

Reference Material

Tokyo Metropolitan Government

September 2011

This is a provisional English version of Fiscal Year 2010 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 the figures in the tables have generally been discarded. However, figures for “(1) Fiscal Year 2010 Summary of Financial Results” have been rounded to the nearest unit.
- In tables, the percentage of change and the ratio are calculated based on formulae, and the figures shown sum have been rounded to the nearest unit.
- Fractional amounts for the figures shown have been rounded, therefore the sum of figures may not coincide with the given totals.

1. Fiscal Year 2010 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Settlement of the Ordinary Account and Various Indicators

The following is a settlement report of the 2010 fiscal year Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) ordinary account.

The ordinary account is a statistical and conceptual account used for determining the financial position of each local government as well as for analyzing overall local fiscal conditions. This account is reconfigured to conform to the accounting procedures of local governments according to standards established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

The ordinary account consists of a general account and some special accounts. The settlement presents a net calculation that has been adjusted to eliminate overlap between accounts.

(1) Fiscal Year 2010 Summary of Financial Results

[1] Revenues and Expenses

- The actual balance of revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2010 was nearly balanced.
- The ordinary balance ratio stood at 94.5%.
- TMG's fiscal standing remain sound such as fund reserve of 1.2 trillion yen usable for fiscal revenues at the end of fiscal year 2010. In order to continue working to resolve the mounting issues confronting TMG while accurately responding to future changes, it is necessary to maintain financial management ability moving forward.

<Fiscal Year 2010 Settlement Results>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Total annual revenues (A)	6,170.7	6,658.3	(487.6)	(7.3)
Total annual expenses (B)	6,012.3	6,550.4	(538.1)	(8.2)
Proforma balance (C=A-B)	158.4	107.9	50.5	-
Fiscal revenues to be carried forward(D)	157.9	107.3	50.6	-
Actual balance (C-D)	0.5	0.6	(0.0)	-
----- Ordinary balance ratio	94.5	96.0	-	-

Note: Fiscal revenues to be carried forward includes the balance of unsettled local consumption tax carried forward to the following fiscal year.

- While total annual revenues amounted to 6.1707 trillion yen, total annual expenses were 6.0123 trillion yen, with a proforma balance resulting in 158.4 billion yen. The actual balance, calculated by subtracting fiscal revenues to be carried forward from the proforma balance, was a surplus of 0.5 billion yen, and revenues and expenses were almost balanced for three consecutive years. This is because TMG secured the necessary sources of revenues mainly by scrutinizing expenses, while metropolitan tax revenues fell for the third straight year.

[2] Main features

<Annual Revenues> (in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010		FY2009		Change in amount	Percentage of change
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total		
Metropolitan taxes	4,190.1	67.9	4,256.1	63.9	(65.9)	(1.5)
Two corporate taxes	1,246.0	20.2	1,352.3	20.3	(106.3)	(7.9)
National treasury disbursements	452.8	7.3	584.0	8.8	(131.1)	(22.4)
TMG bonds	352.3	5.7	475.3	7.1	(123.0)	(25.9)
Other	1,175.5	19.0	1,343.0	20.2	(167.5)	(12.5)
Total revenues	6,170.7	100.0	6,658.3	100.0	(487.6)	(7.3)

Note: The two corporate taxes are the corporate enterprise tax and corporate resident tax.

- Metropolitan tax revenues showed an overall year-on-year decrease of 1.5%, or 65.9 billion yen, largely due to decline in two corporate taxes resulting from the impact of economic slowdown and sweeping reform transferring a portion of the corporate enterprise tax to national tax.
- National treasury disbursements decreased 22.4%, or 131.1 billion yen, on a year-on-year basis, primarily due to large declines in temporary subsidy for local revitalization and public investment, and temporary subsidy for local revitalization and countermeasures against economic crisis, which were established as the national government's countermeasures against economic crisis in fiscal year 2009.
- TMG bonds decreased 25.9%, or 123.0 billion yen, on a year-on-year basis, as a result of appropriate issuance in anticipation of the burden to be shouldered in the future.
- "Other" decreased 12.5%, or 167.5 billion yen, on a year-on-year basis, mainly due to a significant decrease in reversal of special fund for expenses needed in relation to the switch of the corporate enterprise tax to a national tax.

<Annual Expenses>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010		FY2009		Change in amount	Percentage of change
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total		
General expenses	4,368.7	72.7	4,695.2	71.7	(326.5)	(7.0)
Personnel expenses	1,513.6	25.2	1,529.6	23.4	(16.0)	(1.0)
Investment expenses	741.5	12.3	791.7	12.1	(50.2)	(6.3)
Other	2,113.7	35.2	2,373.9	36.2	(260.3)	(11.0)
Expenses for public bonds	559.8	9.3	677.9	10.3	(118.0)	(17.4)
Tax-related expenses etc.	1,083.7	18.0	1,177.3	18.0	(93.6)	(8.0)
Total expenses	6,012.3	100.0	6,550.4	100.0	(538.1)	(8.2)

Note: General expenses represent those excluding expenses for public bonds and tax-related expenses (allocation of a certain percentage of local consumption tax grants etc. to municipal authorities).

- In general expenses, personnel expenses dropped 1.0%, or 16.0 billion yen, year on year. This is largely attributable to a fall of 24.2 billion yen in staff salaries following salary reduction reforms.
- In general expenses, investment expenses decreased 6.3%, or 50.2 billion yen, year on year, primarily because projects using temporary subsidy for local revitalization and public investment, established as the national government's countermeasures against economic crisis in fiscal year 2009, declined sharply in fiscal year 2010. However, steady progress was made on urban infrastructures such as grade separated crossings of arterial roads and railways, and reconstruction and remodeling of urban facilities.
- In general expenses, the "Other" sub-item decreased 11.0%, or 260.3 billion yen, year-on-year, reflecting significant reduction in provisions for funds such as the temporary special fund for improvement of working conditions of care workers and the temporary special fund for urgent employment creation, established and expanded as the national government's countermeasures against economic crisis in fiscal year 2009. However, TMG made positive efforts in confronting emerging issues, including initiatives against the declining birth rate such as support for local initiatives to solve the problem of waitlisted children, and expansion of employment measures through the provision of employment and work opportunities.
- Expenses for public bonds sank 17.4%, or 118.0 billion yen, year-on-year. This is largely because, in fiscal year 2009, TMG redeemed TMG bonds issued in the past and, as a result, principal repayments decreased 114.5 billion yen from fiscal year 2009.

[3] Fiscal Indices

(i) Ordinary balance ratio

- The ordinary balance ratio, which represents fiscal flexibility, rose 1.5 points to 94.5% from 96.0% in fiscal year 2009.
- The reason why, over the past two years, the ordinary balance ratio has risen from fiscal year 2008 is that metropolitan tax revenues which form the basis of TMG's revenues shrank more than 1 trillion yen in the fiscal year 2009 settlement and decreased still further in fiscal year 2010.

<Changes in Ordinary Balance Ratio>

(Unit: %)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Ordinary balance ratio	84.5	80.2	84.1	96.0	94.5

Notes: Ordinary balance ratio = (General revenues sources for appropriation in ordinary expenses) / (Ordinary general revenues sources) x 100 (%)

(ii) Ratio of expenses for public bonds

- The ratio of expenses for public bonds, which is an indicator of the scale of the fiscal burden on public bonds, was 10.6% in fiscal year 2010, an improvement of 1.5 points from 12.1% in the previous fiscal year.

<Changes in the Ratio of Expenses for Public Bonds>

(Unit: %)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Ratio of expenses for public bonds	15.5	11.3	13.0	12.1	10.6

Note: Ratio of expenses for public bonds = (General revenues sources for appropriation in bond expenses) / (Ordinary general revenues sources) x 100 (%)

(iii) Current TMG bonds balance

- The current balance in TMG bonds (ordinary account bonds) as of the end of fiscal year 2010 was 5.7427 trillion yen, which represents a year-on-year decrease of 1.6% or 91.7 billion yen.

<Changes in the TMG Bonds Balance (Ordinary Account Bonds)>

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
TMG bonds balance	6,762.8	6,292.6	5,895.6	5,834.4	5,742.7

Note: Current TMG bonds balance in the ordinary account settlement excludes the amount set aside in the sinking fund as scheduled redemption equivalent to finance the bullet maturity amortization of public offering and the private placement bonds, and therefore does not coincide with the amount stated for TMG bonds in the balance sheet.

[4] Ratios set forth by the Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments

The Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments (hereinafter, the “Fiscal Consolidation Law”) requires local governments to calculate the ratios related to financial health, receive inspection of the results by the audit committee, report the results to the assemblies, and announce the results to residents on an annual basis.

Various ratios for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, calculated based on fiscal year 2010 financial results and in accordance with the said law, are as shown below:

Ratios provided for in the Law on the Fiscal Consolidation of Local Governments (Articles 3 and 22)

Real deficit ratio	Consolidated real deficit ratio	Real debt payment ratio	Future burden ratio	Capital shortage ratios
—% (Without deficit, the real deficit ratio is not shown.)	—% (Without deficit, the consolidated real deficit ratio is not shown.)	2.2%	93.6%	—% (Without capital shortage, the capital shortage ratios are not shown.)
(Reference) Early consolidation standard: 5.69% Fiscal reconstruction standard: 8.88%	(Reference) Early consolidation standard: 10.69% Fiscal reconstruction standard: 23.88%	(Reference) Early consolidation standard: 25% Fiscal reconstruction standard: 35%	(Reference) Early consolidation standard: 400% —	(Reference) For every public enterprise account Management consolidation standard: 20%

Note: The early consolidation standard and the fiscal reconstruction standard are the criteria for judging whether a local government needs to improve its fiscal position.

If any of the ratios used to judge the restoration of financial health of a local government (real deficit ratio, consolidated real deficit ratio, real debt payment ratio and future burden ratio) is equal to or greater than its corresponding early consolidation standard, such local government shall formulate a plan to consolidate its financial health. If any of the ratios used to judge a local government’s financial reconstruction (real deficit ratio, consolidated real deficit of debts, real debt payment ratio) is equal to or greater than its corresponding fiscal reconstruction standard, such local government shall formulate fiscal reconstruction plan.

(i) Real deficit ratio

- **The real deficit ratio represents the ratio of the actual deficit (or negative actual balance) in the general account etc., to the standard financial scale. This ratio shows how much of the financial scale for a single fiscal year is accounted for by real deficit.**
- **Without deficit, the real deficit ratio for the fiscal year is not shown.**

Note:

$$\text{Real deficit ratio} = \frac{\text{Real deficit in the general account, etc.}}{\text{Standard financial scale}}$$

(ii) Consolidated real deficit ratio

- **The consolidated real deficit ratio represents the ratio of consolidated real deficit (which is obtained by adding the real deficit in the general account etc., and fund shortage in the public enterprise accounts) to the standard financial scale. This shows the sum total of debt for all accounts on a single-year basis.**
- **Without consolidated deficit, the consolidated real deficit ratio for the fiscal year under review is not shown.**

Note:

$$\text{Consolidated real deficit ratio} = \frac{\text{Consolidated real deficit}}{\text{Standard financial scale}}$$

(iii) Real debt payment ratio

- **The real debt payment ratio represents the ratio of the amount corresponding to expenses for public bonds of general revenues sources etc., to the standard financial scale.**
- **Real debt payment ratio for fiscal year 2010 was 2.2%.**
- **Please note that real debt payment ratio was calculated by using the authorized issue amount of local government bonds applied in the process of calculating local allocation tax, which differs from the amount appearing in the financial results, for the ad-hoc measures bonds issued to offset the shortfall in local allocation tax revenues. Therefore, it does not reflect the actual status.**

Notes: 1.

$$\text{Real debt payment ratio (three-year average)} = \frac{\text{(Redemption funds for principal and interest of TMG bonds + Quasi-redemption funds for principal and interest of TMG bonds) - (revenue sources for specific expenses + Expenses for the redemption funds for principal and interest and the quasi-redemption funds for principal and interest that are included in the basic financial needs)}}{\text{Standard financial scale - (Expenses for the redemption funds for principal and interest and the quasi-redemption funds for principal and interest that are included in the basic financial needs)}}$$

2. If its real debt payment ratio is 18% or more, a local government cannot issue bonds without permission of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications on condition that it formulates a plan to optimize the burden of its expenses for public bonds.

<Changes in the Real Debt Payment Ratio>

(Unit: %)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Real debt payment ratio	15.2	8.7 [12.0]	5.5 [8.7]	3.1 [6.6]	2.2 [6.4]

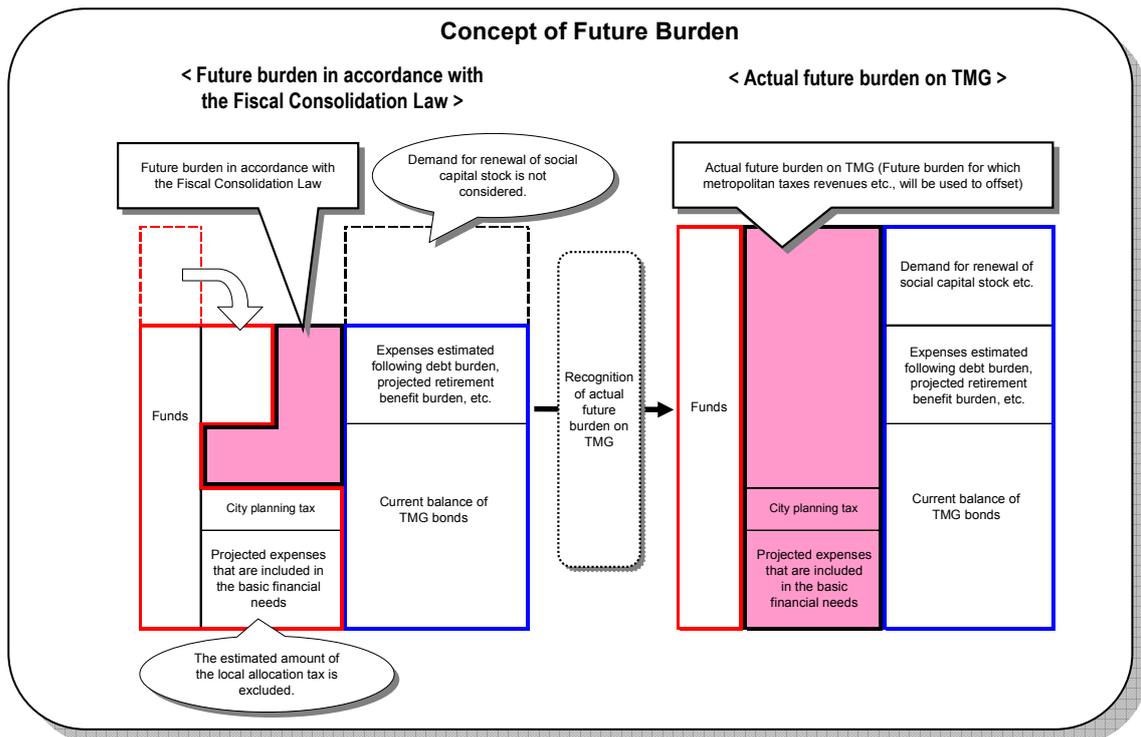
Note: Since the calculation method was revised in FY2007, the "city planning tax" has been included in the revenues source for expenses for public bonds. The ratios in brackets represent values calculated by the former standard used in FY2006 and before.

(iv) Future burden ratio

- The future burden ratio represents the ratio of future burden expected in the general account etc., including the current balance of TMG bonds, expenses estimated following debt burden, projected retirement benefit burden, and debts of public corporations and debts of the third sector public/private enterprises, etc. whose losses TMG provides compensation for, to the standard financial scale.
- The future burden ratio was 93.6% in fiscal year 2010, falling 16.6 percentage points year-on-year. This is because although the future burden, which is the numerator for calculation purposes, was smaller, the standard financial scale, which is the denominator, was significantly reduced, largely due to the decline in metropolitan tax revenues.
- In addition, the future burden ratio does not include expenses for the possible renewal of social capital stock etc., and the estimated amount of the local allocation tax is excluded from the calculation of this ratio, because such tax is not granted to TMG. Instead, metropolitan taxes revenues should be used to offset such expenses. Therefore, the future burden ratio, which fails to appropriately reflect the features of the fiscal demands of TMG, does not represent the actual status of the TMG's fiscal standing.
- Given the above, it is important for TMG to accurately recognize the burden on future generations and establish a sustainable financial base. Based on the mid-to long-term perspectives, TMG will focus on maintaining stable financial management.

Note:

$$\text{Future burden ratio} = \frac{\text{Future burden} - (\text{Funds that can be allocated} + \text{Estimated revenue sources for specific expenses} + \text{Projected expenses for the current balance of TMG bonds that are included in the basic financial needs})}{\text{Standard financial scale} - (\text{Expenses for the redemption funds for principal and interest and the quasi-redemption funds for principal and interest that are included in the basic financial needs})}$$



(Reference) Capital shortage ratios

- The capital shortage ratios represent the ratios of capital shortage to business scale by each public enterprise account.
- Without capital shortage, the capital shortage ratios for all the public enterprise accounts are not stated in the fiscal year under review.

Notes: 1.

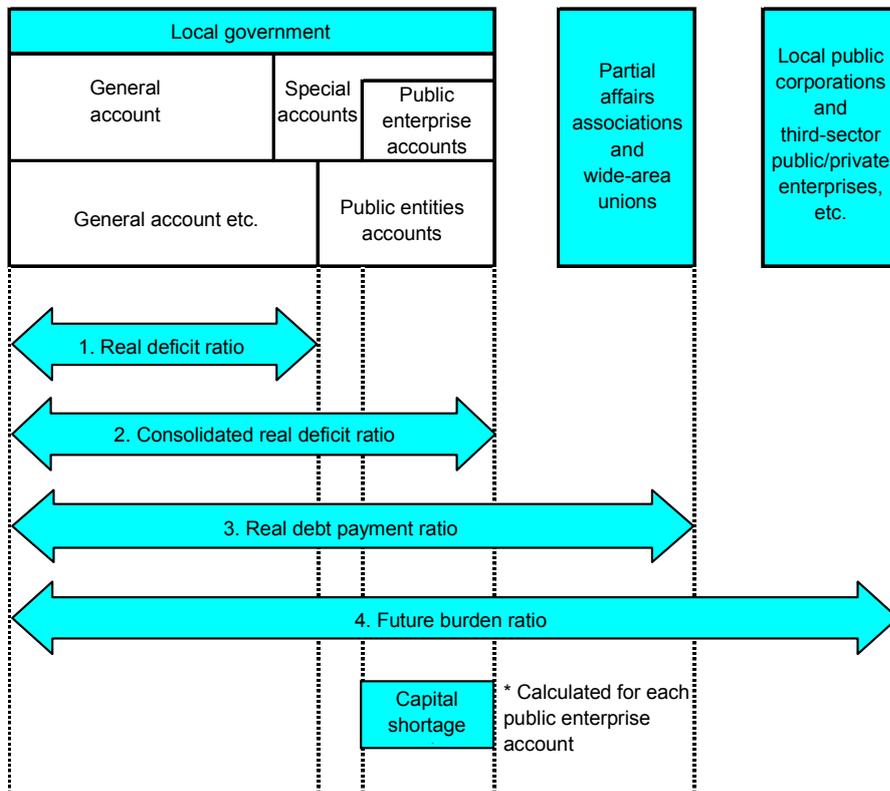
$$\text{Capital shortage ratio} = \frac{\text{Capital shortage}}{\text{Business scale}}$$

2. Accounts of TMG for which the capital shortage ratios, if any, are stated.
 Hospitals, Central Wholesale Market, Urban Redevelopment Project, Waterfront Area Development Project, Port and Harbor Project, Transportation, Urban Rapid Transit Railway, Electric Power, Waterworks, Industrial Waterworks, Sewerage, Slaughterhouse, and Tama New Town Project (total 13 accounts)

Scope in Application of Ratios to Judge Fiscal Consolidation

The scope in application of the ratios used to judge the fiscal consolidation is as shown below:

It includes the general account etc. (almost the same as those under the ordinary account) and the public entities accounts, as well as the charges in the general account for the bodies relating to a local government, such as partial affairs associations, wide-area unions, local public corporations, and third-sector public/private enterprises.



(2) Analysis Based on New Public Accounting Procedures

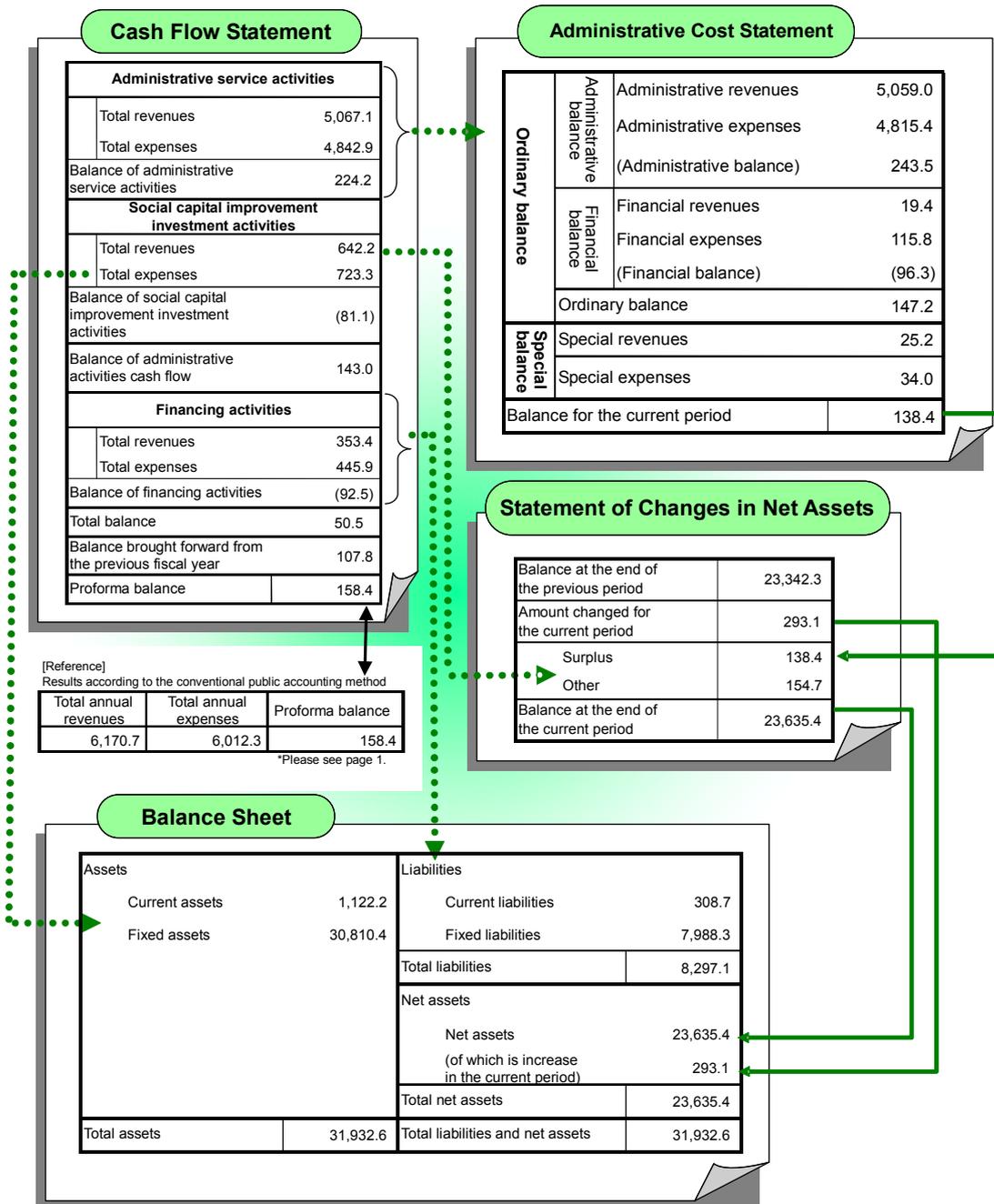
[1] Summary of Financial Statements

- **TMG's financial statements consist of four tables: the "Balance Sheet", the "Administrative Cost Statement", the "Cash Flow Statement" and the "Statement of Changes in Net Assets". TMG's finances in fiscal year 2010, as shown in the financial statements, are summarized below.**
- **About TMG's assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, assets as of the end of fiscal year 2010 increased from a year earlier to 31.9326 trillion yen (31.7818 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal year 2009), while liabilities decreased to 8.2971 trillion yen (8.4395 trillion yen as of the end of fiscal year 2009). In assets, the balance of fund reserves decreased 149.2 billion from a year earlier to 3.1288 trillion yen, while, in liabilities, the balance of TMG bonds decreased 53.8 billion from a year earlier to 7.1116 trillion yen. The ratio of liabilities to assets is 26.0% (a 0.6-point drop from 26.6% as of the end of the previous fiscal year).**
- **The administrative cost statement indicates that metropolitan tax revenues fell year-on-year for a third consecutive year, but revenues continued to exceed expenses, and the balance for the current period stood at 138.4 billion yen (121.2 billion yen a year earlier).**
- **In the balance for administrative activities cash flow in the cash flow statement, revenues exceeded expenses during the year by 143.0 billion yen. In the balance for financing activities cash flow, expenses exceeded revenues by 92.5 billion yen, and in the proforma balance, found by adding the balance brought forward from the previous year to the total balance, revenues exceeded expenses.**
- **The statement of changes in net assets shows that net assets increased 293.1 billion yen, in tandem with progress in social capital improvements.**
- **In fiscal year 2010, in an environment which remained challenging amid further decline in metropolitan tax revenues following year-on-year decline of around 1trillion yen in fiscal year 2009, TMG fulfilled its role and also maintained sound finances, securing around 1.2 trillion yen in funds usable as fiscal revenue, by scrutinizing expenses and systematically using the financial management ability it has built up to date. In order to continue working to resolve the issues confronting TMG, it is important to continue making further efforts to increase TMG's capacity for self-reform and to maintain financial management ability.**

- Financial statements prepared by private enterprises that issue shares for public offer consist of four reports: the “Balance Sheet”, the “Profit and Loss Statement”, the “Cash Flow Statement” and the “Statement of Change in Shareholders’ Equity”. It is not TMG’s mission to become a profit-making organization. Therefore, in place of the “Profit and Loss Statement”, TMG prepares the “Administrative Cost Statement”. Furthermore, since there is no concept of shareholders’ equity in TMG administration, TMG prepares the “Statement of Changes in Net Assets” in place of the “Statement of Change in Shareholders’ Equity”.
- An accurate understanding of the content and relevance of the four tables (the “Balance Sheet”, the “Administrative Cost Statement”, the “Cash Flow Statement”, and the “Statement of Changes in Net Assets”) will form the basis of financial analyses using the new public accounting method.

Relationship between Financial Statements

(in billion yen)



Note: The diagram shown above is an image provided for easier understanding of the relationship between the financial statements. While the cash flow statement shows the amounts that were recorded at the time of actual payment and receipt of cash, the administrative cost statement and others indicate the amounts that were recorded at the time revenues and expenses were recognized. For such reasons, the amounts on the respective statements do not necessarily match those stated in the corresponding items.

[2] Balance Sheet

The balance sheet is to be compiled to give a clear picture of the status of TMG's assets, liabilities, and net assets as of March 31 (however, this includes the variation during the settlement period). In the balance sheet, the amount of assets, such as land and buildings, is equal to the total of liabilities, such as borrowings and TMG bonds, and net assets.

<Balance Sheet>

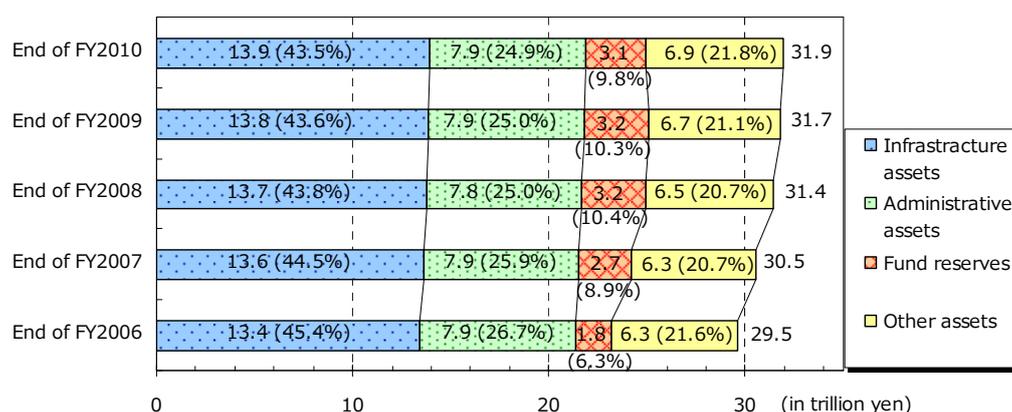
(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Assets				
I Current assets	1,122.2	1,163.0	(40.7)	(3.5)
Cash and deposits	155.8	106.9	48.9	45.7
Fund reserves	684.5	795.7	(111.1)	(14.0)
Other	281.7	260.3	21.3	8.2
II Fixed assets	30,810.4	30,618.8	191.6	0.6
Administrative assets	7,938.4	7,932.1	6.2	0.1
Infrastructure assets	13,904.1	13,857.5	46.6	0.3
Fund reserves	2,444.2	2,482.4	(38.1)	(1.5)
Other	6,523.5	6,346.6	176.9	2.8
Total assets	31,932.6	31,781.8	150.8	0.5
Liabilities				
I Current liabilities	308.7	676.3	(367.5)	(54.3)
TMG bonds	300.1	665.1	(364.9)	(54.9)
Other	8.6	11.2	(2.6)	(23.2)
II Fixed liabilities	7,988.3	7,763.1	225.2	2.9
TMG bonds	6,811.4	6,500.3	311.0	4.8
Other	1,176.9	1,262.8	(85.8)	(6.8)
Total liabilities	8,297.1	8,439.5	(142.3)	(1.7)
Total net assets	23,635.4	23,342.3	293.1	1.3
Total liabilities and net assets	31,932.6	31,781.8	150.8	0.5

- Assets as of the end of fiscal year 2010 increased 150.8 billion yen from previous year to 31.9326 trillion yen, while liabilities decreased 142.3 billion yen from previous year to 8.2971 trillion yen. As a result, net assets increased 293.1 billion yen from previous year to 23.6354 trillion yen.

- In Assets, the total increase of 150.8 billion yen consists of a 40.7 billion yen decrease in current assets and a 191.6 billion yen rise in fixed assets from a year earlier. Total assets increased consecutively since fiscal year 2006, when TMG began preparing annual financial reports.
- The decrease in current assets reflects a decrease in fund reserves, offsetting an increase in cash and deposits.
The increase in fixed assets comprises factors such as a rise of 46.6 billion yen in infrastructure assets and a climb of 123.3 billion yen in the construction account, offsetting a decrease in fund reserves.
- Assets consist of current assets of 1.1222 trillion yen, accounting for 3.5% (compared with 1.1630 trillion yen, accounting for 3.7% as of the end of the previous fiscal year) and fixed assets of 30.8104 trillion yen, accounting for 96.5% (compared with 30.6188 trillion yen, accounting for 96.3% as of the end of the previous fiscal year). As illustrated in Figure 1 below, infrastructure assets and administrative assets account for 43.5%, 13.9041 trillion yen (compared with 43.6%, 13.8575 trillion yen as of the end of the previous fiscal year) and 24.9%, 7.9384 trillion yen (compared with 25.0%, 7.9321 trillion yen as of the end of previous fiscal year), respectively, of total assets, reaching approximately 70% when combined. In addition, fund reserves of current assets and fixed assets combined declined 149.2 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 3.1288 trillion yen, which corresponds to 9.8% of total assets (compared with 3.2781 trillion yen corresponding to 10.3% of total assets as of the end of the previous fiscal year).

[Figure 1] Changes in Composition of Assets

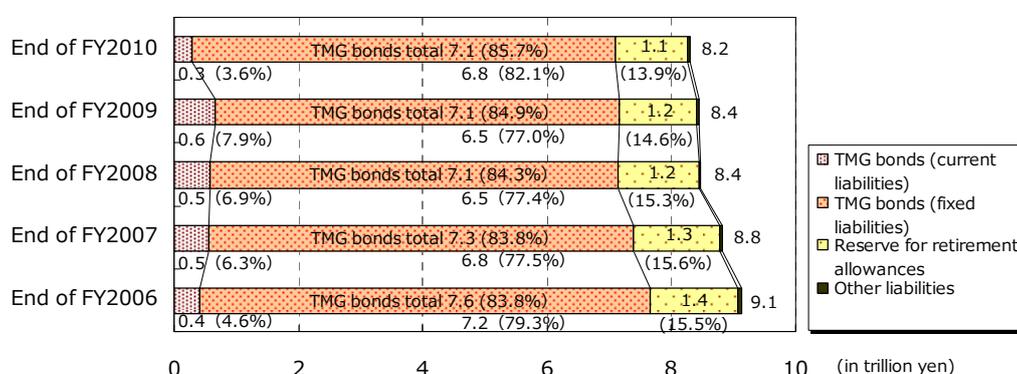


- In liabilities, total liabilities decreased 142.3 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, reflecting a 367.5 billion yen decrease in current liabilities and a 225.2 billion yen increase in fixed liabilities from the end of the previous fiscal year. Total liabilities have continuously decreased since fiscal year 2006.
- The decrease in current liabilities is primarily due to a 364.9 billion yen drop in TMG bonds due within one year.

The increase in fixed liabilities is largely attributable to a 311.0 billion yen rise in TMG bonds due in fiscal year 2012, offsetting a 79.4 billion yen fall in reserve for retirement allowances.

- Liabilities consist of current liabilities accounting for 3.7%, 308.7 billion yen (compared with 8.0%, 676.3 billion yen as of the end of the previous fiscal year) and fixed liabilities accounting for 96.3%, 7.9883 trillion yen (compared with 92.0%, 7.7631 trillion yen as of the end of the previous fiscal year). As illustrated in Figure 2 below, TMG bonds (fixed liabilities and current liabilities) account for over 85%. TMG bonds (fixed liabilities and current liabilities) decreased 53.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 7.1116 trillion yen.

[Figure 2] Changes in Composition of Liabilities



- The ratio of liabilities to assets as of the end of fiscal year 2010 was 26.0% (compared with 26.6% as of the end of the previous fiscal year), a drop of 0.6 points from a year earlier. The ratio has fallen since fiscal year 2006. The decline is mainly attributable to a decrease in liabilities including TMG bonds and reserve for retirement allowances.

<Ratio of Liabilities to Assets>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	End of FY2006	End of FY2007	End of FY2008	End of FY2009	End of FY2010
Total liabilities (A)	9,127.7	8,827.6	8,477.3	8,439.5	8,297.1
Total assets (B)	29,593.3	30,531.1	31,459.1	31,781.8	31,932.6
Ratio of liabilities to assets (A) / (B) × 100	30.8	28.9	26.9	26.6	26.0

- Total net assets, which represent the difference of assets and liabilities, were 23.6354 trillion yen, up 293.1 billion yen from 23.3423 trillion yen at the end of the previous fiscal year. Net assets have increased since fiscal year 2006.

[3] Administrative Cost Statement

The administrative cost statement is compiled to recognize “expenses” arising from administrative services activities provided by TMG during a single accounting period on an accrual basis and clarify the corresponding relationship between “expenses” and the “revenues”, which is the financial resource, and the difference between the two (hereinafter, “the balance”). 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 under review were basically paid within the revenues such as taxes revenues of the same period.

In contrast to settlement based on cash revenues and expenses, using a cash receipt and disbursement method under conventional governmental accounting, costs without cash expenses such as depreciation expenses and transfer to reserve are included under expenses in the administrative cost statement. Investments necessary for formation of assets such as buildings and structures to be used over a long period are not recognized as administrative cost for the current fiscal year, in principle, but counted as expenses for the relevant accounting period by recording depreciation expenses in the administrative cost statement.

<Administrative Cost Statement>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Ordinary Balance				
I Administrative balance				
Administrative revenues	5,059.0	5,151.9	(92.9)	(1.8)
Local taxes	4,198.2	4,269.1	(70.9)	(1.7)
Local transfer taxes	178.2	82.3	95.8	116.4
National treasury disbursements	313.8	353.9	(40.1)	(11.3)
Fees and charges	142.8	157.0	(14.2)	(9.0)
Other	225.7	289.3	(63.5)	(21.9)
Administrative expenses	4,815.4	4,949.9	(134.5)	(2.7)
Tax-related expenses	1,107.3	1,104.1	3.2	0.3
Payroll-related expenses	1,384.9	1,389.8	(4.9)	(0.4)
Allowances	999.7	1,072.6	(72.8)	(6.8)
Investment expenses	372.7	394.0	(21.2)	(5.4)
Other	950.5	989.3	(38.7)	(3.9)
II Financial balance				
Financial revenues	19.4	31.5	(12.0)	(38.1)
Financial expenses	115.8	119.4	(3.5)	(2.9)
Ordinary balance	147.2	114.0	33.1	-
Special Balance				
Special revenues	25.2	27.7	(2.5)	(9.0)
Special expenses	34.0	20.4	13.5	66.2
Balance for the current period	138.4	121.2	17.1	-

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

- With regard to the administrative balance, administrative revenues were 5.059 trillion yen, a drop of 92.9 billion yen when compared with 5.1519 trillion yen in the previous fiscal year.

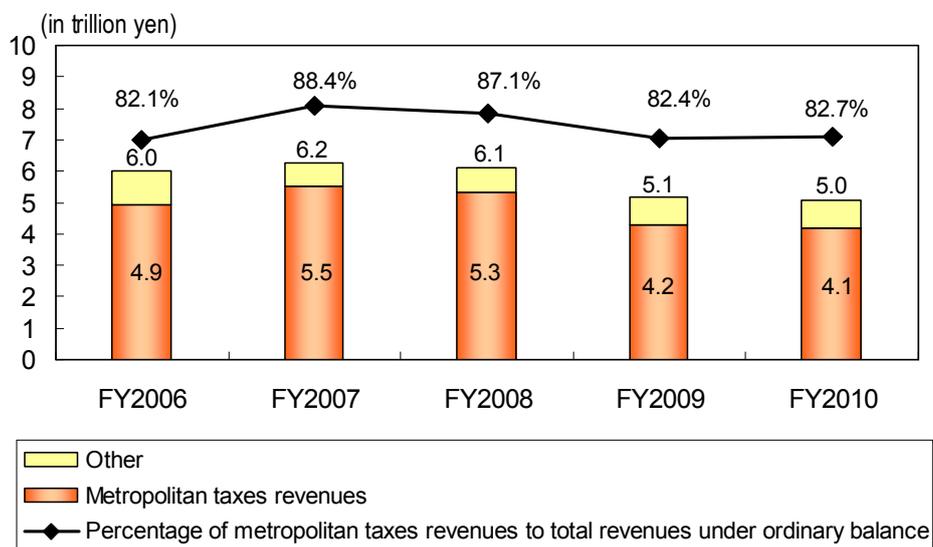
This is principally attributable to a 70.9 billion yen fall in metropolitan tax revenue. This decrease reflects a decline in two corporate taxes resulting from the impact of recession and sweeping reform transferring a portion of the corporate enterprise tax to national tax, which offset the increase in local transfer taxes due to the increase in local enterprise special transfer taxes.

Meanwhile, administrative expenses decreased 134.5 billion yen from 4.9499 trillion yen in the previous fiscal year, to 4.8154 trillion yen. This is mainly due to a 72.8 billion yen decrease in allowances, etc. reflecting a fall in mistakenly paid refunds following a sharp increase last fiscal year.

- As to the financial balance, financial revenues decreased 12.0 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, to 19.4 billion yen, while financial expenses declined 3.5 billion yen to 115.8 billion yen.
- Total revenues in the ordinary balance, which is the sum of administrative revenues and financial revenues, was 5.0784 trillion yen, down 104.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year.

Of the total revenues, metropolitan taxes revenues accounted for 82.7% (compared with 82.4% for the previous fiscal year).

[Figure 3] Changes in Composition of Revenues in the Ordinary Balance and Percentage of Metropolitan Taxes Revenues of Total Revenues



- Total expenses in the ordinary balance, which is the sum of administrative expenses and financial expenses, stood at 4.9312 trillion yen, a 138.1 billion yen increase from the previous fiscal year.

Of the total expenses, payroll-related expenses accounted for 28.1% (compared with 27.4% in the previous fiscal year), tax-related expenses, 22.5% (21.8% in the previous fiscal year), and allowances, etc., 20.3% (21.2% in the previous fiscal year).

- Meanwhile, as we look at the efficiency of TMG administration services, the percentage of personnel costs to total costs was 29.7% (compared with 29.4% in the previous fiscal year), a 0.3% rise from the previous fiscal year.

<Percentage of Personnel Cost to Total Cost>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Payroll-related expenses + Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances (A)	1,646.4	1,594.0	1,518.8	1,491.1	1,466.4
Administrative expenses + Financial expenses (B)	4,964.8	5,075.4	5,041.2	5,069.4	4,931.2
Percentage of personnel cost (A) / (B) X 100	33.2	31.4	30.1	29.4	29.7

- Ordinary balance, which represents the difference of total revenues and total expenses in the ordinary balance, stood at 147.2 billion yen in net revenues, a 33.1 billion yen increase from 114.0 billion yen in net revenues for the previous fiscal year.
- Special revenues in the special balance were 25.2 billion yen, a 2.5 billion yen decrease from 27.7 billion yen in the previous fiscal year. Special expenses stood at 34.0 billion yen, a 13.5 billion yen increase from 20.4 billion yen in the previous fiscal year.
- The balance for the current period, which is obtained by incorporating the special balance into the ordinary balance, was 138.4 billion yen in net revenues, a 17.1 billion yen increase from 121.2 billion yen in net revenues for the previous fiscal year. This balance of 138.4 billion yen is reflected in the increase in net assets on the balance sheet.

[4] Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement is prepared to categorize the cash flow of finances according to “Administrative Services Activities”, “Social Capital Improvement Investment”, and “Financing Activities”, and to indicate the status of their current cash revenues and cash expenses. The balance of administrative service activities indicates the difference in revenues and expenses accompanying the delivery of ordinary administrative services, and the balance of social capital improvement investment activities indicates the difference in revenues and expenses accompanying the formation of fixed assets and others. The balance of administrative activities cash flow is the combination of these two balances.

The proforma revenues and expenses by the conventional public accounting method (see page 1) is the sum of the balance of administrative activities cash flow, the balance of financing activities and the balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year.

< Cash Flow Statement >

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Administrative service activities				
Total revenues	5,067.1	5,168.3	(101.2)	(2.0)
Tax revenues etc.	4,385.1	4,407.6	(22.5)	(0.5)
Other	682.0	760.7	(78.7)	(10.3)
Total expenses	4,842.9	4,962.3	(119.4)	(2.4)
Tax-related expenses	1,107.3	1,104.1	3.2	0.3
Administrative expenses	3,618.1	3,737.1	(118.9)	(3.2)
Other	117.3	121.1	(3.7)	(3.1)
Balance of administrative service activities	224.2	205.9	18.2	-
Social capital improvement investment activities				
Total revenues	642.2	843.1	(200.8)	(23.8)
Total expenses	723.3	1,026.9	(303.5)	(29.6)
Social capital improvement expenses	332.6	348.6	(16.0)	(4.6)
Fund reserve	57.3	267.2	(209.9)	(78.6)
Other	333.3	410.9	(77.6)	(18.9)
Balance of social capital improvement activities	(81.1)	(183.8)	102.6	-
Balance of administrative service activities cash flow	143.0	22.1	120.9	-
Financial activities				
Revenues from financing activities	353.4	480.6	(127.2)	(26.5)
TMG bonds	353.4	476.6	(123.2)	(25.8)
Other	-	4.0	(4.0)	zero
Expenses related to financing activities	445.9	561.0	(115.0)	(20.5)
Expenses for public bonds (principal)	444.0	558.4	(114.4)	(20.5)
Other	1.9	2.6	(0.6)	(23.1)
Balance of financing activities	(92.5)	(80.4)	(12.1)	-
Total balance	50.5	(58.2)	108.8	-
Balance brought forward from the previous year	107.8	166.1	(58.2)	-
Proforma balance	158.4	107.8	50.5	-

- The balance of administrative service activities was 224.2 billion yen in net revenues, down 18.2 billion yen from 205.9 billion yen in net revenues for the previous fiscal year. This is because total revenues decreased 101.2 billion yen, primarily due to a fall of 22.5 billion yen in tax revenue etc. and a 40.6 billion yen fall in national treasury disbursements, while total expenses fell 119.4 billion yen largely owing to a 9.4 billion yen decline in payroll-related expenses and a 53.9 billion yen drop in allowances, etc.
- The balance of social capital improvement investment was 81.1 billion yen in net expenses, a 102.6 billion yen decrease from 183.8 billion yen in net expenses for the previous fiscal year. This decrease is due chiefly to an 89.4 billion yen down in national treasury disbursements, a 104.2 billion yen decrease in funds transferred in the revenues, and a 209.9 billion yen drop in fund reserves in the expenses.
- As a result, the balance of administrative service activities cash flow, which is obtained by combining the balance of administrative service activities and the balance of social capital improvement investment activities, stood at 143.0 billion yen in net revenues, up 120.9 billion yen from 22.1 billion yen in net revenues for the previous fiscal year.
- In financing activities, funds raised through the issuance of TMG bonds amounted to 353.4 billion yen, a 123.2 billion yen decrease from the previous fiscal year, while the redemption expenses of TMG bonds (expenses for public bonds (principal)) decreased 114.4 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, to 444.0 billion yen. Accordingly, the balance of financing activities was 92.5 billion yen in net expenses compared with 80.4 billion yen in net expenses for the previous fiscal year.
- The total balance, which is obtained by combining balance of administrative service activities cash flow and balance of financing activities, was 50.5 billion yen in net revenues compared with 58.2 billion yen in net expenses for the previous fiscal year, and the proforma balance, found by adding the balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year of 107.8 billion yen to this total balance, came to 158.4 billion yen.

[5] Statement of Changes in Net Assets

The statement of changes in net assets is compiled to clearly indicate the changes in net asset items in the balance sheet during a single accounting period.

<Statement of Changes in Net Assets>

(in billion yen)

Item	Net Assets			Total
	Opening balance equivalent	National treasury disbursements	Other	
Balance at the end of the previous period	19,162.8	525.1	3,654.3	23,342.3
Amount changed for the current period	-	136.8	156.3	293.1
Balance for the current period	-	-	138.4	138.4
Other	-	136.8	17.8	154.7
Balance at the end of the current period	19,162.8	661.9	3,810.6	23,635.4

- At the end of fiscal year 2010, net assets stood at 23.6354 trillion yen, a 293.1 billion yen year-on-year increase from 23.3423 trillion yen. The increase is due primarily to a rise in national treasury disbursements for social capital improvement etc. In the amount changed for the current period in net assets, the balance for the current period coincides with the balance for the current period in the administrative cost statement.

[Description on the Financial Statements]
**~ Financial operations capable of underpinning TMG's
deployment of policy measures ~**

- TMG has been analyzing and publishing its financial statements in the form of an annual financial report since the fiscal year 2006 settlement, and this is its fifth annual financial report.
- TMG has successfully rebuilt its finances, returning to profitability in real terms in the fiscal year 2005 settlement. However, subsequently, metropolitan tax revenues have fallen for three consecutive years since fiscal 2008, after peaking in fiscal year 2007. With metropolitan tax revenues decreasing around 1 trillion yen year-on-year in fiscal year 2009, the fiscal environment has changed dramatically recently.
- TMG's challenge is to pursue financial operations which will allow TMG to continuously and steadily fulfil its role, based on the assumption that TMG has the structural characteristic of being exposed to dramatic change in the fiscal environment in a short space of time. In order to do this, it is important to maintain financial management ability from medium- to long-term standpoint.
- This section analyzes and appraises TMG's finances over the past five years and the type of financial operations TMG has pursued to date, based on the financial statements.

1 Finances from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2010

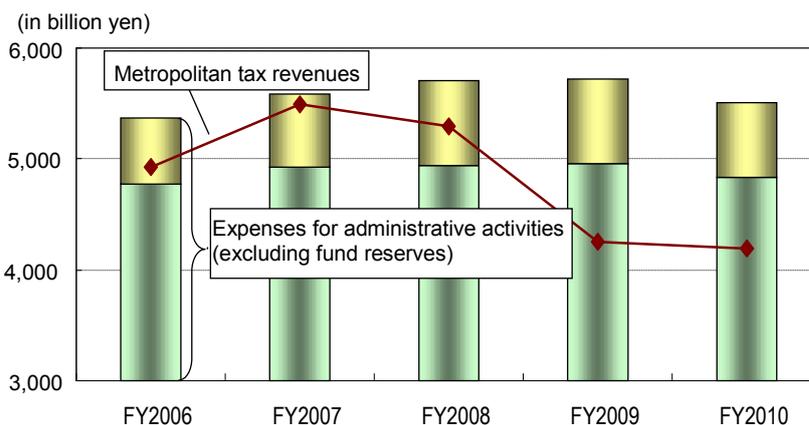
- The trend of metropolitan tax revenues from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2010 according to the cash flow statements can be summed up as follows. After peaking in fiscal year 2007 at 5.4972 trillion yen, metropolitan tax revenues have fallen for three consecutive years since fiscal year 2008, reaching 4.1901 trillion yen in fiscal year 2010. A comparison of fiscal year 2010 with fiscal year 2007 shows that the difference in metropolitan tax revenues is around 1.3 trillion yen and particularly in fiscal year 2009 metropolitan tax revenues fell around 1 trillion yen from the previous fiscal year. This makes for instability whereby metropolitan tax revenues, which account for the majority of TMG's revenues, are sensitive to economic trends.
- In contrast, expenses for administrative activities excluding fund reserves remain more or less at a constant level without fluctuating significantly during the period regardless of the trend of metropolitan tax revenues. (See Figure 4 on the next page.)

**[Figure 4]
Changes in metropolitan
tax revenues and
expenses for
administrative activities
(excluding fund reserves)**

< Cash flow statements >

Expenses for investment activities, such as social capital improvements (excluding fund reserves)

Expenses for administrative service activities



- The breakdown of administrative service expenses each fiscal year on the administrative cost statements shows that, while total expenses in the ordinary balance remained at around 5 trillion yen, social welfare expenses, which are benefits, etc. provided as part of the social security system, and allowances, etc. increased, and that, while TMG steadily financed necessary measures, personnel costs decreased by around 10% over the period.

< Changes in the breakdown of administrative service expenses on the administrative cost statements >

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Total expenses in the ordinary balance	4,964.8	5,075.4	5,041.2	5,069.4	4,931.2
of which, personnel costs	1,646.4	1,594.0	1,518.8	1,491.1	1,466.4
of which, social welfare expenses, allowances, etc.	864.2	894.7	906.1	969.6	1,047.6

* Personnel costs = payroll related costs + provision for retirement benefits

* Allowances, etc. do not include refund of overpayment.

- Turning to assets and liabilities, during the five year period from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2010, assets increased and liabilities decreased. In assets, administrative assets and infrastructure assets have recently increased, indicating steady progress on facilities which serve as the bases for administrative services and infrastructure to support urban activity.
- As for factors contributing to the increase in assets and the decrease in liabilities, the increase in balance of fund reserves is a major contributing fact to the increase in assets and the decrease in balance of TMG bonds is a major contributing factor to the decrease in liabilities.

< Changes in assets and liabilities in the TMG comprehensive financial statements > (in billion yen, %)

Item		FY2006	FY2010	Change in amount	Percentage change
Assets	Total Assets	29,593.3	31,932.6	2,339.3	100.0
	of which, administrative assets and infrastructure assets	21,337.2	21,842.5	505.3	21.6
	of which, fund reserves	1,861.5	3,128.8	1,267.3	54.2
Liabilities	Total Liabilities	9,127.7	8,297.1	(830.5)	100.0
	of which, TMG bonds	7,653.1	7,111.6	(541.4)	65.2

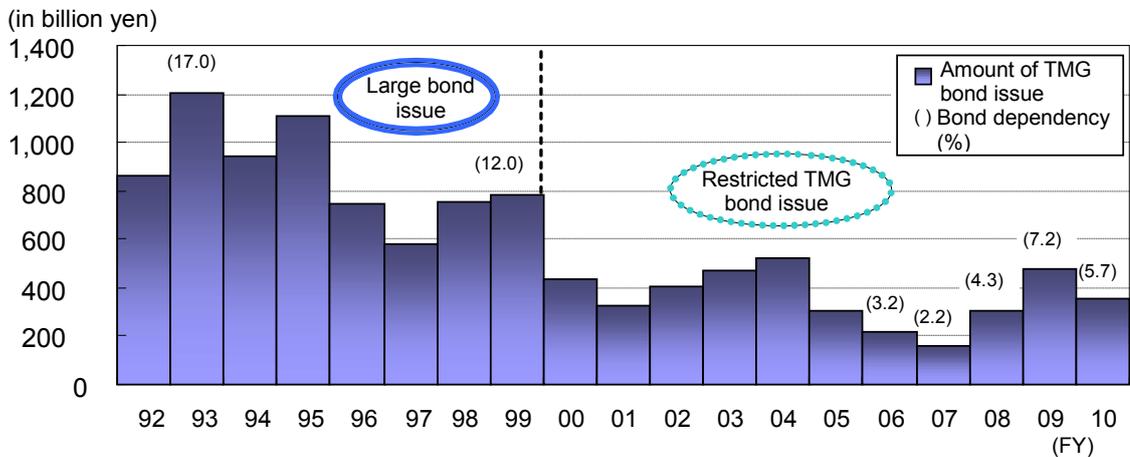
- From fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2010, metropolitan tax revenues changed significantly, but expenditure in relation to administrative activities remained more or less constant, and factors such as the decrease in personnel costs against this backdrop indicate that administrative efficiency is also improving.
- In order to steadily implement policy measures without being influenced by trends in metropolitan tax revenues which are extremely sensitive to economic conditions, TMG systematically utilizes TMG bonds and funds in its financial operations from a medium- to long-term perspective.
- The following section uses figures to trace how TMG has utilized TMG bonds and funds in its recent financial operations.

2 Features of recent financial operations

(1) Utilization of TMG bonds

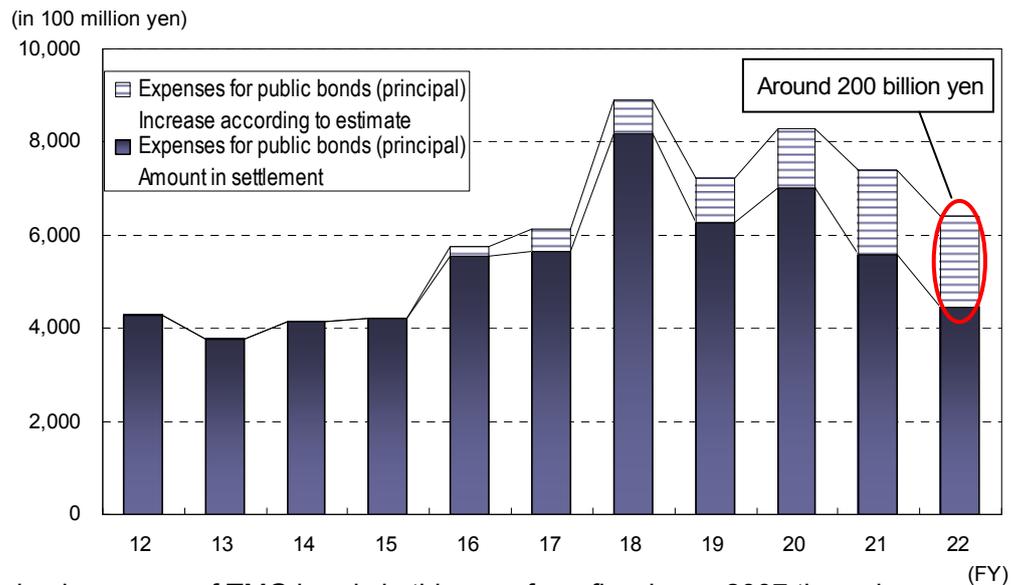
- TMG bonds have capabilities to balance the burden between generations as fiscal revenues for suitable formation and renewal of capital stock. On the other hand, as TMG bonds are liabilities that have to be paid unfaithfully in the future, it is critical to consider deliberately the balance between benefits and the burdens of the future generations upon utilization of TMG bonds.
- Up to and including fiscal year 1999, TMG covered the revenue shortfall caused by decreased tax revenues, etc. by making maximum use of TMG bonds, but, from fiscal year 2000, TMG made efforts to decrease issuances while reviewing the level of investment expenses, etc., through initiatives under the financial recovery plan.

[Figure 5] Changes in the issue amount of TMG bonds < Cash flow statements >



- Assuming that, from fiscal year 2000 onwards, TMG had maintained issuances of TMG bonds at the previous level, besides interests repayments on the difference, the burden of principal repayments would also have increased progressively. As a result, expenses for public bonds (principal) in the fiscal year 2010 would have been around 200 billion yen more than in the recent settlement, which would definitely have led to tighter finances.
However, TMG actually decreased issuances of TMG bonds and, in doing so, reduced the fiscal burden from redemption of TMG bonds in later fiscal years.

**[Figure 6]
Estimate of expenses for public bonds assuming maintenance of issuances at level prior to fiscal year 2010**
< Cash flow statements >

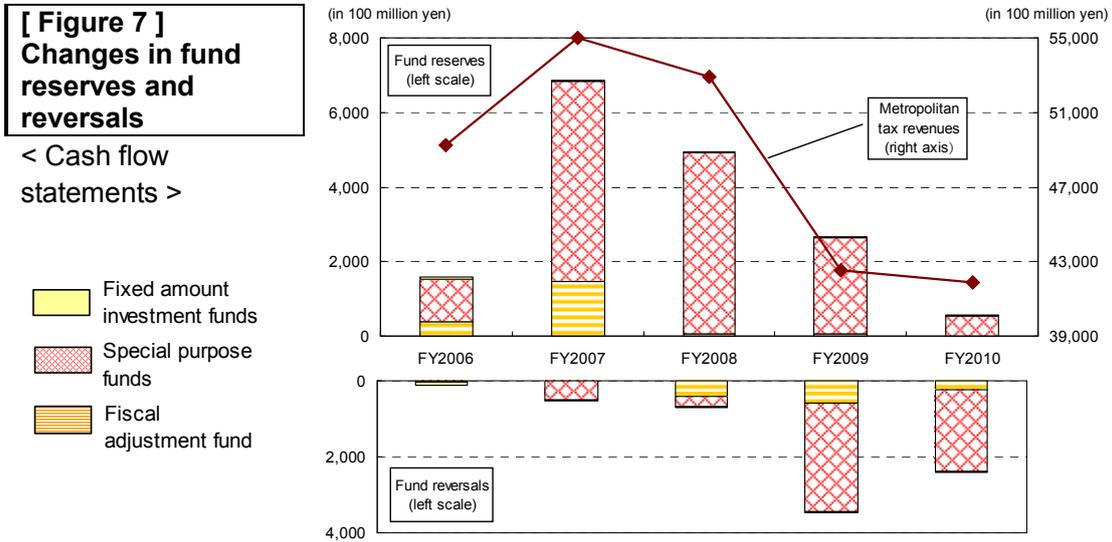


- Besides decreasing issuances of TMG bonds in this way, from fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2008, against the backdrop of increased tax revenues, TMG also reduced refinancing of TMGs of 197.5 billion yen issued in the past, and in so doing, curtailed the balance of TMG bonds and also sought to level off the amount of redemption for the future.
- In fiscal year 2009 and fiscal year 2010, faced with a challenging fiscal environment, TMG managed to secure necessary revenues by utilizing the issue margin cultivated through its previous curtailment of issuances of TMG bonds.
- TMG's dependence on new bond issuance remains low, but it is necessary to appropriately utilize the issue margin, taking into consideration the future burden, and to continue to ensure financial management ability.

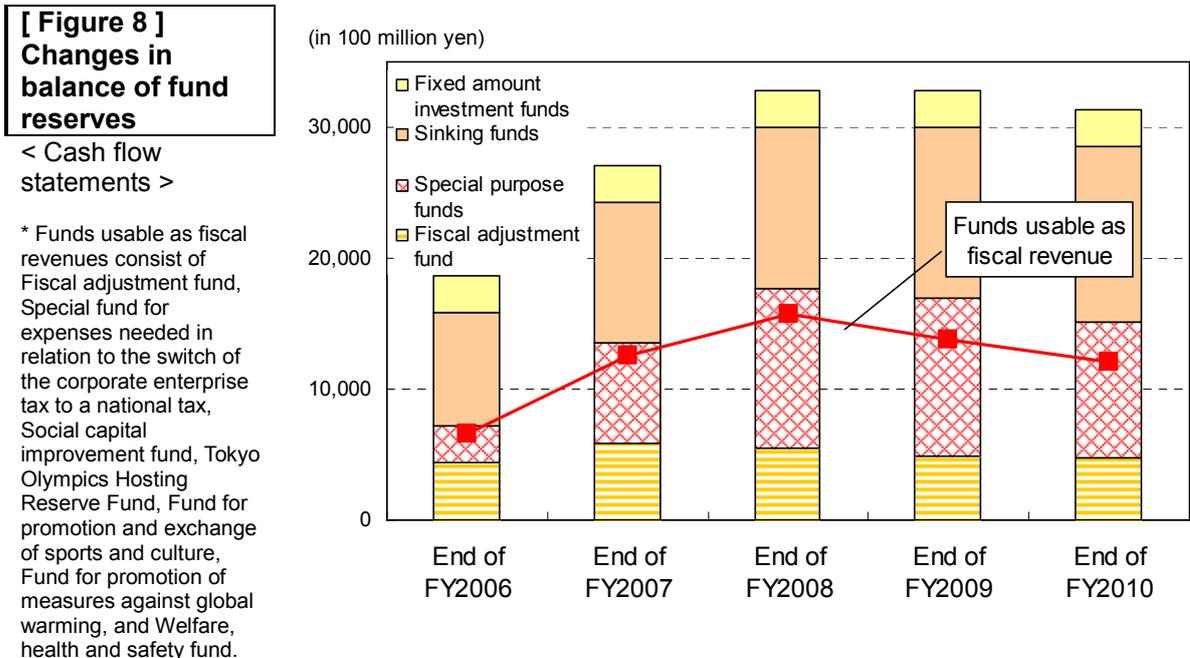
(2) Utilization of funds

- There are two types of funds: fund reserves where funds are reserved for adjusting the source of funds between fiscal years or preparation for future financial demands, and fixed amount investment funds where a fixed amount of funds is invested to implement a specific business or project.
- Fund reserves play an important role in TMG's financial operations, enabling TMG to steadily provide administrative services even when metropolitan tax revenues are unstable. TMG ranks the fiscal adjustment fund and special purposes funds such as the Social capital improvement fund as fund reserves usable as fiscal revenues.

- Figures from fiscal year 2006 show that, from fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2008, when metropolitan tax revenues were comparatively robust, TMG reserved mainly fund reserves usable as fiscal revenues such as the Social capital improvement fund, in preparation for future financial demand. From fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2010, TMG reserved mainly funds sourced from national treasury disbursements relating to government action in response to the economic crisis.



- TMG used funds reserved in this way as fiscal revenues when tax revenues fell sharply, mainly from fiscal year 2009. At that time, TMG reduced reversals of funds usable as fiscal revenue as much as possible and sought to secure a balance for the future through measures such as cost cutting efforts at the execution stage and careful examination of the amount of unused budgeted funds for expenditure.



- As a result, the total balance of funds rose from around 1.8 trillion yen at the end of fiscal year 2006 to around 3.1 trillion yen at the end of fiscal year 2010. Of this, the balance of funds usable as fiscal revenues as of the end of fiscal year 2010 stood at around 1.2 trillion yen.
- Moving forward, it is important to continue watching future changes in the fiscal environment and pursuing initiatives to eliminate waste and formulate more efficient and effective policy measures and then to utilize funds systematically and make efforts to secure a healthy balance of funds.

3 Need to maintain financial management ability

- In this way, from the period of financial recovery to the present, TMG has developed financial management ability by pursuing sound financial operations.
- In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, TMG provided a wide range of support in the wake of the earthquake, including dealing with those who could not return home, supporting the affected regions and supporting refugees. Furthermore, at the beginning of fiscal year 2011, TMG compiled Tokyo Emergency Measures 2011 and drew up a supplementary budget of 123.8 billion yen in the general account with respect to areas where budgetary measures were urgently required. The majority of fiscal revenues under this supplementary budget will be raised with funds usable as fiscal revenues (70.5 billion yen) and TMG bonds (41.5 billion yen), and it is precisely because TMG has financial management ability that it is able to implement such measures rapidly.
- TMG's finances remain sound, with a balance of funds usable as fiscal revenues of around 900 billion yen as of the end of fiscal year 2011. However, the environment is still difficult, with a further fall in metropolitan tax revenues in fiscal year 2010 following a drop of around 1 trillion from the previous year in fiscal year 2009. At the present time, given the potential risks at the future economic conditions, it is difficult to make any definite forecasts with respect to the future fiscal environment.
To strategically deploy timely measures in the future, taking into account the dramatic change in TMG's operating environment caused by the earthquake, it is important to continue to make further efforts to enhance TMG's capacity for self-reform, including eliminating waste and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of policy measures, and also to maintain financial management ability by systematically utilizing TMG bonds and funds.
- At the same time, TMG will lobby the national government to end the special measure on corporate enterprise tax and increase local consumption tax as a matter of urgency, and will use tax revenues which will recover as a result of the end of the special measures to increase the capital Tokyo's disaster prevention potential.

2. Fiscal Year 2010 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Financial Report

- Assets were 46.6883 trillion yen at the end of fiscal year 2010, up 248.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, while liabilities decreased 313.6 billion yen year-on-year to 15.760 trillion yen. The net asset ratio, which shows net assets as a percentage of total assets, was 67.7%, up from 66.9% as of the end of the previous fiscal year.
- Of the special accounts, the Tama New Town Project Account suffered liabilities in excess of assets for the second consecutive year.
- In the public enterprise accounts, if we were to adjust the debenture capital as liabilities, the net asset ratio would fall below the net asset ratio of the ordinary account.
- With respect to administrative bodies, their financial health improved in general. For further improvement of financial position, it is essential that each of the bodies continue to enhance its management efforts.

(1) TMG Comprehensive Financial Statements

TMG comprehensive financial statements are prepared as shown below so that the comprehensive financial status of public enterprises and administrative bodies, etc. can be understood more accurately.

- Elimination offsets of internal transactions are limited to the scope of the ordinary account.
- Special accounts, public enterprise accounts, administrative bodies, and local independent administrative corporations, all of which are not subject to the ordinary account will have their individual financial statements displayed together under the “dual presentation method.”
- Financial statements include not only the balance sheet, but an administrative cost statement which shows enterprise revenues and expenses for the fiscal year in question.

The scope of the TMG comprehensive financial statements covers the ordinary account for the TMG itself (a general account and 14 special accounts), three special accounts outside of the scope of the ordinary account, 11 public enterprise accounts, and, for organizations other than TMG, 33 administrative bodies and three local independent administrative corporations.

<TMG Comprehensive Financial Statements>

(in billion yen, %)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount	Percentage of change
Assets				
I Current assets	2,668.4	2,515.3	153.1	6.1
II Fixed Assets	44,013.2	43,917.6	95.5	0.2
(of which, tangible fixed assets)	38,631.5	38,415.8	215.6	0.6
III Deferred assets	6.6	6.3	0.2	3.2
Total Assets	46,688.3	46,439.4	248.9	0.5
Liabilities				
I Current liabilities	1,580.5	1,980.0	(399.5)	(20.2)
II Fixed liabilities	13,495.5	13,409.6	85.9	0.6
Total Liabilities	15,076.0	15,389.6	(313.6)	(2.0)
Total Net Assets	31,612.3	31,049.7	562.5	1.8
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	46,688.3	46,439.4	248.9	0.5

- Total assets were 46.6883 trillion yen, in contrast to 46.4394 trillion yen at the end of the previous fiscal year. This increase of 248.9 billion yen reflects an increase of 153.1 billion yen in current assets and a growth of 95.5 billion yen in fixed assets. Of the total assets, tangible fixed assets accounted for 38.6315 trillion yen or 82.7%.
- Total liabilities were 15.0760 trillion yen, in contrast to 15.3896 trillion yen at the end of the previous fiscal year. This decrease of 313.6 billion yen is attributable to a decrease of 399.5 billion yen in current liabilities and a decline of 85.9 billion yen in fixed liabilities. Of the total liabilities, fixed liabilities accounted for 13.4955 trillion yen or 89.5%.
- Total net assets were 31.6123 trillion yen, up 562.5 billion yen from 31.0497 trillion yen as of the end of the previous fiscal year. The net asset ratio was 67.7%, (66.9% at the end of the previous fiscal year), slightly lower than the net asset ratio of 74.0% (73.4% at the end of the previous fiscal year) under the ordinary account.

(2) Management Status by Managing Body**[1] Special Accounts (outside scope of the ordinary account)**

- In fiscal year 2010, the balance for the Slaughterhouse Account was in deficit, while that for the Tama New Town Project Account were in surplus. On the balance sheet for the Tama New Town Project Account, liabilities were in excess of assets, but the amount of liabilities has been declining since fiscal year 2006.

[2] Public Enterprise Accounts

- In the current balance and net profit/loss for the current period, the Transportation Account was in deficit, while the Industrial Waterworks Account was balanced, and the remaining 9 accounts were in surplus.
- In the public enterprise accounts, funds raised through TMG bonds are treated not as liabilities, but as capital (debenture capital). Under this method, the net asset ratio comes to 89.3% (89.5% as of the end of the previous fiscal year) of the total public enterprise accounts.
- However, should the funds raised through TMG bonds be treated as liabilities, the net asset ratio for the public enterprise accounts would be 64.5% (63.3% as of the end of the previous fiscal year), falling below the net asset ratio for the ordinary account of 74.0% (73.4% as of the end of the previous fiscal year).

[3] Administrative Bodies etc.

- Among 33 administrative bodies (33 bodies in the previous fiscal year), the total of 23 bodies including public interest corporations (the total number was 24 in the previous fiscal year) saw an increase in the overall net asset ratio. The current account balance and net profit/loss for the remaining 10 joint-stock companies (9 in the previous fiscal year), overall, posted a surplus. To promote further improvement of financial position, it is essential that each of the bodies continues to enhance their management efforts.
- TMG has been striving to improve administrative bodies' financial conditions, for example, by setting managerial goals, and to get an accurate picture of their financial conditions, including the future outlook, in order to prevent financial burden associated with such bodies from being excessive in the TMG's general account in future fiscal years.
- In fiscal year 2008, the Fiscal Consolidation Law was enforced, under which estimated amounts of charges for the public enterprise accounts, as well as in the general account for the bodies relating to a local government, such as third-sector public/private enterprises etc. shall be included in the calculation of future burden ratio. TMG is also required further to understand the debt that can affect the financial position etc. of the local governments over the years to come.
Given this, it is important to gain an accurate picture of financial conditions of the entire TMG, including administrative bodies etc. and maintain a manageable financial burden for TMG into the future.

(Appended Tables)

1. Fiscal Year 2010 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinary Account Financial Statement

(1) Ordinary Account Balance Sheet (As of March 31, 2011)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount
Assets			
I Current assets	1,122.2	1,163.0	(40.7)
Cash and deposits	155.8	106.9	48.9
Uncollected revenues	159.3	163.8	(4.4)
Reserve for deficits due to non-payment	(18.0)	(21.3)	3.3
Fund reserves	684.5	795.7	(111.1)
Fiscal adjustment fund	469.6	492.3	(22.7)
Sinking fund	214.9	303.3	(88.3)
Short-term loans	138.9	116.5	22.4
Bad debt reserve	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Other current assets	1.4	1.4	-
II Fixed assets	30,810.4	30,618.8	191.6
1. Administrative assets	7,938.4	7,932.1	6.2
1. Fixed tangible assets	7,932.4	7,926.2	6.2
Buildings	2,633.2	2,650.8	(17.6)
Structures	336.0	338.9	(2.8)
Timber	0.6	0.6	0.0
Vessels etc.	9.1	10.8	(1.7)
Buoys etc.	0.4	0.4	(0.0)
Land	4,952.9	4,924.4	28.4
2. Intangible fixed assets	5.9	5.9	(0.0)
Surface rights	5.9	5.9	(0.0)
Other intangible fixed assets	-	-	-
2. Ordinary assets	1,098.6	1,118.8	(20.2)
1. Tangible fixed assets	1,091.1	1,112.3	(21.1)
Buildings	391.7	400.9	(9.2)
Structures	74.2	78.5	(4.3)
Timber	0.0	0.0	-
Vessels etc.	0.4	0.4	(0.0)
Buoys etc.	0.8	0.8	(0.0)
Land	623.8	631.3	(7.5)
2. Intangible fixed assets	7.4	6.5	0.9
Surface rights	0.3	0.3	-
Other intangible fixed assets	7.1	6.1	0.9
3. Impotent property	80.6	75.0	5.5
4. Infrastructure assets	13,904.1	13,857.5	46.6
1. Tangible fixed assets	13,891.5	13,847.6	43.9
Land	12,021.0	11,952.7	68.3
Other than land	1,870.4	1,894.8	(24.3)
2. Intangible fixed assets	12.6	9.9	2.6
Surface rights	12.6	9.9	2.6
Other intangible fixed assets	-	-	-
5. Construction in progress	1,061.2	937.8	123.3
6. Investment and other assets	6,727.3	6,697.2	30.0
Securities and investments	666.8	668.5	(1.7)
Public enterprise account investments	1,722.9	1,673.1	49.8
Long-term loans	1,694.3	1,674.6	19.7
Bad debt reserve	(7.2)	(7.5)	0.3
Other obligations	34.6	34.5	(0.0)
Fund Reserves	2,444.2	2,482.4	(38.1)
Sinking fund	1,127.8	1,002.7	125.0
Special purpose fund	1,037.5	1,200.9	(163.3)
Fixed amount investment fund	278.8	278.7	0.0
Other investments etc.	171.4	171.4	-
Total assets	31,932.6	31,781.8	150.8

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount
Liabilities			
I Current liabilities	308.7	676.3	(367.5)
Unpaid refunds	2.0	4.9	(2.9)
TMG bonds	300.1	665.1	(364.9)
Short-term borrowing	3.0	1.9	1.0
Borrowing from other accounts	3.0	1.9	1.0
Fund operational costs	-	-	-
Other short-term borrowing	0.0	-	0.0
Accounts payable	-	-	-
Deferred payments	-	-	-
Unpaid guarantee liabilities	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	3.5	4.3	(0.7)
II Fixed liabilities	7,988.3	7,763.1	225.2
TMG bonds	6,811.4	6,500.3	311.0
Long-term borrowing	4.7	7.8	(3.0)
Borrowing from other accounts	4.0	7.0	(3.0)
Fund operational costs	-	-	-
Other long-term borrowing	0.7	0.8	(0.0)
Reserve for retirement allowances	1,152.6	1,232.0	(79.4)
Other reserves	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities	19.5	22.9	(3.4)
Guaranty deposits	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities	19.5	22.9	(3.4)
Total liabilities	8,297.1	8,439.5	(142.3)
Net Assets			
Net assets	23,635.4	23,342.3	293.1
(of which is increase/decrease in the current period)	293.1	360.5	(67.3)
Total net assets	23,635.4	23,342.3	293.1
Total liabilities and net assets	31,932.6	31,781.8	150.8

(2) Ordinary Account Administrative Cost Statement
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount
Ordinary Balance			
I. Administrative balance			
1. Administrative revenues	5,059.0	5,151.9	(92.9)
Local taxes	4,198.2	4,269.1	(70.9)
Local transfer taxes	178.2	82.3	95.8
Local special grant	16.4	68.7	(52.2)
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Miscellaneous tax-related revenues	0.2	0.4	(0.2)
National treasury disbursements	313.8	353.9	(40.1)
Traffic safety special grant	3.8	4.1	(0.2)
Operating revenues (special account)	0.2	0.2	(0.0)
Shares and charges	8.9	12.1	(3.2)
Fees and charges	142.8	157.0	(14.2)
Revenues from property	21.0	9.8	11.2
Miscellaneous (commissioned work revenues)	55.4	55.3	0.1
Miscellaneous	110.9	133.0	(22.1)
Contributions	7.8	0.1	7.6
Funds transferred	0.8	5.1	(4.2)
Miscellaneous administrative revenues	-	0.0	(0.0)
2. Administrative expenses	4,815.4	4,949.9	(134.5)
Tax-related expenses	1,107.3	1,104.1	3.2
Payroll-related expenses	1,384.9	1,389.8	(4.9)
General and miscellaneous expenses	249.0	253.8	(4.7)
Maintenance and repair expenses	72.6	75.4	(2.8)
Social welfare expenses	113.8	112.3	1.5
Allowances etc.	999.7	1,072.6	(72.8)
Subsidized investment costs	74.0	98.1	(24.1)
Independent investment expenses	265.6	251.3	14.2
Direct government investment expenses	33.0	44.5	(11.4)
Investments (subvention etc.)	14.1	12.9	1.1
Transfers	248.1	262.0	(13.9)
Depreciation expenses	154.1	151.8	2.2
Debt guaranty expenses	-	-	-
Transfer to reserve for deficit due to non-payment	11.6	14.2	(2.5)
Transfer to bad reserve	0.1	0.0	0.1
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	81.5	101.2	(19.7)
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	5.2	5.3	(0.0)
II. Financial balance			
1. Financial revenues	19.4	31.5	(12.0)
Revenues from interest earned and dividends	19.4	31.5	(12.0)
2. Financial expenses	115.8	119.4	(3.5)
Expenses for public bonds (interest)	113.0	116.0	(2.9)
TMG bond issuing fees	2.4	2.8	(0.4)
Discount on TMG bonds	0.2	0.4	(0.1)
Interest on borrowing from other accounts	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Ordinary balance	147.2	114.0	33.1
Special Balance			
I. Special revenues	25.2	27.7	(2.5)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	16.0	5.2	10.8
Other special revenues	9.1	22.4	(13.3)
II. Special expenses	34.0	20.4	13.5
Loss on sale of fixed assets	1.6	2.0	(0.4)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	8.8	10.3	(1.4)
Disaster recovery expenses	1.5	1.7	(0.1)
Deficit due to non-payment	0.1	0.2	(0.1)
Bad debts expenses	-	-	-
Other special expenses	21.7	6.0	15.6
Balance for the current period	138.4	121.2	17.1

(3) Ordinary Account Cash Flow Statement
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount
I. Administrative services activities			
Tax revenues etc.	4,385.1	4,407.6	(22.5)
Local taxes	4,190.1	4,256.0	(65.9)
Local transfer taxes	178.2	82.3	95.8
Local special grants	16.4	68.7	(52.2)
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Miscellaneous tax-related revenues	0.2	0.4	(0.2)
National treasury disbursement etc.	318.5	359.2	(40.6)
National treasury disbursement	314.7	355.1	(40.4)
Traffic safety special grant	3.8	4.1	(0.2)
Other administrative revenues	343.9	369.9	(25.9)
Operating revenues (special account)	0.2	0.2	(0.0)
Shares and charges	8.8	12.1	(3.2)
Fees and charges	141.0	155.3	(14.2)
Revenues from property	21.2	9.9	11.3
Miscellaneous (commissioned work revenues)	55.4	55.3	0.1
Miscellaneous	108.8	131.7	(22.8)
Contributions	7.8	0.1	7.6
Funds transferred	0.3	5.0	(4.7)
Financial revenues	19.4	31.5	(12.0)
Revenues from interest earned and dividends	19.4	31.5	(12.0)
Tax-related expenses	1,107.3	1,104.1	3.2
Tax-related expenses	1,107.3	1,104.1	3.2
Administrative expenses	3,618.1	3,737.1	(118.9)
Payroll-related expenses	1,545.4	1,554.8	(9.4)
General and miscellaneous expenses	248.3	253.1	(4.7)
Maintenance and repair expenses	72.5	75.4	(2.8)
Social welfare expenses	113.5	111.9	1.5
Allowances etc.	995.0	1,048.9	(53.9)
Subsidized investment costs	76.1	115.6	(39.4)
Independent investment expenses	270.1	255.8	14.2
Direct government investment expenses	33.0	44.5	(11.4)
Investments (subvention etc.)	14.1	12.9	1.1
Amount transferred	249.7	263.8	(14.0)
Financial expenses	115.7	119.3	(3.5)
Expenses for public bonds (interest, fees)	115.7	119.3	(3.5)
Interests on borrowing from other accounts	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Special expenses	1.5	1.7	(0.1)
Disaster recovery business expenses	1.5	1.7	(0.1)
Balance of administrative service activities	224.2	205.9	18.2

Item	FY2010	FY2009	Change in amount
II. Social capital improvement investment activities			
National treasury disbursement etc.	146.9	236.3	(89.4)
National treasury disbursement	136.8	227.4	(90.5)
Shares and charges	3.2	4.2	(0.9)
Amount transferred etc.	6.7	4.6	2.0
Revenues from property	22.5	17.5	4.9
Cash from sale of property	22.5	17.5	4.9
Funds transferred	242.5	346.8	(104.2)
Financial adjustment fund	23.4	59.1	(35.7)
Sinking fund	-	-	-
Special purpose fund	215.6	284.2	(68.5)
Fixed amount invest fund	3.4	3.4	(0.0)
Revenues from collection of loan principal etc.	230.1	241.9	(11.7)
Security deposit revenues	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Social capital improvement expenses	332.6	348.6	(16.0)
Building expenses	3.7	4.2	(0.5)
Allowances etc.	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Subsidized investment costs	101.2	141.6	(40.3)
Independent investment expenses	227.7	202.7	24.9
Fund reserve	57.3	267.2	(209.9)
Financial adjustment fund	0.6	5.6	(5.0)
Sinking fund	-	-	-
Special purpose fund	53.1	257.7	(204.6)
Fixed sum management fund	3.5	3.7	(0.2)
Loans and investments, etc.	333.3	410.9	(77.6)
Investments	10.7	11.7	(0.9)
Funds drawn (other accounts)	49.8	67.4	(17.6)
Loans	272.6	331.7	(59.0)
Deposit expenses	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Balance of social capital improvement investment activities	(81.1)	(183.8)	102.6
Balance of administrative activities cash flow	143.0	22.1	120.9
III. Financing activities			
Revenues from financing activities	353.4	480.6	(127.2)
TMG bonds	353.4	476.6	(123.2)
Loans from other accounts	-	4.0	(4.0)
Fund management fees	-	-	-
Funds transferred	-	-	-
Expenses for financial activities	445.9	561.0	(115.0)
Expenses for public bonds (principal)	444.0	558.4	(114.4)
Refund of loans from other accounts etc.	1.9	2.6	(0.6)
Refund of fund management fees etc.	-	-	-
Balance of Financing activities	(92.5)	(80.4)	(12.1)
Total balance	50.5	(58.2)	108.8
Balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year	107.8	166.1	(58.2)
Proforma balance	158.4	107.8	50.5

(4) Ordinary Account Statement of Changes in Net Assets
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(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	19,162.8	525.1	40.4	199.3	(56.4)	(1.3)	3,472.3	23,342.3
Amount changed for the current period	-	136.8	9.9	12.2	(4.0)	(0.3)	138.4	293.1
Change in fixed assets etc.	-	136.8	9.9	12.2	(4.0)	2.1	-	157.2
Change in TMG bonds etc.	-	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	-	(2.3)
Other intra-bureau transactions	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Balance for the current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.4	138.4
Balance at the end of the current period	19,162.8	661.9	50.4	211.6	(60.4)	(1.6)	3,610.7	23,635.4

(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 for the current period	Depreciation for the current period	Net balance at the end of the current period
Tangible fixed assets	26,657.9	1,351.2	1,060.9	26,948.3	2,891.2	154.1	24,057.0
Administrative assets	9,654.6	652.2	561.8	9,745.0	1,812.5	94.1	7,932.4
Buildings	4,163.5	336.2	279.1	4,220.6	1,587.4	81.4	2,633.2
Structures	537.2	46.9	41.4	542.7	206.6	10.9	336.0
Timber	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	-	0.6
Vessels etc.	27.7	9.0	9.6	27.1	17.9	1.6	9.1
Buoys etc.	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Land	4,924.4	259.8	231.3	4,952.9	-	-	4,952.9
Ordinary assets	1,355.8	99.4	108.6	1,346.7	255.6	148	1,091.1
Buildings	585.5	25.9	23.2	588.2	196.4	13.0	391.7
Structures	135.6	3.2	7.5	131.3	57.1	1.7	74.2
Timber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Vessels etc.	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0	0.4
Buoys etc.	2.2	-	-	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.8
Land	631.3	69.6	77.1	623.8	-	-	623.8
Important property	180.9	43.5	38.9	185.4	104.8	7.7	80.6
Infrastructure assets	14,528.6	203.5	122.4	14,609.7	718.1	37.4	13,891.5
Land	11,952.7	166.9	98.6	12,021.0	-	-	12,021.0
Other than land	2,575.8	36.6	23.8	2,588.6	718.1	37.4	1,870.4
Construction in progress	937.8	352.4	229.0	1,061.2	-	-	1,061.2
Intangible fixed assets	22.4	6.5	2.9	26.0	-	-	26.0
Administrative assets	5.9	0.1	0.1	5.9	-	-	5.9
Surface rights	5.9	-	0	5.9	-	-	5.9
Other intangible fixed assets	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Ordinary assets	6.5	1.1	0.1	7.4	-	-	7.4
Surface rights	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Other intangible fixed assets	6.1	1.1	0.1	7.1	-	-	7.1
Infrastructure assets	9.9	5.3	2.6	12.6	-	-	12.6
Surface rights	9.9	5.3	2.6	12.6	-	-	12.6
Other intangible fixed assets	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total	26,680.4	1,357.8	1,063.8	26,974.3	2,891.2	154.1	24,083.1

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

Year-to-date (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	
(Accounting Policy)	<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 (14 accounts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Wards Fiscal Adjustment Local Consumption Tax Adjustment Ogasawara Islands Livelihood Rehabilitation Fund Mother and Child Welfare Loan Fund Physically or Mentally Handicapped Annuity Small and Medium Enterprise Facility Installation Fund Agriculture Improvement Subsidy* 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 <p>* Abolished in Fiscal Year 2010 with an amendment to the Act on Subsidies for Agricultural Improvement.</p>
2.	<p>Base Date</p> <p>The base date shall be taken as being March 31, 2011; this date includes all deposits and withdrawals carried out between April 1, 2011 and May 31, 2011 (the settlement period).</p>
3.	<p>Calculation of Assets and Liabilities</p> <p>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.</p>
4.	<p>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>
5.	<p>Application of One-Year Rule</p> <p>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.</p>
6.	<p>Method Used for Fixed Asset Depreciation</p> <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 and the residual value rate 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>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.</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, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	
7.	<p>Processing Method for Deferred Assets 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>
8.	<p>Valuation Standards and Method for Securities and Investments As for securities and investments, administrative bodies' stocks and investments 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>
9.	<p>Accounting Standards for Reserve Allowances 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) 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>
10.	<p>Conversion Standards for Converting Foreign-denominated Assets and Debt into Domestic Assets The Tokyo Metropolitan Government issues foreign-denominated bonds in the U.S. and European markets. In order to avoid any risk that accompanies fluctuations in principal and interest in currency exchange while carrying out conversion of foreign currency and yen in swap trades, the value of these bonds is calculated in yen at the time of issue.</p>
11.	<p>Accounting Standards for Revenues and Expenses 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, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(Other)

Balance Sheet-related Items

1. Display Method for Entered Amounts
The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.
2. Accounting Standards for Tangible Fixed Assets
The balance sheet amount for all metropolitan-owned public property, important property and infrastructure assets is calculated using the acquisition price.

Administrative Cost Statement-related Items

1. Display Method for Entered Amounts
The entered figures have been rounded down to the indicated unit.

Cash Flow Statement-related Items

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 whose amount to pay is not determined

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2010
Related to public corporations/societies	60.4
Other	157.4

2. Other Debt Burden (estimated future expenditure)

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2010
Interest rate subsidy-related items	87.6
Other	957.0

3. Expected Repayments of Outstanding Borrowing (as of the end of FY2010)

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2011	From FY2012	Total
TMG bonds	300.1	6,811.4	7,111.6
Borrowing from other accounts etc.	3.0	4.7	7.8
Total	303.2	6,816.2	7,119.4

Outstanding balance of TMG bonds of 7,111.6 billion yen, as of the end of fiscal year 2010, is expected to give rise to a total future interest payment of 867.2 billion yen.

4. Figures for Temporary Borrowing

In order to carry out short-term funding, 100 billion yen was raised from the fiscal adjustment fund on May 21, 2010, and this sum returned on June 3, and 290 million yen was raised from the fiscal adjustment fund on May 31, 2010, and this sum returned on June 3. The total interest payable on this borrowing came to 2,630,134 yen and was implemented as part of the general account.

5. Sinking Fund

Following the settlement of accounts for fiscal year 2010, there was no shortfall.

6. Breakdown of Other Funds

(in billion yen)

Item	End of FY2010
Special Fund for Expenses Needed in Relation to the Switch of the Corporate Enterprise Tax to a National Tax	–
Social Capital Improvement Fund	308.4
Tokyo Olympics Hosting Fund Reserve	408.8
Fund for Promotion and Exchange of Sports and Culture	9.5
Fund for Promotion of Measures Against Global Warming	10.7
Welfare, Health and Safety Fund	19.6
Fund for Green Tokyo Fundraising Campaign	0.5
Asian Human Resources Fund	6.1
Pollution-Related Health Damage Prevention Fund	5.1
Disaster Relief Fund	14.1
Physically or Mentally Handicapped Annuity Fund	81.9
Fund for Stabilization of Finance of Nursing Care Insurance	24.1
Support Fund for Agricultural Vitalization in Intermediate and Mountain Areas	–
Support Fund for Spread of National Health Insurance	2.1
Support Fund for Regional Forestry Development Activities	0
Temporary Special Fund for Encouragement of Self-Reliance Among the Handicapped	12.8
Fund for Financial Stability of Medical Insurance for the Elderly Aged over 75	6.8
Consumer Policy Activation Fund	0.8
Anshin(Reassurance) Child Fund	18.4
Support Fund for Pregnant Women Health Check-up	4.1
Special Fund for Furusato(Hometown) Employment Revitalization	3.2
Temporary Special Fund for Emergency Employment Creation	27.0
Support Fund for High School Students	2.5
Regional Green New Deal Fund	0.8
Temporary Special Fund for Quakeproofing Social Welfare Facilities	6.4
Community Healthcare Revitalization Fund	4.1
Temporary Special Fund for Quakeproofing Medical Facilities	7.2
Emergency Enforcement Fund for Regional Suicide Measures	0.5
Temporary Special Fund for Improvement of Care Staff Treatment	25.0
Temporary Special Fund for Emergency Development of Base Foundation for Nursing Care	16.3
Fund for Forestry Development Acceleration and Forestry Rejuvenation	0.2
New public support fund	0.5
Temporary Special Fund for Emergency Promotion of HPV vaccine including carcinoma of uterine, etc.	8.5
Municipal Promotion Fund	278.7
Equipment Procurement Fund	0.1
Total	1,316.4

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 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 local corporate transfer tax, and local benzine transfer tax.
Local special grants	Total amount of revenues from the following sources will be recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of grant provided to partially compensate for the increased local burden for improving the child-support allowance in fiscal years 2006 and 2007 and for establishing the child allowance in fiscal year 2010 • 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.
Allocations for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government	This is provided for municipalities with facilities owned by the national government. 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	Calculated as sums from the national treasury that have been obtained from revenues through citations that were issued in order to meet necessary expenses for maintaining and managing road traffic safety facilities for local government.
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 and investments) and increase in book value from the claim amount.
Other special revenues	Calculated as the gain on the sale of securities and investments 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	FY2010
Cash and deposits	155.8
Balance of payments for the portion of Urban Redevelopment Project Account in the ordinary account classification	2.5
Balance at the end of the year for cash and cash equivalents (Proforma balance)	158.4

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	FY2010
Metropolitan resident tax	1,482.8
Business tax	610.6
Local consumption tax	392.6
Real estate acquisition tax	74.8
Metropolitan tobacco tax	30.2
Automobile acquisition tax	19.4
Light-oil delivery tax	43.9
Automobile tax	113.1
Fixed assets tax	1,112.5
Special land ownership tax	0.0
Business office tax	94.3
City planning tax	213.6
Other	1.7
Total	4,190.1

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

When establishing a reserve for a sinking fund for use as scheduled redemption equivalent to finance the bullet maturity amortization of public offering and private placement 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	FY2010
Sinking fund transfer	315.6
Sinking fund reserve	340.0

2. Fiscal Year 2010 Tokyo Metropolitan Government Comprehensive Financial Statement

(1) Tokyo Metropolitan Government Comprehensive Financial Statement

[1] Ordinary Account and Other "Special Accounts"

(in million yen)

	Ordinary Account A	"Special Accounts"			(Simple Total) (A+B)
		Slaughter-house B1	Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit B2	Tama New Town Project B3	
Administrative Cost Statement					
I. Ordinary balance					
1. Administrative balance (1)=a-b	243,570	(3,281)	(1)	105	240,393
Administrative revenues a	5,059,009	1,412	89	699	5,061,211
Local taxes etc.	4,376,498	-	-	-	4,376,498
Grants etc.	20,335	-	-	-	20,335
National treasury disbursement	313,867	-	-	-	313,867
Funds transferred	848	-	82	-	930
Other	347,459	1,412	7	699	349,579
Administrative expenses b	4,815,439	4,693	91	593	4,820,817
Tax-related expenses	1,107,354	-	-	-	1,107,354
Payroll-related expenses	1,384,906	2,238	-	229	1,387,374
Allowances etc.	999,792	938	-	120	1,000,851
Investment expenses	372,794	4	-	-	372,798
Funds disbursed	248,110	-	91	-	248,201
Other	702,481	1,512	-	242	704,236
2. Financial balance (2)=c-d	(96,366)	(139)	-	(1,230)	(97,736)
Financial revenues c	19,462	0	-	121	19,584
Financial expenses d	115,829	139	-	1,352	117,321
Ordinary balance (3)=(1)+(2)	147,203	(3,420)	(1)	(1,124)	142,656
II. Special balance					
Special revenues e	25,209	5	1	1,620	26,837
Special expenses f	34,003	-	-	-	34,003
Special balance (4)=e-f	(8,794)	5	1	1,620	(7,165)
Balance for the current period (5)=(3)+(4)	138,408	(3,414)	0	495	135,490
Transfer to general account g	-	2,890	-	0	2,890
Disbursement from general account h	-	-	-	-	-
Balance brought forward for the current period (5)+g-h	138,408	(524)	0	496	138,381
Balance Sheet					
(Assets)					
I. Current assets	1,122,226	-	12,322	37,277	1,171,825
Cash and deposits	155,880	-	9,302	3,176	168,359
Other current assets	966,345	-	3,019	34,100	1,003,465
II. Fixed assets	30,810,420	14,994	4,000	13,902	30,843,317
Tangible fixed assets	24,057,070	14,994	-	7,410	24,079,475
Land	17,597,836	-	-	7,409	17,605,245
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	6,459,234	14,994	-	0	6,474,229
Intangible fixed assets	26,046	-	-	-	26,046
Investments etc.	6,727,302	-	4,000	6,492	6,737,795
Long-term loan	1,694,333	-	4,000	288	1,698,622
Funds	2,444,237	-	-	-	2,444,237
Other investments etc.	2,588,731	-	-	6,203	2,594,935
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	31,932,646	14,994	16,322	51,180	32,015,143
(Liabilities)					
I. Current liabilities	308,788	1,226	-	44,941	354,956
II. Fixed liabilities	7,988,375	8,285	16,313	62,913	8,075,887
Long-term borrowing	6,816,236	6,124	-	35,018	6,857,378
Other fixed liabilities	1,172,139	2,161	16,313	27,895	1,218,509
Total liabilities	8,297,164	9,511	16,313	107,854	8,430,844
(Net assets)					
Total net assets	23,635,482	5,482	8	(56,674)	23,584,299
(of which are changes in the current period)	293,175	857	0	13,648	307,682
Total liabilities and net assets	31,932,646	14,994	16,322	51,180	32,015,143

[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

Profit and Loss Statement							
Operating profit	(1)=a-b	(22,837)	(1,285)	-	40,283	2,064	(3,693)
Operating earnings	a	111,664	13,925	-	108,242	4,799	41,830
Operating expenses	b	134,501	15,210	-	67,958	2,735	45,524
Business cost price		81,482	110	-	65,912	1,570	33,239
Administrative expenses		53,019	15,100	-	2,046	1,164	12,284
Non-operating profit	(2)=c-d	24,929	2,047	24	(306)	623	2,894
Non-operating earnings	c	31,040	2,620	24	4,506	693	3,990
Non-operating expenses	d	6,110	573	0	4,812	69	1,096
Current balance	(1)+(2)	2,092	762	24	39,977	2,687	(798)
Special profit	(3)=e-f	(1,592)	5,313	-	-	-	327
Special earnings	e	-	7,397	-	-	-	327
Special expenses	f	1,592	2,083	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	499	6,075	24	39,977	2,687	(471)
Retained profit brought forward	(5)	-	(12,907)	-	-	4,638	(3,811)
Unappropriated revenues for the current period	(4)+(5)	499	(6,831)	24	39,977	7,326	(4,282)

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets		76,560	189,422	20,008	184,006	22,100	44,765
Cash and deposits		54,206	176,158	19,943	180,989	21,381	40,616
Other current assets		22,353	13,263	65	3,016	718	4,149
II. Fixed assets		191,827	538,312	330,116	887,156	329,448	187,090
Tangible fixed assets		162,209	537,981	330,116	771,874	323,868	79,166
Land		1,062	188,071	-	771,530	307,326	19,296
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		161,146	349,909	330,116	343	16,541	59,869
Intangible fixed assets		1,179	7	-	2	2	293
Investments etc.		28,438	323	-	115,279	5,577	107,630
Long-term loan		-	17	-	5,000	-	90,000
Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		28,438	306	-	110,279	5,577	17,630
III. Deferred assets		6,124	14	-	-	-	-
Total assets		274,512	727,748	350,125	1,071,162	351,548	231,856
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities		40,564	60,241	330,215	17,411	594	11,962
II. Fixed liabilities		-	199	122	5,402	-	39,997
Long-term borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed liabilities		-	199	122	5,402	-	39,997
Total liabilities		40,564	60,440	330,338	22,813	594	51,960
(Capital)							
Total capital		233,948	667,308	19,787	1,048,349	350,954	179,896
(of which are changes in the current period)		12,663	72,943	(5,680)	(7,442)	2,412	5,899
Total liabilities and capital		274,512	727,748	350,125	1,071,162	351,548	231,856

(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							
Operating profit	(1)=a-b	17,044	108	57,123	(421)	46,061	134,449
Operating earnings	a	130,236	940	325,117	858	285,793	1,023,410
Operating expenses	b	113,191	832	267,994	1,280	239,731	888,961
Business cost price		62,534	711	184,620	498	98,956	529,636
Administrative expenses		50,657	120	83,373	781	140,775	359,324
Non-operating profit	(2)=c-d	(7,964)	9	(2,289)	421	(19,851)	534
Non-operating earnings	c	9,622	6	9,311	428	38,606	100,851
Non-operating expenses	d	17,587	0	11,601	6	58,458	100,317
Current balance	(1)+(2)	9,079	114	54,834	-	26,209	134,983
Special profit	(3)=e-f	318	0	-	-	(2,202)	2,164
Special earnings	e	319	0	-	-	-	8,044
Special expenses	f	0	-	-	-	2,202	5,880
Net profit for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	9,398	114	54,834	-	24,007	137,148
Retained profit brought forward	(5)	(430,943)	0	-	-	12,727	(430,295)
Unappropriated revenues for the current period	(4)+(5)	(421,545)	115	54,834	-	36,734	(293,146)

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets		129,273	3,196	309,794	4,684	193,679	1,177,491
Cash and deposits		109,150	3,112	113,550	4,483	78,216	801,808
Other current assets		20,123	84	196,243	201	115,463	375,683
II. Fixed assets		1,611,584	4,217	2,350,425	30,338	6,448,458	12,908,976
Tangible fixed assets		1,594,010	4,213	2,261,468	30,024	6,447,209	12,542,142
Land		132,623	96	243,465	1,045	527,528	2,192,048
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		1,461,386	4,117	2,018,003	28,978	5,919,680	10,350,094
Intangible fixed assets		5,375	2	87,849	313	1,069	96,096
Investments etc.		12,198	1	1,108	-	180	270,737
Long-term loan		-	-	-	-	-	95,017
Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		12,198	1	1,108	-	180	175,719
III. Deferred assets		-	-	67	-	450	6,656
Total assets		1,740,857	7,413	2,660,287	35,022	6,642,588	14,093,124
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities		76,150	138	88,848	235	69,671	696,034
II. Fixed liabilities		543,067	530	171,609	-	50,061	810,991
Long-term borrowing		267,162	-	-	-	-	267,162
Other fixed liabilities		275,905	530	171,609	-	50,061	543,828
Total liabilities		619,218	669	260,458	235	119,732	1,507,025
(Capital)							
Total capital		1,121,639	6,744	2,399,829	34,787	6,522,855	12,586,099
(of which are changes in the current period)		21,896	114	37,166	(1)	(6,381)	133,588
Total liabilities and capital		1,740,857	7,413	2,660,287	35,022	6,642,588	14,093,124

[3-1] Administrative 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 Sport Benefits Corporation D6
Statement of Changes in Net Assets						
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)						
Current increase (decrease) for the current period (1)=a-b	16	92	60	537	127	(164)
Current revenues a	242	830	1,165	9,036	1,890	4,606
Current expenses b	226	737	1,105	8,499	1,763	4,770
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period (2)=c-d	-	-	-	(22)	(27)	(201)
Nonrecurring revenues c	-	-	-	1	1	-
Nonrecurring expenses d	-	-	-	24	28	201
Corporation tax etc. (3)	[0]	[0]	18	74	[30]	(17)
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)+(-3))	16	92	41	440	100	(348)
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (5)	74	470	471	5,486	408	1,345
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period (6)=(4)+(5)	91	833	512	5,927	508	996
(Changes in restricted net assets)						
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period (7)	-	-	-	12	-	-
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (8)	101	4,000	300	200	1	500
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period (9)=(7)+(8)	101	4,000	300	212	1	500
Net assets at the end of fiscal year (6)+(9)	192	4,833	812	6,140	509	1,496

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

Balance Sheet						
(Assets)						
I. Current assets	55	369	393	4,600	500	2,079
Cash and deposits	54	323	319	4,143	265	1,428
Other current assets	0	45	74	457	234	651
II. Fixed assets	160	6,785	513	3,743	344	1,435
Tangible fixed assets	0	184	6	552	15	42
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	0	184	6	552	15	42
Intangible fixed assets	0	0	0	44	-	1
Investments etc.	159	6,600	506	3,145	328	1,391
Long-term loan	-	-	-	-	46	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.	159	6,600	506	3,145	281	1,391
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	215	7,154	907	8,343	844	3,515
(Liabilities)						
I. Current liabilities	23	71	92	1,631	212	1,467
II. Fixed liabilities	-	2,250	2	571	121	551
Long-term borrowing	-	2,250	-	-	65	-
Other fixed liabilities	-	-	2	571	56	551
Total liabilities	23	2,321	94	2,203	334	2,019
(Net assets)						
Total net assets	192	4,833	812	6,140	509	1,496
(of which are changes in the current period)	16	92	41	453	100	(348)
Total liabilities and net assets	215	7,154	907	8,343	844	3,515

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement						
Investment ratio (%)	74	46	86	32	4	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	5/8	3/7	14/201	36/185	2/102	43/123

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

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

(in million yen)

Tokyo Marathon Foundation	Tokyo New Town Development Corporation	Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation	Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health	Tokyo Metropolit Organizati on for Medical Research	Johoku Labor and Welfare Center
D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12

Statement of Changes in Net Assets							
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)							
Current increase (decrease) for the current period	(1)=a-b	266	655	39	(13)	(7)	(3)
Current revenues	a	1,870	27,421	7,614	2,637	4,493	726
Current expenses	b	1,604	26,766	7,574	2,651	4,501	730
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period	(2)=c-d	-	(523)	(96)	-	(7)	0
Nonrecurring revenues	c	-	-	1	-	6	0
Nonrecurring expenses	d	-	523	98	-	13	0
Corporation tax etc.	(3)	[32]	[0]	0	[7]	[-]	[-]
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)-(-3)	266	131	(57)	(13)	(14)	(3)
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	(5)	-	68,929	4,176	1,754	496	43
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period	(6)=(4)+(5)	266	69,060	4,119	1,741	481	40
(Changes in restricted net assets)							
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period	(7)	880	-	(0)	(4)	5	-
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	(8)	-	13	356	1,042	499	1
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period	(9)=(7)+(8)	880	13	356	1,038	505	1
Net assets at the end of fiscal year	(6)+(9)	1,146	69,073	4,475	2,779	987	41

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

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets		2,115	35,197	14,885	1,169	882	221
Cash and deposits		1,772	7,326	13,411	1,073	831	215
Other current assets		342	27,870	1,473	96	50	5
II. Fixed assets		47	48,236	3,071	8,733	1,414	72
Tangible fixed assets		34	2,908	1,917	88	1,020	33
Land		-	840	73	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		34	2,067	1,843	88	1,020	33
Intangible fixed assets		-	75	72	40	61	0
Investments etc.		12	45,252	1,080	8,604	332	39
Long-term loan		-	66	-	6,940	-	-
Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		12	45,186	1,080	1,664	332	39
III. Deferred assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets		2,162	83,433	17,956	9,902	2,296	294
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities		1,015	11,305	13,423	1,012	1,083	214
II. Fixed liabilities		-	3,054	56	6,110	226	38
Long-term borrowing		-	-	-	2,814	-	-
Other fixed liabilities		-	3,054	56	3,295	226	38
Total liabilities		1,015	14,359	13,480	7,123	1,309	252
(Net assets)							
Total net assets		1,146	69,073	4,475	2,779	987	41
(of which are changes in the current period)		1,146	131	(57)	(17)	(9)	(3)
Total liabilities and net assets		2,162	83,433	17,956	9,902	2,296	294
Current status of metropolitan government's involvement							
Investment ratio (%)		91	77	100	60	100	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees		5/11	13/264	76/325	43/92	119/194	20/41

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

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

(in million yen)

Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation D13	Tokyo Metropolitan Small Business Center D14	Tokyo Foundation for Employment Service D15	Tokyo Development Foundation For Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries D16	Tokyo Convention and Visitors Bureau D17	Tokyo Zoological Park Society D18
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Statement of Changes in Net Assets							
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)							
Current increase (decrease) for the current period (1)=a-b		(592)	121	13	0	(92)	(69)
Current revenues a		47,670	5,982	2,994	3,343	1,050	7,845
Current expenses b		48,262	5,861	2,981	3,343	1,142	7,918
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period (2)=c-d		(25)	(242)	(0)	-	(1)	(1)
Nonrecurring revenues c		1	2	-	-	0	0
Nonrecurring expenses d		26	244	0	-	1	1
Corporation tax etc. (3)		[101]	28	7	[-]	0	0
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)		(617)	(149)	6	0	(94)	(71)
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (5)		(2,891)	2,431	92	557	1,186	1,435
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period (6)=(4)+(5)		(3,509)	2,282	98	557	1,092	1,363
(Changes in restricted net assets)							
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period (7)		(518)	(19)	(1)	113	15	4
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period (8)		8,794	597	511	4,882	315	54
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period (9)=(7)+(8)		8,276	578	509	4,996	330	59
Net assets at the end of fiscal year (6)+(9)		4,766	2,860	608	5,554	1,422	1,423

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

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets		7,995	21,982	1,428	763	378	1,471
Cash and deposits		1,281	2,324	660	533	256	887
Other current assets		6,714	19,657	767	230	122	584
II. Fixed assets		11,649	23,452	741	6,930	1,323	1,160
Tangible fixed assets		8,407	272	26	325	0	258
Land		-	75	-	-	-	20
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		8,407	196	26	325	0	237
Intangible fixed assets		861	78	3	167	0	6
Investments etc.		2,380	23,102	711	6,438	1,322	895
Long-term loan		-	2	-	63	-	2
Funds		-	20,000	-	2,602	-	4
Other investments etc.		2,380	3,100	711	3,772	1,322	888
III. Deferred assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets		19,645	45,434	2,169	7,694	1,702	2,632
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities		8,316	4,028	1,392	485	211	977
II. Fixed liabilities		6,562	38,546	168	1,654	68	231
Long-term borrowing		-	20,000	-	1,615	-	-
Other fixed liabilities		6,562	18,546	168	38	68	231
Total liabilities		14,879	42,574	1,561	2,140	279	1,209
(Net assets)							
Total net assets		4,766	2,860	608	5,554	1,422	1,423
(of which are changes in the current period)		(1,136)	(168)	4	114	(79)	(66)
Total liabilities and net assets		19,645	45,434	2,169	7,694	1,702	2,632

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement							
Investment ratio (%)		98	50	51	64	0	8
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees		696/2,453	32/143	23/77	128/144	5/40	158/307

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

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

(in million yen)

Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association D19	Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management D20	Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association D21	(Simple Total) (D)
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Statement of Changes in Net Assets					
(Changes in unrestricted net assets)					
Current increase (decrease) for the current period	(1)=a-b	188	(1,355)	(56)	(235)
Current revenues	a	14,039	9,418	1,733	156,616
Current expenses	b	13,851	10,774	1,789	156,855
Nonrecurring increase (decrease) for the current period	(2)=c-d	(192)	(930)	779	(1,493)
Nonrecurring revenues	c	-	21	788	824
Nonrecurring expenses	d	192	951	9	2,317
Corporation tax etc.	(3)	113	67	[25]	293
Total changes in unrestricted net assets for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)-(-3))	(117)	(2,353)	722	(2,021)
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	(5)	4,021	12,028	1,118	103,907
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the current period	(6)=(4)+(5)	3,903	9,675	1,840	101,885
(Changes in restricted net assets)					
Total changes in restricted net assets for the current period	(7)	34	-	339	861
Restricted net assets at the beginning of the current period	(8)	2,697	1	150	25,020
Restricted net assets at the end of the current period	(9)=(7)+(8)	2,732	1	489	25,881
Net assets at the end of fiscal year	(6)+(9)	6,635	9,676	2,329	127,767

*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 The figure in the Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association column include the actual results of the Tokyo Disaster Education Association and those of the Tokyo Emergency Medical Service Association before the merger.

*3 Current increase (decrease) for the current period of Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association reflects Specific assets appraisal profit or loss

Balance Sheet					
(Assets)					
I. Current assets		4,488	11,119	911	113,009
Cash and deposits		3,527	5,004	790	46,431
Other current assets		961	6,114	120	66,577
II. Fixed assets		4,672	9,113	1,671	135,274
Tangible fixed assets		547	2,197	36	18,875
Land		-	896	-	1,907
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		547	1,301	36	16,968
Intangible fixed assets		24	60	4	1,504
Investments etc.		4,101	6,855	1,630	114,893
Long-term loan		-	654	-	7,775
Funds		-	-	-	22,606
Other investments etc.		4,101	6,200	1,630	84,511
III. Deferred assets		-	-	-	-
Total assets		9,161	20,232	2,582	248,284
(Liabilities)					
I. Current liabilities		2,247	9,469	211	58,894
II. Fixed liabilities		277	1,086	41	61,621
Long-term borrowing		-	648	-	27,393
Other fixed liabilities		277	438	41	34,227
Total liabilities		2,525	10,555	253	120,516
(Net assets)					
Total net assets		6,635	9,676	2,329	127,767
(of which are changes in the current period)		(83)	(2,353)	1,061	(1,160)
Total liabilities and net assets		9,161	20,232	2,582	248,284

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement			
Investment ratio (%)	100	0	16
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	79/537	23/276	26/53

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

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

[3-2] Administrative Bodies (incorporated foundations etc. (2))

(in million yen)

Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Corporation E1	(Simple Total) (E)
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Revenues and Expenses Statement			
Operating balance	(1)=a-b	(481)	(481)
Operating revenues	a	12,162	12,162
Operating expenses	b	12,643	12,643
Operating costs		12,265	12,265
Administrative expenses		378	378
Non-operating balance	(2)=c-d	202	202
Non-operating revenues	c	336	336
Non-operating expenses	d	133	133
Current balance	(1)+(2)	(278)	(278)
Special balance	(3)=e-f	287	287
Special revenues	e	287	287
Special expenses	f	-	-
Balance for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	8	8
Balance brought forward from the previous period	(5)	22	22
Balance carried forward to the next period	(4)+(5)	31	31

Balance Sheet			
(Assets)			
I. Current assets		1,906	1,906
Cash and deposits		1,832	1,832
Other current assets		73	73
II. Fixed assets		819	819
Tangible fixed assets		3	3
Land		-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		3	3
Intangible fixed assets		-	-
Investments etc.		815	815
Long-term loan		0	0
Funds		-	-
Other investments etc.		815	815
III. Deferred assets		-	-
Total assets		2,725	2,725
(Liabilities)			
I. Current liabilities		1,874	1,874
II. Fixed liabilities		43	43
Long-term borrowing		-	-
Other fixed liabilities		43	43
Total liabilities		1,917	1,917
(Net assets)			
Total net assets		807	807
(of which are changes in the current period)		(87)	(87)
Total liabilities and net assets		2,725	2,725

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement	
Investment ratio (%)	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	856/997

* The Investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010.

[3-3] Administrative Bodies (incorporated foundations etc. (3))

(in million yen)

		Tokyo Metropolitan Housing Supply Corporation F1	(Simple Total) (F)
Profit and Loss Statement			
Operating profit	(1)=a-b	15,241	15,241
Operating revenues	a	129,428	129,428
Operating expenses	b	114,186	114,186
Business cost price		113,009	113,009
Administrative expenses		1,176	1,176
Non-operating profit	(2)=c-d	(293)	(293)
Non-operating revenues	c	663	663
Non-operating expenses	d	957	957
Current balance	(1)+(2)	14,947	14,947
Special profit	(3)=e-f	(455)	(455)
Special revenues	e	172	172
Special expenses	f	627	627
Pre-reserve profit under special laws	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	14,492	14,492
Reserve allowance under special laws	(5)	-	-
Reversal of special fund reserves	(6)	-	-
Transfer to special fund reserves	(7)	-	-
Current profit	(4)+(5)+(6)-(7)	14,492	14,492

Balance Sheet			
(Assets)			
I. Current assets		55,145	55,145
Cash and deposits		37,508	37,508
Other current assets		17,636	17,636
II. Fixed assets		1,269,895	1,269,895
Tangible fixed assets		1,252,148	1,252,148
Land		-	-
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		1,252,148	1,252,148
Intangible fixed assets		2,740	2,740
Investments etc.		15,005	15,005
Long-term loan		-	-
Funds		-	-
Other investments etc.		15,005	15,005
III. Deferred assets		-	-
Total assets		1,325,041	1,325,041
(Liabilities)			
I. Current liabilities		73,282	73,282
II. Fixed liabilities		898,633	898,633
Long-term borrowing		742,022	742,022
Other fixed liabilities		156,611	156,611
Total liabilities		971,916	971,916
(Capital)			
Total capital		353,125	353,125
(of which are changes in the current period)		14,492	14,492
Total liabilities and capital		1,325,041	1,325,041

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement	
Investment ratio (%)	100
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	10/540

* The Investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010.

[4] Administrative Bodies (limited corporations)

(in million yen)

Tokyo Tama Intercity Monorail Co., Ltd. G1	Tokyo Water Front Area Rapid Transit, Inc G2	Tama New Town Development Center G3	Tokyo Stadium G4	Tokyo International Forum G5	TOKYO RINKAI HOLDINGS Co., Ltd G6
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Profit and Loss Statement							
Operating profit	(1)=a-b	1,275	1,338	416	102	300	19,959
Operating revenues	a	7,737	16,216	1,796	1,062	7,230	72,394
Operating expenses	b	6,461	14,878	1,379	959	6,929	52,435
Business cost price		2,956	5,551	1,265	754	5,485	48,986
Sales and administrative expenses		3,504	9,326	113	204	1,444	3,449
Non-operating profit	(2)=c-d	(530)	(2,988)	2	21	23	(3,196)
Non-operating revenues	c	76	256	3	22	24	329
Non-operating expenses	d	606	3,245	0	0	0	3,526
Current balance	(1)+(2)	745	(1,650)	419	124	324	16,762
Special profit	(3)=e-f	(22)	1,181	(2)	(0)	(8)	(711)
Special revenues	e	-	1,478	-	12	19	1,886
Special expenses	f	22	296	2	13	28	2,598
Corporation tax etc.	(4)	(77)	4	169	53	256	7,297
Net profit for the current period	(1)+(2)+(3)-(4)	801	(473)	246	70	58	8,753

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets		7,391	20,822	1,820	3,861	4,205	63,064
Cash and deposits		2,826	3,377	1,363	2,679	3,457	33,216
Other current assets		4,564	17,444	456	1,182	748	29,847
II. Fixed assets		75,547	259,837	8,183	5,301	2,207	313,196
Tangible fixed assets		72,956	216,656	8,039	451	1,128	274,689
Land		30,131	13,012	3,705	-	-	64,383
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)		42,824	203,644	4,334	451	1,128	210,306
Intangible fixed assets		286	13,987	1	3,437	66	20,811
Investments etc.		2,305	29,193	142	1,412	1,011	17,694
Long-term loan		-	-	-	-	-	0
Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.		2,305	29,193	142	1,412	1,011	17,693
III. Deferred assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets		82,938	280,659	10,004	9,163	6,412	376,261
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities		3,958	13,711	572	201	2,314	36,412
II. Fixed liabilities		51,834	197,247	6,703	67	815	186,215
Long-term borrowing		51,661	21,974	-	-	-	159,492
Other fixed liabilities		173	175,272	6,703	67	815	26,722
Total liabilities		55,793	210,958	7,275	268	3,129	222,627
(Net assets)							
Total net assets		27,145	69,701	2,728	8,894	3,282	153,633
(of which are changes in the current period)		801	(473)	246	70	9	10,661
Total liabilities and net assets		82,938	280,659	10,004	9,163	6,412	376,261

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

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement							
Investment ratio (%)		80	91	51	36	51	85
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees		9/179	24/247	2/7	7/13	7/52	88/533

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

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

(in million yen)

Tokyo Kotsu Service Co., Ltd.	Waterworks Services Co., Ltd.	PUC Co., Ltd.	Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation	(Simple Total)
G7	G8	G9	G10	(G)

Profit and Loss Statement					
Operating profit (1)=a-b	45	599	355	725	25,119
Operating revenues a	5,427	12,530	11,179	14,746	150,320
Operating expenses b	5,382	11,931	10,823	14,020	125,201
Business cost price	5,155	11,234	10,204	13,376	104,969
Sales and administrative expenses	226	696	619	643	20,231
Non-operating profit (2)=c-d	11	12	5	13	(6,626)
Non-operating revenues c	13	23	21	16	788
Non-operating expenses d	2	11	16	3	7,414
Current balance (1)+(2)	56	611	360	739	18,493
Special profit (3)=e-f	(2)	(75)	(30)	(7)	320
Special revenues e	6	3	-	6	3,413
Special expenses f	8	79	30	14	3,093
Corporation tax etc. (4)	21	228	138	304	8,396
Net profit for the current period (1)+(2)+(3)-(4)	32	307	191	426	10,416

Balance Sheet					
(Assets)					
I. Current assets	1,300	3,031	4,340	6,913	116,750
Cash and deposits	256	1,726	2,285	1,719	52,908
Other current assets	1,043	1,305	2,055	5,193	63,842
II. Fixed assets	191	1,263	2,687	1,609	670,026
Tangible fixed assets	28	1,040	1,127	951	577,071
Land	-	226	-	-	111,459
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	28	814	1,127	951	465,611
Intangible fixed assets	11	52	471	290	39,416
Investments etc.	151	170	1,087	367	53,538
Long-term loan	-	-	0	-	1
Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments etc.	151	170	1,087	367	53,537
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	1,492	4,295	7,028	8,522	786,777
(Liabilities)					
I. Current liabilities	719	1,783	1,605	3,547	64,825
II. Fixed liabilities	68	396	2,430	419	446,198
Long-term borrowing	-	-	-	-	233,128
Other fixed liabilities	68	396	2,430	419	213,070
Total liabilities	787	2,179	4,036	3,967	511,024
(Net assets)					
Total net assets	704	2,115	2,992	4,555	275,753
(of which are changes in the current period)	(511)	302	191	416	11,716
Total liabilities and net assets	1,492	4,295	7,028	8,522	786,777

Current status of metropolitan government's involvement				
Investment ratio (%)	100	51	56	50
Number of metropolitan government contract employees/ Number of permanent employees	7/230	147/848	10/368	165/430

* The investment ratio is calculated as of 31 March, 2011, number of employees is as of 1 August, 2010

[5] Local Independent Administrative Corporations

(in million yen)

Tokyo Metropolitan University	Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute	Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology	(Simple Total)	Combined Total	Classification Adjustment	Offset Elimination	Tokyo Metropolitan Government Overall Total
H1	H2	H3	(H)	(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)			

Profit and Loss Statement					
Operating balance	(1)=a-b	(128)	5,602	1,273	6,747
Operating balance	a	23,586	12,038	15,661	51,286
Operating expenses	b	23,715	6,436	14,387	44,539
Business cost price		21,053	4,099	12,887	38,040
Administrative expenses		2,662	2,336	1,499	6,498
Non-operating balance	(2)=c-d	1,600	948	62	2,611
Non-operating revenues	c	1,695	953	62	2,712
Non-operating expenses	d	95	4	-	100
Current balance	(1)+(2)	1,471	6,550	1,336	9,359
Special balance	(3)=e-f	(270)	(0)	(3)	(273)
Special revenues	e	82	-	1	83
Special expenses	f	353	0	4	357
Balance for the current period	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	1,200	6,550	1,333	9,085
Reversal of reserve for special purposes	(5)	220	19	-	239
Total profit for the current period	(4)+(5)	1,421	6,569	1,333	9,324

Balance Sheet							
(Assets)							
I. Current assets	11,096	13,458	7,800	32,355	2,668,484		2,668,484
Cash and deposits	5,822	13,144	5,828	24,794	1,133,644		1,133,644
Other current assets	5,274	313	1,972	7,560	1,534,840		1,534,840
II. Fixed assets	132,722	18,007	13,920	164,650	45,992,960	(1,979,731)	44,013,228
Tangible fixed assets	130,240	17,789	13,769	161,799	38,631,516		38,631,516
Land	72,878	9,605	10,119	92,604	20,003,264		20,003,264
Other tangible fixed assets (property etc.)	57,361	8,183	3,649	69,195	18,628,251		18,628,251
Intangible fixed assets	206	70	125	401	166,206		166,206
Investments etc.	2,275	147	25	2,449	7,195,236	(1,979,731)	5,215,505
Long-term loan	-	-	7	7	1,801,424		1,801,424
Funds	-	-	-	-	2,466,844		2,466,844
Other Investments etc.	2,275	147	18	2,441	2,926,967	(1,979,731)	947,236
III. Deferred assets	-	-	-	-	6,656		6,656
Total assets	143,818	31,465	21,720	197,005	48,668,101	-	46,688,370
(Liabilities)							
I. Current liabilities	6,346	6,498	2,495	15,340	1,265,208	315,304	1,580,513
II. Fixed liabilities	12,479	7,167	4,436	24,084	10,317,460	3,178,063	13,495,523
Long-term borrowing	-	-	3,176	3,176	8,130,262	3,178,063	11,308,325
Other fixed liabilities	12,479	7,167	1,260	20,908	2,187,198		2,187,198
Total liabilities	18,826	13,666	6,932	39,424	11,582,669	3,493,367	15,076,036
(Capital)							
Total capital	124,992	17,799	14,787	157,580	37,085,432	(3,493,367)	31,612,333
(of which are changes in this term)	1,705	6,404	1,337	9,446	475,679		475,679
Total liabilities and capital	143,818	31,465	21,720	197,005	48,668,101	-	46,688,370

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

Year-to-date
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(Accounting Policy)

1. Scope

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 administrative bodies supervised by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and local independent administrative corporations, with both groupings being displayed.

(1) Ordinary Account

Comprises a combination of general account and special accounts that meet the standards set by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (14 accounts). Any overlap, credits, or debts between accounts have been eliminated.

(2) "Special Accounts"

The following 3 accounts are special accounts that fall outside of the scope of the ordinary account.

- Slaughterhouse
- Metropolitan Public Housing Tenants Security Deposit
- Tama New Town Project

(3) Public Enterprise Accounts

The following 11 accounts are classified as public enterprise accounts

- Hospitals
- Central Wholesale Market
- Urban Redevelopment Project
- Waterfront Area Development Project
- Port and Harbor Project
- Transportation
- Urban Rapid Transit Railway
- Electric Power
- Waterworks
- Industrial Waterworks
- Sewerage

(4) Administrative Bodies Supervised by Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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 33 applicable bodies are regarded as 100% wholly owned by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

- i) Limited corporations (10 bodies) (Numbers in parentheses indicate the portion held)
Tokyo Tama Intercity Monorail Co., Ltd. (80%); Tokyo Waterfront Area Rapid Transport, Inc. (91%); Tama New Town Development Center (51%); Tokyo Stadium (36%); Tokyo International Forum Co., Ltd. (51%); Tokyo Rinkai Holdings (85%)¹; Tokyo Kotsu Service Co., Ltd. (100%)²; Tokyo Waterworks Service Co., Ltd. (51%); PUC Co., Ltd. (56%); Tokyo Metropolitan Sewerage Service Corporation (50%).

*1: In the comprehensive financial statement, earnings figures are stated on a consolidated basis.

*2: It was designated as an administrative body supervised by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government on April 1, 2010.

Year-to-date
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

- ii) Public interest corporations (23 Bodies)
Tokyo Metropolitan Human Rights Promotion Center^{*3}; Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Promotion Corporation^{*3}; Tokyo Tax Association; Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for History and Culture; Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra^{*3}; Tokyo Lifelong Learning and Culture Foundation; Tokyo Marathon Foundation^{*4}; Tokyo New Town Development Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Housing Supply Corporation; Tokyo Environmental Public Service Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Foundation for Social Welfare and Public Health; Tokyo Metropolitan Organization for Medical Research^{*5}; Johoku Labor and Welfare Center^{*3}; Tokyo Metropolitan Social Welfare Services Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation; Tokyo Metropolitan Small Business Center^{*3}; Tokyo Foundation for Employment Services^{*3}; Tokyo Development Foundation For Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries; Tokyo Convention and Visitors Bureau^{*3}; Tokyo Zoological Park Society; Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association^{*2}; Tokyo Metropolitan Public Corporation for Road Improvement and Management^{*3}; Tokyo Emergency First-Aid Association^{*6}.

*3: The status was changed to public interest incorporated foundation on April 1, 2011.

*4: It was established on June 30, 2010.

*5: The name was changed to Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science on April 1, 2011.

*6: The Tokyo Disaster Education Association and the Tokyo Emergency Medical Service Association were merged to form the Tokyo Disaster Prevention & Emergency Medical Service Association on October 1, 2010.

(5) Local Independent Administrative Corporations

Three organizations below established by TMG based on Local Independent Administrative Corporations Law

Tokyo Metropolitan University

Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute

Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology

2. Base Date

The base date for this statement shall be taken as being March 31, 2011, although for the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts" these will also include all account deposits and withdrawals during the period between April 1, 2011 and May 31, 2011 (the settlement period).

3. Adjustment between Investment and Capital

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.

4. Offset between Credits and Debt

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.

5. Revision of Individual Financial Statements

Debenture capital in the public enterprise accounts moved from net assets to liabilities, owned capital (inherent capital, incorporated capital) moved to surplus.

6. 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.

Year-to-date
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

7. Inventory Valuation Method and Benchmarks
Inventory assets in public enterprise accounts are calculated mainly using the cost method determined by the moving-average method.
Inventory assets in administrative bodies supervised by Tokyo Metropolitan Government are calculated mainly using the cost method determined by the first-in, first-out method.

8. Method Used for Fixed Asset Depreciation
In the ordinary account and the "Special Accounts", 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".
Tangible fixed assets within infrastructure assets are depreciated on a straight line basis according to the service life and the residual value rate 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."
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 administrative bodies, 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 administrative bodies, 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 ending of limitations, the reserve for deficit due to non-payment is 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 fiscal year.

Year-to-date
(From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

(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 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 administrative 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.

(3) Reserve for retirement allowances

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

(4) Repair allowance

For the most part, the projected repair budget based on financial planning for the year shall be supplemented by setting aside any difference between the budget and the amount used should the amount used for that year be less than the projected budget.

(5) Reserve for bonus payment

A portion of the current-term bonus is held as a reserve for payment to employees.

(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 FY2010
Ordinary account	2,891.2
“Special Accounts”	5.5
Public enterprise accounts	4,907.6
Limited corporations	334.2
Public interest corporations	214.1
Independent administrative corporations	32.8
Total	8,385.6

2. Expected Repayments of Outstanding Borrowing

(in billion yen)

Item	FY2011	From FY2012	Total
Ordinary account	303.2	6,816.2	7,119.4
“Special Accounts”	46.1	6.1	52.2
Public enterprise accounts	319.8	3,195.5	3,515.4
Limited corporations	23.4	233.2	256.7
Public interest corporations	64.3	752.6	817.0
Independent administrative corporations	-	3.1	3.1
Total	7,570	11,007.1	11,764.1

3. Assets Offered as Collateral

Of the assets of the limited corporations, a total value of 509.0 billion yen is offered as collateral.