.9	75.6
Investment expenses	440.3	462.5	(22.1)	(4.8)
Depreciation expenses ①	209.5	201.9	7.5	3.7
Transfer to reserve for deficit due to non-payment	8.0	5.0	2.9	58.0
Transfer to reserve for bonus	113.4	115.2	(1.7)	(1.5)
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances ②	90.7	115.6	(24.8)	(21.5)
Others	971.4	887.1	84.3	9.5
II Financial balance				
Financial revenues	13.8	13.8	(0)	(0.0)
Financial expenses	53.8	59.7	(5.9)	(9.9)
Expenses for public bonds (interest) ③	51.0	58.0	(6.9)	(11.9)
Others	2.7	1.7	1.0	58.8
Ordinary balance	(69.5)	716.0	(785.5)	-
Special balance				
Special revenues	102.4	148.9	(46.5)	(31.2)
Special expenses	30.0	144.9	(114.8)	(79.2)
Balance for the current period ④	2.8	720.0	(717.2)	-

\* Investment expenses are the sum total of subsidiary investment expenses, independent investment expenses and investment expenses directly controlled by the national government.

Administrative balance	<p>① &lt;Depreciation expenses&gt; The amount of decrease in value of depreciable assets such as buildings and important property, not recognized under government accounting, is recorded under expenses.</p> <p>② &lt;Amount transferred to reserve for retirement allowances&gt; The amount of increase of future retirement allowances, not recognized under government accounting, is recognized as costs attributable to this fiscal year, and recorded under expenses.</p>
Financial balance	<p>③ &lt;Expenses for public bonds (Interest)&gt; Interest paid on TMG bonds is recorded under financial balance.</p>
Balance for the current period	<p>④ This is the sum total of ordinary balance and special balance. The balance for the current period can also be utilized in preparation for future financial needs, such as fund reserves, etc.</p>

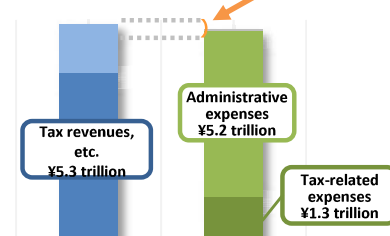
## ◆ Cash Flow Statement

- The cash flow statement is prepared to **clarify cash flow for each activity category**.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, **net cash inflow to the balance of administrative services activities decreased by 772.1 billion yen**, mainly due to increased expenses related to measures against Covid-19, **net cash outflow from the balance of social capital improvement activities decreased by 278.7 billion yen**, due to the utilization of funds and TMG bonds as financial resources for anti-Covid measures, and as **TMG bonds issuance amount exceeded the TMG bonds redemption amount**, the balance of financing activities recorded a net cash inflow.
- As a result, **total balance recorded a net cash outflow of 86.6 billion yen**. Furthermore, the sum of this total balance and the balance carried forward from the previous year is equal to the **445.1 billion yen proforma balance of the government accounts**.

### Balance of administrative services activities

- This is the **cash balance for the provision of ordinary administrative services**, and when there is a net cash inflow, this means that the expenses for ordinary administrative services were covered by tax revenues, etc.
- In the Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results, net cash inflow recorded a **significant fall of 772.1 billion yen from 946.9 billion yen in the previous year to 174.8 billion yen**, mainly due to increased administrative expenses related to anti-Covid measures.

**+174.8 billion yen (net cash inflow)**

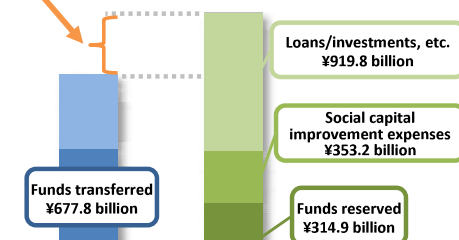


Revenues Expenses

### Balance of social capital improvement activities

- This is the **cash balance related to changes in fixed assets and funds**, and when a net cash outflow is recorded, this means that fixed asset formation has progressed, and when a net cash inflow is recorded, this means that withdrawals from funds have progressed.
- The Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results recorded a **net cash outflow of 418.0 billion yen**. Compared to the previous year, **net cash outflow fell by 278.7 billion yen**, mainly due to **increased total revenues such as increases in funds transferred**.

**-¥418.0 billion (net cash outflow)**

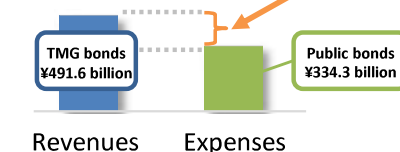


Revenues Expenses

### Balance of financing activities

- This is the **cash balance related to external funds procurement through TMG bonds and borrowings and their redemption**. Net cash inflow indicates that the TMG bonds issuance amount exceeded the redemption amount, while net cash outflow indicates that the TMG bonds redemption amount exceeds the issuance amount.
- The Fiscal Year 2020 Financial Results **recorded an increase in the TMG bonds issuance amount**, due to anti-Covid measures, which resulted in the **TMG bonds issuance amount exceeding the TMG bonds redemption amount for the first time in nine years**, and a net cash inflow of 156.5 billion yen.

**+¥156.5 billion (net cash inflow)**



Revenues Expenses

Total balance	-¥86.6 billion
Amount carried forward from the previous year	+¥531.7 billion
Proforma balance	+¥445.1 billion



# <Cash Flow Statement>

(In billion yen, %)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Administrative service activities ①				
Total revenues	6,859.2	6,665.9	193.3	2.9
Tax revenues, etc.	5,349.3	6,021.9	(672.6)	(11.2)
Others	1,509.9	644.0	865.9	134.5
Total expenses	6,684.4	5,718.9	965.4	16.9
Tax-related expenses	1,389.3	1,436.0	(46.6)	(3.2)
Administrative expenses	5,238.9	4,221.7	1,017.2	24.1
Others	56.1	61.2	(5.0)	(8.2)
Balance of administrative service activities	174.8	946.9	(772.1)	-
Social capital improvement investment activities ②				
Total revenues	1,170.2	816.7	353.4	43.3
Funds transferred	677.8	441.7	236.0	53.4
Others	492.4	375.0	117.3	31.3
Total expenses	1,588.2	1,513.5	74.6	4.9
Social capital improvement expenses	353.2	554.7	(201.4)	(36.3)
Fund reserve	314.9	571.0	(256.0)	(44.8)
Others	920.0	387.7	532.2	137.3
Balance of social capital improvement activities	(418.0)	(696.8)	278.7	-
Balance of administrative activities cash flow ③	(243.2)	250.1	(493.3)	-
Financial activities ④				
Revenues from financing activities	493.4	140.4	353.0	251.4
TMG bonds	491.6	138.5	353.0	254.9
Others	1.8	1.8	(0.0)	(0.0)
Expenses related to financing activities	336.8	348.5	(11.7)	(3.4)
Expenses for public bonds (principal)	334.3	346.2	(11.9)	(3.4)
Others	2.4	2.2	0.1	4.5
Balance of financing activities	156.5	(208.1)	364.7	-
Total balance	(86.6)	41.9	(128.6)	-
Balance carried forward from the previous year	531.7	489.7	41.9	-
Proforma balance ⑤	445.1	531.7	(86.6)	-

Administrative service activities	① This indicates cash balance for ordinary administrative services such as payment of salaries and purchase of property, etc.
Social capital improvement investment activities	② This indicates cash balance derived from formation of fixed assets and changes to funds, etc.
Balance of administrative activities cash flow	③ This is the sum total of the balance of administrative services activities and the balance of social capital improvement investment activities.
Financial activities	④ This indicates the cash balance for procurement of revenues sources through TMG bond issuance and borrowings, and redemption of TMG bonds, etc.
Proforma balance	⑤ Corresponds to the amount derived by subtracting total annual expenses from total annual revenues under government accounting. Consequently, the cash flow statement can be said to show government accounting settlements as divided into each activity category.

## ◆ Statement of Changes in Net Assets

- The statement of changes in net assets categorizes the **changes in net assets recorded on the balance sheet** into, **change in fixed assets, etc. change in TMG bonds, etc. and other intra-bureau transactions, as well as balance for the current period**, and clarifies the causal factors for each item.
- Regarding variation factors in FY2020, **other than 2.8 billion yen increase in balance for the current period**, change in fixed assets, etc. was attributed to **national treasury disbursements allocated to social capital improvement, and increases in assessed value of donated assets**, and net assets increased by 80.4 billion yen.

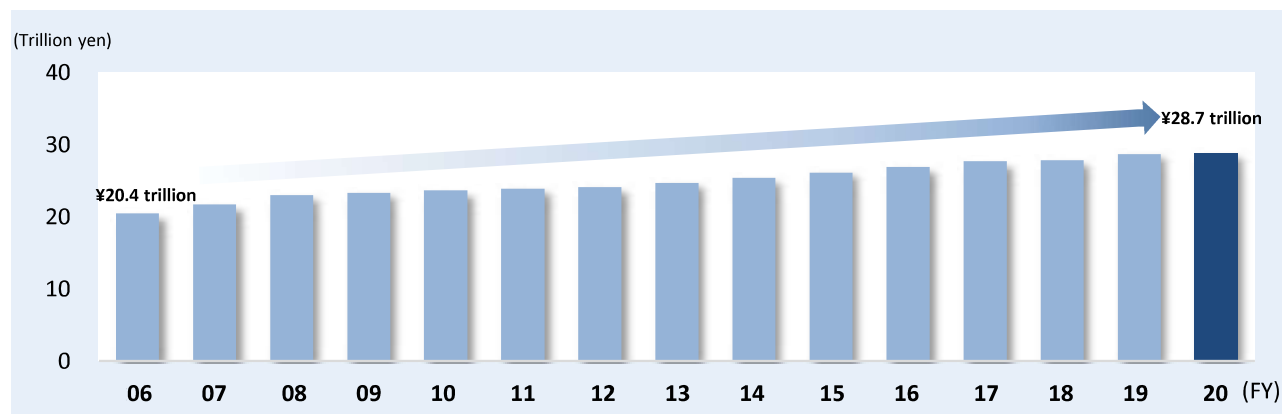
- The statement of changes in net assets is a table that lists each item of net assets from left to right and the variation factors over a single fiscal year from top to bottom. Furthermore, the administrative costs statement's balance for the current period is recorded as surplus in the statement of changes in net assets, and the balance at the end of the current period given in the statement of changes in net assets corresponds to the total amount given under net assets in the balance sheet.

### <Statement of Changes in Net Assets>

(in billion yen)

	Opening balance equivalent	National treasury disbursements	Charges and transfers, etc.	Assessed value of donated assets	Amounts transferred to wards, towns, etc.	Cross-accounting transaction account	Other surplus	Total
Balance at the end of the previous period	19,021.8	1,497.5	104.4	433.8	(159.8)	(29.3)	7,808.8	28,677.4
Amount changed for the current period	-	51.6	3.3	26.7	(4.0)	(0.1)	2.8	80.4
Change in fixed assets, etc.	-	51.6	3.3	26.7	(4.0)	(54.9)	-	22.7
Change in TMG bonds, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	(8.5)	-	(8.5)
Other intra-bureau transactions	-	-	-	-	-	63.3	-	63.3
Balance for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
Balance at the end of the current period	19,021.8	1,549.1	107.7	460.6	(163.8)	(29.5)	7,811.7	28,757.8

### ■ Changes in balance at the end of the current period for net assets





# 5

## **Tokyo Metropolitan Government Financial Report**

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# TMG Comprehensive Financial Statements

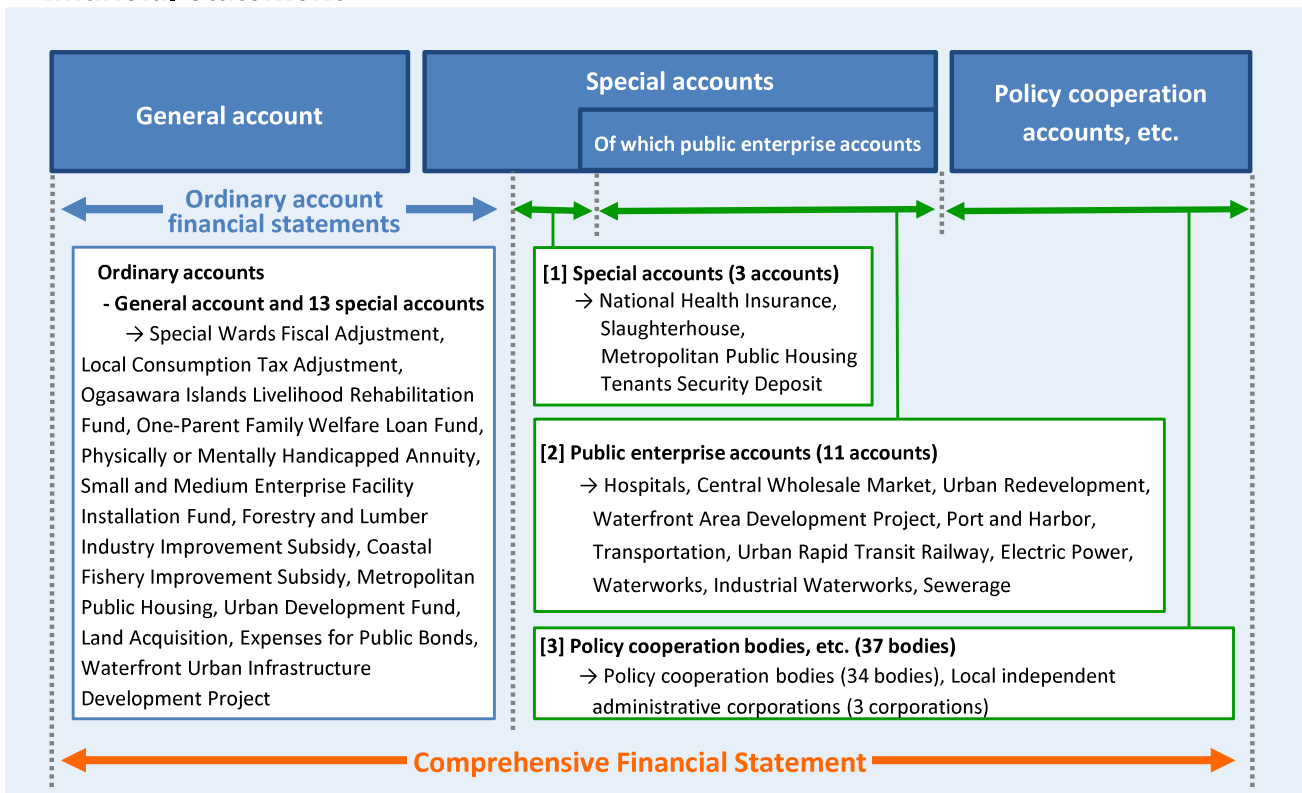
## ◆ Comprehensive Financial Statement Overview

- In addition to the ordinary account, the TMG comprehensive financial statement includes in its scope, accounts such as **the special account, the public enterprise account, and policy cooperation bodies**, which are not included under the ordinary account.
- The TMG comprehensive totals in the balance sheet recorded totals of **49,090.0 billion yen** for assets, **13,530.6 billion yen** for liabilities, and **35,559.3 billion yen** for net assets.

## The scope of the comprehensive financial statement

- The scope of TMG comprehensive financial statements covers **the ordinary account for TMG itself (a general account and 13 special accounts), 3 special accounts outside of the scope of the ordinary account, 11 public enterprise accounts, and, for organizations other than TMG, 34 policy cooperation bodies, and 3 local independent administrative corporations.**

### ■ The scope of ordinary account financial statements and the comprehensive financial statement



- TMG comprehensive financial statements are prepared as shown below

- ✓ **Elimination offsets of internal transactions are limited to the scope of the ordinary account.**
- ✓ Special accounts outside of the scope of the ordinary account, public enterprise accounts, policy cooperation bodies, and local independent administrative corporations, **will have their individual financial statements displayed.**
- ✓ Financial statements include not only the balance sheet, but an **administrative cost statement which shows administrative revenues and expenses for the fiscal year in question.**

## Management Status by Management Body

### 【 1 】 Special Accounts (outside scope of the ordinary account)

- For the current period, the balance for the **National Health Insurance Account and the Slaughterhouse Account were -57.1 billion yen and -4.2 billion yen respectively**, while the balance for the **Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit was 18 million yen**, bringing the total for the three special accounts to -61.3 billion yen, and **the balance brought forward, including the transfer to general account and disbursement from general account, was 22.9 billion yen.**
- In the balance sheet, the totals for the three special accounts came to **94.5 billion yen for total assets, 21.5 billion yen for total liabilities, and 72.9 billion yen for total net assets.**

### 【 2 】 Public Enterprise Accounts

- As shown in the table below, net profit for the current period shows **8 accounts in the black and 3 accounts in the red.**

(in billion yen)

Hospitals	Central Wholesale Market	Urban Redevelopment	Waterfront Area Redevelopment Project	Port and Harbor	Transportation	Urban Rapid Transit Railway	Electric Power	Waterworks	Industrial Waterworks	Sewerage
10.5	-11.0	0.1	9.3	1.4	-11.8	-14.5	0.9	19.8	0.7	17.9

- In the totals for the 11 public enterprise accounts, **net profit for the current period was 23.4 billion yen the black, and unappropriated revenues for the current period, including retained profit brought forward, etc. was 156.4 billion yen in the black**, and in the balance sheet, **total assets came to 13,489.9 billion yen, total liabilities came to 5,470.6 billion yen, and total capital came to 8,019.2 billion yen.**

### 【 3 】 Policy Cooperation Bodies, etc.

- Of the 23 public interest corporations of the 37 policy cooperation bodies, **8 showed an increase, 14 showed a decrease, and 1 recorded no change** in relation to total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period. For all 23, the totals were **12.8 billion yen for total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period, 150.4 billion yen for net assets at the end of the fiscal year.** In addition, changes in balance for the current period for one social welfare foundation, and ordinary balance for one of the three local corporations, both increased.
- In terms of net profit for the current period for the nine limited corporations, **five were in the black and four were in the red**, and the total for all nine came to **5.2 billion yen in the red.** In addition, unappropriated revenues for the current period for the three local independent administrative corporations were **all in the black**, and the total for the three came to **3.8 billion yen in the black.**
- Balance sheet totals for the 37 policy cooperation bodies showed 2,546.3 billion yen for total assets, 1,360.1 billion yen for total liabilities, 1,186.1 billion yen for total assets, capital and net assets. Totals for the TMG comprehensive balance sheet, including the ordinary account, special accounts (accounts outside the scope of the ordinary account), public enterprise accounts, policy cooperation bodies, etc. showed **49,090.0 billion yen for total assets, 13,530.6 billion yen for total liabilities, and 35,559.3 billion yen for total assets, capital and net assets.**
- The TMG has been striving to improve policy cooperation bodies' financial conditions, for example, by setting managerial goals from a "finances" perspective. Given this, **it is important to gain an accurate picture of financial conditions of the entire TMG, including policy cooperation bodies etc. and maintain a manageable financial burden for the TMG into the future.**

## Ordinary Account, “Special Accounts”

### [Scope of Ordinary Account]

- General account, and special accounts based on criteria set by the Ministry of Internal affairs and Communications (MIC) (13 accounts)
- Special Wards Fiscal Adjustment, Local Consumption Tax Adjustment, Ogasawara Islands Livelihood Rehabilitation Fund, One-Parent Family Welfare Loan Fund, Physically or Mentally Handicapped Annuity, Small and Medium Enterprise Facility Installation Fund, Forestry and Lumber Industry Improvement Subsidy, Coastal Fishery Improvement Subsidy, Metropolitan Public Housing, Urban Development Fund, Land Acquisition, Expenses for Public Bonds, Waterfront Urban Infrastructure Development Project

### [Scope of “Special Accounts”]

- The following 3 accounts that are outside the scope of the ordinary account
- National Health Insurance, Slaughterhouse, Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit

## Public Enterprise Accounts

### [Scope of Public Enterprise Accounts]

- The following public enterprise accounts
- Hospitals, Central Wholesale Market, Urban Redevelopment, Waterfront Area Development Project, Port and Harbor, Transportation, Urban Rapid Transit Railway, Electric Power, Waterworks, Industrial Waterworks, Sewerage

### Ordinary Account

### “Special Accounts”

(Simple total)

### Public Enterprise Accounts

(Simple total)

### Administrative Cost Statement

Administrative balance	① = a - b	(29.5)
Administrative revenues	a	6,892.7
Local taxes, etc.		5,387.6
Other administrative revenues		1,505.0
Administrative expenses	b	6,922.2
Financial balance	② = c - d	(39.9)
Financial revenues	c	13.8
Financial expenses	d	53.8
Ordinary balance	③ = ① + ②	(69.5)
Special balance	④ = e - f	72.3
Special revenues	e	102.4
Special expenses	f	30.0
Balance for the current period	⑤ = ③ + ④	2.8
Transfer to general account	g	—
Disbursement from general account	h	—
Balance brought forward	⑤ + g - h	2.8

(61.3)

1,005.1

—

1,005.1

1,066.5

(0)

0

0

(61.3)

0

0

0

(61.3)

84.4

0.1

22.9

### Profit and Loss Statement

Operating profit	① = a - b	(119.5)
Operating earnings	a	886.5
Operating expenses	b	1,006.1
Business cost price		532.6
Administrative exp.		473.4
Non-operating profit	② = c - d	136.0
Non-operating earnings	c	180.9
Non-operating expenses	d	44.8
Current balance	① + ②	16.5
Special profit	③ = e - f	6.9
Special earnings	e	14.8
Special expenses	f	7.9
Net profit for the current period	④ = ① + ② + ③	23.4
Retained profit brought forward	⑤	30.2
Changes of other unappropriated profit	⑥	102.7
Unappropriated revenues for the current period	④ + ⑤ + ⑥	156.4

### Balance Sheet

Total assets	35,436.0
I Current assets	1,527.6
Cash and deposits	467.9
Other current assets	1,059.6
II Fixed assets	33,908.4
Tangible fixed assets	25,931.6
Intangible fixed assets	40.1
Investments, etc.	7,936.6
III Deferred assets	—
Total liabilities	6,678.2
I Current liabilities	456.7
II Fixed liabilities	6,221.5
Long-term borrowing	5,249.0
Other fixed liabilities	972.5
III Deferred revenues	—
Total net assets	28,757.8
Total liabilities/net assets	35,436.0

94.5

54.6

52.4

2.2

39.9

6.0

—

33.9

—

21.5

0.3

21.2

2.7

18.5

—

72.9

94.5

### Balance Sheet

Total assets	13,489.9
I Current assets	1,608.7
Cash and deposits	1,303.2
Other current assets	305.4
II Fixed assets	11,881.1
Tangible fixed assets	11,444.8
Intangible fixed assets	102.4
Investments, etc.	333.8
III Deferred assets	0
Total liabilities	5,470.6
I Current liabilities	614.8
II Fixed liabilities	2,650.0
Long-term borrowing	2,308.0
Other fixed liabilities	341.9
III Deferred revenue	2,205.7
Total capital	8,019.2
Total liabilities/capital	13,489.9

## Policy Cooperation Bodies, etc.

### Public Interest Corporations, etc. ① Public Interest Incorporated Foundation, etc. 23 bodies

→ Tokyo Metropolitan Human Rights Promotion Center, Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Promotion Corporation, Tokyo Tax Association, Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture, Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony, Tokyo Sport Benefit Corporation, Tokyo Marathon Foundation, Tokyo New Town Development Corporation, Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation, Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Organization for Medical Research, Johoku Labor and Welfare Center, Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation, Tokyo Metropolitan Small Business Center, Tokyo Foundation for Employment Service, Tokyo Development Foundation for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo Convention and Visitors Bureau, Tokyo Zoological Park Society, Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association, Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management, Tokyo Education Promotion and Support Organization for Schools, Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation "TSUNAGARI", Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association

### Public Interest Corporations, etc. ② Social Welfare Corporation, 1 body

→ Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Corporation

### Public Interest Corporations, etc. ③ Three local public corporations (Special corporation established under special laws, 100% financed by local government), 1 body

→ Tokyo Metropolitan Housing Supply Corporation

Public Interest  
Corporations, etc. ①  
23 bodies  
(Simple total)

Public Interest  
Corporations, etc. ②  
1 body  
(Simple total)

Public Interest  
Corporations, etc. ③  
1 body  
(Simple total)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets		
Current increase (decrease) for the current period	① = a - b	12.8
Current revenues	a	228.1
Current expenses	b	215.1
Non-recurring increase (decrease) for the current period	② = c - d	0
Non-recurring revenues	c	0.4
Non-recurring expenses	d	0.4
Corporation tax, etc.	③	0
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period	④ = ① + ② - ③	12.8
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	⑤	100.5
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period	⑥ = ④ + ⑤	113.4
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period	⑦	5.6
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	⑧	31.3
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period	⑨ = ⑦ + ⑧	36.9
Net assets at the end of fiscal year	⑥ + ⑨	150.4

Operating Activity Statement		
Changes in service balance	① = a - b	0.2
Service revenues	a	10.1
Service expenses	b	9.8
Changes in non-service balance	② = c - d	0
Non-service revenues	c	0
Non-service expenses	d	0
Changes in ordinary balance	① + ②	0.2
Changes in extraordinary balance	③ = e - f	(0)
Extraordinary revenues	e	—
Extraordinary expenses	f	0
Changes in balance for current period	④ = ① + ② + ③	0.2
Changes in balance carried forward from previous period	⑤	0.7
Changes in balance carried forward from current period end	⑥ = ④ + ⑤	1.0
Withdrawals from funds	⑦	—
Withdrawals from other reserves	⑧	0.1
Other funds reserved	⑨	0.1
Changes in balance carried forward to next period	⑥ + ⑦ + ⑧ + ⑨	1.0

Profit and Loss Statement		
Operating Profit	① = a - b	10.8
Operating revenues	a	74.7
Operating expenses	b	63.8
Operating costs		62.9
Administrative expenses		0.8
Non-operating profit	② = c - d	(1.1)
Non-operating revenues	c	0
Non-operating expenses	d	1.1
Current balance	① + ②	9.6
Special profit	③ = e - f	(1.5)
Special revenues	e	0
Special expenses	f	1.5
Profit for the current period	① + ② + ③	8.1

Balance Sheet	
Total assets	365.2
I Current assets	167.7
Cash and deposits	68.9
Other current assets	98.7
II Fixed assets	197.4
Tangible fixed assets	17.3
Intangible fixed assets	1.9
Investments, etc.	178.2
III Deferred assets	—
Total liabilities	214.8
I Current liabilities	120.7
II Fixed liabilities	94.0
Long-term borrowing	2.6
Other fixed liabilities	91.4
III Deferred revenues	—
Total net assets	150.4
Total liabilities/net assets	365.2

Balance Sheet	
Total assets	11.3
I Current assets	2.0
Cash and deposits	1.8
Other current assets	0.2
II Fixed assets	9.2
Tangible fixed assets	0.7
Intangible fixed assets	0
Investments, etc.	8.5
III Deferred assets	—
Total liabilities	2.3
I Current liabilities	1.3
II Fixed liabilities	0.9
Long-term borrowing	0.2
Other fixed liabilities	0.7
III Deferred revenues	—
Total net assets	8.9
Total liabilities/net assets	11.3

Balance Sheet	
Total assets	1,215.4
I Current assets	64.2
Cash and deposits	39.8
Other current assets	24.3
II Fixed assets	1,151.2
Tangible fixed assets	1,145.9
Intangible fixed assets	2.7
Investments, etc.	2.5
III Deferred assets	—
Total liabilities	773.8
I Current liabilities	41.5
II Fixed liabilities	732.3
Long-term borrowing	582.8
Other fixed liabilities	149.4
III Deferred revenues	—
Total capital	441.5
Total liabilities/capital	1,215.4

(in billion yen)

## Policy Cooperation Bodies, etc.

### • Limited corporations 9 bodies

→ Tokyo Stadium, Tokyo Tama Intercity Monorail Co., Ltd., Tokyo Waterfront Area Rapid Transit, Inc., Tama New Town Development Center, Tokyo International Forum, TOKYO RINKAI HOLDINGS CO., Ltd, Tokyo Kotsu Service Co., Ltd., Waterworks Services Co., Ltd., Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation

### • Local independent administrative corporation 3 bodies

→ Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute, Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology

**Limited  
corporations  
9 bodies  
(Simple total)**

**Local independent  
administrative  
corporations  
3 bodies  
(Simple total)**

**Tokyo  
Metropolitan  
Government  
overall total**

Profit and Loss Statement			
<b>Operating profit</b>		① = a - b	<b>(1.8)</b>
Operating revenues	a		138.8
Operating expenses	b		140.6
Operating costs			119.7
Sales/administrative expenses			20.9
<b>Non-operating profit</b>		② = c - d	<b>(0.6)</b>
Non-operating revenues	c		1.0
Non-operating expenses	d		1.6
<b>Current balance</b>		① + ②	<b>(2.5)</b>
<b>Special profit</b>		③ = e - f	<b>(0.4)</b>
Special revenues	e		0.2
Special expenses	f		0.7
<b>Corporation tax, etc.</b>		④	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Net profit for the current period</b>		① + ② + ③ - ④	<b>(5.2)</b>

Profit and Loss Statement			
<b>Operating Balance</b>		① = a - b	<b>(0.8)</b>
Operating revenues	a		53.1
Operating expenses	b		53.9
Operating costs			48.3
Administrative expenses			5.6
<b>Non-operating profit</b>		② = c - d	<b>3.2</b>
Non-operating revenues	c		3.2
Non-operating expenses	d		0
<b>Current balance</b>		① + ②	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Special balance</b>		③ = e - f	<b>1.4</b>
Special revenues	e		1.6
Special expenses	f		0.2
<b>Net profit for the current period</b>		④ = ① + ② + ③	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Retained profit brought forwards</b>		⑤	<b>0</b>
<b>Unappropriated revenues for the current period</b>		④ + ⑤	<b>3.8</b>

Balance Sheet	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>721.1</b>
<b>I Current assets</b>	<b>144.9</b>
Cash and deposits	94.2
Other current assets	50.6
<b>II Fixed assets</b>	<b>576.1</b>
Tangible fixed assets	509.6
Intangible fixed assets	38.8
Investments, etc.	27.6
<b>III Deferred assets</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>317.7</b>
<b>I Current liabilities</b>	<b>55.9</b>
<b>II Fixed liabilities</b>	<b>261.8</b>
Long-term borrowing	129.2
Other fixed liabilities	132.5
<b>III Deferred revenues</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>403.3</b>
<b>Total liabilities/net assets</b>	<b>721.1</b>

Balance Sheet	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>233.2</b>
<b>I Current assets</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Cash and deposits	12.2
Other current assets	11.3
<b>II Fixed assets</b>	<b>209.5</b>
Tangible fixed assets	201.7
Intangible fixed assets	2.5
Investments, etc.	5.3
<b>III Deferred assets</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>51.3</b>
<b>I Current liabilities</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>II Fixed liabilities</b>	<b>36.0</b>
Long-term borrowing	11.2
Other fixed liabilities	24.8
<b>III Deferred revenues</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>181.8</b>
<b>Total liabilities/capital</b>	<b>233.2</b>

Combined  
Total and  
Offset  
Elimination

	<b>49,090.0</b>
	<b>3,593.5</b>
	2,040.8
	1,552.7
	<b>45,496.4</b>
	39,257.8
	188.6
	6,049.9
	<b>0</b>
	<b>13,530.6</b>
	<b>1,306.7</b>
	<b>10,018.1</b>
	8,286.0
	1,732.0
	<b>2,205.7</b>
	<b>35,559.3</b>
	<b>49,090.0</b>



## **Appended Tables**

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# 1. Fiscal Year 2020 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinary Account Financial Statement

## (1) Ordinary Account Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2021)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>I Current assets</b>	1,527.6	1,932.8	(405.2)
Cash and deposits	467.9	553.9	(85.9)
Uncollected revenues	111.9	67.1	44.8
Reserve for deficits due to non-payment	(11.8)	(8.0)	(3.8)
Fund reserves	822.5	1,215.0	(392.5)
Fiscal adjustment fund	532.7	934.4	(401.7)
Sinking fund	289.8	280.6	9.2
Short-term loans	137.8	105.4	32.3
Allowance for bad debt	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)
Other current assets	-	-	-
<b>II Fixed assets</b>	33,908.4	33,255.4	652.9
1. Administrative assets	8,084.1	7,998.2	85.8
1. Fixed tangible assets	8,078.6	7,992.7	85.8
Buildings	2,412.5	2,389.4	23.1
Structures	292.8	288.4	4.3
Timber	0.6	0.6	(0.0)
Vessels	6.1	7.6	(1.4)
Aircraft	6.7	4.2	2.5
Buoys etc.	3.2	2.4	0.7
Land	5,356.4	5,299.8	56.5
2. Intangible fixed assets	5.4	5.4	0.0
Surface rights	5.4	5.4	0.0
Other intangible fixed assets	-	-	-
2. Ordinary assets	1,523.9	1,597.7	(73.8)
1. Fixed tangible assets	1,512.3	1,586.7	(74.3)
Buildings	344.0	361.3	(17.3)
Structures	46.3	48.3	(2.0)
Timber	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Vessels	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aircraft	-	-	-
Buoys etc.	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Land	1,121.8	1,176.8	(54.9)
2. Intangible fixed assets	11.5	11.0	0.5
Surface rights	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other intangible fixed assets	11.1	10.6	0.5
3. Important property	76.4	74.0	2.3
4. Infrastructure assets	14,972.0	14,754.2	217.8
1. Tangible fixed assets	14,957.1	14,739.3	217.8
Buildings	54.0	46.5	7.5
Structures	2,043.9	1,994.5	49.3
Buoys	0.6	0.7	(0.0)
Land	12,858.5	12,697.5	161.0
2. Intangible fixed assets	14.8	14.8	0.0
Surface rights	14.8	14.8	0.0
Other intangible fixed assets	-	-	-
5. Software	7.4	2.8	4.5
6. Leased assets	1.1	1.2	(0.0)
7. Construction in progress	1,305.7	1,306.3	(0.6)
8. Software in progress	0.7	3.4	(2.6)
9. Investment and other assets	7,936.6	7,517.2	419.4
Securities	238.9	239.1	(0.1)
Investments and subventions	681.9	644.6	37.3
Allowance for Investment Loss	-	-	-
Public enterprise account investments	2,230.6	2,179.1	51.4
Long-term loans	1,313.2	1,018.9	294.3
Allowance for bad debt	(1.9)	(2.3)	0.3
Other obligations	9.3	10.7	(1.4)
Fund Reserves	3,297.1	3,259.5	37.6
Sinking fund	1,272.5	1,273.1	(0.6)
Special purpose fund	1,708.9	1,692.1	16.7
Fixed sum management fund	315.6	294.1	21.4
Other investments etc.	167.3	167.3	0.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>35,436.0</b>	<b>35,188.2</b>	<b>247.7</b>



(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>I Current liabilities</b>	456.7	448.1	8.5
Unpaid refunds	2.2	2.2	(0.0)
TMG bonds	337.9	326.7	11.1
Short-term borrowing	2.2	2.3	(0.1)
Borrowing from other accounts	2.2	2.3	(0.1)
Fund operational costs	-	-	-
Other short-term borrowing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lease obligations	0.1	0.1	0.0
Arrearage	-	-	-
Deferred payments	-	-	-
Unpaid guarantee liabilities	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	-	-	-
Reserve for bonus	113.4	115.2	(1.7)
Other current liabilities	0.7	1.5	(0.7)
<b>II Fixed liabilities</b>	6,221.5	6,062.6	158.8
TMG bonds	5,242.1	5,087.4	154.7
Long-term borrowing	6.8	7.2	(0.4)
Borrowing from other accounts	6.4	6.8	(0.4)
Fund operational costs	-	-	-
Other long-term borrowing	0.3	0.3	(0.0)
Lease obligations	0.3	0.4	(0.1)
Reserve for retirement allowances	952.1	947.4	4.7
Other reserves	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities	20.0	20.0	0.0
Guaranty deposits	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities	20.0	20.0	0.0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,678.2</b>	<b>6,510.8</b>	<b>167.3</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Net assets	28,757.8	28,677.4	80.4
(of which is increase/decrease in the current period)	80.4	851.5	(771.1)
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>28,757.8</b>	<b>28,677.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>35,436.0</b>	<b>35,188.2</b>	<b>247.7</b>

## (2) Ordinary Account Administrative Cost Statement

(From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount
Ordinary Balance			
I. Administrative balance			
1. Administrative revenues	6,892.7	6,683.9	208.7
Local taxes	5,340.3	5,739.5	(399.2)
Local transfer taxes	47.3	271.5	(224.2)
Local special grant	8.9	17.7	(8.8)
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous tax-related revenues	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
National treasury disbursements	1,168.4	293.2	875.2
Traffic safety special grant	2.9	2.6	(0.3)
Operating revenues (special account)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Shares and charges	8.4	7.8	0.6
Fees and charges	142.4	149.5	(7.1)
Revenues from property	12.3	12.7	(0.4)
Miscellaneous (commissioned work revenues)	49.8	53.9	(4.0)
Miscellaneous	107.7	108.6	(0.9)
Donations	1.2	0.0	1.2
Funds transferred	1.8	2.3	(0.5)
Miscellaneous administrative revenues	0.8	24.1	(23.2)
2. Administrative expenses	6,922.2	5,921.9	1,000.2
Tax-related expenses	1,389.3	1,436.0	(46.6)
Payroll-related expenses	1,360.6	1,366.7	(6.0)
General and miscellaneous expenses	379.0	335.2	43.7
Maintenance and repair expenses	105.6	106.2	(0.5)
Social welfare expenses	140.6	136.2	4.4
Subsidizing expenses etc.	2,338.5	1,331.6	1,006.9
Subsidized investment costs	74.1	59.0	15.1
Independent investment expenses	329.7	366.5	(36.8)
Direct government investment expenses	36.5	36.9	(0.4)
Subventions	73.1	27.5	45.6
Transfers	267.9	277.8	(9.9)
Depreciation expenses	209.5	201.9	7.5
Debt guaranty expenses	0.7	-	0.7
Transfer to reserve for deficit due to non-payment	8.0	5.0	2.9
Transfer to allowance for bad debt	0.2	0.2	(0.0)
Transfer to reserve for bonus	113.4	115.2	(1.7)
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	90.7	115.6	(24.8)
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	4.0	3.8	0.2
II. Financial balance	0.0		0.0
1. Financial revenues	13.8	13.8	(0.0)
Revenues from interest earned and dividends	13.8	13.8	(0.0)
2. Financial expenses	53.8	59.7	(5.9)
Expenses for public bonds (interest)	51.0	58.0	(6.9)
TMG bond issuing fees	2.4	1.5	0.9
Discount on TMG bonds	0.2	0.1	(0.1)
Interest on borrowing from other accounts	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Ordinary balance	(69.5)	716.0	(785.5)
Special Balance	0.0		0.0
I. Special revenues	102.4	148.9	(46.5)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	3.9	6.5	(2.6)
Other special revenues	98.5	142.3	(43.8)
II. Special expenses	30.0	144.9	(114.8)
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.3	1.0	(0.6)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3.3	64.2	(60.8)
Disaster recovery expenses	2.4	1.5	0.8
Deficit due to non-payment	0.1	0.1	(0.0)
Bad debts loss	0.0	0.1	(0.0)
Other special expenses	23.8	77.8	(54.0)
Balance for the current period	2.8	720.0	(717.2)

### (3) Ordinary Account Cash Flow Statement

(From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount	Item	FY2020	FY2019	Change in amount
<b>I. Administrative services activities</b>				<b>II. Social capital improvement investment activities</b>			
Tax revenues etc.	5,349.3	6,021.9	(672.6)	National treasury disbursement etc.	55.1	64.3	(9.1)
Local taxes	5,293.0	5,732.6	(439.6)	National treasury disbursement	51.6	60.9	(9.3)
Local transfer taxes	47.3	271.5	(224.2)	Shares and charges	2.8	2.6	0.2
Local special grants	8.9	17.7	(8.8)	Amount transferred etc.	0.6	0.6	(0.0)
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	0.0	0.0	0.0	Revenues from property	11.4	15.3	(3.9)
Miscellaneous tax-related revenues	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	Cash from sale of property	11.4	15.3	(3.9)
National treasury disbursement etc.	1,172.1	296.4	875.7	Funds transferred	677.8	441.7	236.0
National treasury disbursement	1,169.2	293.7	875.4	Financial adjustment fund	472.0	-	472.0
Traffic safety special grant	2.9	2.6	(0.3)	Sinking fund	-	-	-
Other administrative revenues	323.9	333.7	(9.8)	Special purpose fund	205.7	441.7	(236.0)
Operating revenues (special account)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	Fixed amount invest fund	-	-	-
Shares and charges	8.3	7.7	0.6	Revenues from collection of loan principal etc	425.7	295.0	130.6
Fees and charges	142.2	149.3	(7.0)	Security deposit revenues	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Revenues from property	12.3	12.7	(0.4)	Social capital improvement expenses	353.2	554.7	(201.4)
Miscellaneous (commissioned work revenues)	49.8	53.9	(4.0)	General and miscellaneous expenses	6.2	8.3	(2.0)
Miscellaneous	107.9	107.6	0.3	Subsidizing expenses etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Donations	1.2	0.0	1.2	Subsidized investment costs	81.9	98.4	(16.4)
Funds transferred	1.8	2.3	(0.5)	Independent investment expenses	265.0	447.9	(182.9)
Financial revenues	13.8	13.8	(0.0)	Funds reserved	314.9	571.0	(256.0)
Revenues from interest earned and dividends	13.8	13.8	(0.0)	Financial adjustment fund	70.3	91.6	(21.3)
Tax-related expenses	1,389.3	1,436.0	(46.6)	Sinking fund	-	-	-
Tax-related expenses	1,389.3	1,436.0	(46.6)	Special purpose fund	223.1	477.6	(254.5)
Administrative expenses	5,238.9	4,221.7	1,017.2	Fixed sum management fund	21.4	1.6	19.8
Payroll-related expenses	1,565.0	1,571.0	(6.0)	Loans and investments, etc.	919.8	387.7	532.0
General and miscellaneous expenses	379.7	335.1	44.5	Investments and subventions	115.7	45.5	70.1
Maintenance and repair expenses	105.6	106.2	(0.5)	Transfers (other accounts)	51.4	44.5	6.9
Social welfare expenses	140.6	136.2	4.4	Loans	752.5	297.6	454.9
Subsidizing expenses etc.	2,339.4	1,332.5	1,006.8	Deposit expenses	0.1	0.0	0.1
Subsidized investment costs	74.2	59.0	15.2	Balance of social capital improvement investment activities	(418.0)	(696.8)	278.7
Independent investment expenses	329.6	366.5	(36.8)	Balance of administrative activities cash flow	(243.2)	250.1	(493.3)
Direct government investment expenses	36.5	36.9	(0.4)	<b>III. Financing activities</b>			0.0
Amount transferred	268.0	277.9	(9.9)	Revenues from financing activities	493.4	140.4	353.0
Financial expenses	53.7	59.7	(5.9)	TMG bonds	491.6	138.5	353.0
Expenses for public bonds (interest, fees)	53.7	59.6	(5.9)	Loans from other accounts	1.8	1.8	(0.0)
Interests on borrowing from other accounts	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	Fund management fees	-	-	-
Special expenses	2.4	1.5	0.8	Funds transferred	-	-	-
Disaster recovery business expenses	2.4	1.5	0.8	Expenses for financial activities	336.8	348.5	(11.7)
Balance of administrative service activities	174.8	946.9	(772.1)	Expenses for public bonds (principal)	334.3	346.2	(11.9)
				Refund of loans from other accounts etc	2.4	2.2	0.1
				Refund of fund management fees etc	-	-	-
				Balance of Financing activities	156.5	(208.1)	364.7
				Total balance	(86.6)	41.9	(128.6)
				Balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year	531.7	489.7	41.9
				Proforma balance	445.1	531.7	(86.6)

#### (4) Ordinary Account Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)

(in billion yen)

	Opening balance equivalent	National treasury disburse- ments	Charges and transfers etc.	Assessed value of donated assets	Amounts transferred to wards, towns etc.	Cross- accounting transaction account	Other surplus	Total
Balance at the end of the previous period	19,021.8	1,497.5	104.4	433.8	(159.8)	(29.3)	7,808.8	28,677.4
Amount changed for the current period	-	51.6	3.3	26.7	(4.0)	(0.1)	2.8	80.4
Change in fixed assets etc.	-	51.6	3.3	26.7	(4.0)	(54.9)	-	22.7
Change in TMG bonds etc	-	-	-	-	-	(8.5)	-	(8.5)
Other intra-bureau transactions	-	-	-	-	-	63.3	-	63.3
Balance for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
Balance at the end of the current period	19,021.8	1,549.1	107.7	460.6	(163.8)	(29.5)	7,811.7	28,757.8

#### (5) Ordinary Account Aggregate Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets / Supplementary Details

(in billion yen)

Item	Balance at the end of the previous period	Increase for the current period	Decrease for the current period	Balance at the end of the current period	Accrued depreciation amount at the end of the current period	Depreciati on for the current period	Net balance at the end of the current period
Tangible fixed assets	30,649.8	2,099.7	1,724.5	31,025.1	5,093.5	208.9	25,931.6
Administrative assets	11,058.5	918.1	718.5	11,258.0	3,179.3	127.0	8,078.6
Buildings	5,018.9	420.2	297.3	5,141.7	2,729.2	108.5	2,412.5
Structures	695.4	77.0	60.1	712.3	419.5	15.6	292.8
Timber	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	-	0.6
Vessels	17.2	-	-	17.2	11.1	1.4	6.1
Aircraft	22.5	3.6	1.3	24.8	18.0	1.0	6.7
Buoys etc.	3.7	2.1	1.1	4.6	1.4	0.2	3.2
Land	5,299.8	415.1	358.5	5,356.4	-	-	5,356.4
Ordinary assets	2,041.7	162.4	217.0	1,987.1	474.7	21.4	1,512.3
Buildings	737.3	35.6	35.2	737.7	393.6	19.2	344.0
Structures	124.5	9.3	9.3	124.5	78.1	2.1	46.3
Timber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Vessels	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	0.0
Aircraft	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-
Buoys etc.	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
Land	1,176.8	114.8	169.8	1,121.8	-	-	1,121.8
Important property	212.4	46.4	40.2	218.6	142.2	11.5	76.4
Infrastructure assets	16,028.6	520.1	295.5	16,253.2	1,296.1	48.8	14,957.1
Buildings	119.9	28.9	18.5	130.3	76.3	3.3	54.0
Structures	3,207.8	144.3	91.1	3,261.0	1,217.1	45.3	2,043.9
Buoys	3.3	-	-	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.6
Land	12,697.5	346.8	185.8	12,858.5	-	-	12,858.5
Leased assets	2.1	-	-	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
Construction in progress	1,306.3	452.4	453.1	1,305.7	-	-	1,305.7
Intangible fixed assets	37.8	17.4	14.3	40.9	0.8	0.6	40.1
Administrative assets	5.4	0.1	0.0	5.4	-	-	5.4
Surface rights	5.4	0.1	0.0	5.4	-	-	5.4
Other intangible fixed assets	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Ordinary assets	11.0	0.5	0.0	11.5	-	-	11.5
Surface rights	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Other intangible fixed assets	10.6	0.5	0.0	11.1	-	-	11.1
Infrastructure assets	14.8	-	-	14.8	-	-	14.8
Surface rights	14.8	-	-	14.8	-	-	14.8
Other intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software	3.1	9.7	4.4	8.3	0.8	0.6	7.4
Software in progress	3.4	7.0	9.7	0.7	-	-	0.7
Total	30,687.7	2,117.2	1,738.9	31,066.1	5,094.3	209.5	25,971.7

## (6) Annexed Detailed Statement of Ordinary Account Reserve Allowances

(in billion yen)

Item	Balance at end of previous period	Increase for current period	Decrease for current period		Balance at end of current period
			Intended use	Other	
Reserve for deficit due to non-payment	8.0	8.0	4.1	0.0	11.8
Bad debt reserve	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.8
Allowance for investment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve for bonuses	115.2	113.4	115.2	-	113.4
Reserve for retirement allowances	947.4	90.3	85.6	-	952.1
Total	1,073.8	212.1	205.2	0.3	1,080.3

**(7) Accounting Policy and Notes Regarding Preparation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government  
Ordinary Account Financial Statement**

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)	
<p><b>(Accounting Policy)</b></p> <p>1. Target Range</p> <p>The results and statements contained herein cover the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's ordinary account. Any overlap, credits, or debts between accounts have been eliminated. The target range of the ordinary account encompasses the following accounts:</p> <p>General account</p> <p>Special accounts (13 accounts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special Wards Fiscal Adjustment</li> <li>Local Consumption Tax Adjustment</li> <li>Ogasawara Islands Livelihood Rehabilitation Fund</li> <li>One-Parent Family Welfare Loan Fund</li> <li>Physically or Mentally Handicapped Annuity</li> <li>Small and Medium Enterprise Facility Installation Fund</li> <li>Forestry and Lumber Industry Improvement Subsidy</li> <li>Coastal Fishery Improvement Subsidy</li> <li>Metropolitan Public Housing</li> <li>Urban Development Fund</li> <li>Land Acquisition</li> <li>Expenses for Public Bonds</li> <li>Waterfront Urban Infrastructure Development Project</li> </ul>	
2. Base Date	The base date shall be taken as being March 31, 2021, the results and statements, however, include all deposits and withdrawals carried out between April 1, 2020, and May 31, 2021 (the settlement period).
3. Calculation of Assets and Liabilities	The balance sheet shows not only all of the assets (actual commodities with convertible value and legal rights) owned by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and all legally outstanding debt, but also records all "Assets" and "Liabilities" based on accrual accounting.
4. Application of Current Arrangement	The listed order of items for assets and liabilities is arranged using the current arrangement, with current assets being followed by fixed assets.
5. Application of One-Year Rule	The division between fixed and current assets is subject to the application of the one-year rule. For a period of one year following the base date, all assets and liabilities gained during this period shall be categorized as current items, with all other items designated as fixed.
6. Method Used for Tangible Fixed Asset Depreciation	<p>(1) Administrative assets, ordinary assets and infrastructure assets</p> <p>Tangible fixed assets within administrative assets and ordinary assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis according to the service life and the residual value rate in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guidelines for Processing Ledgers Related to Public Property".</p> <p>Tangible fixed assets within infrastructure assets are depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guideline for Processing Ledgers Related to Public Property" and the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Construction Infrastructure Asset Control Standards".</p> <p>However, the paving of roads, defined as replacement assets by the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Construction Infrastructure Asset Control Standards", is subject to adoption of a processing method that treats spending required for partial road replacement as actual expenses.</p> <p>(2) Important property</p> <p>Important property is depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life in the "Service Life Benchmarks for Important Property."</p>

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)	
7. Method Used for Intangible Fixed Asset Depreciation	<p>(1) Surface rights, easements, patent rights, copyrights, etc. Intangible fixed assets are not depreciated.</p> <p>(2) Software. Software is depreciated on a straight line basis with service life set at five years and residual value set at zero.</p>
8. Processing Method for Deferred Assets	<p>These are, in principle, not subject to accounting. All TMG bonds issue expenses and discounts are not calculated as deferred assets, and the total amount is treated as costs and expenses incurred during the year of issue.</p>
9. Valuation Methods and Benchmarks for Securities, Investments and Subventions	<p>As for securities, investments and subventions, policy cooperation bodies' stocks, investments and subventions held by TMG are stated at their acquisition prices. However, items whose market value or real value markedly decreased are booked at reduced value.</p>
10. Accounting Standards for Reserve Allowances	<p>The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's main reserve allowances are outlined below.</p> <p>(1) Reserve for deficit due to non-payment Since there is a possibility that some of the metropolitan taxes, usage charges, and other outstanding revenues may lead to a deficit due to non-payment as a result of the ending of limitations, the reserve for deficit due to non-payment was recorded as an amount gained by calculating the liquidation status of such outstanding revenues, the composition of finances of the counterparty, and the metropolitan government's previous deficit due to non-payment over the past three years and multiplying it by the amount of outstanding revenues as of the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>(2) Bad debt reserve Since there is a possibility that some of the metropolitan government's loans may lead to an exemption or a reduction of repayment, the bad debt reserve was recorded as an amount gained by calculating the liquidation status of such loans, the composition of finances of the counterparty and the reduction of such loans based on exemptions etc. over the past three years and multiplying it by the amount of the metropolitan government's loans as of the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>(3) Allowance for Investment Loss Of the securities, investments and subventions, regarding those related to consolidated organizations, where market value or real value falls below acquisition value to a certain degree, the difference is recorded as allowance for investment loss. Furthermore, reversal of allowance is conducted when market value or real value recovers.</p> <p>(4) Reserve for retirement allowances The retirement allowance payment used in the event of city employees voluntary retiring is used to calculate the required reserve for retirement allowances.</p> <p>(5) Reserve for bonuses A part of the year-end allowances and bonus payable in the following fiscal year as well as the accompanying legal welfare expenses are recorded as reserve for bonuses in case the relevant liabilities incurring this fiscal year are attributable.</p>
11. Conversion Standards for Converting Foreign-currency-denominated Assets and Debt into yen equivalent	<p>The Tokyo Metropolitan Government issues foreign-currency-denominated bonds in the U.S. and European markets. As the risk that accompanies fluctuations in principal and interest is hedged by the currency swap transaction between foreign currencies and yen, the value of these bonds is calculated in yen at the time of issue.</p>
12. Accounting Standards for Revenues and Expenses	<p>These are calculated on the concept of revenues and expenses being carried out based on the policy of using accrual accounting. Items that met these standards were included in the calculations for the financial statement.</p>

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)	
<b>(Others)</b>	
<b>Balance Sheet-related Items</b>	
1. Display Method for Entered Amounts	The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.
2. Accounting Standards for Fixed Assets	The balance sheet amount for all TMG-owned public property, important property, infrastructure assets, software, and leased assets, is calculated using the acquisition price.
<b>Administrative Cost Statement-related Items</b>	
1. Display Method for Entered Amounts	The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.
<b>Cash Flow Statement-related Items</b>	
1. Display Method for Entered Amounts	The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.
2. Scope of Funds	The total amount of funds (including cash and cash equivalents) shall be taken as the balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year under the ordinary account as well as all cash revenues for the current fiscal year.



## [Notes]

### Balance Sheet-related Items

#### 1. Contingent Liabilities

Debt burden for debt guarantee and indemnity for which amount to pay is not determined

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2020
Related to public corporations/societies	47.2
Others	208.5

#### 2. Other Debt Burdens (estimated future expenditure)

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2020
Interest rate subsidy-related items	235.8
Others	978.1

#### 3. Expected Repayments of Outstanding Borrowing (as of the end of FY2020)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2021	From FY2022	Total
TMG bonds	337.9	5,242.1	5,580.1
Borrowing from other accounts etc.	0	0.3	0.3
Total	337.9	5,242.5	5,580.5

Outstanding balance of TMG bonds of 5,580.1 billion yen, as of the end of fiscal year 2020, is expected to give rise to a total future interest payment of 442.3 billion yen.

#### 4. Figures for Temporary Borrowing

In order to carry out short-term funding, 500.0 billion yen were raised from the fiscal adjustment fund on May 29, 2020 and was repaid on June 12. The total interest on this borrowing was 383,561 yen and its payment was implemented from the general account.

#### 5. Sinking Fund

Following the settlement of accounts for fiscal year 2020, there was no shortfall.

## 6. Breakdown of Other Funds

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2020
Disaster Prevention Fund for Town Planning	230.4
Fund for the Promotion of Utility Pole Elimination	29.7
Welfare, Health and Safety Fund	-
Fund for the Development of a Pleasant and People Friendly City	14.3
Advanced Welfare City Realization Fund	194.6
Fund for the Promotion of Sports for the Disabled	4.1
Social Capital Improvement Fund	490.8
Japan Arts Fund	2.0
Zero Emission Tokyo Fund	29.5
Omotenashi Hospitality and Tourism Fund	2.9
Smart Tokyo Fund	44.7
Fund Reserve for New Railway Line Construction, etc.	76.0
Green Tokyo Fund	30.0
Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games Hosting Fund Reserve	429.0
Disaster Relief Fund	16.6
Fund for Annuity for Individuals with Physical or Mental Disabilities	32.4
Fund for Stabilization of Finance of Nursing Care Insurance	3.5
Fund for Green and Flower Tokyo Fundraising Campaign	0.0
Pollution-Related Health Damage Prevention Fund	1.4
Fund for Stabilizing the Expenses of Local Government on Medical Insurance for the Elderly Aged over 75	21.1
Fund for Enforcing the Consumer Support by Local Government	0.0
Fund for Establishing the Supportive Society to Raise Children	9.3
Temporary Special Fund for Quakeproofing Medical Facilities	0.0
Fund for utilizing the Senkaku Islands through Tokyo Metropolitan Government Senkaku Island Donations	1.4
Fund for Support of Agricultural Structural Reform	0.0
Fund for Securing Comprehensive Regional Medical/Nursing Care	39.5
Tokyo Human Resources Fund for City Diplomacy	4.7
Disaster Waste Management Fund	0.0
Municipal Promotion Fund	315.5
Equipment Procurement Fund	1.0
Total	2,024.6

## Administrative Cost Statement-related Items

Content and accounting standards for revenues items

### (1) Administrative revenues

Item	Content and accounting standards
Local taxes	Calculated as income from normal taxes as stipulated under the Local Tax Law, all taxes under the previous law, earmarked taxes by law and by local ordinance (lodgment tax stipulated under TMG lodgment tax ordinance). Local consumption tax, however, is calculated as the amount following settlement by prefectural governments.
Local transfer taxes	This includes all revenues from local road transfer taxes, petroleum gas transfer tax, the special tonnage transfer tax, aviation fuel transfer tax, special corporation business transfer tax, local gasoline transfer tax, forest environment transfer tax, and motor vehicle tonnage transfer tax.
Local special grants	This includes all revenues indicated below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of grant provided to compensate a decrease in tax revenues by local institutions as a result of implementation of special tax deduction for housing loans etc. in individual inhabitant tax.</li> <li>• The amount of grant provided to compensate a decrease in tax revenues by local institutions as a result of the temporary alleviation of the automobile tax environmental performance levy in order to level demand accompanying increases in consumption tax rates.</li> </ul>
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	This is provided for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government (Tokyo Metropolitan Government for its special wards). This sum is appropriated as an allocated amount as an alternative to a fixed assets tax.
Miscellaneous tax-related revenues	Calculated as the amount for adjustment of collection of interest and expenditures from collection of tax delinquency.
National treasury disbursement	Calculated as sum equivalent from the national treasury disbursement for the meeting of administrative services activity support requirements.
Traffic safety special grant	In order to allocate the revenues obtained through fines paid to the national government etc. in accordance with the Road Traffic Act to expenses necessary for establishing and managing road traffic safety facilities, the amount allocated to municipalities is calculated.
Operating revenues (Special accounts)	Revenues calculated as the sum from loan interest on special accounts, revenues from premiums, and revenues from penalty charges.
Shares and charges	Sum calculated from shares and charges in meeting requirements of administrative services activity support.
Fees and charges	Calculated as the total amount from all relevant fees and charges.
Revenues from property	Calculated as the total amount from revenues from property.
Miscellaneous (commissioned work revenues)	Calculated as the total amount from commissioned work revenues.
Miscellaneous	Calculated as the total of revenues from profit-earning business and proceeds from the sale of commodities.
Contributions	Calculated as the total revenues from contributions.
Transfers	Calculated as total amount required to meet requirements of administrative services activity support from the total amount of funds transferred from other accounts.
Miscellaneous administrative revenues	All other administrative revenues not stipulated in the above items.

### (2) Financial revenues

Item	Content and accounting standards
Revenues from interest earned and dividends	Calculated as revenues gained from interest on deposits and stock dividends, etc.

### (3) Special revenues

Item	Content and accounting standards
Profit on sale of fixed assets	Calculated as total revenues from the disposal of fixed assets (excluding securities, investments and subventions) and increase in book value from the claim amount.
Other special revenues	Calculated as the gain on the sale of securities, investments and subventions and profit attributed to prior period's adjustment of gain and loss etc.

## Cash Flow Statement-related Items

1. The balance at the end of the period for cash and cash equivalents (proforma balance), and items noted on the balance sheet related to this amount.

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020
Cash and deposits	445.1
Balance of payments for the portion of Urban Redevelopment Project Account in the ordinary account classification	-
Balance at the end of the fiscal year for cash and cash equivalents (Proforma balance)	445.1

As part of the provisions for drawing up figures for the statistics of settlement of the ordinary account, part of Urban Redevelopment Project Account is classified as the regular settlement of the ordinary account. All annual revenues and expenses for the relevant operations is appropriated in the balance sheet as the ordinary account cash flow statement.

2. Breakdown of Revenues from Local Taxes

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020
Metropolitan inhabitant tax	1,649.7
Business tax	1,154.8
Local consumption tax	587.6
Real estate acquisition tax	72.8
Metropolitan tobacco tax	14.9
Light-oil delivery tax	35.3
Automobile tax	110.7
Fixed assets tax	1,303.6
Special land ownership tax	-
Business office tax	110.4
City planning tax	252.0
Others	0.6
Total	5,293.0

3. Handling of the Sinking Fund Transfer and the Sinking Fund Reserve

When establishing a reserve for a sinking fund for use as a fiscal resource for redemption of bullet maturity amortization of local bonds, under the provisions for compiling figures for the statistics of the ordinary account settlement, it is “expenses for public bonds (principal)” that is appropriated for the repayment of TMG bonds. When accessing the sinking fund for redeeming TMG bonds, due to use of sinking fund reserve for handling expenses for public bonds, an amount equivalent to the accessed amount will be exempted from revenues and expenses.

Consequently, this means that the movement of cash related to the sinking fund will not be shown as “social capital improvement investment activities.”

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2020
Sinking fund transfer	280.6
Sinking fund reserve	289.2

## 2. Fiscal Year 2020 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Comprehensive Financial Statement

### (1) Tokyo Metropolitan Government Comprehensive Financial Statement

#### [1] Ordinary Account and "Special Accounts"

(in million yen)

	Ordinary Account A	"Special Accounts" B			(Simple Total) (A+B)
		National Health Insurance Account B1	Slaughter house B2	Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit B3	
<b>Administrative Cost Statement (Ordinary balance)</b>					
<b>I. Administrative balance (1)=a-b</b>	(29,526)	(57,150)	(4,203)	17	(90,862)
<b>Administrative revenues a</b>	6,892,707	1,003,700	1,454	17	7,897,879
Local taxes etc.	5,387,617	-	-	-	5,387,617
Grants etc.	11,960	-	-	-	11,960
National treasury disbursement	1,168,427	320,202	-	-	1,488,629
Funds transferred	1,805	-	-	16	1,822
Other	322,895	683,498	1,454	0	1,007,849
<b>Administrative expenses b</b>	6,922,233	1,060,850	5,658	-	7,988,742
Tax-related expenses	1,389,352	-	-	-	1,389,352
Payroll-related expenses	1,360,650	40	2,142	-	1,362,833
Subsidizing expenses etc.	2,338,578	1,060,717	1,175	-	3,400,472
Investment expenses	440,327	-	26	-	440,353
Funds disbursed	267,959	-	-	-	267,959
Other	1,125,365	92	2,314	-	1,127,771
<b>II. Financial balance (2)=c-d</b>	(39,996)	2	(4)	-	(39,999)
<b>Financial revenues c</b>	13,818	2	0	-	13,821
<b>Financial expenses d</b>	53,815	-	4	-	53,820
<b>Ordinary balance (3)=(1)+(2)</b>	(69,523)	(57,147)	(4,208)	17	(130,862)
<b>(Special balance)</b>					
<b>Special revenues e</b>	102,456	-	-	0	102,457
<b>Special expenses f</b>	30,090	-	0	-	30,090
<b>Special balance (4)=e-f</b>	72,366	-	(0.0)	0	72,367
<b>Balance for the current period (5)=(3)+(4)</b>	2,842	(57,147)	(4,208)	18	(58,494)
<b>Transfer to general account g</b>	-	80,865	3,554	-	84,419
<b>Disbursement from general account h</b>	-	116	-	-	116
<b>Balance brought forward (5)+g-h</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>(654)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25,807</b>

<b>Balance Sheet (Assets)</b>					
<b>I. Current assets</b>	1,527,628	44,223	0	10,385	1,582,237
Cash and deposits	467,988	44,223	-	8,183	520,395
Other current assets	1,059,639	-	0	2,201	1,061,842
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	33,908,450	27,453	6,011	6,461	33,948,376
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	25,931,601	-	6,011	-	25,937,612
Land	19,336,800	-	-	-	19,336,800
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	6,594,800	-	6,011	-	6,600,811
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	40,160	-	-	-	40,160
<b>Investments etc.</b>	7,936,689	27,453	-	6,461	7,970,604
Long-term loan	1,313,256	-	-	6,461	1,319,717
Funds	3,297,170	27,453	-	-	3,324,624
Other investments etc.	3,326,262	-	-	-	3,326,262
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>35,436,079</b>	<b>71,677</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>16,846</b>	<b>35,530,614</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>					
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	456,700	3	298	-	457,001
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>	6,221,528	44	4,578	16,673	6,242,824
Long-term borrowing	5,249,026	-	2,707	-	5,251,734
Other fixed liabilities	972,501	44	1,871	16,673	991,090
<b>III. Deferred revenues</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,678,228</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>6,699,826</b>
<b>(Net assets)</b>					
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>28,757,850</b>	<b>71,629</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>28,830,788</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	80,407	23,600	(517)	18	103,508
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>35,436,079</b>	<b>71,677</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>16,846</b>	<b>35,530,614</b>

## [2] Public Enterprise Accounts

(in million yen)

	Hospitals	Central Wholesale Market	Urban Redevelopment Project	Waterfront Area Development Project	Port and Harbor Project	Transportation
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
<b>Profit and Loss Statement</b>						
<b>Operating profit</b> (1)=a-b	(34,503)	(13,265)	-	8,106	928	(12,411)
<b>Operating earnings</b> a	127,942	14,647	-	11,526	3,972	39,862
<b>Operating expenses</b> b	162,446	27,912	-	3,420	3,043	52,274
Business cost price	95,433	119	-	721	1,808	36,933
Administrative expenses	67,012	27,793	-	2,698	1,234	15,340
<b>Non-operating profit</b> (2)=c-d	44,722	1,143	104	2,528	498	634
<b>Non-operating earnings</b> c	52,946	4,663	105	4,068	549	3,840
<b>Non-operating expenses</b> d	8,224	3,519	-	1,540	50	3,205
<b>Current balance</b> (1)+(2)	10,218	(12,121)	104	10,634	1,427	(11,776)
<b>Special profit</b> (3)=e-f	369	1,107	-	(1,264)	-	(71)
<b>Special earnings</b> e	3,066	2,172	-	-	-	0
<b>Special expenses</b> f	2,697	1,064	-	1,264	-	71
<b>Net profit for the current period</b> (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	10,587	(11,013)	104	9,370	1,427	(11,847)
<b>Retained profit brought forward</b> (5)	(780)	116,138	5,769	90,024	17,781	(13,213)
<b>Changes of other unappropriated profit</b> (6)	-	62,547	-	-	33	-
<b>Unappropriated revenues for the current period</b> (4)+(5)+(6)	<b>9,807</b>	<b>167,672</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>99,395</b>	<b>19,242</b>	<b>(25,061)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
<b>(Assets)</b>						
<b>I. Current assets</b>	93,791	581,927	39,760	177,732	30,862	32,279
<b>Cash and deposits</b>	62,902	580,807	39,741	166,315	30,599	16,606
<b>Other current assets</b>	30,889	1,119	19	11,416	262	15,672
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	168,064	746,326	36,543	785,567	337,861	183,079
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	126,012	726,014	36,543	674,018	332,270	75,946
Land	779	379,673	114	672,226	312,019	23,913
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	125,233	346,340	36,429	1,792	20,251	52,033
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	523	6	-	8	12	675
<b>Investments etc.</b>	41,528	20,306	-	111,540	5,578	106,456
Long-term loan	-	-	-	5,000	-	90,000
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.	41,528	20,306	-	106,540	5,578	16,456
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>	-	5	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>261,855</b>	<b>1,328,259</b>	<b>76,304</b>	<b>963,299</b>	<b>368,723</b>	<b>215,358</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>						
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	44,167	4,922	35,025	13,642	1,150	19,141
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>	74,233	307,425	2,503	100,417	264	69,629
<b>Long-term borrowing</b>	32,034	304,372	2,366	97,485	7	51,448
<b>Other fixed liabilities</b>	42,199	3,053	137	2,932	257	18,181
<b>III. Deferred revenue</b>	4,488	35,738	-	0	76	1,578
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>122,889</b>	<b>348,086</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>114,060</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>90,349</b>
<b>(Capital)</b>						
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>138,966</b>	<b>980,173</b>	<b>38,775</b>	<b>849,238</b>	<b>367,231</b>	<b>125,008</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	10,587	(11,013)	104	9,370	1,427	(12,073)
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>261,855</b>	<b>1,328,259</b>	<b>76,304</b>	<b>963,299</b>	<b>368,723</b>	<b>215,358</b>

(in million yen)

Urban Rapid Transit Railway C7	Electric Power C8	Waterworks C9	Industrial Waterworks C10	Sewerage C11	(Simple Total) (C)
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Profit and Loss Statement							
<b>Operating profit</b>	(1)=a-b	(23,529)	885	7,264	(1,386)	(51,666)	(119,578)
<b>Operating earnings</b>	a	104,228	2,150	305,542	553	276,137	886,564
<b>Operating expenses</b>	b	127,757	1,265	298,278	1,940	327,803	1,006,143
Business cost price		75,344	935	204,412	471	116,512	532,694
Administrative expenses		52,412	329	93,866	1,468	211,290	473,449
<b>Non-operating profit</b>	(2)=c-d	8,944	27	12,568	1,285	63,631	136,091
<b>Non-operating earnings</b>	c	13,940	27	16,449	1,335	82,988	180,915
<b>Non-operating expenses</b>	d	4,995	0	3,880	49	19,357	44,824
<b>Current balance</b>	(1)+(2)	(14,584)	913	19,833	(100)	11,965	16,512
<b>Special profit</b>	(3)=e-f	Δ 0	-	-	841	5,976	6,960
<b>Special earnings</b>	e	-	-	-	3,661	5,976	14,877
<b>Special expenses</b>	f	0	-	-	2,819	-	7,917
<b>Net profit for the current period</b>	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	(14,584)	913	19,833	740	17,941	23,472
<b>Retained profit brought forward</b>	(5)	(193,707)	-	-	-	8,225	30,238
<b>Changes of other unappropriated profit</b>	(6)	-	-	12,173	-	27,958	102,712
<b>Unappropriated revenues for the current period</b>	(4)+(5)+(6)	<b>(208,292)</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>32,006</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>54,125</b>	<b>156,424</b>

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
<b>I. Current assets</b>		144,658	6,781	292,096	10,460	198,411	1,608,762
<b>Cash and deposits</b>		74,950	5,212	236,224	9,547	80,366	1,303,274
<b>Other current assets</b>		69,707	1,568	55,871	913	118,045	305,487
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>		1,378,257	3,988	2,484,858	22,513	5,734,076	11,881,136
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		1,330,325	3,971	2,385,582	22,217	5,731,983	11,444,887
Land		131,177	99	258,870	914	612,890	2,392,679
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		1,199,147	3,872	2,126,712	21,302	5,119,093	9,052,207
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		1,036	15	97,976	296	1,874	102,425
<b>Investments etc.</b>		46,895	1	1,298	-	218	333,823
Long-term loan		-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		46,895	1	1,298	-	218	238,823
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>		-	-	3	-	14	23
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,522,916</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>2,776,958</b>	<b>32,974</b>	<b>5,932,502</b>	<b>13,489,922</b>
(Liabilities)							
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>		81,542	201	157,003	959	257,046	614,803
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>		673,250	166	263,746	62	1,158,365	2,650,067
<b>Long-term borrowing</b>		463,436	-	214,381	-	1,142,569	2,308,099
<b>Other fixed liabilities</b>		209,814	166	49,364	62	15,796	341,967
<b>III. Deferred revenue</b>		399,266	573	157,154	4,824	1,602,065	2,205,768
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,154,060</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>577,904</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>3,017,478</b>	<b>5,470,639</b>
(Capital)							
<b>Total capital</b>		<b>368,856</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>2,199,054</b>	<b>27,128</b>	<b>2,915,024</b>	<b>8,019,282</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)		(4,236)	913	20,277	1,664	58,940	75,961
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>		<b>1,522,916</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>2,776,958</b>	<b>32,974</b>	<b>5,932,502</b>	<b>13,489,922</b>

### [3-1] Policy Cooperation Bodies (incorporated foundations (1))

(in million yen)

	Tokyo Metropolitan Human Rights Promotion Center D1	Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Promotion Corporation D2	Tokyo Tax Association D3	Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture D4	Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony D5	Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation "TSUNAGARI" D6
<b>Statement of Changes in Net Assets</b>						
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)						
Current increase (decrease) for the current period (1)=a-b	5	(20)	(3)	(197)	(86)	(1)
Current revenues a	284	624	1,194	17,220	1,450	49
Current expenses b	279	645	1,197	17,417	1,536	51
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period (2)=c-d	-	(0)	7	(170)	0	-
Nonrecurring revenues c	-	-	7	10	0	-
Nonrecurring expenses d	-	0	-	181	-	-
Corporation tax etc. (3)	1	[-]	0	0	0	[-]
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	4	(20)	3	(367)	(85)	(1)
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (5)	184	861	451	7,623	784	-
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period (6)=(4)+(5)	189	840	454	7,255	698	(1)
(Changes in restricted net assets)						
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period (7)	-	-	-	(217)	-	145
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (8)	101	4,000	300	2,684	1	-
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period (9)=(7)+(8)	101	4,000	300	2,467	1	145
<b>Net assets at the end of fiscal year (6)+(9)</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>143</b>

\*The figure in brackets [ ] in the "Corporation Tax etc." section is included in the figure for "Current increase (decrease) for the current period"

<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
(Assets)						
I. Current assets	140	363	340	7,180	474	16
Cash and deposits	138	278	209	6,682	343	16
Other current assets	2	84	131	498	131	-
II. Fixed assets	188	6,800	563	7,152	428	152
Tangible fixed assets	8	79	37	336	12	17
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	8	79	37	336	12	17
Intangible fixed assets	0	0	1	47	4	15
Investments etc.	178	6,720	523	6,769	411	119
Long-term loan	-	-	-	-	24	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.	178	6,720	523	6,769	386	119
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>7,164</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>168</b>
(Liabilities)						
I. Current liabilities	32	83	128	3,889	105	20
II. Fixed liabilities	5	2,240	20	721	96	4
Long-term borrowing	-	2,240	-	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities	5	-	20	721	96	4
III. Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>24</b>
(Net assets)						
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>143</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	4	(20)	3	(585)	(85)	143
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>7,164</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>168</b>

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>						
Investment ratio (%)	74.2	45.5	85.6	32.2	4.4	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	7/11	4/8	11/180	33/371	2/117	4/7

\* 1 The investment ratio: the ratio of TMG's monetary support, or deemed monetary support in case of merging in midterm, to an administrative body

\* 2 The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

\* 3 As the Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation "TSUNAGARI" was established on October 1, 2020, the number of personnel is as of the time of establishment.



(in million yen)

	Tokyo Sport Benefits Corporation	Tokyo Marathon Foundation	Tokyo New Town Development Corporation	Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation	Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health	Tokyo Metropolitan Organization for Medical Research
	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12
<b>Statement of Changes in Net Assets</b>						
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)						
Current increase (decrease) for the current period (1)=a-b	(91)	171	15	467	(163)	(47)
Current revenues a	7,120	4,132	22,441	7,347	4,879	4,366
Current expenses b	7,211	3,961	22,372	6,877	5,043	4,413
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period (2) = c-d	-	(0)	-	(2)	6	50
Nonrecurring revenues c	-	-	-	3	112	65
Nonrecurring expenses d	-	0	-	6	-	15
Corporation tax etc. (3)	0	79	0	0	[-]	[-]
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	(91)	90	15	464	(157)	3
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (5)	1,029	541	64,778	4,076	1,138	631
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period (6)=(4)+(5)	937	631	64,793	4,541	981	634
(Changes in restricted net assets)						
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period (7)	(17)	63	-	(2)	1,530	5
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (8)	532	898	13	358	1,341	333
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period (9)=(7)+(8)	515	962	13	356	2,872	338
Net assets at the end of fiscal year (6)+(9)	1,452	1,593	64,806	4,897	3,853	972

\*1 The figure in brackets [ ] in the "Corporation Tax etc." section is included in the figure for "Current increase (decrease) for the current period"

\*2 Current increase (decrease) for the current period of Tokyo New Town Development Corporation and Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation reflects specific assets appraisal profit or loss etc.

<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
(Assets)						
I. Current assets	3,173	1,104	22,152	3,926	1,883	854
Cash and deposits	1,940	982	9,688	1,394	1,797	849
Other current assets	1,233	121	12,464	2,532	85	5
II. Fixed assets	1,039	1,209	52,981	57,412	3,991	1,565
Tangible fixed assets	119	67	1,968	585	182	842
Land	-	-	1,265	73	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	119	67	703	511	182	842
Intangible fixed assets	6	167	40	109	59	73
Investments etc.	913	974	50,972	56,718	3,749	649
Long-term loan	-	-	6	-	578	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	1,537	-
Other investments etc.	913	974	50,965	56,718	1,634	649
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	4,213	2,314	75,133	61,339	5,874	2,420
(Liabilities)						
I. Current liabilities	2,600	720	6,893	1,177	1,721	1,036
II. Fixed liabilities	160	-	3,432	55,264	299	411
Long-term borrowing	-	-	-	-	13	-
Other fixed liabilities	160	-	3,432	55,264	286	411
III. Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	2,760	720	10,326	56,442	2,021	1,447
(Net assets)						
Total net assets	1,452	1,593	64,806	4,897	3,853	972
(of which are changes in the current period)	(109)	154	15	462	1,373	8
Total liabilities and net assets	4,213	2,314	75,133	61,339	5,874	2,420

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>						
Investment ratio (%)	100	90.9	76.9	100	60.0	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	36/179	4/38	16/265	71/315	38/143	39/188

\* 1 The investment ratio: the ratio of TMG's monetary support, or deemed monetary support in case of merging in midterm, to an administrative body

\* 2 The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

(in million yen)

		Johoku Labor and Welfare Center D13	Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation D14	Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center D15	Tokyo Foundation for Employment Service D16	Tokyo Development Foundation For Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries D17	Tokyo Convention and Visitors Bureau D18
<b>Statement of Changes in Net Assets</b>							
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)							
<b>Current increase (decrease) for the current period</b>	(1)=a-b	-	14,967	(64)	(11)	(65)	(55)
Current revenues	a	351	72,124	25,243	9,237	3,842	5,997
Current expenses	b	351	57,157	25,307	9,248	3,907	6,053
<b>Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period</b>	(2) = c-d	-	19	(0)	(0)	-	(0)
Nonrecurring revenues	c	0	20	0	-	46	0
Nonrecurring expenses	d	0	1	0	0	46	0
Corporation tax etc.	(3)	[-]	[-]	[-]	1	[-]	1
<b>Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period</b>	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	-	14,986	(64)	(12)	(65)	(58)
<b>Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period</b>	(5)	-	(5,060)	3,256	40	334	1,052
<b>Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period</b>	(6)=(4)+(5)	-	9,926	3,192	27	269	994
(Changes in restricted net assets)							
<b>Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period</b>	(7)	(0)	1,736	230	(15)	2,287	(81)
<b>Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period</b>	(8)	39	6,614	1,666	510	6,986	1,094
<b>Restricted net assets at the end of the current period</b>	(9)=(7)+(8)	38	8,350	1,897	495	9,274	1,012
<b>Net assets at the end of fiscal year</b>	(6)+(9)	<b>38</b>	<b>18,277</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>9,543</b>	<b>2,006</b>

\*1 The figure in brackets [ ] in the "Corporation Tax etc." section is included in the figure for "Current increase (decrease) for the current period"

<b>Balance Sheet</b>							
(Assets)							
<b>I. Current assets</b>		42	26,128	44,500	29,016	966	4,590
Cash and deposits		41	13,278	8,870	1,944	880	4,294
Other current assets		0	12,850	35,630	27,072	85	296
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>		59	13,946	5,703	1,069	9,903	18,891
Tangible fixed assets		25	8,458	537	27	193	496
Land		-	-	75	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		25	8,458	462	27	193	496
Intangible fixed assets		0	537	595	0	2	-
Investments etc.		32	4,950	4,569	1,041	9,707	18,394
Long-term loan		0	-	-	-	2	-
Funds		-	-	191	-	6,003	732
Other investments etc.		32	4,950	4,378	1,041	3,701	17,661
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>40,075</b>	<b>50,204</b>	<b>30,085</b>	<b>10,869</b>	<b>23,482</b>
(Liabilities)							
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>		42	10,823	44,186	29,139	837	4,499
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>		20	10,974	928	423	489	16,975
Long-term borrowing		-	-	-	0	357	-
Other fixed liabilities		20	10,974	928	423	131	16,975
<b>III. Deferred revenues</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>21,798</b>	<b>45,114</b>	<b>29,562</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>21,475</b>
(Net assets)							
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>18,277</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>9,543</b>	<b>2,006</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)		(0)	16,723	166	(28)	2,221	(139)
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>40,075</b>	<b>50,204</b>	<b>30,085</b>	<b>10,869</b>	<b>23,482</b>

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>							
Investment ratio (%)		100	97.4	50.2	50.7	64.4	-
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees		14/26	100/2,918	39/294	25/157	131/181	17/130

\* 1 The investment ratio: the ratio of TMG's monetary support, or deemed monetary support in case of merging in midterm, to an administrative body

\* 2 The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

(in million yen)

	Tokyo Zoological Park Society D19	Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association D20	Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management D21	Tokyo Education Promotion and Support Organization for Schools D22	Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association D23	(Simple Total) (D)
<b>Statement of Changes in Net Assets</b>						
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)						
Current increase (decrease) for the current period (1)=a-b	(566)	(997)	(334)	18	(98)	12,840
Current revenues a	7,677	14,087	14,386	1,761	2,278	228,100
Current expenses b	8,238	15,085	14,721	1,742	2,377	215,199
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period (2)=c-d	(27)	137	58	-	(21)	56
Nonrecurring revenues c	4	138	62	-	-	473
Nonrecurring expenses d	32	1	3	-	21	416
Corporation tax etc. (3)	(7)	(59)	0	[-]	13	33
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	(586)	(801)	(276)	18	(134)	12,863
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (5)	2,004	4,809	10,066	124	1,836	100,566
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period (6)=(4)+(5)	1,418	4,008	9,789	143	1,702	113,430
(Changes in restricted net assets)						
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period (7)	10	12	(0)	-	(3)	5,683
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (8)	221	2,919	1	190	492	31,302
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period (9)=(7)+(8)	232	2,932	1	190	489	36,986
<b>Net assets at the end of fiscal year (6)+(9)</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>150,416</b>

\*1 The figure in brackets [ ] in the "Corporation Tax etc." section is included in the figure for "Current increase (decrease) for the current period"

\*2 Current increase (decrease) for the current period of Tokyo Zoological Park Society reflects loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities, etc.

<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
(Assets)						
I. Current assets	1,415	5,833	11,320	1,299	1,012	167,738
Cash and deposits	727	3,775	8,734	1,294	779	68,942
Other current assets	687	2,057	2,585	5	232	98,796
II. Fixed assets	1,680	4,757	6,172	333	1,493	197,497
Tangible fixed assets	466	788	2,212	19	34	17,521
Land	20	-	1,043	-	-	2,478
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	446	788	1,168	19	34	15,042
Intangible fixed assets	19	39	34	123	32	1,912
Investments etc.	1,193	3,929	3,925	190	1,426	178,063
Long-term loan	5	-	0	-	-	617
Funds	242	-	-	-	-	8,708
Other investments etc.	945	3,929	3,924	190	1,426	168,737
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>17,492</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>365,235</b>
(Liabilities)						
I. Current liabilities	1,260	3,179	6,840	1,299	245	120,764
II. Fixed liabilities	184	470	862	-	68	94,055
Long-term borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	2,611
Other fixed liabilities	184	470	862	-	68	91,443
III. Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>7,702</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>214,819</b>
(Net assets)						
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>150,416</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	(575)	(788)	(276)	18	(138)	18,547
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>17,492</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>365,235</b>

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>					
Investment ratio (%)	7.5	14.5	0.2	100	16.3
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	97/342	54/610	26/442	15/46	14/66

\* 1 The investment ratio: the ratio of TMG's monetary support, or deemed monetary support in case of merging in midterm, to an administrative body

\* 2 The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

## [3-2] Policy Cooperation Bodies (incorporated foundations etc. (2))

(in million yen)

		Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Corporation E1	(Simple Total) (E)
<b>Operating Activity Statement</b>			
Changes in service balance	(1)=a-b	248	248
Service revenues	a	10,109	10,109
Service expenses	b	9,860	9,860
Changes in non-service balance	(2)=c-d	4	4
Non-service revenues	c	65	65
Non-service expenses	d	60	60
Changes in ordinary balance	(1)+(2)	253	253
Changes in extraordinary balance	(3)=e-f	(0)	(0)
Extraordinary revenues	e	-	-
Extraordinary expenses	f	0	0
Changes in balance for current period	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	253	253
Changes in balance carried forward from previous period	(5)	798	798
Changes in balance carried forward from current period end	(6)=(4)+(5)	1,051	1,051
Withdrawals from funds	(7)	-	-
Withdrawals from other reserves	(8)	118	118
Other funds reserved	(9)	136	136
<b>Changes in balance carried forward to next period</b>	<b>(6)+(7)+(8)-(9)</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,033</b>

<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
<b>(Assets)</b>			
<b>I. Current assets</b>		2,063	2,063
Cash and deposits		1,817	1,817
Other current assets		245	245
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>		9,278	9,278
Tangible fixed assets		725	725
Land		-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		725	725
Intangible fixed assets		3	3
Investments etc.		8,549	8,549
Long-term loan		-	-
Funds		-	-
Other investments etc.		8,549	8,549
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>		-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>11,341</b>	<b>11,341</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>			
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>		1,389	1,389
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>		981	981
Long-term borrowing		248	248
Other fixed liabilities		733	733
<b>III. Deferred revenues</b>		-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,371</b>
<b>(Net assets)</b>			
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>8,970</b>	<b>8,970</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)		134	134
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>		<b>11,341</b>	<b>11,341</b>

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>	
Investment ratio (%)	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	283/1,054

\* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

### [3-3] Policy Cooperation Bodies (incorporated foundations etc. (3))

(in million yen)

	Tokyo Metropolitan Housing Supply Corporation F1	(Simple Total) (F)
<b>Profit and Loss Statement</b>		
<b>Operating profit</b> (1)=a-b	10,849	10,849
<b>Operating revenues</b> a	74,707	74,707
<b>Operating expenses</b> b	63,858	63,858
Operating costs	62,990	62,990
Administrative expenses	867	867
<b>Non-operating profit</b> (2)=c-d	(1,153)	(1,153)
<b>Non-operating revenues</b> c	46	46
<b>Non-operating expenses</b> d	1,199	1,199
<b>Current balance</b> (1)+(2)	9,695	9,695
<b>Special profit</b> (3)=e-f	(1,584)	(1,584)
<b>Special revenues</b> e	0	0
<b>Special expenses</b> f	1,584	1,584
<b>Pre-reserve profit under special laws</b> (1)+(2)+(3)	<b>8,111</b>	<b>8,111</b>

<b>Balance Sheet</b>		
<b>(Assets)</b>		
<b>I. Current assets</b>	64,208	64,208
<b>Cash and deposits</b>	39,863	39,863
<b>Other current assets</b>	24,344	24,344
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	1,151,222	1,151,222
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	1,145,917	1,145,917
Land	1,037	1,037
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	1,144,880	1,144,880
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	2,768	2,768
<b>Investments etc.</b>	2,536	2,536
Long-term loan	-	-
Funds	-	-
Other investments etc.	2,536	2,536
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,215,430</b>	<b>1,215,430</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>		
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	41,563	41,563
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>	732,326	732,326
<b>Long-term borrowing</b>	582,876	582,876
<b>Other fixed liabilities</b>	149,449	149,449
<b>III. Deferred revenues</b>	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>773,889</b>	<b>773,889</b>
<b>(Capital)</b>		
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>441,540</b>	<b>441,540</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	8,111	8,111
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>1,215,430</b>	<b>1,215,430</b>

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>	
Investment ratio (%)	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	6/1,063

\* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

#### [4] Policy Cooperation Bodies (limited corporations)

(in million yen)

	Tokyo Stadium G1	Tokyo Tama Intercity Monorail Co., Ltd. G2	Tokyo Water Front Area Rapid Transit, Inc. G3	Tama New Town Development Center G4	Tokyo International Forum G5	TOKYO RINKAI HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. G6
<b>Profit and Loss Statement</b>						
<b>Operating profit</b> (1)=a-b	(280)	(1,441)	(2,791)	262	(2,378)	3,743
<b>Operating revenues</b> a	1,236	5,819	11,694	1,459	1,873	55,768
<b>Operating expenses</b> b	1,517	7,260	14,486	1,197	4,251	52,025
Operating costs	1,178	4,662	6,107	1,038	2,932	48,137
Sales and administrative expenses	338	2,598	8,378	158	1,319	3,887
<b>Non-operating profit</b> (2)=c-d	38	4	(837)	0	47	(68)
<b>Non-operating revenues</b> c	38	142	10	1	50	575
<b>Non-operating expenses</b> d	0	137	847	1	3	644
<b>Current balance</b> (1)+(2)	(241)	(1,436)	(3,628)	263	(2,330)	3,674
<b>Special profit</b> (3)=e-f	-	-	106	(1)	9	(293)
<b>Special revenues</b> e	-	-	185	-	18	38
<b>Special expenses</b> f	-	-	79	1	8	332
<b>Corporation tax etc.</b> (4)	1	(62)	469	81	91	1,384
<b>Net profit for the current period</b> (1)+(2)+(3)-(4)	(243)	(1,373)	(3,992)	179	(2,412)	1,996

<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
<b>(Assets)</b>						
<b>I. Current assets</b>	6,231	4,796	11,562	2,668	2,997	87,338
<b>Cash and deposits</b>	5,908	2,972	8,434	2,640	2,495	60,038
<b>Other current assets</b>	323	1,823	3,127	28	501	27,299
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>	3,547	59,869	194,314	7,331	1,820	299,333
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	342	59,621	176,493	7,289	1,000	260,989
Land	-	30,131	12,772	3,705	-	61,713
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	342	29,489	163,721	3,584	1,000	199,276
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	2,455	34	14,610	30	84	20,840
<b>Investments etc.</b>	749	213	3,210	10	736	17,502
Long-term loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.	749	213	3,210	10	736	17,502
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,779</b>	<b>64,665</b>	<b>205,877</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>386,671</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>						
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>	374	6,716	13,426	586	1,875	22,061
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>	110	25,191	105,151	4,088	820	120,191
<b>Long-term borrowing</b>	-	24,588	13,098	-	-	91,594
<b>Other fixed liabilities</b>	110	603	92,053	4,088	820	28,596
<b>III. Deferred revenues</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>31,908</b>	<b>118,577</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>142,253</b>
<b>(Net assets)</b>						
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>32,756</b>	<b>87,299</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>244,418</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)	(243)	(1,373)	(3,992)	179	(2,427)	1,972
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>9,779</b>	<b>64,665</b>	<b>205,877</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>386,671</b>

\*The figure for Tokyo Rinkai Holdings represent account values on a consolidated basis

<b>Current status of metropolitan government's involvement</b>						
<b>Investment ratio (%)</b>	36.3	79.9	91.3	51.2	51.0	85.1
<b>Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees</b>	11/25	9/232	18/322	1/7	7/59	64/562

\*1 The Investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

\*2 Number of employees in Tokyo Rinkai Holdings Co., Ltd. includes those of its consolidated subsidiaries.

(in million yen)

Tokyo Kotsu Service Co., Ltd.	Tokyo Water Co., Ltd.	Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation	(Simple Total)
G7	G8	G9	(G)

Profit and Loss Statement					
<b>Operating profit</b>	(1)=a-b	265	260	493	(1,866)
<b>Operating revenues</b>	a	7,761	28,480	24,717	138,812
<b>Operating expenses</b>	b	7,496	28,220	24,224	140,679
Operating costs		7,057	25,551	23,051	119,718
Sales and administrative expenses		438	2,668	1,172	20,960
<b>Non-operating profit</b>	(2)=c-d	4	100	34	(675)
<b>Non-operating revenues</b>	c	7	157	35	1,020
<b>Non-operating expenses</b>	d	3	56	1	1,695
<b>Current balance</b>	(1)+(2)	270	360	527	(2,541)
<b>Special profit</b>	(3)=e-f	-	(299)	44	(434)
<b>Special revenues</b>	e	-	-	45	288
<b>Special expenses</b>	f	-	299	0	722
<b>Corporation tax etc.</b>	(4)	92	44	185	2,288
<b>Net profit for the current period</b>	(1)+(2)+(3)-(4)	<b>177</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>(5,264)</b>

Balance Sheet					
<b>(Assets)</b>					
<b>I. Current assets</b>		2,225	9,875	17,274	144,971
Cash and deposits		699	3,540	7,544	94,273
Other current assets		1,526	6,335	9,730	50,697
<b>II. Fixed assets</b>		1,141	6,122	2,679	576,159
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		153	2,363	1,410	509,663
Land		-	229	-	108,551
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		153	2,134	1,410	401,112
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		57	315	373	38,802
<b>Investments etc.</b>		930	3,443	895	27,693
Long-term loan		-	-	-	-
Funds		-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		930	3,443	895	27,693
<b>III. Deferred assets</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,367</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>721,131</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>					
<b>I. Current liabilities</b>		949	4,125	5,814	55,930
<b>II. Fixed liabilities</b>		373	4,657	1,249	261,833
Long-term borrowing		-	-	-	129,281
Other fixed liabilities		373	4,657	1,249	132,552
<b>III. Deferred revenue</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,322</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>317,763</b>
<b>(Net assets)</b>					
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>2,045</b>	<b>7,214</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>403,367</b>
(of which are changes in the current period)		167	15	381	(5,320)
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>		<b>3,367</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>721,131</b>

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement			
Investment ratio (%)	100	80.4	50.0
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	20/309	95/1,987	248/799

\* The Investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2021, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2020.

## [5] Local Independent Administrative Corporations

(in million yen)

	Tokyo Metropolitan Public University Corporation H1	Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute H2	Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology H3	(Simple Total) (H)	Combined Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	Offset Elimination	Tokyo Metropolitan Government Overall Total
<b>Profit and Loss Statement</b>							
Operating balance (1)=a-b	283	(1,199)	56	(859)			
Operating revenues a	26,362	6,918	19,852	53,133			
Operating expenses b	26,078	8,117	19,795	53,992			
Operating costs	24,280	4,972	19,122	48,376			
Administrative expenses	1,798	3,145	672	5,616			
Non-operating balance (2)=c-d	1,906	1,203	111	3,221			
Non-operating revenues c	1,943	1,204	111	3,260			
Non-operating expenses d	37	1	-	38			
Current balance (1)+(2)	2,189	4	168	2,362			
Special balance (3)=e-f	(104)	1,510	(6)	1,400			
Special revenues e	96	1,512	0	1,608			
Special expenses f	200	1	6	208			
Net profit for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	2,085	1,515	161	3,762			
Retained profit brought forward (5)	87	0	-	87			
Unappropriated revenues for the current period (4)+(5)	2,172	1,516	161	3,850			
<b>Balance Sheet</b>							
<b>(Assets)</b>							
I. Current assets	9,830	4,607	9,176	23,615	3,593,596		3,593,596
Cash and deposits	1,678	4,396	6,196	12,272	2,040,840		2,040,840
Other current assets	8,151	210	2,979	11,342	1,552,755		1,552,755
II. Fixed assets	148,921	28,220	32,445	209,587	47,973,258	(2,476,837)	45,496,420
Tangible fixed assets	144,436	27,489	29,803	201,729	39,258,056		39,258,056
Land	86,035	14,200	15,039	115,274	21,956,822		21,956,822
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	58,400	13,289	14,763	86,454	17,301,233		17,301,233
Intangible fixed assets	362	582	1,596	2,540	188,614		188,614
Investments etc.	4,123	148	1,044	5,316	8,526,587	(2,476,837)	6,049,750
Long-term loan	-	-	4	4	1,415,339		1,415,339
Funds	-	-	-	-	3,333,332		3,333,332
Other investments etc.	4,123	148	1,040	5,312	3,777,915	(2,476,837)	1,301,077
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	23		23
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>158,752</b>	<b>32,827</b>	<b>41,621</b>	<b>233,202</b>	<b>51,566,877</b>	<b>(2,476,837)</b>	<b>49,090,040</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>							
I. Current liabilities	7,811	2,558	4,958	15,328	1,306,780		1,306,780
II. Fixed liabilities	15,105	4,495	16,423	36,024	10,018,113		10,018,113
Long-term borrowing	-	-	11,214	11,214	8,286,066		8,286,066
Other fixed liabilities	15,105	4,495	5,208	24,809	1,732,046		1,732,046
III. Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	2,205,768		2,205,768
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>22,916</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>21,381</b>	<b>51,353</b>	<b>13,530,662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,530,662</b>
<b>(Capital)</b>							
Total capital	135,835	25,773	20,240	181,848	38,036,214	(2,476,837)	35,559,377
(of which are changes in the current period)	207	840	161	1,209	202,153		202,153
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>158,752</b>	<b>32,827</b>	<b>41,621</b>	<b>233,202</b>	<b>51,566,877</b>	<b>(2,476,837)</b>	<b>49,090,040</b>



## (2) Accounting Policy and Notes Regarding Preparation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinary Account Financial Statement

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)	
<b>(Accounting Policy)</b>	
1. Scope	<p>The results and statements contained herein cover all accounting for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (the ordinary account, the "Special Accounts," and the public enterprise accounts), as well as policy cooperation bodies supervised by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and local independent administrative corporations, with both groupings being displayed.</p>
(1) Ordinary Account	<p>Comprises a combination of general account and special accounts that meet the standards set by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (13 accounts). Any overlap, credits, or debts between accounts have been eliminated.</p>
(2) "Special Accounts"	<p>The following 3 accounts are special accounts that fall outside of the scope of the ordinary account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Insurance Account</li> <li>Slaughterhouse</li> <li>Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit</li> </ul>
(3) Public Enterprise Accounts	<p>The following 11 accounts are classified as public enterprise accounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitals</li> <li>Central Wholesale Market</li> <li>Urban Redevelopment Project</li> <li>Waterfront Area Development Project</li> <li>Port and Harbor Project</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Urban Rapid Transit Railway</li> <li>Electric Power</li> <li>Waterworks</li> <li>Industrial Waterworks</li> <li>Sewerage</li> </ul>
(4) Policy Cooperation Bodies Supervised by Tokyo Metropolitan Government	<p>These bodies are organizations in which the Tokyo Metropolitan Government provides investment and financial backing, provides continued financial spending or physical support, and which require supervision by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. All of the 34 applicable bodies are regarded as 100% wholly owned by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.</p>
i) Limited corporations (9 bodies) (Numbers in parentheses indicate the portion held)	<p>Tokyo Stadium (36.3%); Tokyo Tama Intercity Monorail Co., Ltd. (79.9%); Tokyo Waterfront Area Rapid Transport, Inc. (91.3%); Tama New Town Development Center (51.2%); Tokyo International Forum Co., Ltd. (51.0%); Tokyo Rinkai Holdings (85.1%)*<sup>1</sup>; Tokyo Kotsu Service Co., Ltd. (100%); Tokyo Water Co., Ltd. (80.4%), Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation (50.0%).</p>
* <sup>1</sup>	<p>In the comprehensive financial statement, earnings figures are stated on a consolidated basis.</p>

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)	
<p>ii) Public interest corporations (25 Bodies)  Tokyo Metropolitan Human Rights Promotion Center; Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Promotion Corporation; Tokyo Tax Association; Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture; Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra; Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation "TSUNAGARI" <sup>*2</sup>; Tokyo Sport Benefits Corporation; Tokyo Marathon Foundation; Tokyo Urban Planning and Development Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Housing Supply Corporation; Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health <sup>*3</sup>; Tokyo Metropolitan Organization for Medical Research; Johoku Labor and Welfare Center <sup>*4</sup>; Tokyo Metropolitan Social Welfare Services Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center; Tokyo Foundation for Employment Services; Tokyo Development Foundation For Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fisheries; Tokyo Convention and Visitors Bureau; Tokyo Zoological Park Society; Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association; Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management; Tokyo Education Promotion and Support Organization for Schools; Tokyo Emergency First-Aid Association.</p> <p><sup>*2</sup> Established in October 1, 2020.</p> <p><sup>*3, 4</sup> On April 1, 2021, the Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health and the Johoku Labor and Welfare Center were merged, with the former as the surviving corporation.</p> <p>(5) Local Independent Administrative Corporations  Three organizations below established by TMG based on Local Independent Administrative Corporations Law  Tokyo Metropolitan Public University Corporation  Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute  Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology</p>	
<p>2. Base Date</p> <p>The base date for this statement shall be taken as being March 31, 2021, although for the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts" these will also include all account deposits and withdrawals during the period between April 1, 2021, and May 31, 2021 (the settlement period).</p> <p>Furthermore, the Tokyo Marathon Foundation policy cooperation body set its closing date at June 30, resulting in a three-month settlement. While the differences in settlement dates exceed three months, entries in individual financial statements as of June 30, 2020 have been recorded in a side-by-side format.</p>	
<p>3. Adjustment between Investment and Capital</p> <p>The total amount of any investment in the ordinary account and provision for capital in the public enterprise accounts, as well as investment securities in the ordinary account and self-capitalization of limited corporations (inherent capital) shall be offset.</p>	
<p>4. Offset between Credits and Debt</p> <p>Although any overlap, credits, and debts are eliminated from the ordinary account, there has been no elimination of offsetting of any overlaps, credits, debts, revenues, or expenses between the ordinary account and the non-ordinary accounts, and between other non-ordinary accounts.</p>	
<p>5. Revision of Individual Financial Statements</p> <p>Debenture capital in the public enterprise accounts moved from net assets to liabilities, owned capital (inherent capital, incorporated capital) moved to surplus.</p>	
<p>6. Application of Current Arrangement</p> <p>The listed order of items for assets and liabilities is arranged using the current arrangement, with current assets being followed by fixed assets.</p>	
<p>7. Inventory Valuation Method and Benchmarks</p> <p>Inventory assets in public enterprise accounts are calculated mainly using the cost method determined by the moving-average method.</p> <p>Inventory assets in policy cooperation bodies supervised by Tokyo Metropolitan Government are calculated mainly using the cost method determined by the first-in, first-out method.</p>	

Year-to-date  
(From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)

8. Method Used for Fixed Asset Depreciation

In the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts", tangible fixed assets within administrative assets, ordinary assets and leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis according to the service life in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guidelines for Processing Ledgers Related to Public Property". Tangible fixed assets within infrastructure assets are depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guideline for Processing Ledgers Related to Public Property" and the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Construction Infrastructure Asset Control Standards". The paving of roads, defined as replacement assets by the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Construction Infrastructure Asset Control Standards", however, is subject to adoption of a processing method that treats spending required for partial road replacement as actual expenses. Important property is depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life in the "Service Life Benchmarks for Important Property." Within intangible fixed assets, surface rights, easements, patent rights, copyrights, etc. are not depreciated, while software is depreciated on a straight line basis with service life set at five years and residual value set at zero.

Assets of public enterprise accounts are depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life in the "Enforcement Standards of the Local Public Enterprise Law".

For policy cooperation bodies supervised by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, they adopt a straight line basis according to the ordinance of Ministry of Finance.

9. Investment Securities Valuation Method and Benchmarks

In both the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts", investments securities are calculated based upon their acquisition price. For items that have a markedly decreased actual cash value or real value, however, these are calculated using the reduced value.

For public enterprise accounts, bonds held to maturity are calculated using the amortized cost method, while other securities are calculated using the cost method determined by the specific identification method and moving-average method.

For policy cooperation bodies supervised by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, bonds held to maturity are calculated using the amortized cost method, while other securities are calculated using the cost method determined by the moving-average method.

10. Accounting Standards for Reserve Allowances

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's main reserve allowances are outlined below.

(1) Reserve for deficit due to non-payment

In both the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts", since there is a possibility that some of the metropolitan taxes, usage charges, and other outstanding revenues may lead to a deficit due to non-payment as a result of the extinctive prescription, the reserve for deficit due to non-payment is recorded as an amount gained by calculating the possible percentage, by using the liquidation status of such outstanding revenues, the composition of finances of the counterparty, and the metropolitan government's previous deficit due to non-payment over the past three years, and multiplying it by the amount of outstanding revenues as of the end of fiscal year.

(2) Bad debt reserve

In both the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts", since there is a possibility that some of the metropolitan government's loans may lead to an exemption or a reduction of repayment, the bad debt reserve is recorded as an amount gained by calculating the possible percentage, by using the liquidation status of such loans, the composition of finances of the counterparty and the reduction of such loans based on exemptions etc. over the past three years, and multiplying it by the amount of the metropolitan government's loans as of the end of fiscal year.

In preparation for losses to policy cooperation bodies due to bad debt, in addition to the ceiling provided by the tax law as stipulated by the corporation tax law, the amount of the estimate of the unrecoverable individual debt is to be appropriated.

Year-to-date  
(From April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)

(3) Allowance for investment loss

Of the investment securities, regarding those related to consolidated organizations, where market value or real value falls below acquisition value to a certain degree, the difference is recorded as allowance for investment loss. Furthermore, reversal of allowance is conducted when market value or real value recovers.

(4) Reserve for retirement allowances

The retirement allowance payment used in the event of government employees retiring voluntarily is mainly used to calculate the required reserve for retirement allowances.

(5) Repair allowance

The required amount based on a repair plan is posted as the repair allowance to prepare mainly for the payment of repairing expenses for equipment.

(6) Reserve for bonus payment

A portion of the terminal allowances, bonuses attributable to this fiscal year, and the accompanying legal welfare expenses, to be paid in the next fiscal year is calculated as other current liabilities.

**(Other)**

1. Display Method for Entered Amounts

The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.

The differences of accounting standards of each organization are not taken into consideration.

## [Notes]

### 1. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2020
Ordinary account	5,093.5
"Special Accounts"	18.1
Public enterprise accounts	8,316.3
Limited corporations	477.2
Public interest corporations	356.6
Independent administrative corporations	105.0
Total	14,366.9

### 2. Expected Repayments of Outstanding Borrowings

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2021	From FY2022	Total
Ordinary account	340.1	5,249.0	5,589.1
"Special Accounts"	1.0	2.7	2.8
Public enterprise accounts	194.8	2,060.7	2,255.5
Limited corporations	20.4	220.6	241.1
Public interest corporations	35.8	567.8	603.6
Independent administrative corporations	0.7	10.9	11.6
Total	592.0	8,111.9	8,704.0

### 3. Assets Offered as Collateral

Of the assets of the limited corporations, a total value of 361.2 billion yen is offered as collateral.



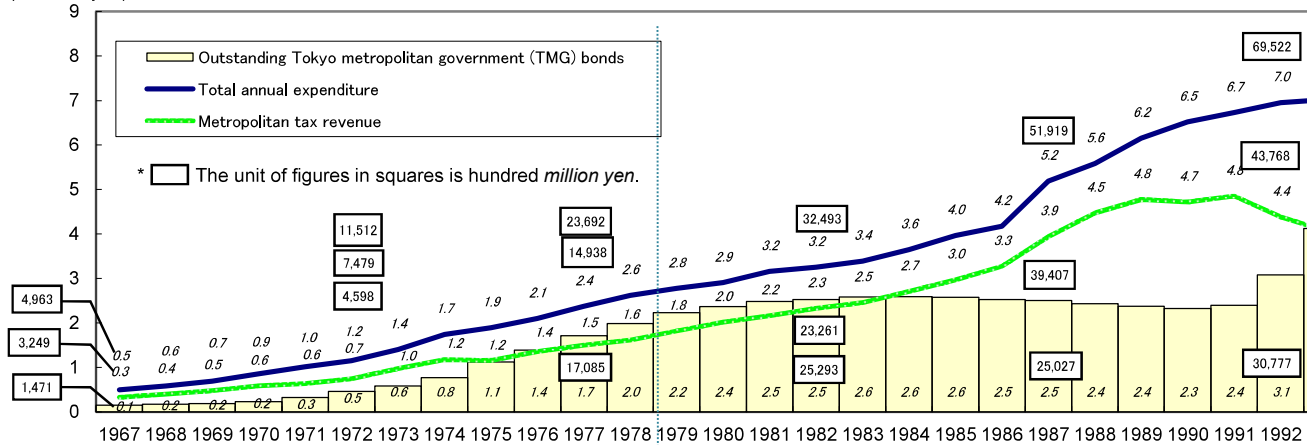


## Reference Tables

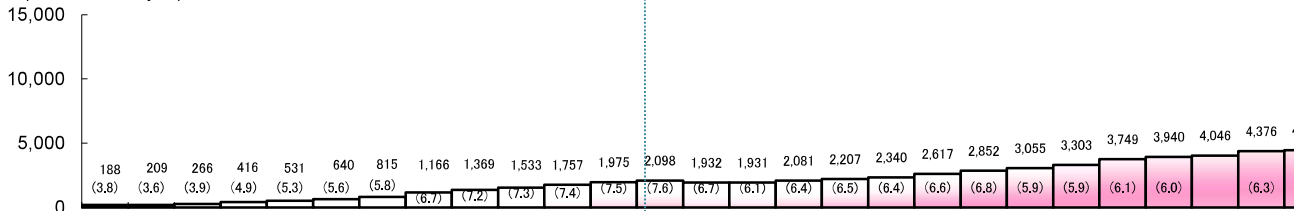
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# Tokyo Metropolitan Government Financial chronological tables (Ordinary Account)

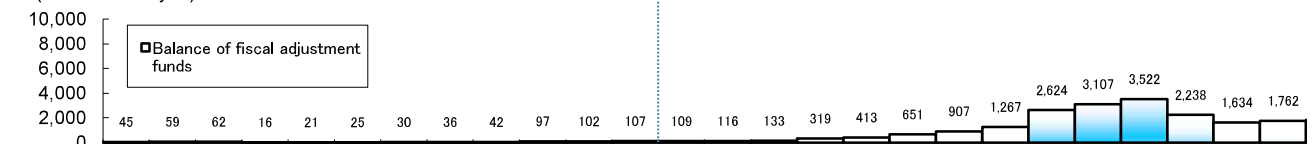
(in trillion yen)



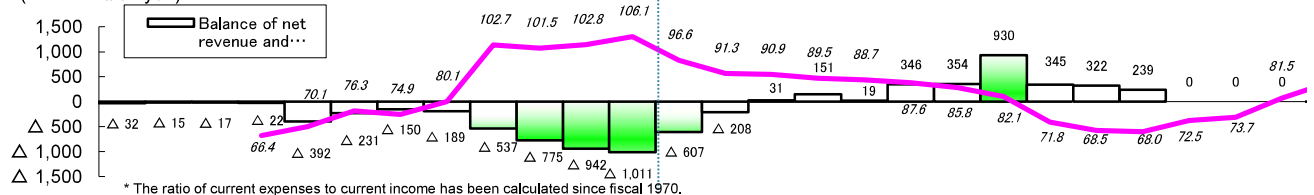
(in 100 million yen)



(in 100 million yen)



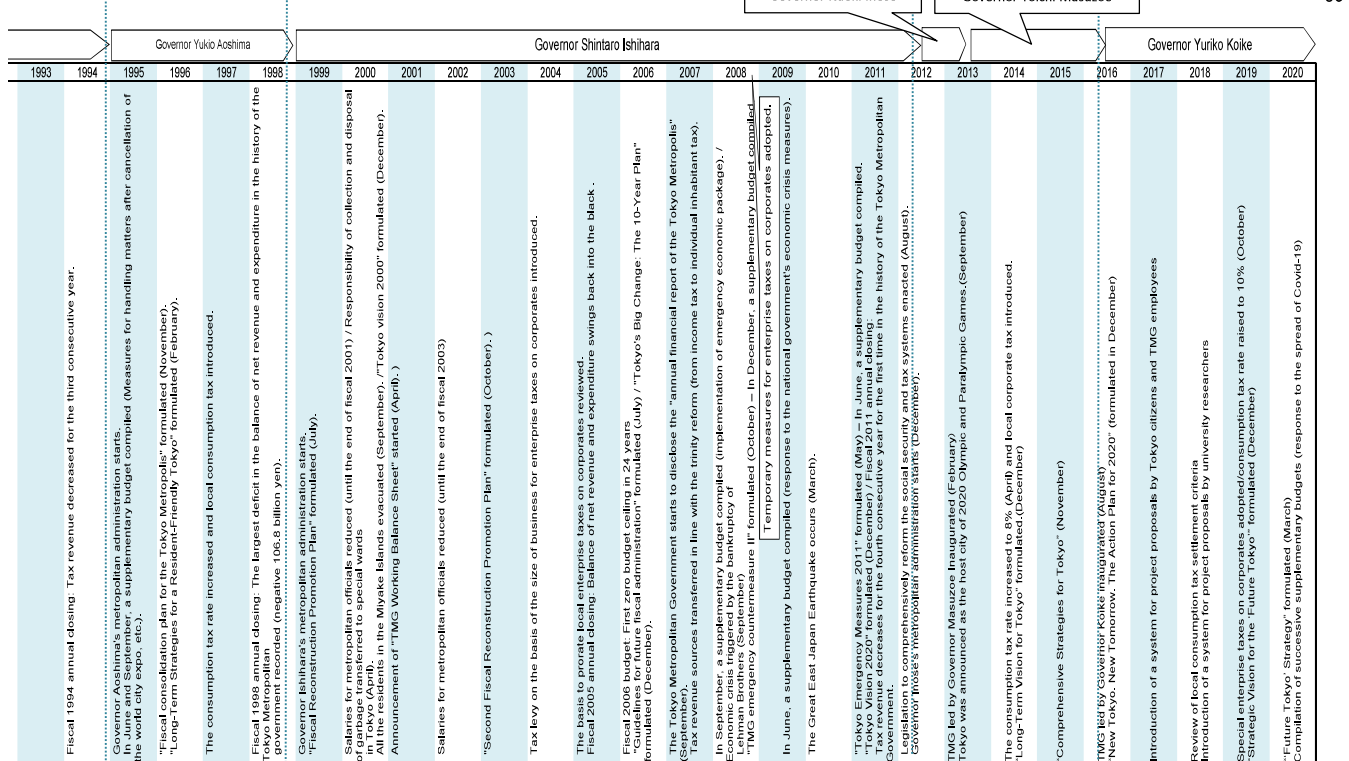
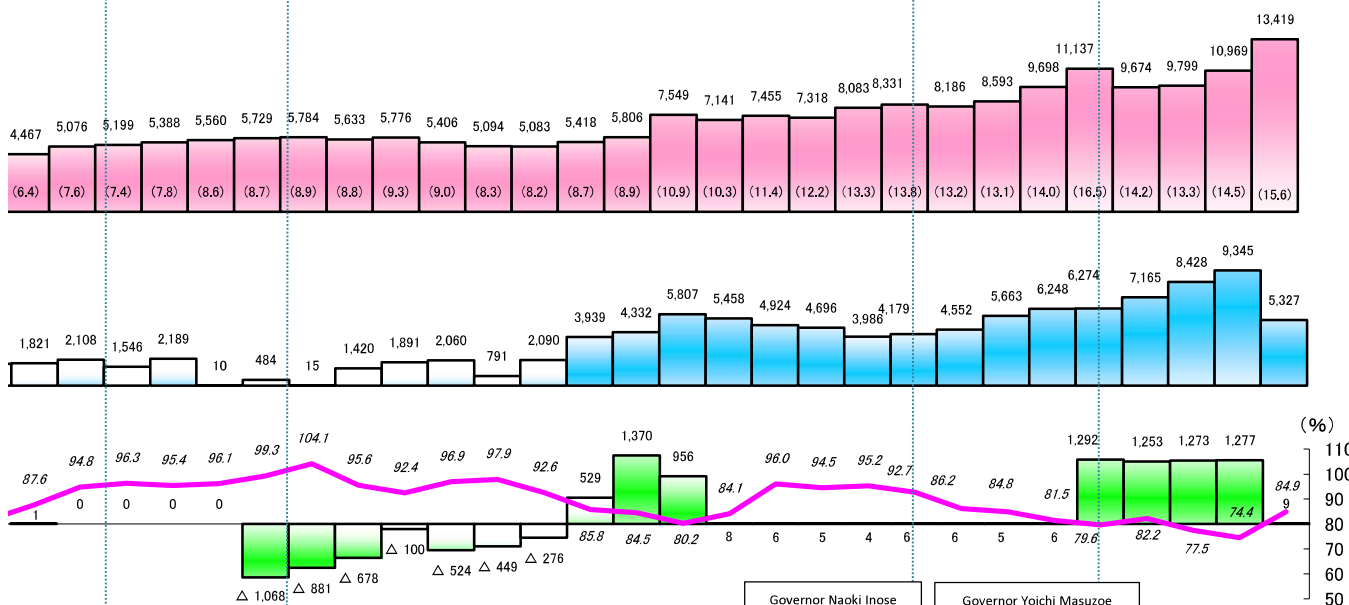
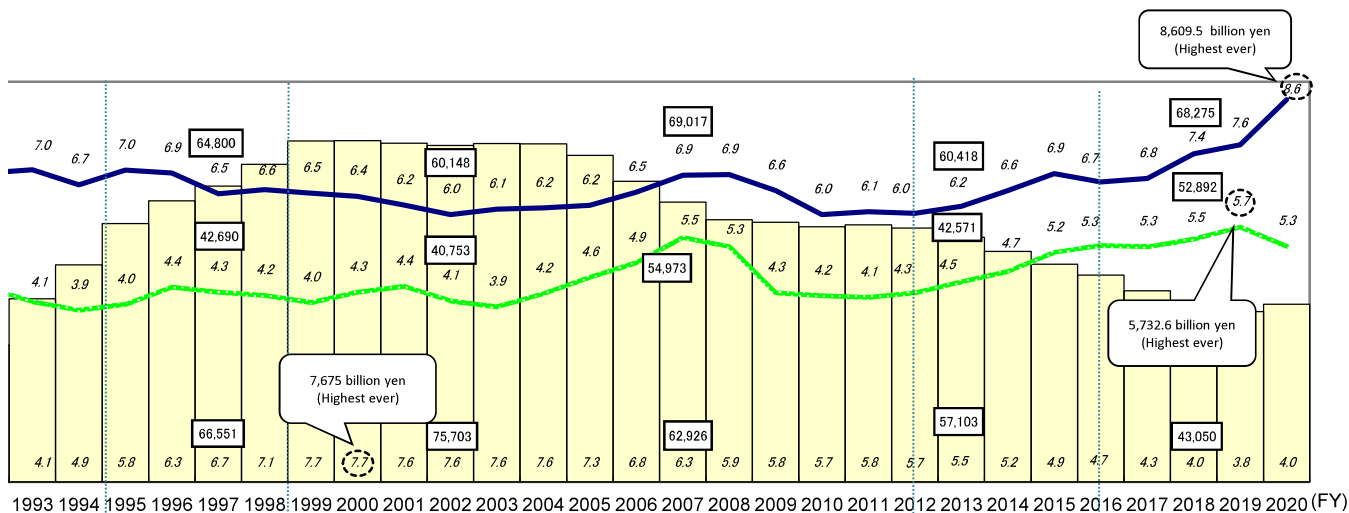
(in 100 million yen)



\* The ratio of current expenses to current income has been calculated since fiscal 1970.

Governor Ryokichi Minobe													Governor Shunichi Suzuki													
Fiscal year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Major events	Governor Minobe's metropolitan administration starts.																									
	The Ogasawara Islands returned to Japan (June)																									
	Nixon shock																									
	The racing business run by the Tokyo metropolitan government was abolished (March).																									
	First oil crisis																									
	Higher rate for enterprise tax on corporates introduced.																									
	Higher rate for metropolitan inhabitants tax on corporates introduced.																									
	Fiscal 1975 budget: A skeleton budget compiled for the first time in 16 years.																									
	Fiscal 1976 budget: Budget ceiling introduced (zero ceiling).																									
	"Three-year administrative plan for the Tokyo Metropolis" formulated (November).																									
	"Fiscal consolidation plan" submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs (February).																									
	Fiscal 1979 budget: A skeleton budget compiled. Second oil crisis.																									
	Governor Suzuki's metropolitan administration starts. / Tokyo metropolitan government financial rehabilitation committee" set up (July).																									
	Fiscal 1980 budget: First minus-based budget ceiling																									
	Fiscal 1981 annual closing: Balance of net revenue and expenditure swings back into the black for the first time in 20 years.																									
	"Long-term Plan for the Tokyo Metropolis" formulated for the first time in 20 years (December).																									
	"Social meeting for promoting the vigorous administration of Tokyo" set up (September).																									
	Plaza Accord (September)																									
	"Second Long-term Plan for the Tokyo Metropolis" formulated (November).																									
	In December, a supplementary budget compiled (response to the national government's general economic measures).																									
	In September, a supplementary budget compiled (response to the national government's emergency economic package).																									
	Consumption tax was introduced.																									
	"Third Long-term Plan for the Tokyo Metropolis" formulated (November).																									
	Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building moves to Shinjuku (its current location) (April)																									
	In September, a supplementary budget compiled (response to the national government's emergency economic package).																									





1993	Fiscal 1994 annual closing: Tax revenue decreased for the third consecutive year.
1994	Governor Aoshima's metropolitan administration starts. In June and September, a supplementary budget compiled (Measures for handling matters after cancellation of the world expo, etc.).
1995	"Fiscal consolidation plan for the Tokyo Metropolis" formulated (November). "Long-Term Strategies for a Resident-Friendly Tokyo" formulated (February).
1996	The consumption tax rate increased and local consumption tax introduced.
1997	Fiscal 1998 annual closing: The largest deficit in the balance of net revenue and expenditure in the history of the Tokyo Metropolis (negative 106.8 billion yen).
1998	Governor Ishihara's metropolitan administration starts. "Fiscal Reconstruction Promotion Plan" formulated (July).
1999	Salaries for metropolitan officials reduced (until the end of fiscal 2001) / Responsibility of collection and disposal of waste transferred to special wards. In Tokyo (April).
2000	All the residents in the Miyake Islands evacuated (September). "Tokyo Vision 2000" formulated (December). Announcement of "TMG Working Balance Sheet" started (April).)
2001	Salaries for metropolitan officials reduced (until the end of fiscal 2003).
2002	"Second Fiscal Reconstruction Promotion Plan" formulated (October).)
2003	Tax levy on the basis of the size of business for enterprise taxes on corporates introduced.
2004	The basis to provide local enterprise taxes on corporates reviewed.
2005	Fiscal 2005 annual closing: Balance of net revenue and expenditure swings back into the black.
2006	Fiscal 2006 budget: First zero budget calling in 24 years. "Guidelines for future fiscal administration" formulated (July) / "Tokyo's Big Change: The 10-Year Plan" formulated (December).
2007	The Tokyo Metropolitan Government starts to disclose the "annual financial report of the Tokyo Metropolis" (September). Tax revenue sources transferred in line with the trinity reform (from income tax to individual inhabitant tax).
2008	In September, a supplementary budget compiled (implementation of emergency economic package). / Economic crisis triggered by the bankruptcy of TMG emergency countermeasure "I" formulated (October) - In December, a supplementary budget compiled.
2009	Temporary measures for enterprise taxes on corporates adopted. In June, a supplementary budget compiled (response to the national government's economic crisis measures).
2010	The Great East Japan Earthquake occurs (March).
2011	"Tokyo Emergency Measures 2011" formulated (May) - In June, a supplementary budget compiled. "Guidelines for future fiscal administration" revised. Tax revenue decreases for the fourth consecutive year for the first time in the history of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.
2012	Legislation to comprehensively reform the social security and tax systems enacted (August). Governor Inose's metropolitan administration starts (December).
2013	TMG led by Governor Masuzoe inaugurated (February) Tokyo was announced as the host city of 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, (September)
2014	The consumption tax rate increased to 8% (April) and local corporate tax introduced. "Long-Term Vision for Tokyo" formulated (December)
2015	"Comprehensive Strategies for Tokyo" (November)
2016	TMG led by Governor Koike inaugurated (August) "New Tokyo, New Tomorrow. The Action Plan for 2020" formulated in December
2017	Introduction of a system for project proposals by Tokyo citizens and TMG employees
2018	Review of local consumption tax settlement criteria Introduction of a system for project proposals by university researchers
2019	Special enterprise taxes on corporates adopted/consumption tax rate raised to 10% (October) "Strategic Vision for the Future Tokyo" formulated (December)
2020	"Future Tokyo" Strategy formulated (March) Completion of successive supplementary budgets (response to the spread of Covid-19)