

# Financial Condition of City of Nagoya



Nagoya Castle Honmaru Palace  
Grand Entrance & Main Hall  
Open to public

Major redevelopment of the area surrounding Nagoya Station is making progress



Port of Nagoya  
Boasting the nation's busiest port  
in both shipping tonnage and cargo value  
(photo by Nagoya port authority)



National important cultural property – Nagoya city hall

**October 2017**  
**Finance Bureau, City of Nagoya**

**Contact**

Funds Division, Finance Department,  
Finance Bureau, City of Nagoya  
TEL : 052-972-2309 Fax : 052-972-4107  
E-mail : a2309@zaisei.city.nagoya.lg.jp



MRJ (photo by Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation)

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# FY2017 Nagoya City's Bond Issuance Plan

(Million Yen)

Category	FY2017 A	FY2016 B	YOY Change A-B
Government Funds	35,239	39,366	△4,127
Private Flows	158,826	176,447	△17,621
Public Bond Offerings	120,000	137,000	△17,000
(Flex quota)	(28,000)	(45,000)	(△17,000)
Bonds underwritten by banks	38,826	39,447	△621
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,065</b>	<b>215,813</b>	<b>△21,748</b>

\* This plan may change, as it is an estimate at the beginning of FY2017

# FY2017 Plan for Municipal Bond Public Offerings

(Million yen)

Maturities	Issue Amount	Monthly Plan											
		Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Medium-term bonds	10,000	10,000											
10-year bonds	60,000			10,000			20,000			10,000			20,000
Ultra-long-term bonds	20,000		20yr 10,000					30yr (in/after late October) 10,000					
City resident bonds	2,000							2,000					
Flexible quota	28,000		Upsize for 20yr 5,000	Upsize for 10yr 5,000				10yr fixed redemption bond 13,000		5,000			
Total	120,000		15,000	15,000			20,000	15,000		10,000			20,000

\* Results to Sep., plans from Oct. as of the end of Sep.

\* Monthly total amount does not include medium-term bonds, ultra-long-term bonds in/after Oct., and flexible quota in/after Nov.

# Highlights of FY2017 Bond Issuance Plan

## 1. Expected amount of city bonds

The amount of city bonds to be issued in this fiscal year is expected to decrease by approx. 21.7 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, of which approx. 4.1 billion yen from public funds and approx. 17.6 billion yen from private funds.

## 2. Maintenance of ultra-long-term bonds

Although the expected amount will decrease by approx. 10% year-on-year, the amount of ultra-long-term bonds will remain the same as last fiscal year.

## 3. Bond management focusing on market situations

The city continues making efforts on bond management focusing on market situations

### (1) Implementation of negotiated style deals

The city continues to emphasize the importance of communication with the market utilizing negotiated style deals for mid-term, long-term(planned in June and December) and super-long-term bonds.

### (2) Securing of flexible quota: 28 billion yen

The flexible quota for this fiscal year is 28 billion yen to continue to enable flexible and agile bond issuance in response to market environment.

### (3) Proactive investor relation management

The city proactively visits investors at the time of bond issuance etc.

# Issuance Amount of Municipal Bonds in FY2015/2016

## Issuance Amount for FY2016

(Million yen)

Category	Amount	Monthly Plan											
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
5-year bonds	10,000			10,000									
10-year bonds	60,000	20yr		10,000			20,000			10,000			20,000
Ultra-long bonds	20,000	10,000					30yr	10,000					
City resident bonds	2,000							2,000		Upsize for 10yr			
Flexible quota	45,000	Upsize for 20yr 5,000		7,000 5,000	Upsize for 5yr Upsize for 10yr		5yr	20,000		8,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>		<b>32,000</b>			<b>20,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>		<b>18,000</b>			<b>20,000</b>

## Issuance Amount for FY2015

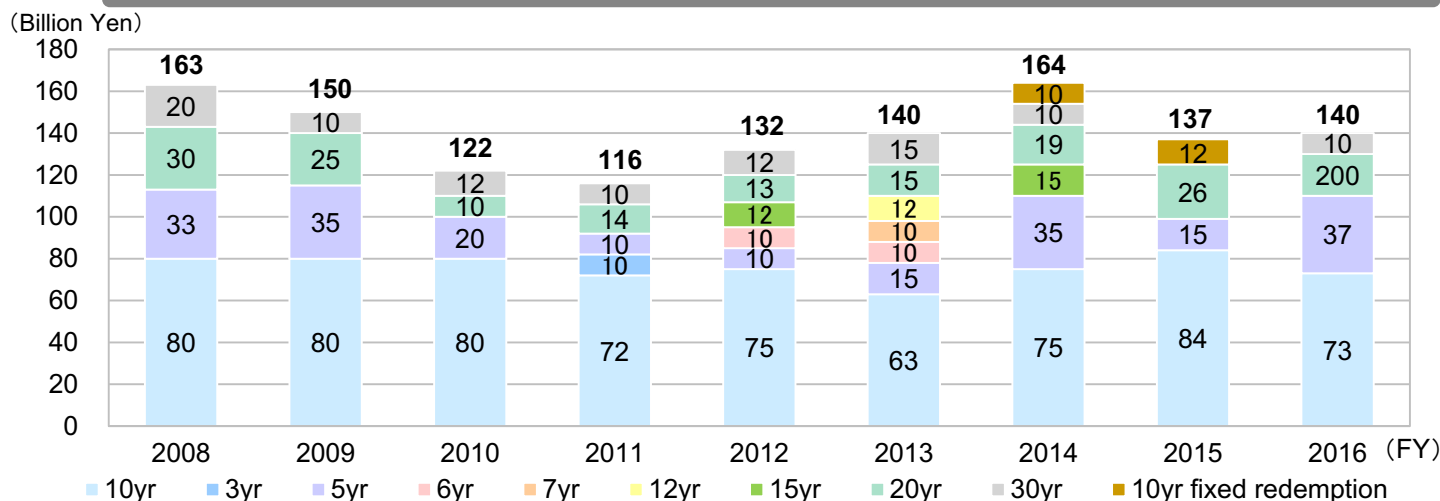
(Million yen)

Category	Amount	Monthly Plan											
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Medium-term bonds	10,000							5yr	10,000				
10-year bonds	60,000			10,000			20,000			10,000			20,000
Ultra-long bonds	20,000	20yr	10,000						20yr	10,000			
City resident bonds	3,000			Upsize for 10yr	10yr fixed redemption bond				3,000	Upsize for 5yr Upsize for 20yr			
Flexible quota	51,000	Upsize for 20yr	5,000	8,000	12,000		10yr	10,000	5,000 5,000	(6,000)	Upsize for 10yr		
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,000</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>			<b>20,000</b>

# Actual Issuance of Publicly Offered Bonds

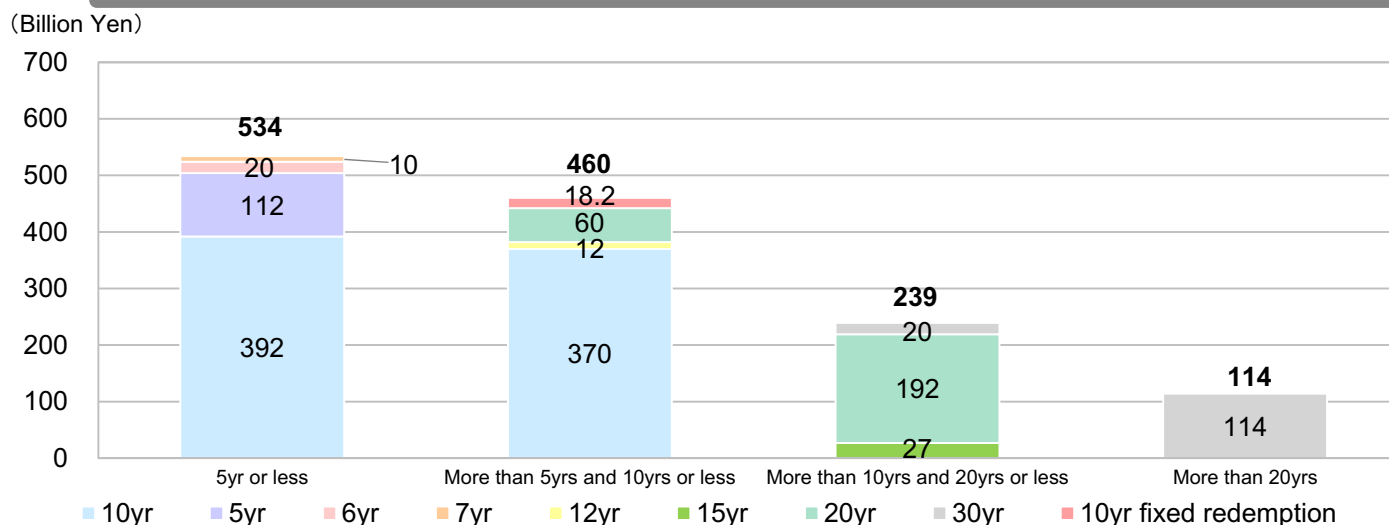
Amount of Publicly Offered Bonds since FY2008

- The bonds that city offers are all negotiated style and mainly in 10yrs, together with shorter or longer tenor to fund in a balanced manner.
- Since FY2009, the city has introduced the flex quota to enable flexible responses to changing financial situations.

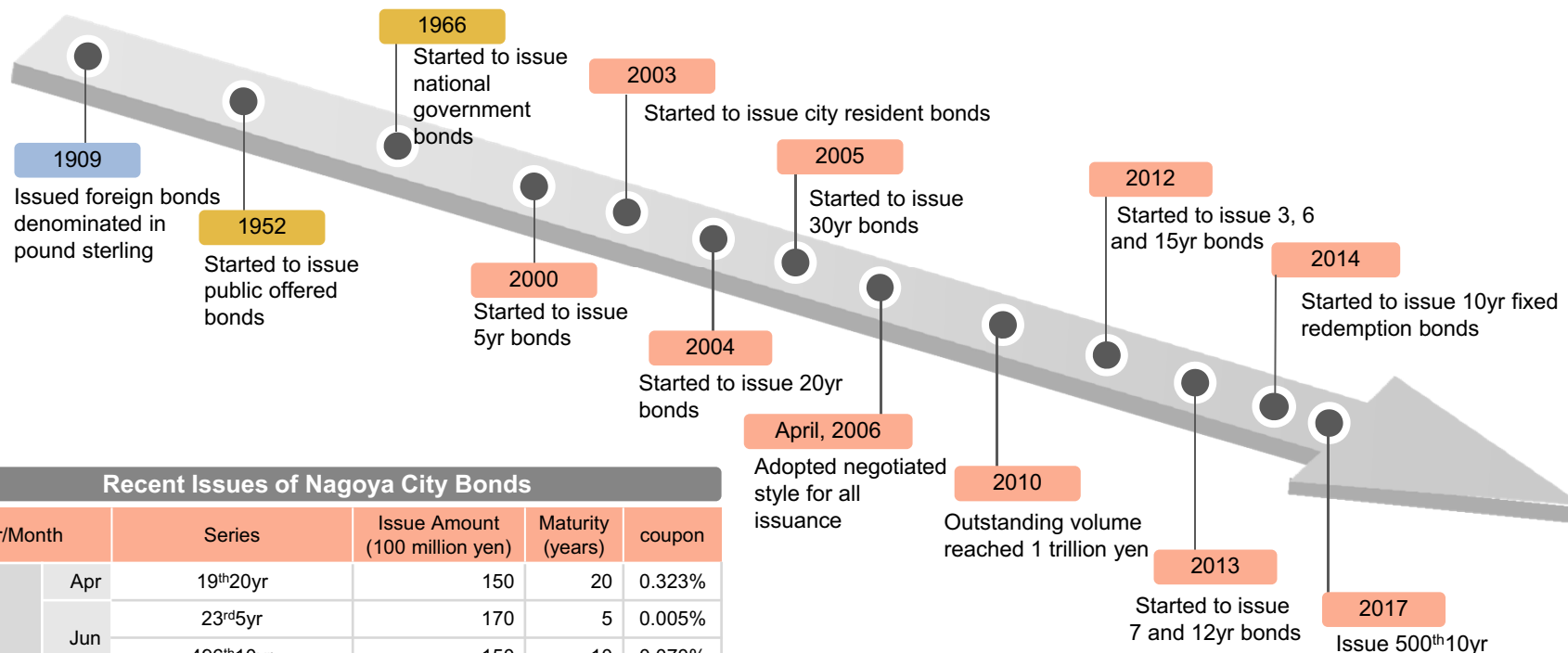


\*The amount of issuance by fiscal year

Outstanding Amount by Maturity as of the End of FY2016



# Postwar History of Nagoya City Bonds



Recent Issues of Nagoya City Bonds

Year/Month	Series	Issue Amount (100 million yen)	Maturity (years)	coupon
FY2016	Apr 19 <sup>th</sup> 20yr	150	20	0.323%
	Jun 23 <sup>rd</sup> 5yr	170	5	0.005%
	Jun 496 <sup>th</sup> 10yr	150	10	0.070%
	Sep 497 <sup>th</sup> 10yr	200	10	0.110%
	Oct 24 <sup>th</sup> 5yr	200	5	0.001%
	Oct 12 <sup>th</sup> 30yr	100	30	0.610%
	Dec 14 <sup>th</sup> city resident	20	5	0.08%
FY2017	Mar 498 <sup>th</sup> 10yr	180	10	0.150%
	Mar 499 <sup>th</sup> 10yr	200	10	0.225%
	May 20 <sup>th</sup> 20yr	150	20	0.645%
	Jun 500 <sup>th</sup> 10yr	150	10	0.195%
	Sep 501 <sup>st</sup> 10yr	200	10	0.175%
Oct 3 <sup>rd</sup> 10yr fixed redemption	130	10	0.215%	

- Nagoya started to issue publicly offered bonds in 1952. Nagoya city bonds have a longer postwar history than national government bonds
- Before the war in 1909, Nagoya issued foreign bonds denominated in pound sterling
- Nagoya has diversified maturities since 2000



# Rating

- Nagoya has obtained a rating from Moody's Investors Service Inc.(currently Moody's Japan K.K.) since Nov 7, 2007.
- Along with the downgrading of Japan government's rating from Aa3 to A1 on December , 2014, the Nagoya City's and other municipalities' rating were also changed to A1.

Rating by Moody's

# A1

(Stable) = Same as Japanese Government Bond

## Basis of rating

- Strong tax revenue base as a hub of the Tokai region with strong economic power
- Strong liquidity
- The central government's robust involvement in local fiscal management and solid intuition framework including the fiscal coordination system

# Profile of Nagoya

## Nagoya Overview

Area	326.45km <sup>2</sup> (April 1, 2016)
Average temperature	17.0°C (Average in 2016)
Precipitation	1,686.0mm (Total in 2016)
Population	2,304,794 (Oct 1, 2016)
Households	1,072,913 (Oct 1, 2016)
Daytime population	2,589,799 (Oct 1, 2015)
Business establishments	124,636 (Jul 1, 2014)
Employed individuals	1,425,480 (Jul 1, 2014)

## Do you know the mark ?

The above-shown symbol, with the Japanese numeral 8 in a circle, was designated as City of Nagoya's city emblem in 1907. This symbol is believed to have originally been a distinguishing mark used by Owari Branch of Tokugawa Family—"numeral eight in a circle" mark.

A distinguishing mark generally refers to a mark that distinguishes a family or a group from others. The numeral eight in a circle mark was Owari Brach's unofficial crest used on its servants' lanterns, as rank-and-file members' family crests, by logistics corps, etc. (The Branch's official family crest was designed with leaves of asarum caulescens, a kind of wild ginger.)



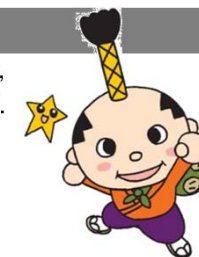
# Revitalizing Towns, People and Work

## Purpose of strategy

The city is seeing a declining birthrate and aging population; population is expected to start declining soon. The City of Nagoya Comprehensive Strategy for Revitalizing Towns, People and Work has been developed with the aim of maintaining vitality in the future as a hub of the Nagoya metropolitan area while accurately responding to a declining population and demographic change.

## Period

Similar to the government's comprehensive strategy, the strategy covers the five years from 2015 to 2019. In addition, similar to the government's long-term vision, the city's population vision maps out a future vision looking 45 years into the future (2060)



## Four basic goals of comprehensive strategies

### 1. Creating towns that keep growing by leveraging their industrial competitiveness



- Promoting next-generation industries
- Revitalizing regional economies through sustainable development of regional industries

### 3. Creating towns where young people can realize their dreams



- Creating an environment where people can confidently have and raise children
- Creating an environment where young people can thrive

### 2. Creating lively towns through promotion of tourism



- Revitalizing the areas by promoting tourism and attracting MICE

### 4. Creating towns where the elderly can live happily

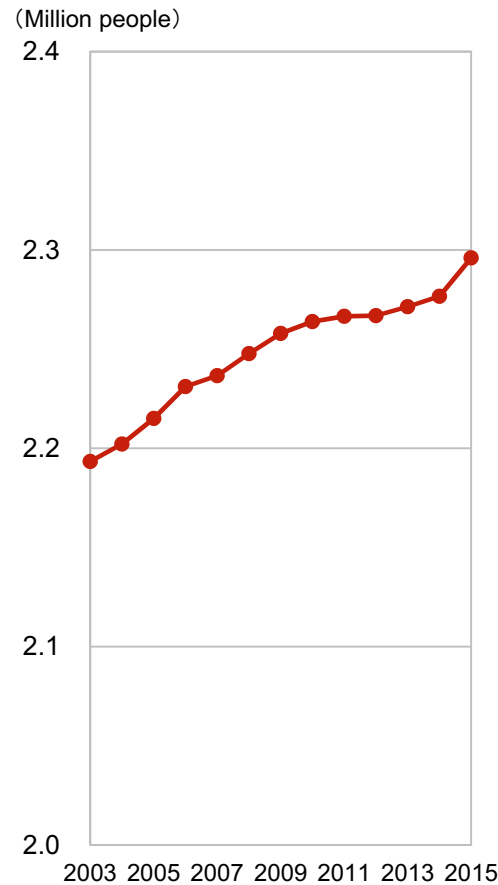


- Creating a regional framework for mutual support and a comprehensive regional care system

# Population Dynamics of Nagoya City

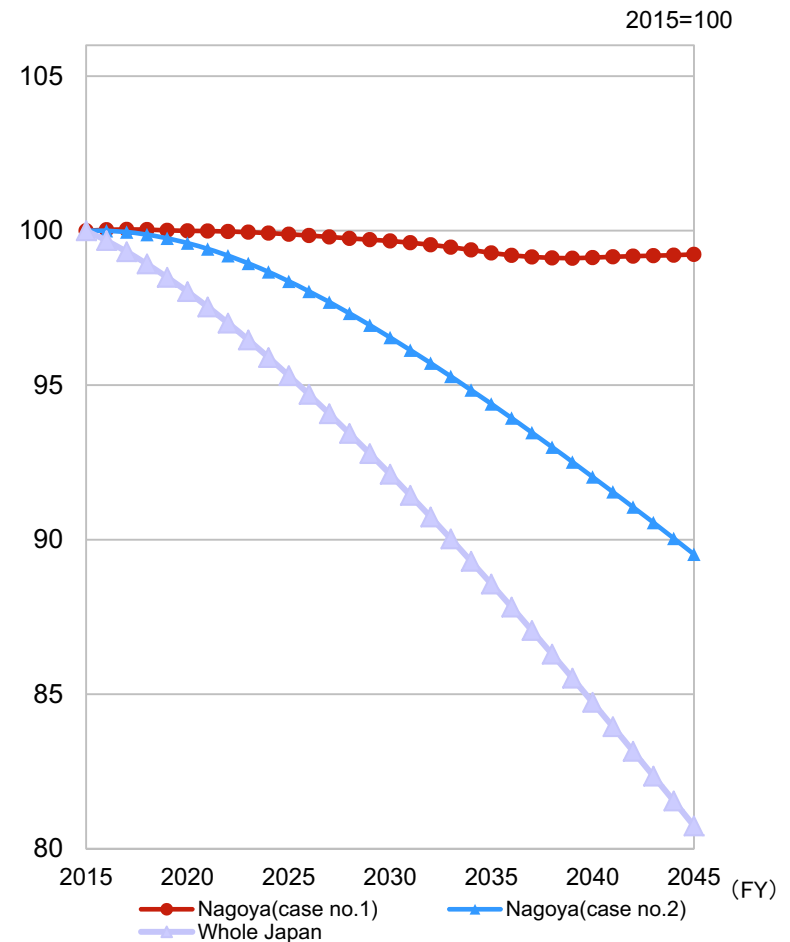
- Nagoya has a population of 2,304,794 as of October 2016, which is the third largest among the ordinance-designated cities. This number was recorded as historical high, after 20 consecutive years' growth since 1997.
- Nagoya (case no.1) has the similar scale of population even in the future (considering that population outflow will be peaked out in 2020 with Japan central government's effort to balance out population overconcentration in Tokyo to other prefectures).
- Nagoya (case no.2) shows that the population would be peaked out in 2016 then decrease gradually, which is more moderate than Japan as a whole.

Population Shift for Nagoya City



\*as of October 1 each year

Projected Population



\*Nagoya's numbers are estimates by Nagoya City  
 National numbers are based on National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Population Projection for Japan by Municipality (estimates in January 2012)"

# Nagoya's Transportation Network

- Transportation network surrounding Nagoya City is highly developed as a gateway to Nagoya Metropolitan Area ; the port of Nagoya as the maritime gateway to the Chubu region and the Chubu Centrair International Airport at approx.30 minutes train ride from Nagoya Station
- When the Linear Chuo Shinkansen Line starts operating, the travel time between Tokyo and Nagoya will only be 40 minutes from the current 100 minutes. Furthermore, in addition to the opening of the New Tomei Expressway, the opening of Moriyama smart interchange (IC), scheduled in 2017, will contribute to the further enhancement of Nagoya's transportation network



**Port of Nagoya**

Located in the center of the Pacific side of the Japanese archipelago, the port of Nagoya has been developed as an integrated port equipped with logistics, production, disaster prevention, exchanges and transportation functions. The total weight of the cargos was approx. 193.26 mil. tons in 2016, the largest in Japan for 15 consecutive years since 2002. The port supports the industry and citizens in the Chubu region where global manufacturing industries, including automotive, machine tool and aerospace industries, are concentrated.



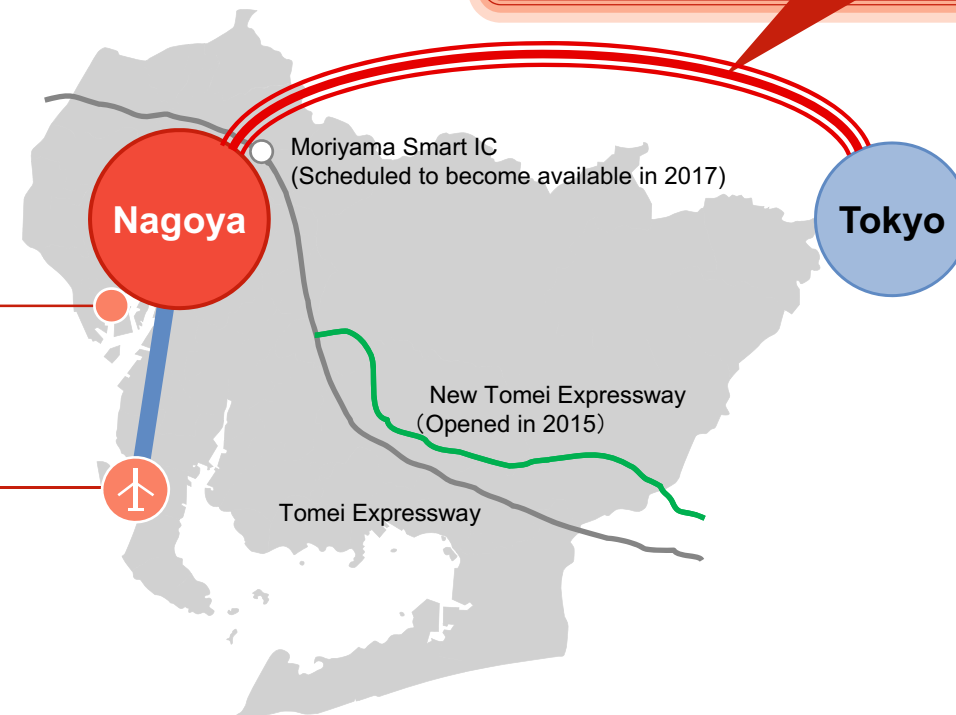
©Central Japan Railway Company. All rights reserved.

The operation of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen Line (between Tokyo and Nagoya), which is to be started in 2027, will enable travelling between the two cities in approx.40 minutes.



**Chubu Centrair International Airport**

International flights:  
348 flights/week ; 39 cities  
Domestic flights:  
81 flights/day; 18 cities  
As of June 16, 2017



# Special Zone Comprising Asia's No. 1 Aerospace Industry Cluster

In December 2011, Aichi Prefecture including the city of Nagoya and Gifu Prefecture were designated as an international strategic zone, specifically Special Zone to Create Asia's Number One Aerospace Industry Cluster.

The Special Zone was expanded in October 2013 to include Mie prefecture and in June 2014 Nagano and Shizuoka prefectures, with the aim of mobilizing the resources of the Chubu region and thereby taking the next big step in developing the three global bases for the aerospace industries in the region along with US's Seattle and France's Toulouse.

## Summary

- Purpose:  
To create Asia's largest and most effective aerospace industry cluster
- Nominal goals (2013→2020)
  - Production amount in aerospace industry:  
871bn yen → **1,180bn yen**
  - Production amount in aircraft / aircraft parts  
576bn yen → **820bn yen**
  - Employees in Chubu region's aerospace industry  
18,600 → **25,000**
  - Aerospace-related export amount from Chubu region:  
351bn. yen → **680bn yen**
  - New and added aerospace-related factories built in Aichi, Gifu and Mie areas :  
**40** in 5years from FY2016 to FY2020



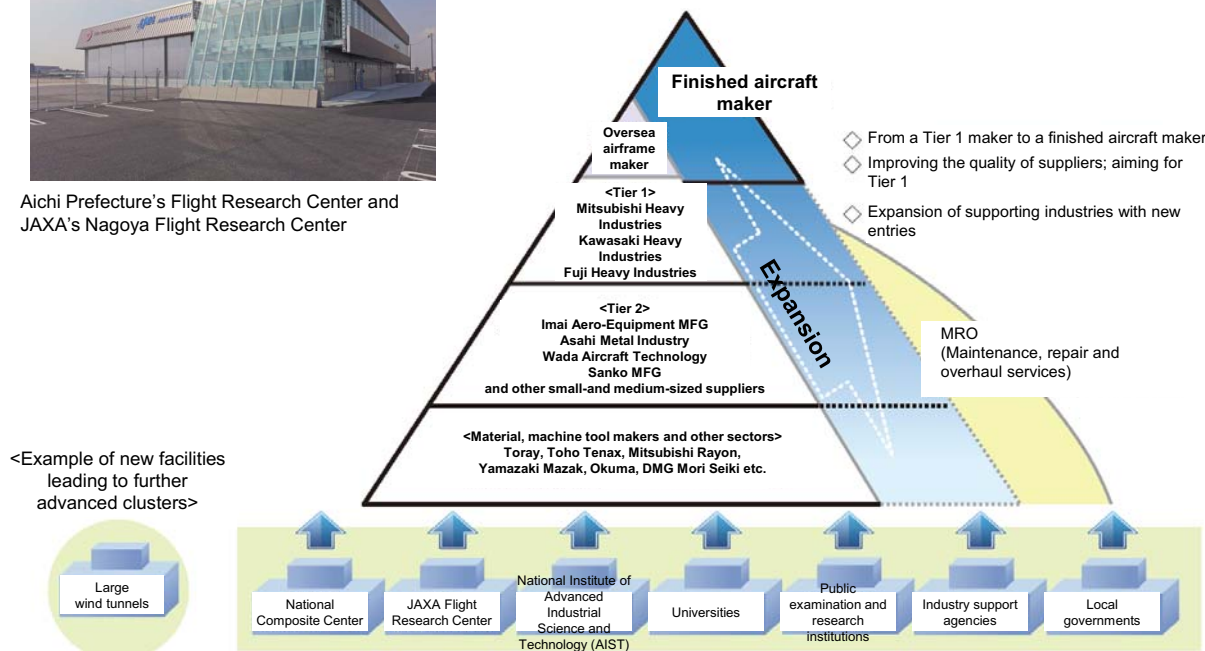
Loading Boeing 787 components to a specialized transport aircraft (Boeing 747 "Dream Lifter")



Provided by MRJ and Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation



Aichi Prefecture's Flight Research Center and JAXA's Nagoya Flight Research Center



The Aerospace Industry Cluster's future vision (for commercial aircrafts)

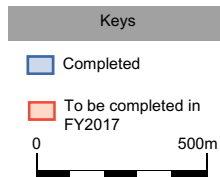
# Redevelopment of Area Adjacent to Nagoya Station

## Overview

The area surrounding Nagoya Station, which will be the terminal for the Linear Chuo Shinkansen upon its opening, along with the Sakae area, have been designated as an urgent urban renewal area to promote the creation of bases for reinforcing the city's international competitiveness. The area is expanding steadily.

Against this backdrop, major private sector-led redevelopment projects such as JR Gate Tower and JP Tower Nagoya are underway, bringing a lively atmosphere to the area. In addition, redevelopment plans by Nagoya Railway are scheduled for the future.

With the opening of Global Gate in October 2017, all private facilities for the Sasashima live 24 district commenced operation. The opening is expected to further accelerate the enhancement of functions in the area surrounding Nagoya Station.



# Aiming to Develop a Super Terminal Nagoya!

The operation of Linear Chuo Shinkansen between Tokyo and Nagoya is scheduled to be started in 2027 and its Nagoya City terminal station will be located underground beneath Nagoya Station, which will further enhance Nagoya Station's locational advantages and convenience.

The municipality government of Nagoya has compiled "Urban Development Initiatives for the Area Surrounding Nagoya Station," which indicate goals of and approaches towards collaborative urban development to be shared with various entities including railway operators.

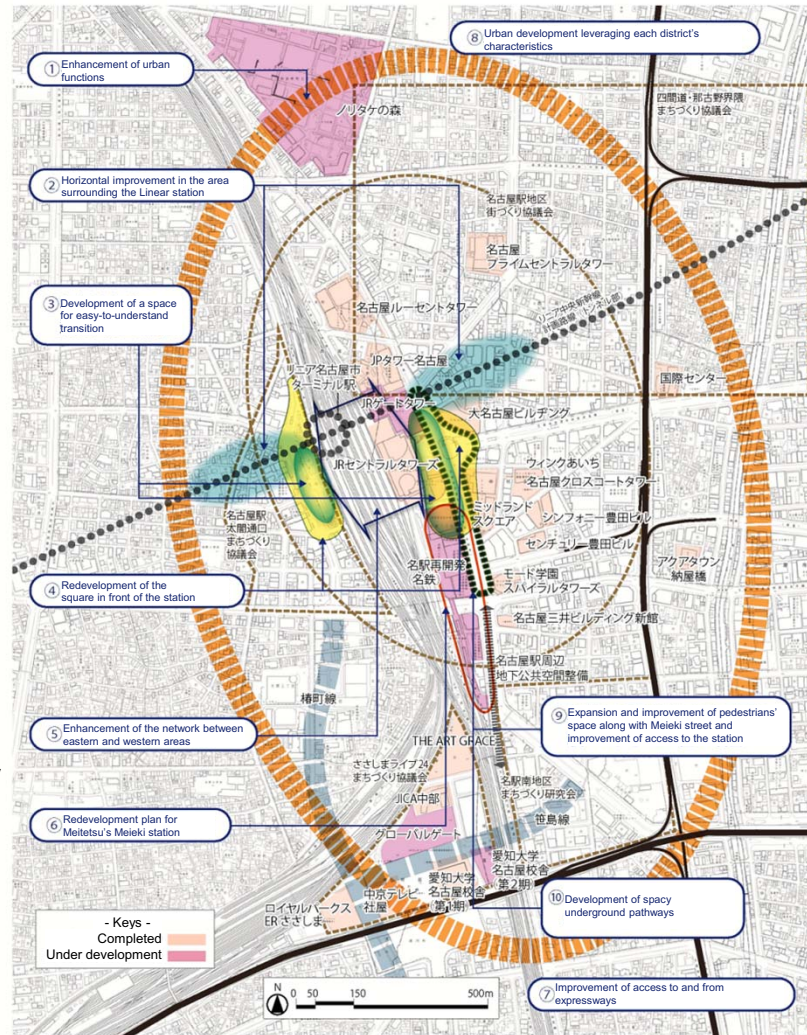
## The city's targeted vision

Globally-recognized super terminal Nagoya:  
A city filled with attractiveness and vitality and equipped with world-class terminal stations

## Urban development basic policies

- Aiming to develop a front base for the zone playing international and geographically broad roles;
- Developing world-class terminal stations that are universally easy to use;
- Developing linking metropolitan areas with a variety of attractiveness; and
- Government and private-sector working together to implement initiatives steadily towards the commencement of the operation of the Linear Shinkansen

## Major projects and Schedule



	FY2014 (Previous period)	FY2020 (Later period)	FY2027 (The parties)
① Enhancement of urban functions	Examination of the incentive	The private reproduction development in the city reproduction special district	• Nagoya city • Central government, Aichi pref. • Developer
② Horizontal improvement in the area surrounding the Linear station	Examination of the improvement contests	Necessary procedures	• Nagoya city • Central government, Aichi pref. • Railway operators • Developer
	Acquisition etc. of station area	Building transfer land improvement building improvement	
③ Development of a space for easy-to-understand Transition	Examination of the improvement contests	Planning of improvement, Necessary procedures	• Nagoya city • Central government, Aichi pref. • Railway operators • Underground street company
		Design and improvement	
④ Redevelopment of the square in front of the station	Examination of the improvement contests	Planning of improvement, Necessary procedures	• Nagoya city • Railway operators • Underground street company • Transportation facilities manager
		Design and improvement	
⑤ Enhancement of the network between eastern and western areas	(new east and west passageway)		• Nagoya city • Railway operators
	Planning and examination of the improvement contests	Necessary procedures	
⑥ Redevelopment plan for Meitetsu's Meieki station	(effective practical use of existing passageway)		• Nagoya city • Railway operators
	Examination of the improvement contests	Planning of improvement, Necessary procedures	
⑦ Improvement of access to and from expressways	(Redevelopment of the railway station and bus terminal)		• Nagoya city • Railway operators • Developer
	Planning and examination of the improvement contests	Necessary procedures	
⑧ Urban development leveraging each district's characteristics	Examination of the improvement contests	Planning of improvement, Necessary procedures	• Nagoya city • Central government, Aichi pref. • Expressway public corporation
	Improvement of Tubakimachi-line and Sasashima-line	Design and improvement	
⑨ Expansion and improvement of pedestrians' space along with Meieki street and improvement of access to the station	Planning and improvement of the Sasashima-line (south district of Nagoya station)		• Nagoya city • Urban development organization
	Examination of the improvement contests	Design and improvement	
⑩ Development of spacy underground pathways	Organizing of city development creating vision for the future and consensus building, practice of area management etc.		• Nagoya city • Urban development organization
	Examination of the improvement contests	Design and improvement	
⑩ Development of spacy underground pathways	Carry out every district		• Nagoya city • Underground street company • Transportation facilities manager • Urban development organization
	Examination of the improvement contests	Design and improvement	

After the starting operation of Linear Chuo Shinkansen



# Port of Nagoya With Japan's Largest Cargo Volume; and Initiatives to Develop a Center for Manufacturing and Cultural Exchanges-opening of Theme Park LEGOLAND®Japan

## Port of Nagoya

Opened in 1907, Port of Nagoya has been a maritime gateway to support the manufacturing industry and people's livelihood in the Chubu Region. Today the Port has developed into an international port equipped with comprehensive functions, connected with 170 countries and territories and dealing with Japan's largest cargo volume etc.

**Port of Nagoya is Japan's largest port in the following categories: (2016 actual values)**

Category	Data	2 <sup>nd</sup> largest	3 <sup>rd</sup> largest
Cargo volume	193.26 mil tons	Chiba	Yokohama
Export value	10,745.5 bn yen	Yokohama	Tokyo
Trade surplus value	6,265.0 bn yen	Yokohama	Kobe
Units of automobiles exported	1,316,888 units	Yokohama	Mikawa



(Photo by Nagoya Port Authority)

## Center for manufacturing and cultural exchanges

The city of Nagoya has formulated a plan to develop a center for manufacturing and cultural exchanges at Port of Nagoya's Kinjo Pier where people will conduct various exchanges with focuses on "manufacturing" and "industrial technologies."

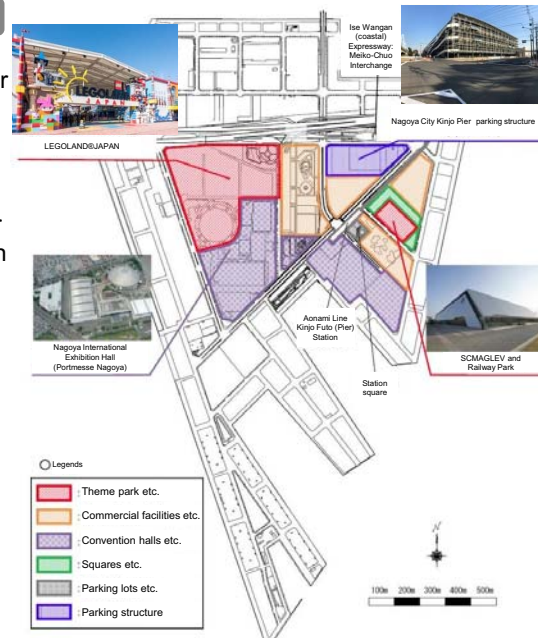
So far, it has developed such facilities as Manufacturing and Cultural Exchange Plaza and also held a tree planting festival and various trial sessions. Currently it is discussing various initiatives for further development following the opening of a theme park based on proposals from the private sector.

### ■ SCMAGLEV and Railway Park:

JR-Central's railway museum opened in March 2011 – introducing advances in high speed railway technologies including JR-Central's bullet trains, the Shinkansen.



(Photo by Central Japan Railway Company (JR-Central))



### ■ LEGOLAND® Japan

LEGOLAND® Japan opened on April 1, 2017 at Kinjo-Futo, Nagoya for the first time in Japan. Operating 8 parks in 7 countries, LEGOLAND is a popular theme park around the world targeting families with children aged 2-12 years. LEGOLAND is divided into 7 themes including "Miniland" displaying Japan's symbolic buildings and landscapes such as a 2-meter high Nagoya Castle made of 225,000 LEGO bricks. The park consists of over 40 attractions, shows, restaurants, and shops.



©2017 The LEGO Group

# The Restoration of Nagoya Castle Honmaru Palace

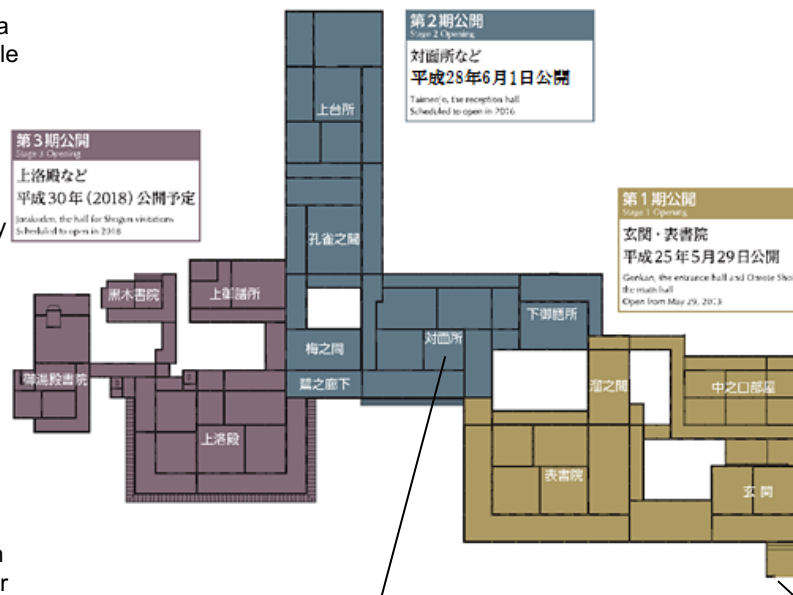
Nagoya Castle's main building used to have a Honmaru (main) Palace in addition to its castle tower. This Honmaru Palace was said to be one of the two best structures built with the traditional Samurai style of Japanese architecture along with Ninomaru Palace of Kyoto's Nijo Castle that is a masterpiece of modern Japan's castle architecture and today is designated as a National Treasure. Honmaru Palace was designated as the first National Treasure of castle architecture but was burned down in 1945 during the war.

The city of Nagoya has been rebuilding Honmaru Palace as a historic and cultural symbol of Nagoya to hand down the importance of the skills and the heart of manufacturing and of natural environment to the succeeding generations. The Place is scheduled to be open to the public in three phases—and in its entirety by 2018. For the first phase, its entrance and front drawing room has been opened to the public since May 29, 2013, which received a million visitors by May 10, 2014.

For the second phase, its meeting room and other areas will be made open to the public from June 1, 2016.

## Outline of the anastolysis

- Architecture: wooden, flat building of the shoin zukuri style with a shingle roof
- Total area: approx. 3,100㎡
- Construction period: 2008 to 2017
  - Phase1: Entrance and front drawing room
  - Phase 2: Reception and main kitchen
  - Phase3: Jorakuden (a drawing room), Kuroki (blackwood) drawing room, etc.



North-western side of the reception hall Jodannoma



Nagoya Castle's restored Honmaru Palace and its entrance and carriage porch before they were burned down during the war



Nagoya Castle's restored Honmaru Palace and its entrance and carriage porch

# Arimatsu District with a distinct flavor of Tokaido in Edo Period

The townscape of Arimatsu in Midori ward was designated as a conservation area for historically important buildings in July 2016. The government designates townscapes with high historical value as cultural assets; 115 districts have been designated across the nation (as of August 1, 2017). Arimatsu District is the only townscape selected along the road in a major city and the second townscape along the Tokaido following Sekijuku (Kameyama city, Mie prefecture).

## History of Arimatsu District

Arimatsu was built in 1608 by Owari Branch between Narumi-shuku and Chiryu-shuku on the Tokaido. Arimatsu Shibori (tie-dyeing) was invented to create souvenirs for travelers who came and went along the Tokaido. Since that time, the town of Arimatsu has developed along with Arimatsu Shibori.

Although most of the village was destroyed by a major fire which broke out in 1784, the district is said to have been reconstructed in about 20 years with the help from the Owari Branch. The Shibori merchants' main house with wide frontage, gates, and walls are located along the gently winding Tokaido, inheriting the relatively relaxed townscape. While Arimatsu is home to various buildings from different periods from late Edo to early Showa, the main house facing the Tokaido generally is a two-story wooden gable roof structure with Hirairi entrance and Sangawarabuki base tiles. Buildings convey the look of the time when Arimatsu was thriving with Arimatsu Shibori.



## Major traditional buildings

- The Hattori House (cultural property designated by Aichi Prefecture)



The trade name is Igetaya and it is a building representing Arimatsu. It was established in 1790, over 200 years ago. The building has all the characteristics of Arimatsu architecture, including nurigome-zukuri, namakokabe, and lattices.

- The Takeda House (cultural property designated by Nagoya City)



The trade name is Sasaka and the building demonstrates Shibori merchants' buildings from late Edo to Meiji. The main wooden house, Shoin, and storehouse have a massive aspect. Tokugawa Iemochi, the 14th shogun of the Tokugawa, is said to have visited the tea ceremony room "Saishoan."

## Dashi (float)/Arimatsu Shibori (tie-dyeing)



- Makiage Shibori



- Karamatsu Nui Sibori



In addition to the historical townscape, Arimatsu has inherited the traditional industry of Arimatsu Shibori and three Dashi floats that are city-designated cultural properties. Arimatsu Shibori dates back 400 years when people started dyeing cotton tied with string with plants such as indigo. There are about 100 Shibori techniques. Currently, Arimatsu Shibori is applied to various products, such as kimonos, accessories, and interior goods. The Arimatsu Tie-Dyeing Festival is held annually on the first Saturday and Sunday of June, bringing a lively atmosphere to the Tokaido.

The three Dashi preserved in Arimatsu were made in the periods from Edo to Meiji. On the first Sunday of October, the Arimatsu Floats Festival (Autumn Festival of Arimatsu Tenmansha Shrine) is held annually where Dashi adorned with mechanical dolls parade along the Tokaido with festival music.



# Nagoya City Hall Main Building Designated as a Nationally Important Cultural Heritage

Nagoya City Hall main building that was completed in 1933 was, on December 10, 2014, designated as a Nationally Designated Important Heritage (structure) concurrently with the Aichi Prefectural Government Office main building. Such designation of active government buildings had been unprecedented as well as of any government structures built in the early Showa Era.

## Nagoya City Hall main building designated as a Nationally Important Cultural Heritage



Nagoya City Hall main building was constructed as a project commemorating the ascendance of Showa Emperor to the throne and has been used as a central facility of the city government for over 80 years since 1933. Uniquely designed with specialty tiles on its exterior walls and traditional interior furnishing, the building is highly recognized as an iconic early Showa-style government structure that incorporate Japanese tastes into Western architectural styles. In December 2014, it was designated as a Nationally Important Cultural Heritage concurrently with the neighboring Aichi Prefectural Government Office main building.

### Highlights



■ Central Hall  
Pillars and stair rails are made from high quality marble Kozakura from Yamaguchi Prefecture, excess marble used for the Diet Building. The Diet Building and the City Hall main building are believed to be the only government structures that use Kozakura marble.

The Central Hall is as high as approx. 20 meters with open ceiling. Over the ground floor are a beautiful combination of arch-shaped beams. A view from upper floors show stairs around the open ceiling space that look like an illusionist picture.



■ North Hallway  
The hallway on the north side of the building is as long as approx. 100 meters. Such a long hallway is so rare and well-known that it is used for movie and TV drama filming.

### Exterior appearance



### Ceremony Hall



### Guest room



### City Assembly Chamber



### Central Hallway



### Other characteristics

The main building is uniquely designed both in interior furnishing and exterior appearance that is intended to be in harmony with the view of Nagoya Castle

#### \*Tour of Nagoya City Hall main building

Nagoya City Hall main building is open to the public on weekdays when the city government office is open—except the office spaces, Ceremony Hall, Guest Room and City Assembly Chamber. Please note that, given it is an active office building visited by many citizens and business people, any actions that could disturb office duties and/or other visitors are prohibited. Other points of attention posted on the City's website at the URL below should be observed. Otherwise it would be our pleasure if you could enjoy visiting the main building when you are in our neighborhood (Maps of highlights of the building are distributed at the entrance).  
City of Nagoya's official website, "About Nagoya City Hall main building": <http://www.city.nagoya.jp/somu/page/0000062076.html>

# Characteristics of Nagoya Economic Zone

Nagoya ranked as one of the three major metropolitan areas in the nation

Category	Nationwide	Nagoya area		Tokyo area		Osaka area	
			% nationwide		% nationwide		% nationwide
Population (CY2015) (Thousand people)	127,095	11,331	8.9%	36,131	28.4%	18,349	14.4%
Area GDP (FY2014) (Billion yen)	544,894.7	54,452.9	10.0%	174,912.5	32.1%	74,832.2	13.7%
Private establishments (CY2014) (Establishments)	5,541,634	502,541	9.1%	1,397,347	25.2%	804,632	14.5%
Employees (CY2014) (Thousand people)	57,428	5,447	9.5%	17,369	30.2%	8,299	14.5%
Value of shipments of manufactured goods etc. (CY2014) (Billion yen)	305,140.0	59,475.2	19.5%	52,145.5	17.1%	38,129.6	12.5%
Wholesaler of yearly sales (CY2014) (Billion yen)	356,651.6	32,368.3	9.1%	174,946.9	49.1%	50,248.0	14.1%
Retailing of yearly industry (CY2014) (Billion yen)	122,176.7	10,955.0	9.0%	34,805.7	28.5%	16,978.9	13.9%
Annual income service industry (CY2014) (Billion yen)	211,397.6	14,912.0	7.1%	94,501.1	44.7%	24,435.5	11.6%
The export value (CY2016) (Billion yen)	70,035.8	14,943.3	21.3%	24,517.6	35.0%	14,459.0	20.6%
The import value (CY2016) (Billion yen)	66,042.0	7,369.4	11.2%	31,407.0	47.6%	12,735.2	19.3%

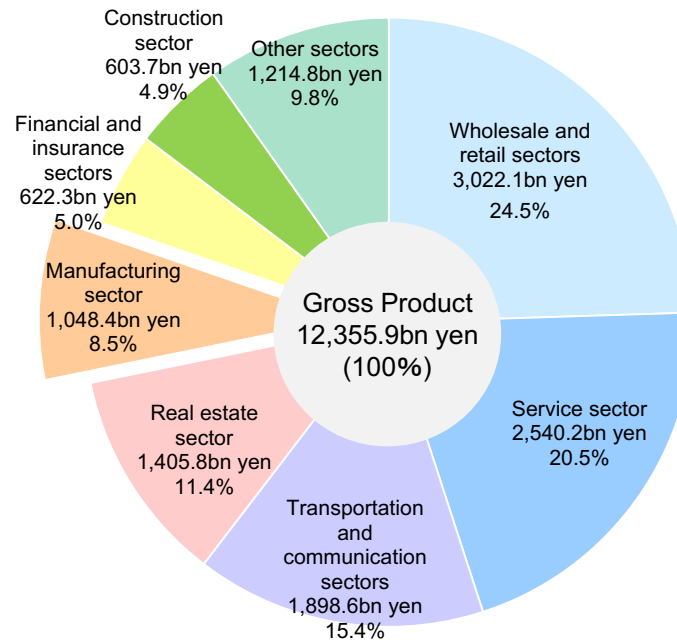
- The Nagoya metro area is notable for its high concentration of manufacturing. The region's shipment of manufactured goods is the highest among the three major metro areas.



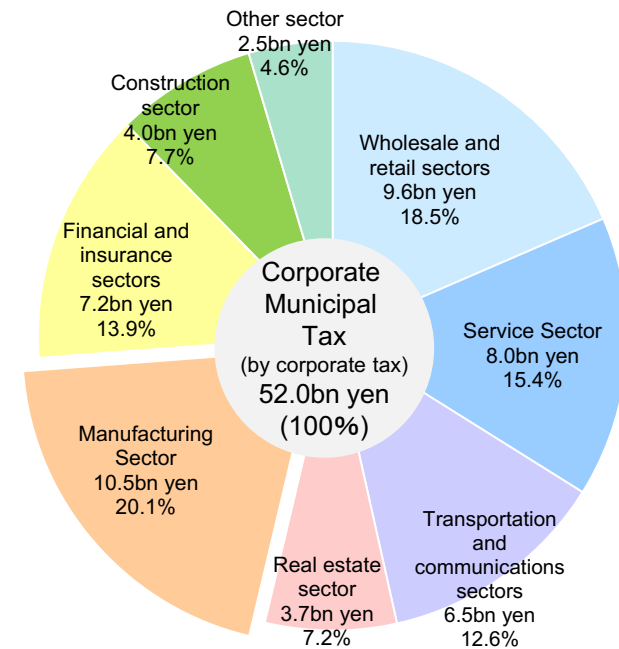
# Economic Snapshot of Nagoya City

- Nominal gross production in Nagoya is largely comprised of commercial sectors wholesale, retail and services. Manufacturing industries including automotive sector comprises 8.5%.
- Manufacturing industries comprise 20.1% of the corporate inhabitant taxes (assessed in the relevant year, by corporate tax), indicating a higher percentage than that of the city's gross production.
- Manufacturing industries are largely comprised of chemical engineering, industrial machinery and automotive component sectors. In FY2016, the automobile-related sectors' performance continued to be strong with ripple effects on other sectors.

Gross Product for Nagoya City (FY2014)



Corporate Municipal Tax by Sector (FY2016)

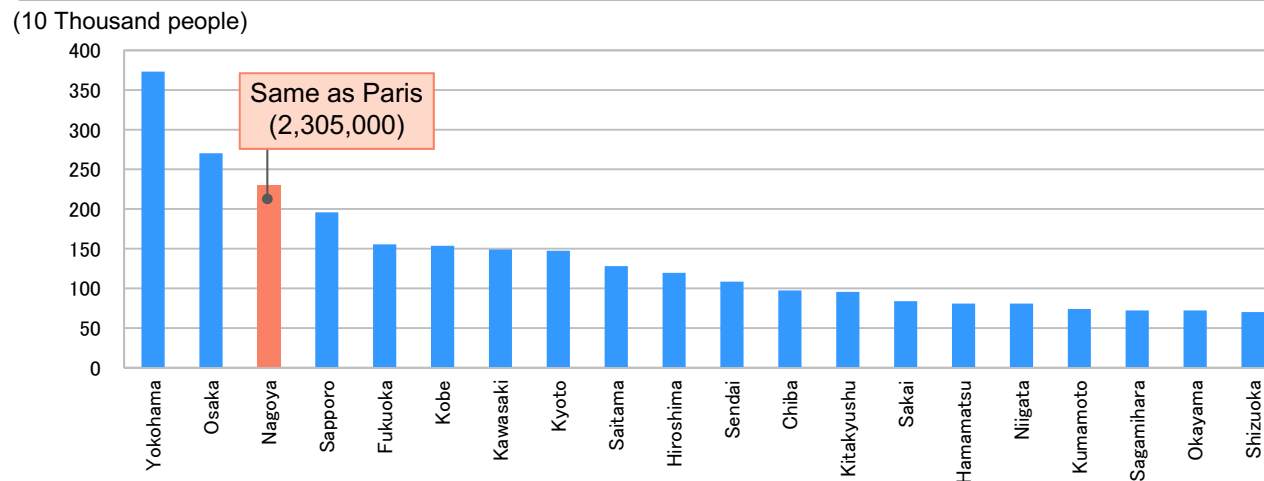


# Economic Size of Nagoya

## ■ Population

- As of Oct 2016, the population of Nagoya was slightly below 2,305 thousand, up 0.4% year on year
- The population has increased for 20 years in a row from 2,151,000 in October 1996, a total increase of approximately 154,000
- Daytime population is slightly below 2.59 million (National Census for FY2015). The ratio of daytime to nighttime population is 112.8%, suggesting a significant population inflow from surrounding areas

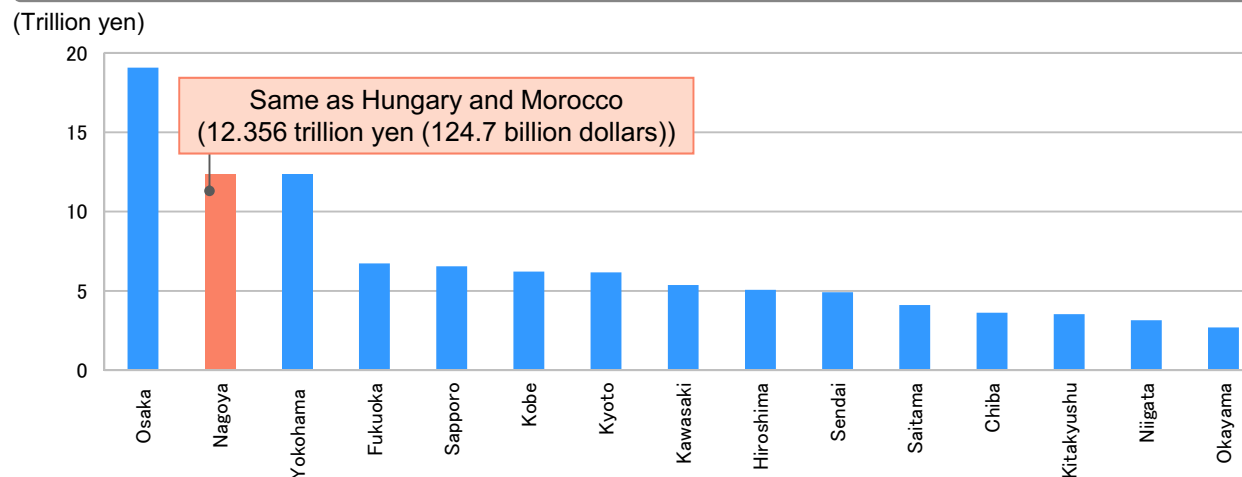
Population of Major Cities (Oct 2016)



## ■ Gross product

- The gross product of Nagoya in FY2014 was the second largest among ordinance-designated cities after Osaka .The gross product of Nagoya accounts for approximately 2.5% of Japan's GDP.

Gross Product of Major Cities (FY 2014)

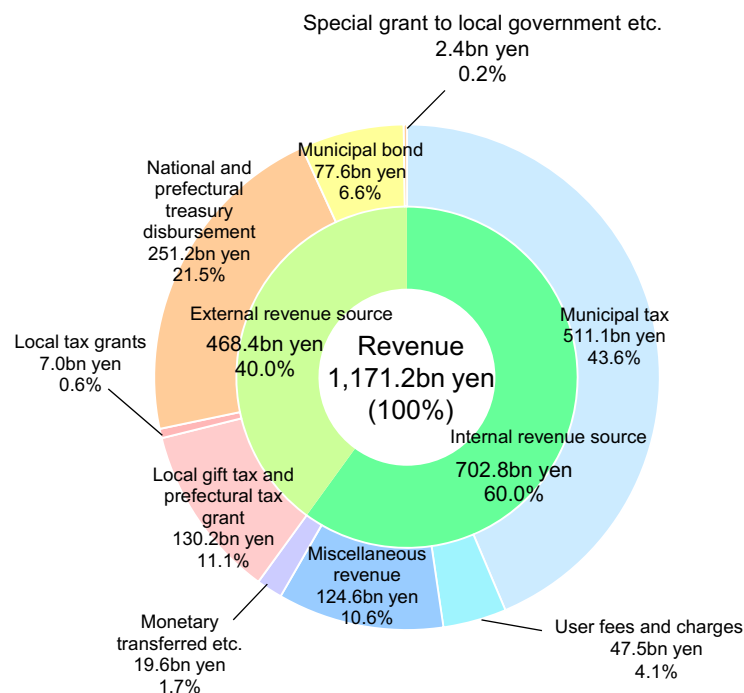


※Cities not mentioned in the above graphs have not provided data for FY2014



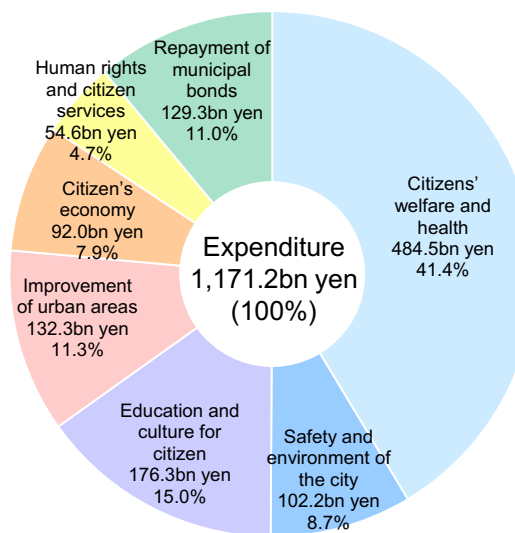
# Overview of General Account for 2017

Budget Revenue

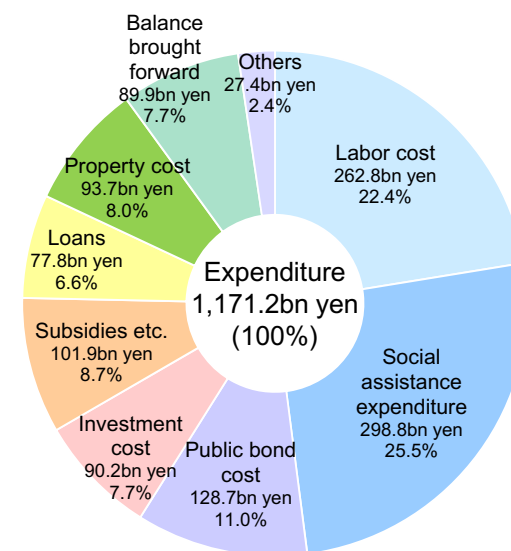


Budget Expenditure

By Usage



By Type



- The general account budget increased 85.6 billion yen or 7.9% from the previous year to 1,171.2 billion yen. The general account budget for FY2017 includes the expense of 96.0 billion yen associated with the city paying salaries of teachers for compulsory education, which were previously paid by the prefecture.
- The City's tax revenue in FY2017 increased 4.6 billion yen from the previous fiscal year despite of a decrease in corporate tax due to a decrease in corporate earnings caused by the strong yen. Revenue growth from individual tax and real property tax contributed to the net increase of the tax revenue.
- The ratio of the City's independent revenue sources to its total revenue is 60.0%, which is the second highest among Japan's ordinance-designated cities.
- In terms of expenditure, mandatory expenses – personnel, social assistance and government debt expenses – were 58.9%.

# General Account for FY2017: Key Priority Strategies

## 1. Creating towns chosen by young families while revitalizing communities

### Measures against bullying, truancy, abuse

Enhance measures to protect children from bullying, truancy, and abuse.



### Measures for children waiting for daycare places

With the aim of achieving zero children waiting for daycare places by April 2018, make ongoing efforts to develop private daycare and other facilities.



### Measures against child poverty

Enhance activities so that a child's future will not be affected by the environment in which they were born and raised, and to prevent them from being locked in a cycle of poverty for generations.

### Checkup of nursing mothers

Provide subsidies for post-natal checkup of nursing mothers in order to prevent postpartum depression.

### Subsidies for bone-marrow and other donors

Promote bone-marrow and other transplants by reducing burden for bone marrow/peripheral blood stem-cell donors and business establishments where donors work.

## 2. Preparing for major disasters through cooperative efforts by citizens, companies, and the government

### Measures for earthquake disasters and wind/flood damage

Make steady progress in promotion of operations stated in the implementation plan for earthquake countermeasures and implementation plan for wind/flood damage countermeasures.



Emergency food



Emergency toilet

### Renovation of buildings for emergency task force No. 2 to accommodate an increase in rescue teams

Renovate napping rooms, etc. to accommodate an increase in rescue teams scheduled for 2018.

## 3. Creating large and solid Nagoya to win international interurban competition

### Enhancement of city functions

Enhance city functions of the areas surrounding Nagoya station and Sakae while increasing accessibility between the urban central area and Minato area.



### Development/support for regional/next-generation industries

Attract companies by leveraging industrial clusters while increasing industrial competitiveness through promotion of industrial exchange.



RoboCup 2017  
Nagoya Japan

Held RoboCup2017 Nagoya  
(July 27–30, 2017)

### Enhancing and conveying Nagoya's attractiveness

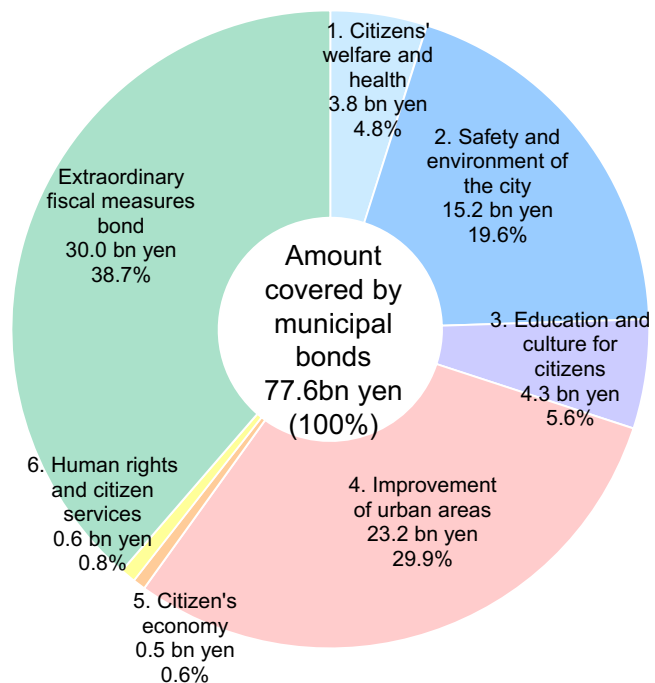
Facilitate domestic/international exchange including tourism by enhancing and conveying Nagoya's attractiveness such as culture and history.



### Promotion of 20th Asian Games

Make preparation to hold and promote the 20th Asian Games to be held in Nagoya, Aichi in 2026.

# General Account for FY2017: Operations covered by municipal bonds



## 1. Citizens' welfare and health

Subsidies for development of private special nursing care homes for the elderly, private daycare facilities, etc.



## 2. Safety and environment of the city

Earthquake resistant measures for bridges, etc., maintenance of incineration plants, etc.



## 3. Education and culture for citizens

Equipment upgrade of sports and recreational facilities, etc.



## 4. Improvement of urban areas

Construction of municipal houses, maintenance of bridges, etc.



## 5. Citizen's economy

Equipment upgrade of international conference halls, etc.



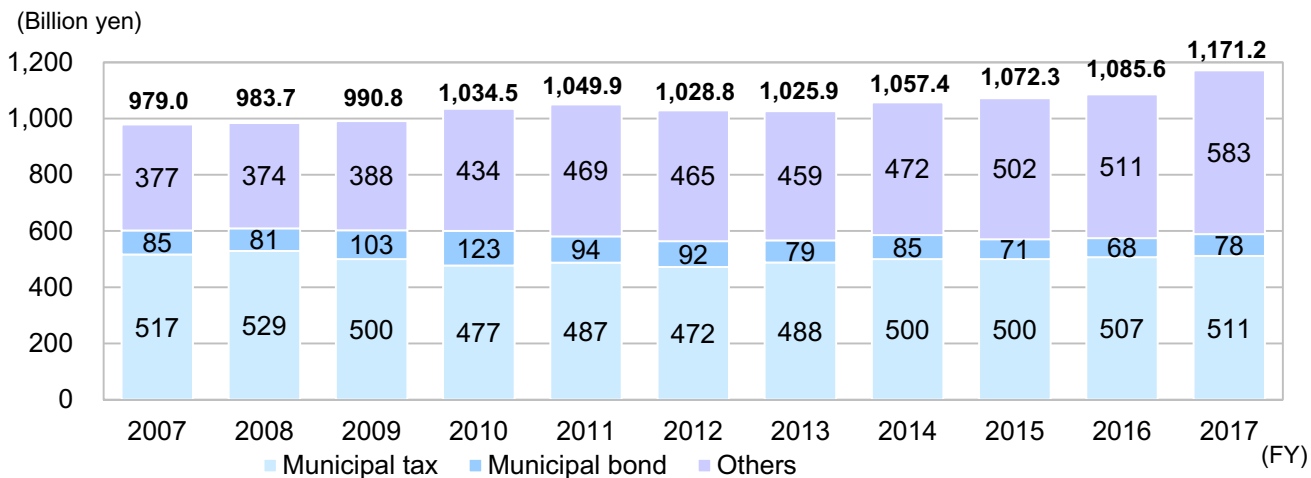
## 6. Human rights and citizen services

Equipment upgrade of city halls/ward offices, etc.

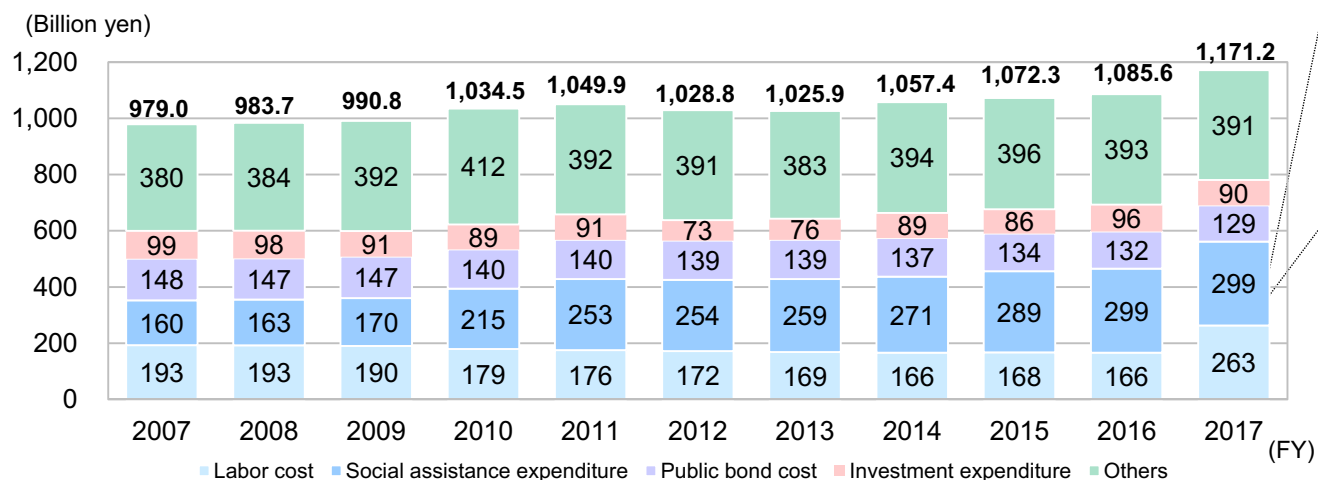


# General Account

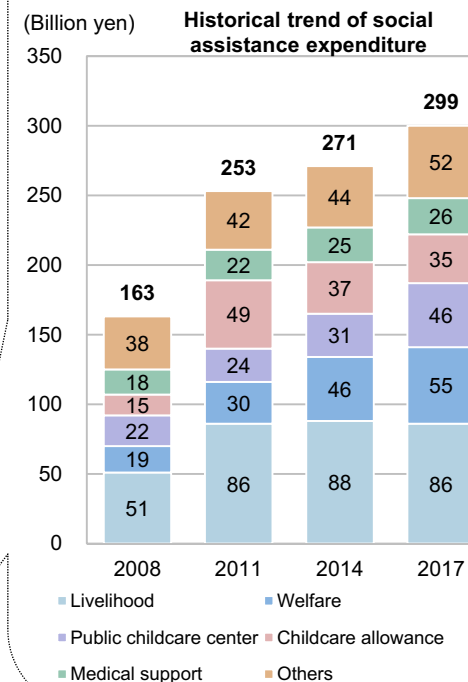
## Budget revenue



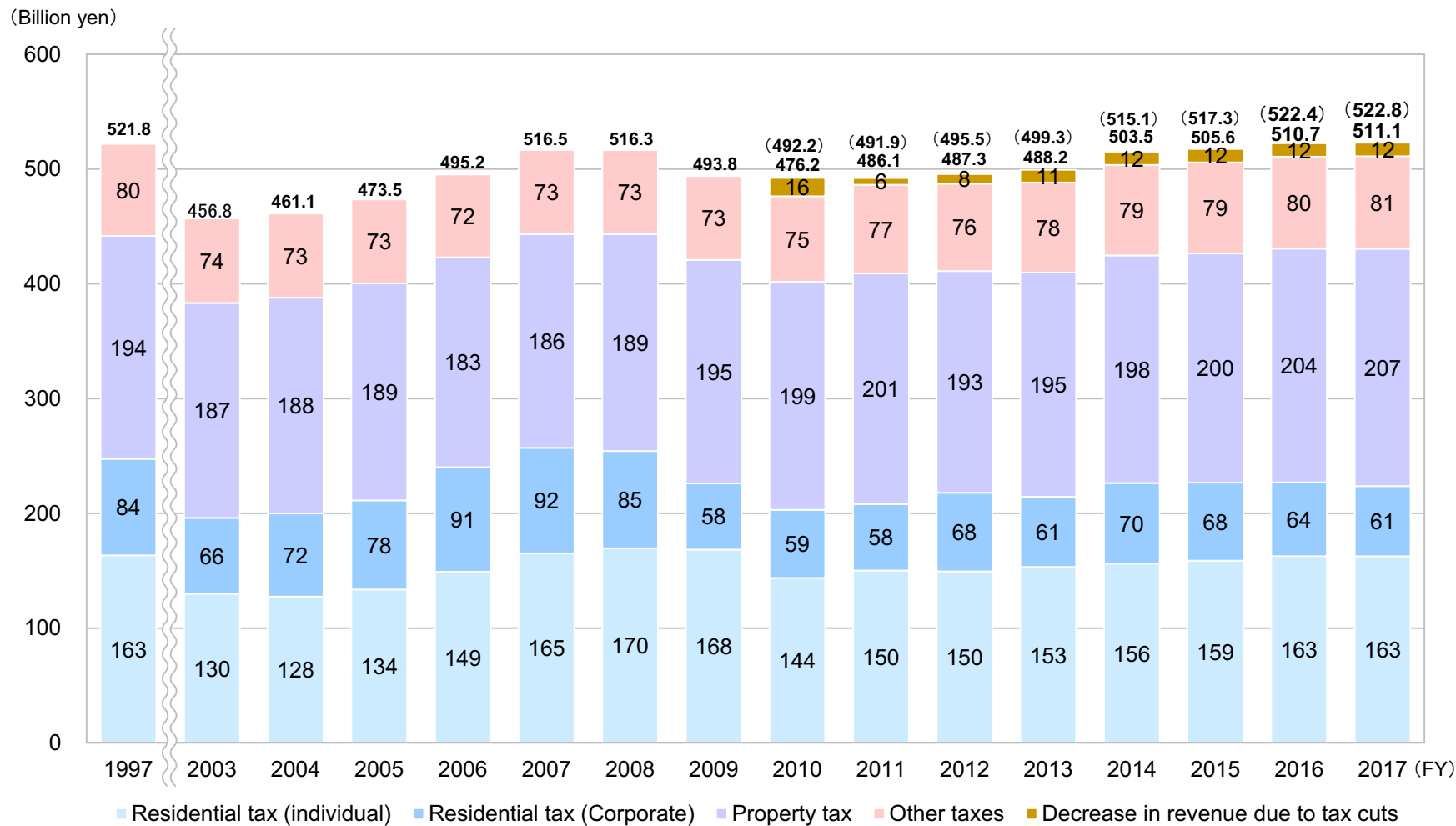
## Budget expenditure



Under social assistance expenditure, the budget scale of family public assistance has been flat while the support for welfare and child-rearing families related projects have increased



# Municipal Tax Revenue



※The Figure used for tax grants is the settled amount up to FY2016, and the initial budget for FY2017.

※Totals inside parenthesis include decreases in tax revenue due to tax cuts.

※The indicated values are rounded off to the indicated numbers and may not match the annual totals.

# Overview of 5% Residential Tax Cut (From FY2012 Onward)

## 1. Purpose of the Tax Cut

To support the lives of the citizens and revitalize the local economy as well as its future potential with respect to current economic conditions.

## 2. Tax Rate After the Tax Cut

- ① Residential Tax (individual)  
 (Per capita) Before tax cut 3,000yen → 2,800yen  
 (By income) Before tax cut 6% → 5.7%
- ② Residential Tax (corporate)  
 (Per capita) Before tax cut 50,000yen – 3million yen  
 → 47,500 ~ 2.85million yen  
 (By corporate tax) Before tax cut 14.7% → 13.965%  
 12.3% → 11.685%
- After Oct 1, 2014  
 Before tax cut 12.1% → 11.495%  
 9.7% → 9.215%

## 3. Application

- ① Residential Tax (individual)  
 From FY2012 (Applied starting in June)
- ② Residential Tax (corporate)  
 From the fiscal year ending after April 1, 2012

## 4. Others

The examination shall be conducted in FY2017 for 5% residential Tax cut based on the actual economic figures of gross product, etc. after the FY 2012 tax cut.

## 5. Effects of the Tax Cut (Billion yen)

### FY2012 Results

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	8.3	0.6
Residential tax (individual)	6.9	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	1.4	0.4

### FY2013 Results

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	11.1	0.8
Residential tax (individual)	7.9	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	3.2	0.6

### FY2014 Results

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	11.6	0.8
Residential tax (individual)	7.9	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	3.7	0.6

### FY2015 Results

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	11.7	0.8
Residential tax (individual)	8.2	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	3.5	0.6

### FY2016 Results

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	11.7	0.8
Residential tax (individual)	8.4	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	3.3	0.6

### FY2017 Budget

Category	Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax cut	11.7	0.8
Residential tax (individual)	8.5	0.2
Residential tax (corporate)	3.2	0.6

# Overview of 10% Residential Tax Cut (From FY2010 Onward)

## 1. Purpose of the Tax Cut

To support civil life and to revitalize the local economy in response to current economic conditions.

## 2. Tax Rate After the Tax Cut

### ① Residential Tax (individual)

(Per capita) Before tax cut      3,000yen→2,700yen

(By income) Before tax cut      6%→5.4%

### ② Residential Tax (Corporate)

(Per capita) Before tax cut      50,000 - 3million yen  
→45,000 - 2.7million yen

(By corporate tax) Before tax cut 14.7%→13.23%  
12.3%→11.07%

## 3. Application

### ① Residential Tax (individual)

For FY 2012 (Applied starting in June)

### ② Residential Tax (corporate)

For the fiscal year between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011

## 4. Effects of the Tax Cut (Billion yen)

### FY2010 Results

Category		Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax Cut	16.0	1.0	15.0
Residential tax (individual)	13.5	0.3	13.2
Residential tax (corporate)	2.5	0.7	1.8

### FY2011 Results

Category		Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax Cut	5.8	0.4	5.4
Residential tax (individual)	1.9	0.04	1.9
Residential tax (corporate)	3.9	0.4	3.5

### Total

Category		Per capita basis	Per income/corporate tax
Tax Cut	21.8	1.4	20.4
Residential tax (individual)	15.4	0.3	15.1
Residential tax (corporate)	6.4	1.1	5.3

# Future Fiscal Management

## Policy

- While giving consideration to fair burdens among generations, systematic fiscal management will be conducted so that no excessive burden is handed down to the future generations.

## Setting of rules

- Municipal bonds' roles include securing fairness of burdens among generations for construction of facilities etc. that provide benefits over time, leveling of fiscal expenditure, temporary fiscal supplement for shortage in tax revenue. On the other hand, given repayment for municipal bonds is a public bond cost and places a financial burden, certain rules were formulated regarding outstanding municipal bond amount.
- Furthermore, a targeted amount to be accumulated for the financial adjustment fund was set, from the perspective of securing fiscal elasticity between fiscal years.

(Formulated in Sep. 2010)

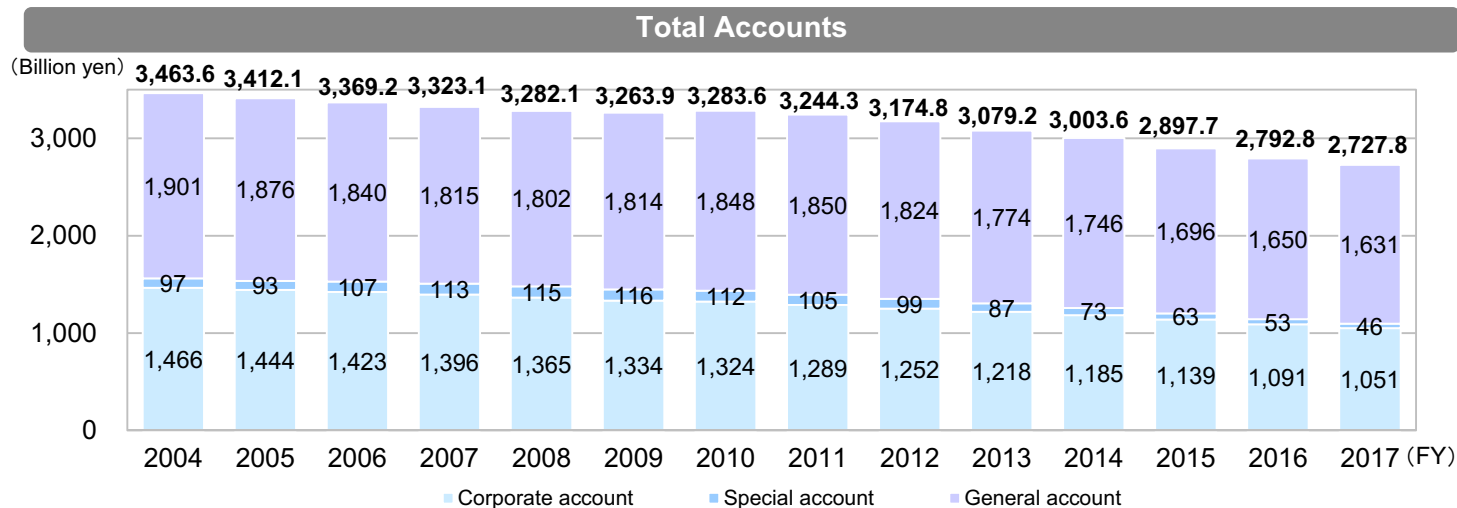
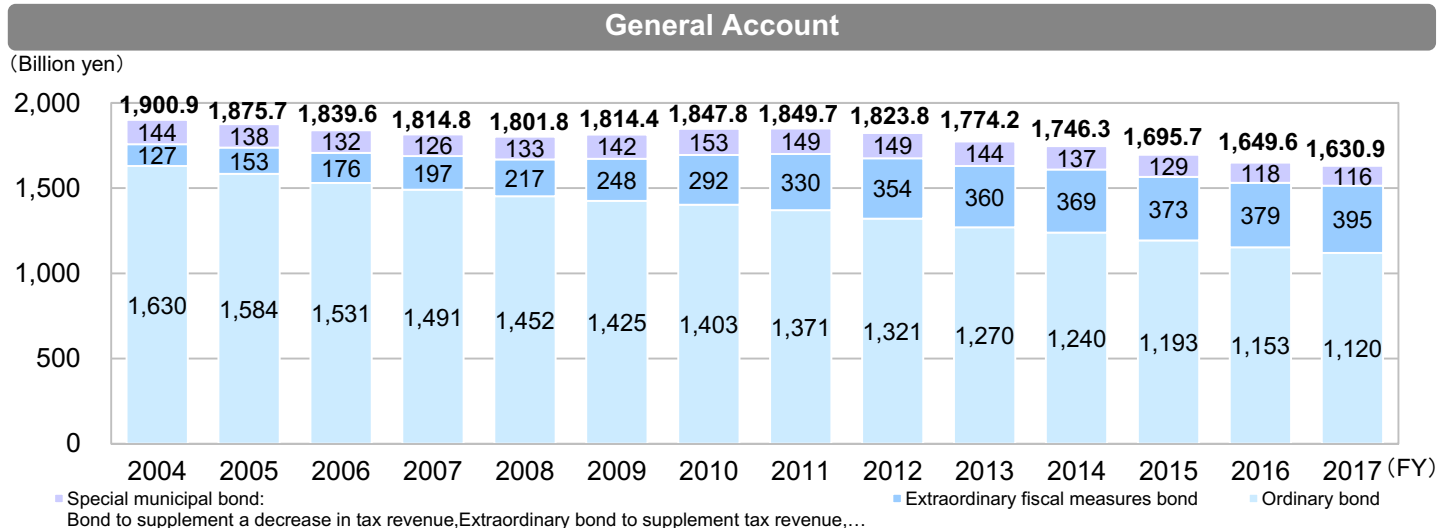
## Details of the rules

Details of the rules	FY2016 Results	FY2017 Budget
Current outstanding amount of general account municipal bonds shall not exceed the peak amount in the past (1,900.9bn yen/end of FY2004). (Refer to page 30.)	1,649.6 bn yen	1,630.9 bn yen
A surplus of each fiscal year's primary balance shall be maintained (Refer to page 31).	A surplus of 75.9 bn yen	A surplus of 51.1 bn yen
Future burden ration shall not exceed 250% (Refer to p. 34).	(FY2015 results ) (147.4%)	(FY2016 results ) (138.8%)
Real public bond cost ratio shall not exceed 18% (Refer to p. 34).	(FY2015 results ) (12.7%)	(FY2016 results ) (11.8%)
Balance of the financial adjustment fund shall aim to achieve 10 bn yen.	14.1 bn yen	14.1 bn yen



# Outstanding Municipal Bonds

- Outstanding general account municipal bonds decreased in FY2005 for the first time since FY1959.
- From FY2009 to FY2011, the outstanding bonds increased for three consecutive years (general account) due to an increase in issuance of special municipal bonds including extraordinary financial measures bonds.
- The balance decreased consecutively from FY2012 and is expected to decrease further in FY2017 (general account).
- In the total account, too, the outstanding amount has continued to decrease since FY2011 and recorded below 3 trillion yen for the first time in 17 years, since 1998.



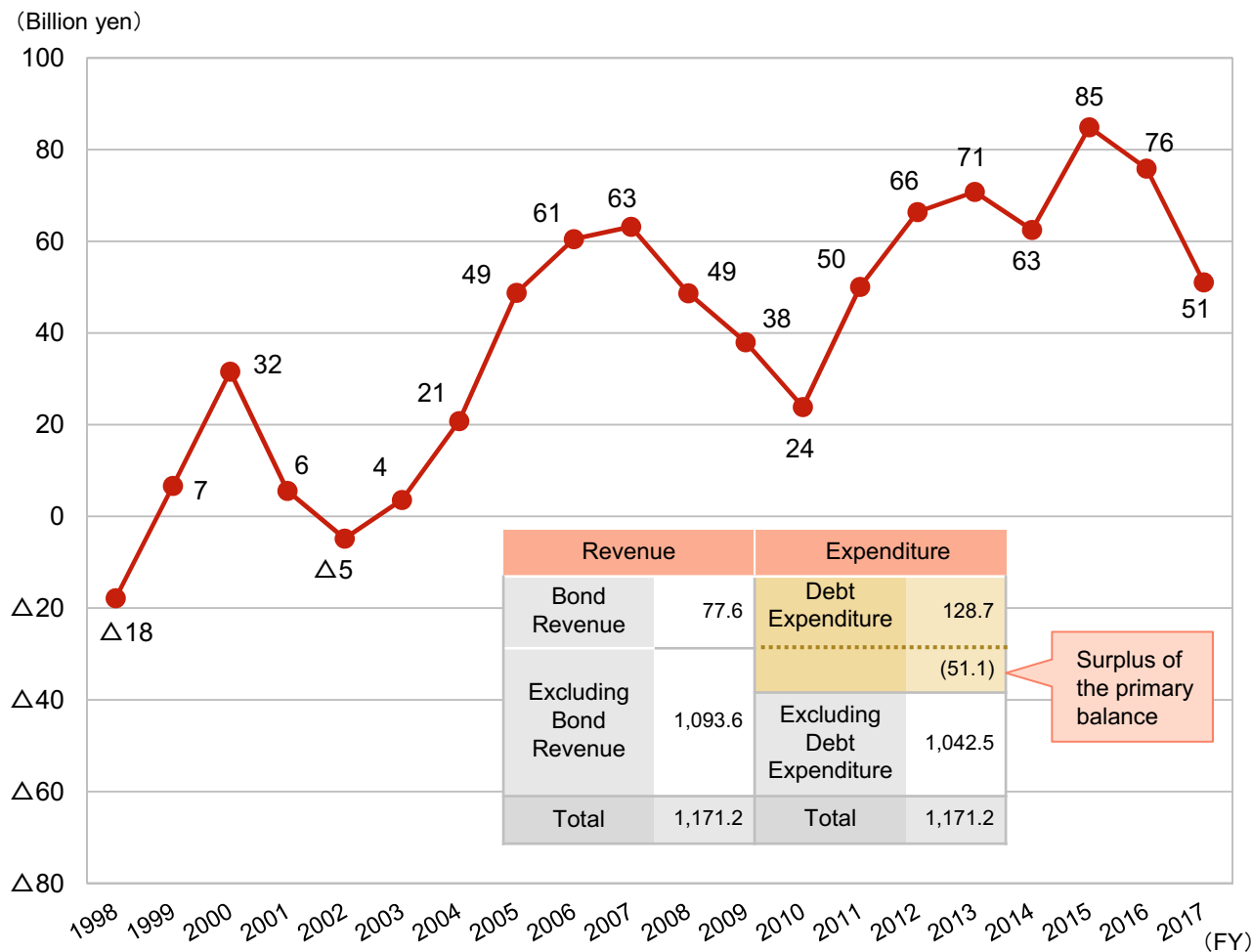
\*Settlement amounts until FY2016 and estimated amount in FY2017

\*Expenditure for the city university has been settled in general account since FY2006 based on its transformation into an independent administrative institution. For a comparison purpose, the balance includes the expenditure for the city university in and before FY2005 in general account expenditure.

\*The indicated values are rounded off to the indicated numbers and may not match the annual totals.

# Primary Balance of General Account

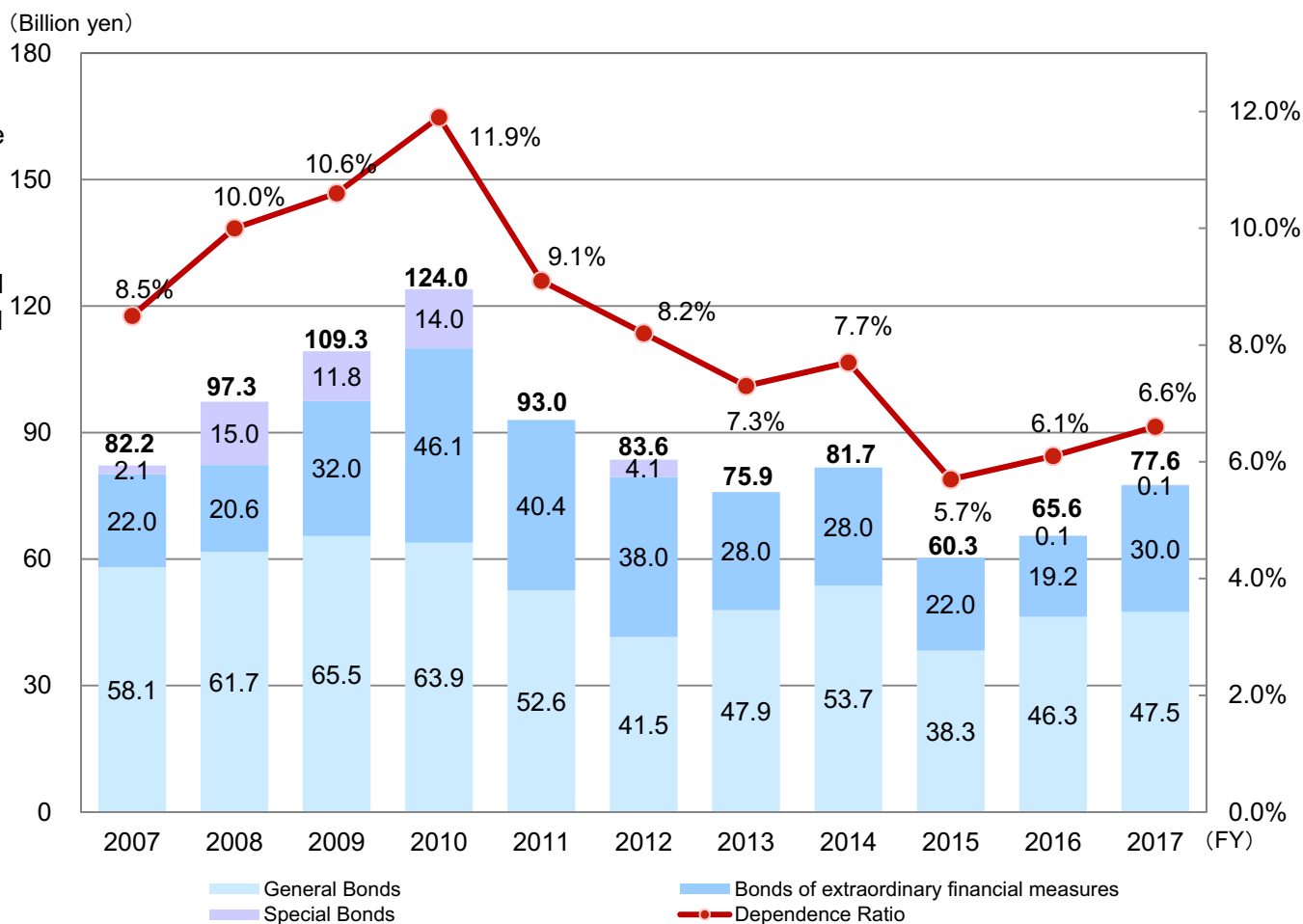
- The primary balance indicates the relationship between benefits and burdens among generations and is calculated by the formula (Revenue- Bond revenue) - (Expenditure-Debt Expenditure).
- The primary balance is adequate with balanced benefits and burdens among generations when expenditure (excluding debt expenditure) is covered by revenue (excluding bond revenue).
- A negative primary balance means the current generation receives more administrative services than their burdens and places a burden on future generations. Nagoya has maintained a positive primary balance since FY 2003.



※Settlement amounts until FY2016 and estimated amount in FY2017

# Municipal Bond Issuance of General Account and Dependence on Public Bonds

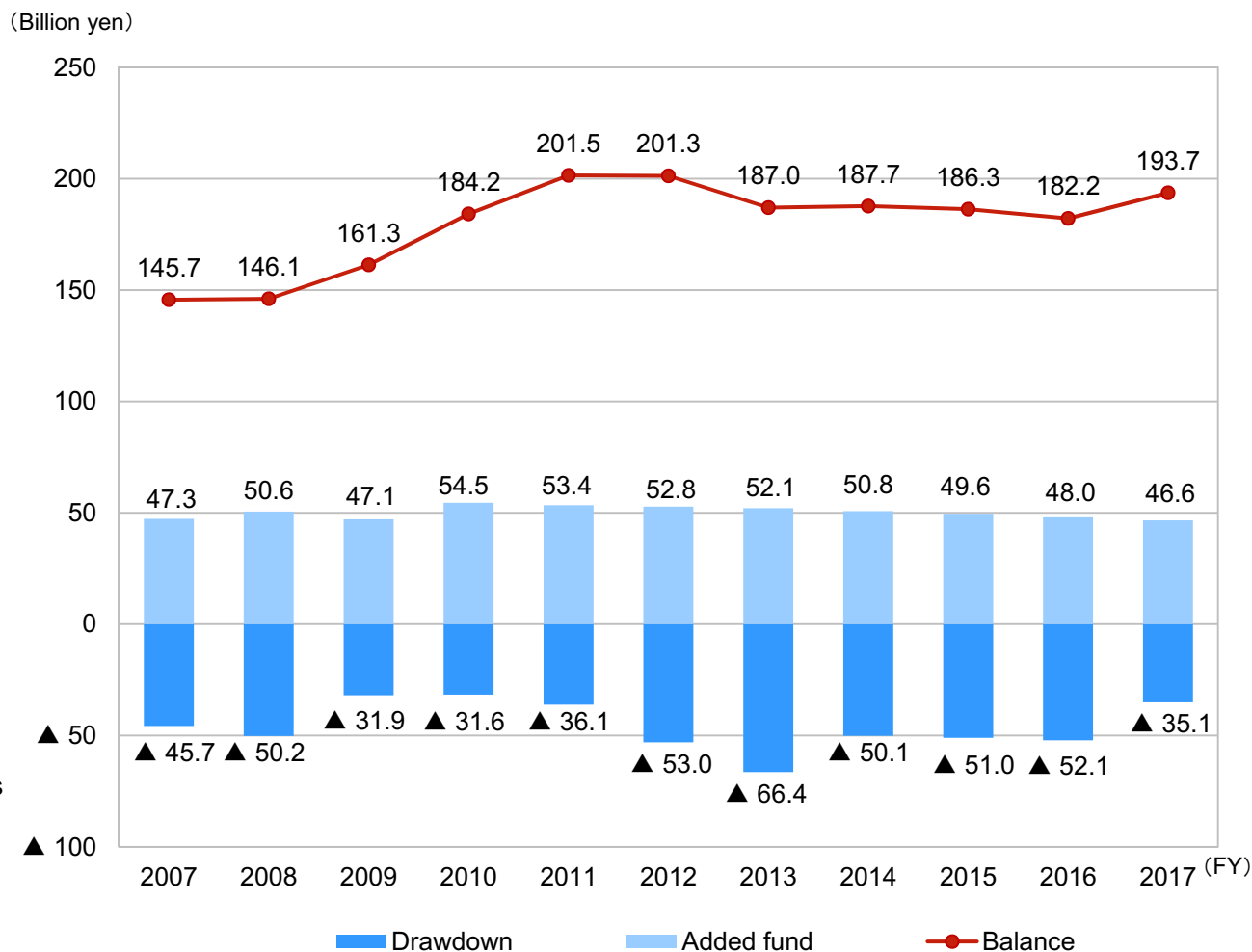
■ From FY2009 to 2010, against the backdrop of economic slowdown, the municipal bond issue amount and public bond dependency increased due to the issuance of special municipal bonds, such as extraordinary financial measures bond, a bond for covering the decrease in local tax revenues, and a bond for promoting reform of the third sector as substitute for local grant tax. However, they have since decreased and increased again in FY2014 due to construction investment enlargement. The dependence ratio was 5.7% in FY2015 reflecting the convergence of construction work and a decrease in extraordinary financial measures bond. The ratio was 6.1% in FY2016 due to an increase in operation costs for large-scale renovation including school buildings and replacement of equipment for the Tomida Plant. The dependence ratio is expected to be 6.6% in FY2017 due partly to an increase in the amount of issuance of extraordinary financial measures bond.



※Special Bonds: Bonds for cutting tax(including special exception), temporary tax revenue and third sector business  
 ※Settlement amounts until FY2016 and estimated amount in FY2017

# Public Bonds Redemption Fund (Bullet Bonds)

- In order to ensure future redemption, the municipality in principle annually accumulates an amount equaling 6% of the total debt amount in its public bond redemption fund with no shortage in accumulated amount and no issue with redemption.
- Since FY2012 onwards, the drawdown amount has exceeded the added amount due mainly to a decrease in issuance of municipal bonds, resulting in a tendency to reduce the outstanding amount, whereas from FY2007 to FY2011 the trend was the opposite.
- The added amount is expected to far exceed the drawdown amount in FY2017. This is due to a decrease in municipal bonds with nearing maturities attributable to the diversification of terms to maturity from 10-year bonds as a result of making the decision in FY2007 to withdraw from jointly-issued bonds and to independently decide conditions for all publicly offered bonds amid the decentralization of power to local governments. Therefore, the outstanding amount is expected to increase.



※General account figures  
 ※Settlement amounts until FY2016 and estimated amount in FY2017

## Ratio for Determining Financial Soundness/Financial Shortfall Ratio

- While the restoration evaluation Ratio for Determining Financial Soundness ratio in FY2016 clears all criteria, the city will conduct systematic fiscal management so that no excessive burden is handed down to the future generations while giving consideration to fairness in burdens among generations.
- No capital shortage ratio of municipal companies is recorded in FY2016 since the capital shortage in automobile transportation business which had continued until FY2015 was eliminated.  
In the high-speed railway business, although capital shortage emerged according to Local Finance Act, no capital shortage ratio is recorded because the amount of capital shortage that can be eliminated exceeds the shortage.

Ratio for Determining Financial Soundness						
Category	Overview	Nagoya City's Ratio			Early rehabilitation standard	Fiscal reconstruction standard
		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016		
Actual deficit ratio	Ratio of actual deficit of general account to standard fiscal scale	-	-	-	11.25%	20%
Consolidated actual deficit ratio	Ratio of actual deficit of all accounts to standard fiscal scale	-	-	-	16.25%	30%
Actual debt expenditure ratio	Ratio of redemption money for principal and interest and expenditure equivalent to such money paid from general account to standard fiscal scale	13.0%	12.7%	11.8%	25%	35%
Future burden ratio	Ratio of actual debt to be borne by general account (e.g. Outstanding municipal bonds, planned expenditure based on debt burden) to standard fiscal scale	153.9%	147.4%	138.8%	400%	

Financial Shortfall Ratio					
Category	Overview	Nagoya City's Ratio			Standard for management rehabilitation
		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	
City bus operation account	Ratio of fund shortage to business scale of public enterprise	11.0%	6.1%	-	20%

※FY2012 20.8%, FY2013 14.9%

# Comparison of Fiscal Condition with Other Cities

- The city of Nagoya's internal revenue ratio is 65.4% in FY2016, **the highest among ordinance-designated cities**.
- Municipal tax collection rate is also **the highest among the ordinance-designated cities**.

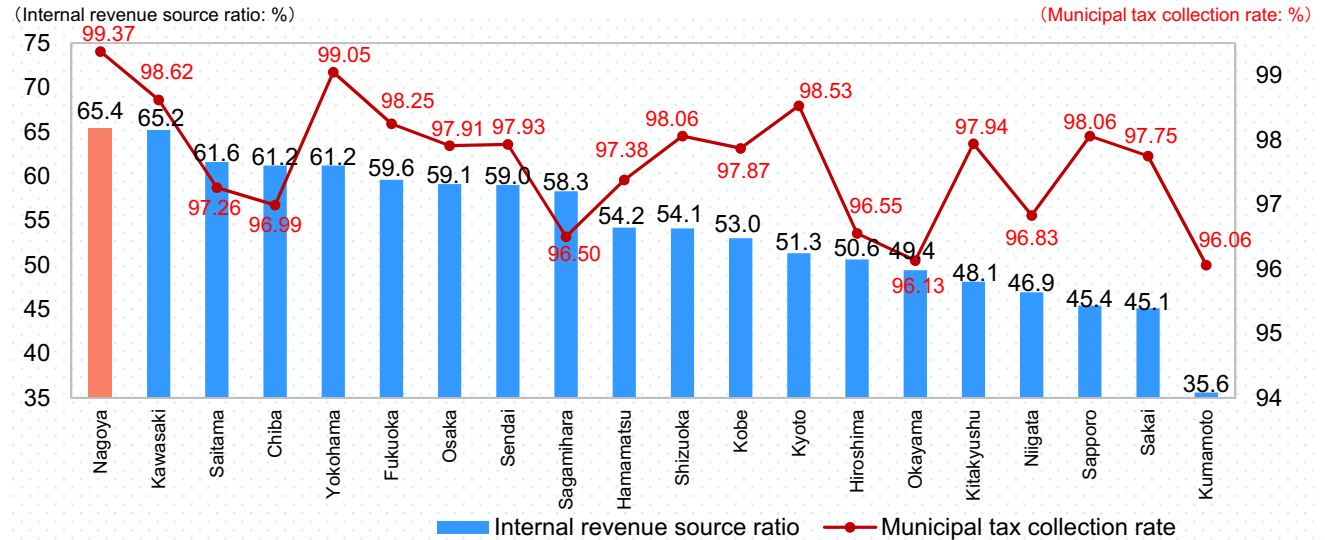
• The ratio of independent revenue sources is...  
The ratio of revenue sources that a municipality is able to raise independently (such as city tax, fees and charges) to the total revenue. Generally speaking, the higher the ratio of independent revenue sources, the more stable the fiscal structure is and the more solid the fiscal base is.

• Collection rate is ...  
an indicator of actual tax collection indicating the ratio of actual tax revenue to municipal tax receivable

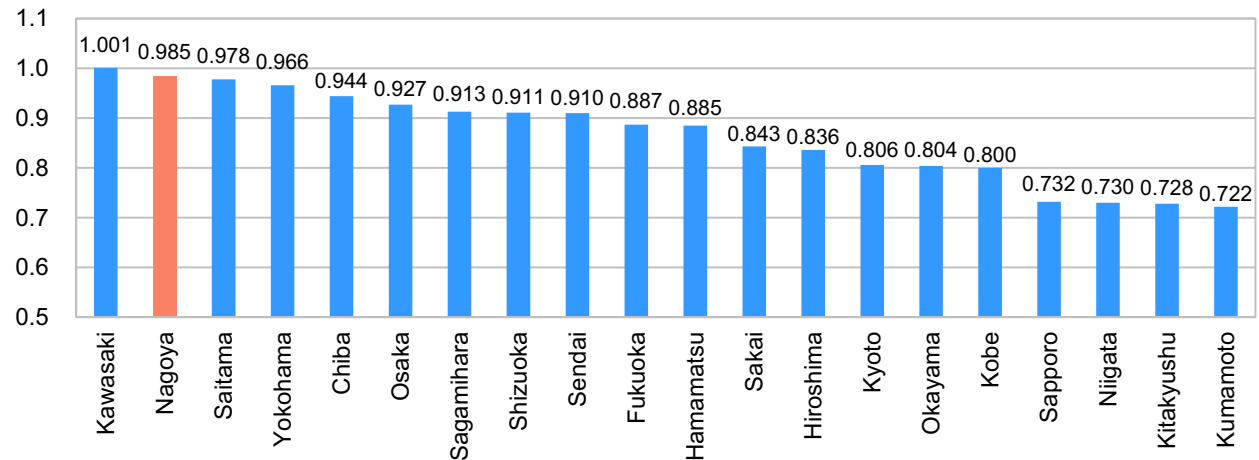
- The city's financial capability index(3-year average) is **the second highest among the ordinance-designated cities**.

• Financial capability index is...,  
The value obtained by dividing the standard revenue by the standard expenditure that is used to calculate the ordinary tax revenue allocated to a municipality. A value exceeding 1 in a single year would indicate the municipality's financial capacity to conduct standard fiscal management without depending on any ordinary tax allocated to the municipality. The indicated value represents the average of three years.

Comparison of FY2016 internal revenue ratios and municipal tax collection rates of various cities



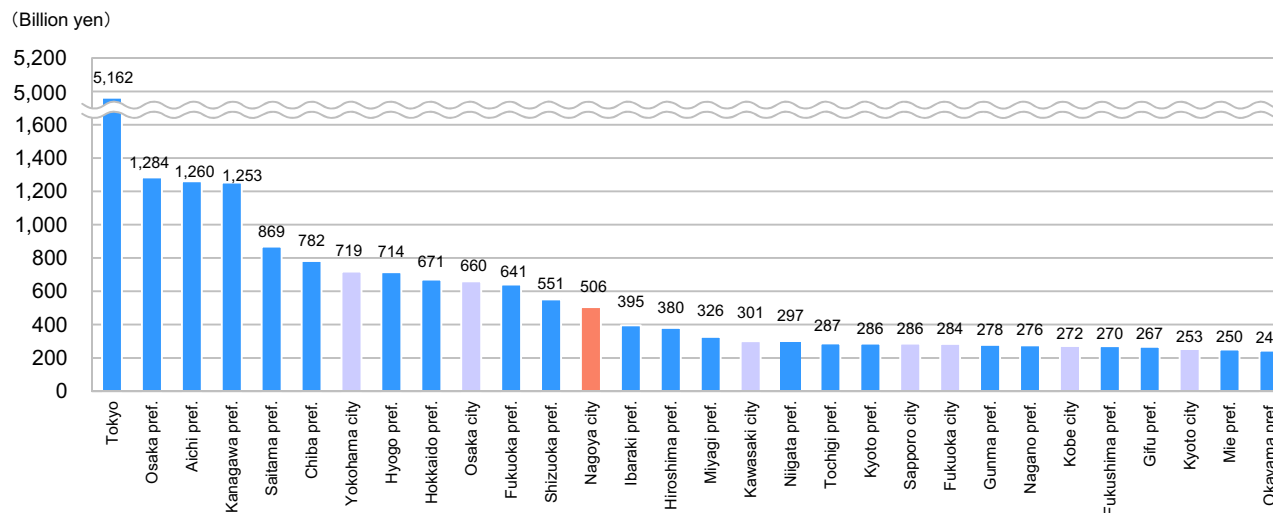
Comparison of FY2017 financial capability indices (3-year average) among various cities



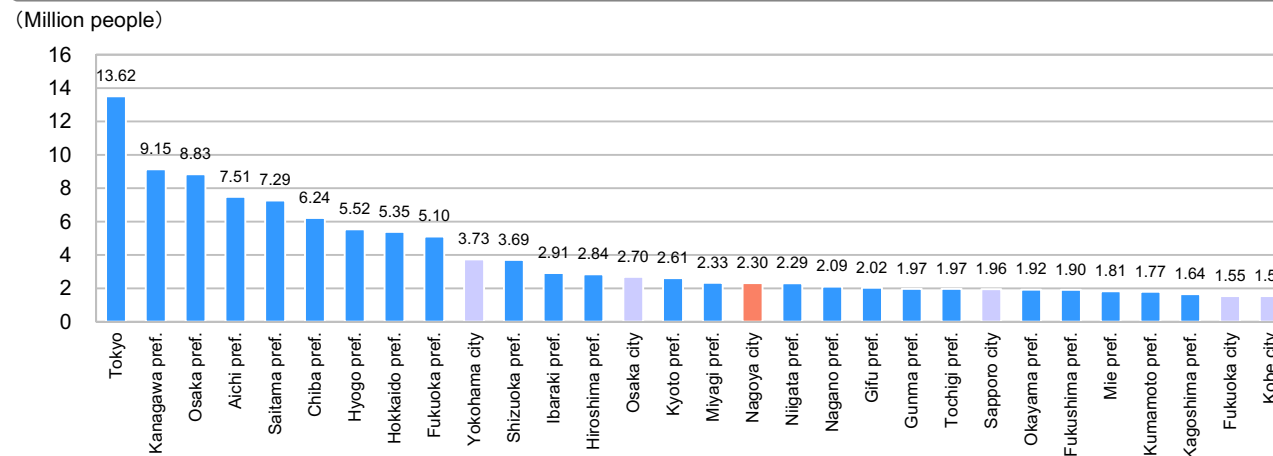
# Nagoya City's Position Among Municipal Bond Issuers

- There are 55 issuing organizations of public subscription municipal bonds (nationwide) in Japan. Of those, 35 are prefectures and 20 are ordinance-designated cities in FY2017.
- Among those, Nagoya ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in municipal tax revenue and 17<sup>th</sup> in population. Among ordinance designated cities, Nagoya ranks third after Yokohama and Osaka City. Only 10 prefectures exceed Nagoya in terms of municipal tax revenue, and only 14 prefectures exceed Nagoya in terms of population.
- In terms of municipal tax revenue, 8 organizations in the top 30 are ordinance-designated cities while 6 organizations are ordinance-designated cities in terms of census population. Nagoya's financial capability and population compare favorably with those of prefectural governments.

Comparison of Municipal Tax Revenue of Issuing Organizations in FY 2015



Comparison of Census Population of Issuing Organizations in FY 2016 (October 1)



# 【Appendix】



You can see this fusuma painting at Nagoya Castle Honmaru Palace



# 【Appendix】 Table of Contents

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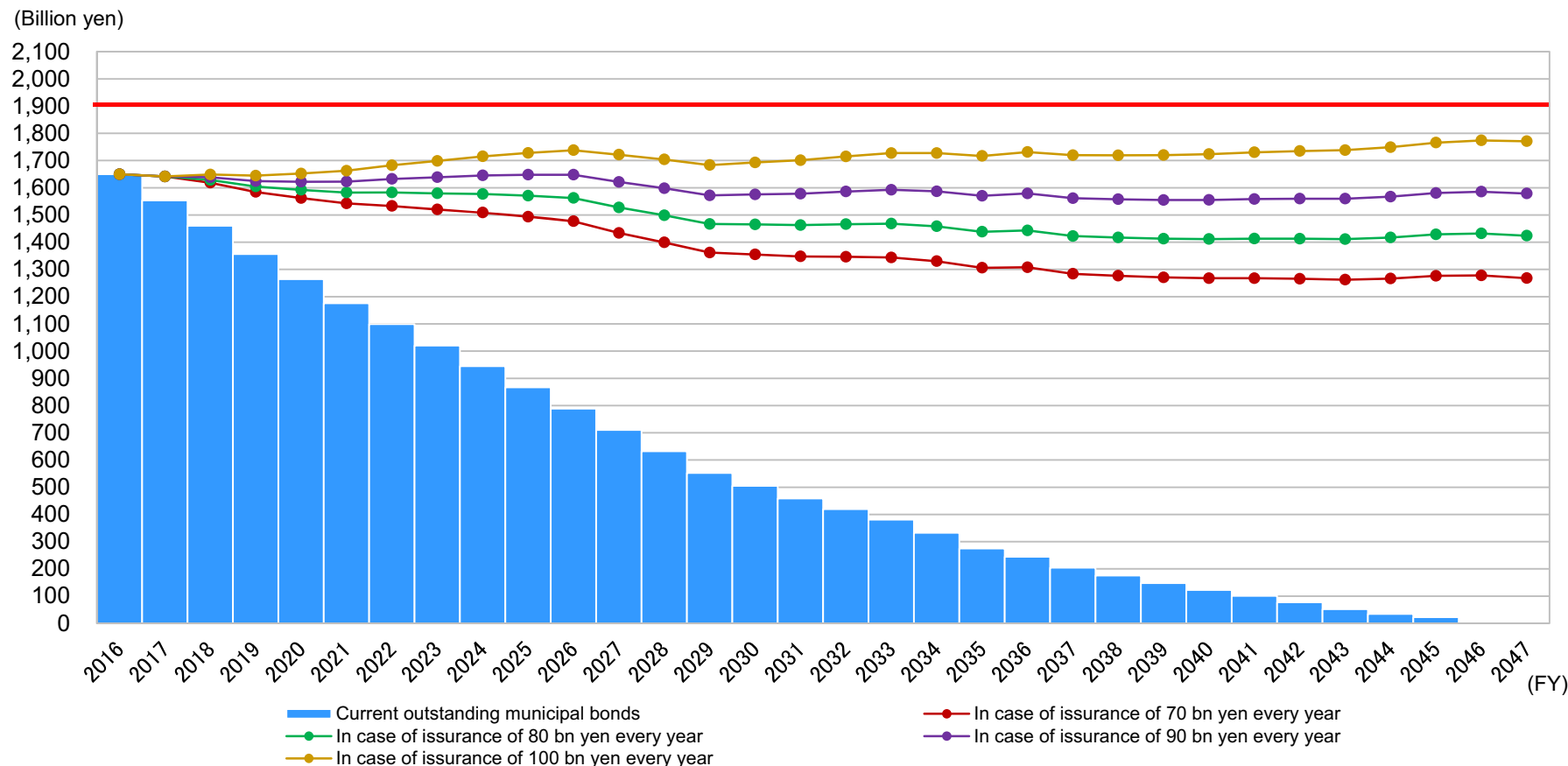
# Outlook for Future Fiscal Balance of General Account

(Billion yen)

- City of Nagoya formulates its budget through allocation of financial resources based on revenue and expenditure forecast.
- Revenue and expenditure forecast for the period from FY2018 to FY2021 formulated for FY2018 budget indicates that while municipal tax revenue is expected to remain flat despite an increase in revenue from FY2018 due to the transfer of tax revenue sources following changes in the prefecture-financed teachers system, an increase in social assistance expenditure, investment expenditure, etc. is expected to result in a fiscal shortage in each fiscal year.
- The fiscal shortage will be eliminated through continuous revision of administrative operations and securing of revenue by selling unutilized land properties, etc.
- Outstanding balance of municipal bonds in general account for FY2018 is expected to exceed that for FY2017 due to an increase in investment expenditure but expected to begin to decline subsequently.

Classification		FY2017 Budget	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Revenue	Municipal tax	511.1	565.0	578.7	575.8	567.9
	Before tax decrease	522.8	576.9	590.8	587.5	579.5
	Tax decreased	-11.7	-11.9	-12.1	-11.7	-11.6
	Municipal bond	77.6	96.5	93.0	79.3	73.7
	Extraordinary financial measures bond	(30.0)	(28.6)	(28.6)	(28.6)	(28.6)
	Other	582.5	547.7	534.0	529.7	537.2
	Local tax grants	(7.0)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)
Total		1,171.2	1,209.2	1,205.7	1,184.8	1,178.8
Expenditure	Labor cost	262.8	265.8	268.4	269.4	269.0
	Social assistance Expenditure	298.8	304.5	307.5	310.3	313.1
	Public bond cost	128.7	128.8	129.7	129.3	126.2
	Investment expenditure	90.2	124.9	114.1	95.6	92.9
	Other	390.7	391.9	395.9	392.6	394.1
	Total		1,171.2	1,215.9	1,215.6	1,197.2
Difference between revenue and expenditure		-	-6.7	-9.9	-12.4	-16.5
(Reference)						
Expected municipal bond balance in general account		1,641.3	1,644.2	1,630.7	1,615.8	1,597.3

# Simulation of Changes in Outstanding Municipal Bonds (General Account)



\*General account numbers are indicated.

- The bar graph indicates simulated changes in current balance of outstanding municipal bonds based on FY2016 balance assuming no municipal bonds to be issued in and after FY2017.
- The line graph indicates simulated changes in current balance of outstanding municipal bonds taking issue amount from FY2017 into account.

# Settlement of Special Account for FY 2016

(Million yen)

- We have 12 special accounts and 6 public enterprise accounts, in addition to the general account.
- A special account is established in accordance with city ordinance when it is necessary to separate accounting of revenue and expenditure from the general account, such as a special operation funded by special revenue.

Account	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference	Description of operation
National health insurance	246,057	244,777	1,281	Management of national health insurance operation
Medical care for people aged 75 and over	50,787	49,569	1,218	Provision of medical care for people aged 75 and over
Nursing care insurance	174,115	170,977	3,138	Management of nursing care insurance operation
Loans to single mothers and widows	1,134	986	148	Lending to single mothers and widows
Market and slaughterhouse	7,521	7,430	91	Management of Main market, Hokubu market, Nambu market and slaughterhouses
Nagoya Castle Tower	0	0	-	Implementation of Nagoya Castle Tower operation
Loans to land readjustment associations	150	150	-	Lending to private land readjustment associations
Urban area redevelopment	791	791	-	Implementation of urban area redevelopment operation
Graveyard and park development	1,588	1,588	-	Implementation of graveyard and park development operation
Fund	109,322	109,320	2	Management of 15 funds including education fund
Pre-acquisition of land	14,283	14,282	1	Implementation of pre-acquisition of land for public facilities
Public bond	512,556	512,523	33	Consolidated management of borrowing and redemption of public bonds
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,118,304</b>	<b>1,112,393</b>	<b>5,911</b>	

※ Each amount is rounded off, so the total numbers may not agree with the sum of items shown.

# Settlement of Public Enterprise Account for FY 2016

(Million yen)

- The public enterprise account is a special account to which the Local Public Enterprise Act is applied.

Account	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference	Description of operation
Hospital	31,564	32,187	-623	Management of city hospitals and improvement of related facilities
Water service	46,189	44,941	1,248	Management of water service operation and improvement of related facilities
Industrial water	919	845	73	Management of industrial water operation and improvement of related facilities
Sewerage	72,431	70,216	2,215	Management of sewerage operation and improvement of related facilities
Bus	24,360	22,071	2,289	Management of city bus operation and improvement of related facilities
Subway	94,747	78,392	16,354	Management of subway operation and improvement of related facilities
Total	270,210	248,653	21,557	

※ Each amount is rounded off, so the total numbers may not agree with the sum of items shown.

# Management Status of Public Enterprises in FY 2016

(Million yen)

Category		Hospital	Water service	Industrial water	Sewerage	Bus	Subway	
Balance sheet	Assets	Total assets	56,827	395,096	19,148	1,055,490	15,130	712,733
		Fixed assets	49,332	348,148	16,855	1,020,291	11,785	703,820
		Current assets	7,495	46,949	2,293	35,199	3,344	8,913
	Liabilities	Total liabilities	48,554	150,641	11,810	602,394	21,795	666,325
		Noncurrent liabilities	39,391	112,049	6,742	435,296	15,078	484,316
		Current liabilities	6,959	21,323	454	41,478	6,098	70,264
		Deferred income	2,205	17,269	4,613	125,621	619	111,746
	Equity	Total equity	8,273	244,455	7,338	453,095	-6,665	46,408
		Capital	15,353	240,736	7,042	441,131	30,990	289,637
		Surplus	-7,080	3,719	296	11,965	-37,654	-243,229
Total liabilities and equity		56,827	395,096	19,148	1,055,490	15,130	712,733	
Profit and loss statement	Revenue		31,564	46,189	919	72,431	24,360	94,747
	Expenses		32,187	44,941	845	70,216	22,071	78,392
	Net income		-623	1,248	73	2,215	2,289	16,354
	The amount of change with the new accounting standards shift		-	1,640	69	2,440	-	-
	Retained earnings carried over from previous year		-8,162	-	100	-	-40,296	-264,577
	Unappropriated retained earnings		-8,785	2,888	242	4,655	-38,007	-248,223

※ Each amount is rounded off, so the total numbers may not agree with the sum of items shown.

# Municipal Transport Business Management Restoration Plan (2015-2018)

This plan aims to provide safe and high-quality transportation services for citizens and customers by putting an emphasize on “SAFETY” in addition to having a feeling of “CHALLENGE” as a transportation business manager.

## Plan Period

4 years from 2015 to 2018.

## Planned Goal



Muni Bus

• Aim for 340 thousand passengers per day on FY 2018.

• Dissolve fund shortage.

• Secure current account surplus.

• Invest JPY 5bn during this plan.



Subway

• Aim for 1.27 million passengers per day on FY 2018.

• Cut about 10% of substantial fund shortage (JPY 26.3bn) vs. FY 2014

( Substantial fund shortage of JPY-248.3bn)

• Secure substantial current account surplus.

• Invest JPY 54.2bn during this plan

## Revenue Plan

### Muni Bus Operation

(Billion Yen)

Category	During the plan				After the plan					
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Passenger per day (1000 people)	332	335	337	340	341	341	342	342	343	343
Current account	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Financial surplus or deficit	-1.8	-1.4	-0.6	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.4
Fund shortage ratio (%)	9.2	6.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Subway Operation

(Billion Yen)

Category	During the plan				After the plan					
	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Passenger per day (1000 people)	1,247	1,255	1,262	1,267	1,269	1,270	1,271	1,272	1,273	1,274
Substantial current account※1	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.8
Substantial fund shortage※2	-244.3	-239.7	-231.8	-222.0	-210.5	-195.8	-181.0	-165.8	-149.2	-136.5

※1 Substantial current account: Account which subtracts the amount of subsidy of special bond's redemption from current account.

※2 Substantial fund shortage: Account which adds the balance of bonds of easing burden of capital charge and leveling capital charge to fund shortage.

# Management Status of Extra-governmental Organizations

(Million yen)

Category	Capital	Municipal investment	Financial Situation					Loan by Nagoya	Loss compensation and loan guarantee
			Total assets	Total debts	Net assets	Ordinary profit/loss *1	Current profit/loss *2		
Nagoya City Land Development Corporation	20	20	32,220	30,628	1,591	5	5	6,905	21,700
Nagoya Meat Market Co., Ltd.	480	236	2,802	4,158	-1,356	139	104		2,762
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya City Smaller Business Mutual	120	120	27,740	27,584	156	-3	-3		
International Design Center NAGOYA, IdcN	12,147	4,005	7,104	506	6,598	23	19		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Meat Corporation	105	90	232	115	117	10	10		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Industries Promotion	215	120	2,634	1,628	1,006	120	106	977	199
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya International Center	345	321	1,605	220	1,385	17	17		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Citizens Recreation Village	10	10	167	153	14	-10	-10		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra	10	10	652	255	397	100	101		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya City Cultural Promotion Agency	60	30	1,765	606	1,159	79	78		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Convention & Visitors Bureau	1,055	500	1,473	45	1,428	-2	-2		
(Social welfare corporation) Nagoya City Rehabilitation Agency	30	30	1,716	1,535	181	-167	-399		
Nagoya Showa Tatemono Service Co., Ltd.	50	16	94	50	44	6	4		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Urban Development Public	1,010	1,010	16,899	7,113	9,786	769	905	2,076	2,366
Nagoya City Housing Supply Corporation	50	50	26,965	24,122	2,843	33	47	16,126	777
Nagoya Expressway Public Corporation	317,843	158,922	1,685,209	1,367,621	317,588	-	-	62,856	303,319
Wakamiya Park	1,063	602	3,136	2,260	875	21	13		
Nagoya Guideway-Bus Co., Ltd.	3,000	1,900	1,215	1,924	-709	44	43	1,787	
Sakae Park Promotion Co., Ltd.	1,500	788	2,431	605	1,827	42	29		
Nagoya Rinkai Express Railway Co., Ltd.	100	77	4,981	1,257	3,724	227	213		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Construction Services Foundation	30	30	514	48	465	-9	-12		
MEISEI SOIL RECYCLING SYSTEM Co., Ltd.	200	82	1,432	119	1,313	118	82		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya-city Education and Sports Association	120	60	3,455	2,146	1,309	67	64		
Nagoya Water and Sewage General Service Co., Ltd.	630	600	1,809	632	1,177	66	26		
(Public utility foundation) Nagoya Construction Services	100	100	13,533	10,093	3,440	477	309		

\*Capital and municipal investment figures are as of July 1, 2017. Other figures are as of FY2016.

\*Values are rounded off to the indicated numbers and may not match in total.

\*1: Numbers for public utility foundations, companies and three local public corporations, and social welfare corporations are respectively changes in current ordinary revenue/expenditure, ordinary profit (loss) and current revenue/expenditure.

\*2: Numbers for public utility foundations, companies and three local public corporations, and social welfare corporations are respectively, changes in current general net assets, current profit (loss) and current activities revenue/expenditure difference.



## Management Status of Extra-governmental Organizations for FY 2016 (Three Main Organizations)

(Million yen)

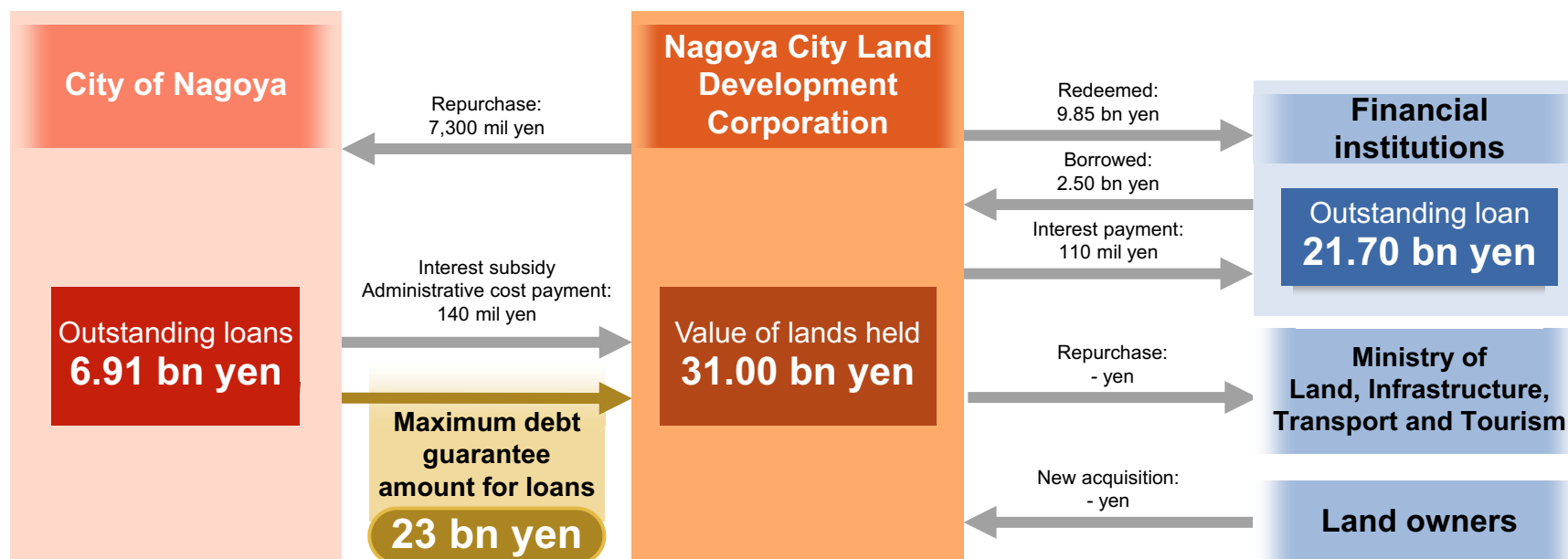
Category		Nagoya City Land Development Corporation	Nagoya City Housing Supply Corporation	Nagoya Expressway Public Corporation	
Statement of investment	Investment	20	50	317,588	
	Of those, investment by Nagoya	20	50	158,794	
	(Investment ratio)	100%	100%	50%	
	Number of investors	1	1	2	
Balance sheet	Assets	Total assets	32,220	26,965	1,685,209
		Fixed assets	21	20,235	1,674,615
		Current assets	32,199	6,730	9,608
		Deferred account	-	-	986
	Liabilities	Total liabilities	30,628	24,122	1,367,621
		Noncurrent liabilities	25,774	11,914	1,278,002
		Current liabilities	4,854	12,208	89,619
	Net worth	1,591	2,843	317,588	
Total liabilities and net worth	32,220	26,965	1,685,209		
Profit and loss statement	Revenue	8,068	12,328	74,872	
	Expenditure	8,063	12,281	74,872	
	Net income (after tax)	5	47	-	

※ Each amount is rounded off, so the total numbers may not agree with the sum of items shown.

# Relations with Nagoya City Land Development Corporation

## Purpose

- Nagoya City Land Development Corporation conducts its activities including acquisition, management and disposal of lands for public use based on Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands. Basically it stopped acquiring lands from FY2014. City of Nagoya provides the corporation with financial supports including debt guarantee for loans from private-sector, loans and interest subsidy. City of Nagoya will make a repurchase plan of corporation's land and try to dissolve the possession of corporation's land by FY 2023.

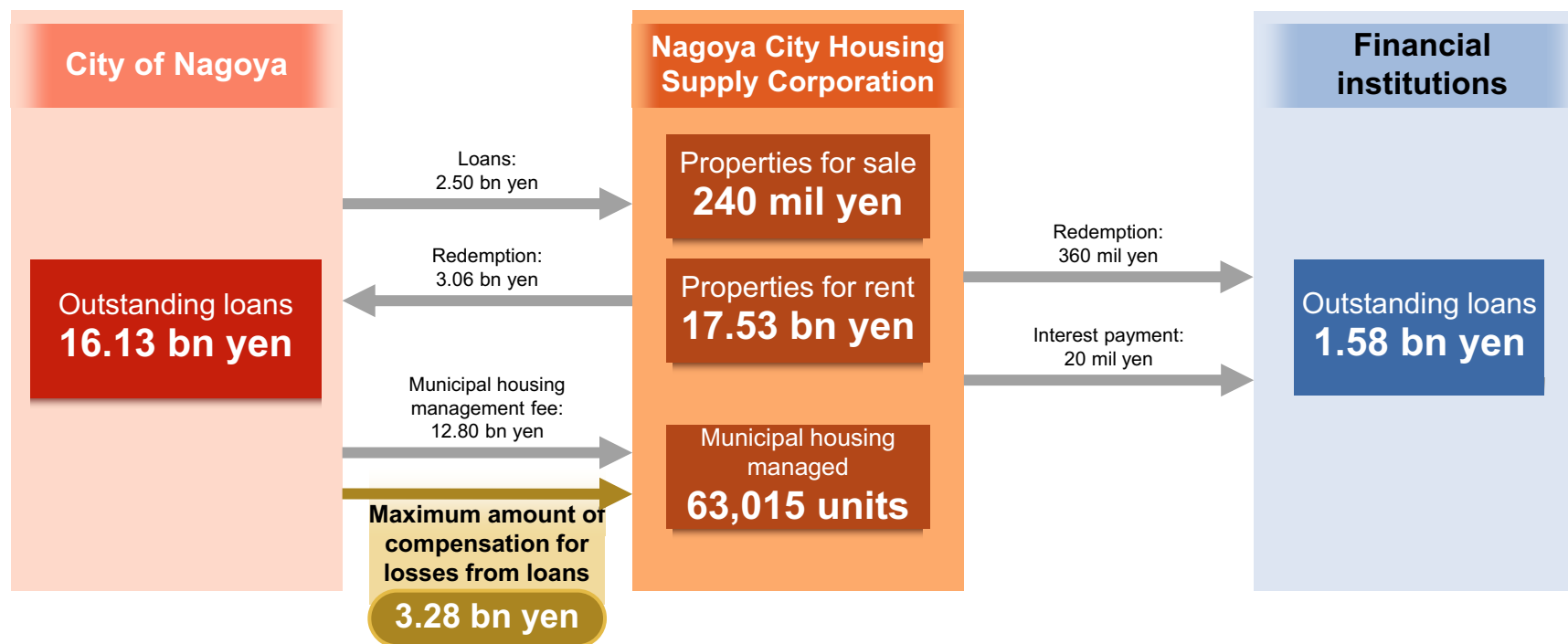


- Value of land held and outstanding loan amount are actual numbers as of the end of FY2016. Other numbers are planned numbers for FY2017 budget of Nagoya City Land Development Corporation.

# Relations with Nagoya City Housing Supply Corporation

## Purpose

- Nagoya City Housing Supply Corporation conducts its activities including supply of housing for sale and rent and management of municipal housing on behalf of the city of Nagoya based on Local Housing Corporation Act and Act on Public Housing.  
The city of Nagoya provides the Corporation with financial supports including loans and compensation for losses.

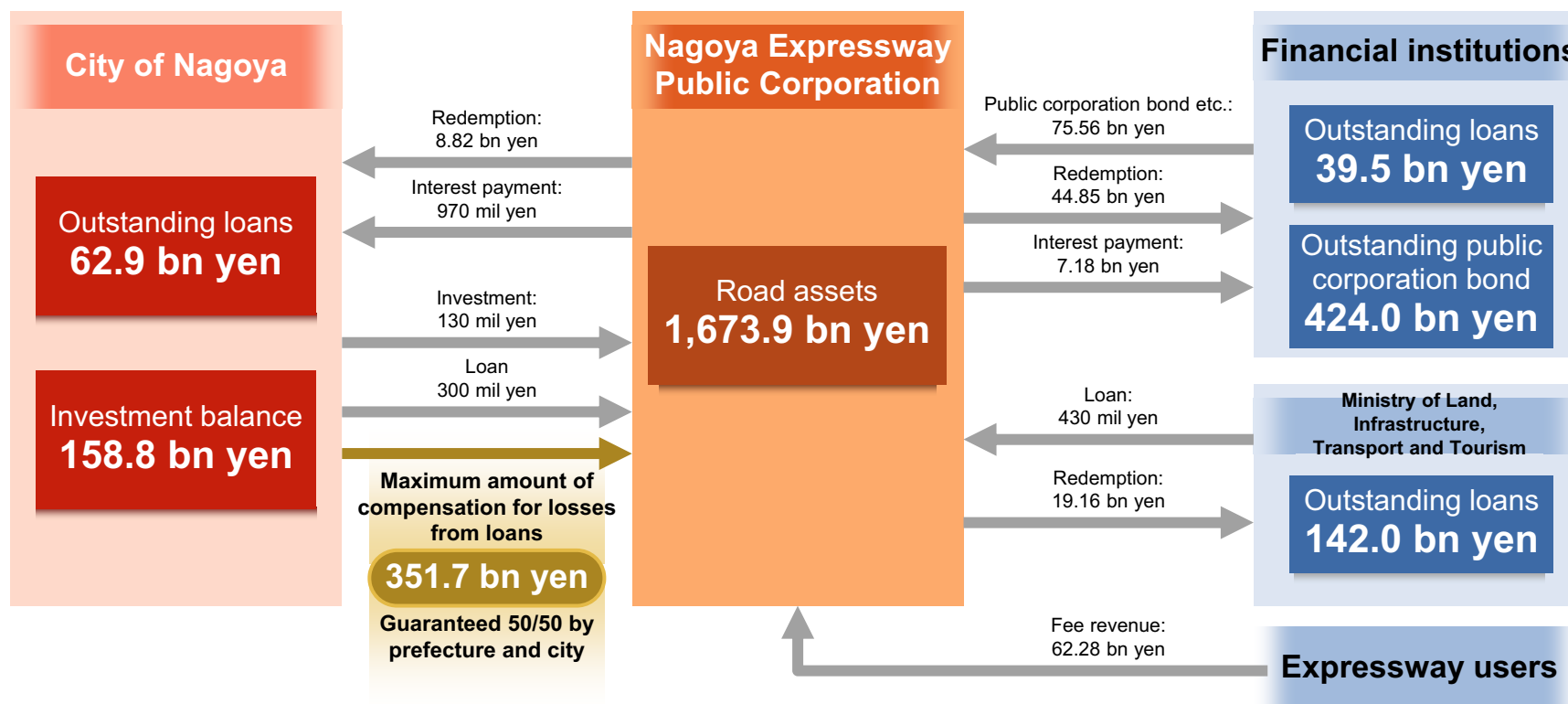


- Asset balance, outstanding loan amount and the number of municipal housing units managed are actual numbers as of the end of FY2016. Other numbers are planned numbers for FY2017 budget of Nagoya City Housing Supply Corporation.

# Relations with Nagoya Expressway Public Corporation

## Purpose

- Nagoya Expressway Public Corporation conducts activities including new construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair and other management and related operations based on Local Road Public Corporation Act. The city of Nagoya provides the Corporation with financial supports including guarantee for loans, investment and loans.



- Asset balance and loan balance are actual values as of the end of FY2016. Other values are planned value for FY2017 budget of Nagoya Expressway Public Corporation.
- Fully opened on November 23, 2013 (81.2km). The loan is scheduled to be repaid by December 2045.

# Financial Statements for FY 2015(General Accounts) (1)

## Balance Sheet (General Account) (As of March 31, 2016)

(Billion yen)

Debit		Credit	
[Assets]		[Liabilities]	
Public property	3,450.4	Noncurrent liabilities	1,629.0
Tangible fixed assets	3,408.4	Municipal bonds	1,469.4
Available-for-sale assets	42.0	Long-term accrued liabilities	7.2
Investments	763.0	Reserve for retirement benefits	118.5
Investments and capital investments	582.4	Reserve for compensation for loss	33.9
Loans	142.9	Current liabilities	279.2
Funds	24.9	Current portion of municipal bonds	257.2
Long-term bad loans	13.5	Short-term borrowing	-
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	-0.7	Accrued liabilities	0.3
Current assets	221.7	Current portion of retirement benefits	13.1
Cash and deposits	219.5	Reserve for bonuses	8.6
Financial adjustment fund	10.9	Total liabilities	1,908.2
Sinking fund	197.0		
Annual cash	11.6	[Net worth]	
Accounts receivable	2.2	Subsidy from government and prefecture for development of public property, etc.	621.4
		General revenue for development of public property, etc.	2,406.4
		Other general revenue, etc.	-499.4
		Valuation difference on assets	-1.5
		Total net worth	2,526.9
Total assets	4,435.1	Total liabilities and net worth	4,435.1

- ※1 Assets created by subsidy to other bodies and private sector 255.2 billion  
Sources of revenue allocated to the above subsidy  
① Subsidy from government and prefecture, etc. 64.7 billion  
② Municipal bonds 65.6 billion  
③ General revenue, etc. 124.9 billion
- ※2 Information on debt burden activities  
① Purchase of property, etc. 142.6 billion  
② Guarantee of liabilities or compensation for loss 1,668.7 billion  
[Of those, for jointly-issued bonds 1,308.5 billion ]  
③ Other 46.5 billion
- ※3 Of outstanding municipal bonds (including the amount of the current portion of municipal bonds), 685.2 billion yen is expected to be included in the basis for calculation of local tax grants at the redemption.
- ※4 Information on future burden of general account  
Future burden of general account 2,462.2 billion  
Future burden reduction assets including funds 1,751.7 billion  
(Net) Actual debt in the future 710.5 billion
- ※5 Of tangible fixed assets, land amounts to 2,590.1 billion yen. In addition, accumulated depreciation and amortization of tangible fixed assets amount to 1,821.3 billion yen.

- The financial statements indicate the status of asset, worth and funding sources as of fiscal year end.

※Made by the revised model of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

## Financial Statements for FY 2015 (General Accounts) (2)

### Statement of Administrative Costs (General Account) (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

#### ■ Ordinary administrative costs

Category	Total (Billion yen)	Composition ratio (%)	Cost per citizen (1000 yen)
Personnel	159.8	19.3	70.5
Personnel expenses	142.8	17.3	63.0
Provision for reserve for retirement benefits	8.4	1.0	3.7
Provision for reserve for bonuses	8.6	1.0	3.8
Property	168.1	20.3	74.2
Property costs	87.2	10.5	38.5
Maintenance and repair costs	23.4	2.8	10.3
Depreciation expenses	57.5	7.0	25.4
Transfer payment	474.2	57.3	209.3
Social security benefits	276.6	33.4	122.0
Subsidy	31.9	3.9	14.1
Payment to other accounts	149.9	18.1	66.2
Subsidy for development of public property, etc. to other organizations	15.8	1.9	7.0
Other	25.7	3.1	11.3
Interest expenses	24.6	3.0	10.8
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	1.1	0.1	0.5
Other administrative costs	-	-	-
Total ordinary administrative costs a	827.8	100.0	365.3

※ Cost per citizen is based on the population registered in the basic resident register as of the end of FY 2015 (2,266,161).

#### ■ Ordinary revenue

Category	Total (Billion yen)
Usage fee and service charge b	43.5
Contribution, burden charge, donation c	8.3
Total ordinary revenue d=(b+c)	51.8
d / a	6.3%
(Difference) Net ordinary administrative costs a-d	776.0

### Net worth matrix (General Account) (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

	(Billion yen)
Beginning balance of net worth	2,517.3
Net ordinary administrative costs	-776.0
General revenue	571.8
Municipal tax	505.5
Local tax grants	7.6
Other revenue used to cover administrative costs	58.7
Receipt of subsidy	209.1
Temporary income and loss	5.6
Disaster recovery operation cost	-
Gain/loss from disposal/sale of public property	2.8
Loss on investment	0.1
Provision of reserve for compensation for loss	2.7
Change due to asset reevaluation	-0.9
Other	-
Ending balance of net worth	2,526.9

※Using the revised model of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

- The statement of administrative costs is to be used for understanding, from a cost perspective, activities providing administrative services that do not lead to asset building, such as personnel services and benefits providing services.
- Net worth matrix indicates changes in the net worth section of the balance sheet from the beginning to the end of a year.

# Financial Statements for FY 2015 (General Accounts) (3)

## Statement of Cash Flow (General Account) (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Billion yen)

1 Cash flow from ordinary activities	
Personnel expenses	160.5
Property costs	87.2
Social security benefits	276.6
Subsidy	31.9
Interest expenses	24.6
Payment provided for administrative fees of other accounts	109.9
Other expenditure	23.5
Total expenditure	714.2
Municipal tax	505.6
Local tax grants	7.6
Subsidy from government and prefecture	192.1
Usage fees and service charges	35.7
Contributions, burden charges, donations	8.1
Miscellaneous revenue	25.9
Issuance of municipal bonds	24.8
Reversal of fund	1.2
Other revenue	88.3
Total revenue	889.3
Cash flow from ordinary activities	175.1
2 Cash flow for development of public property	
Payment for developing public property	64.2
Payment of subsidy for developing public property	18.6
Payment provided for construction costs of other accounts	4.1
Total expenditure	86.9
Subsidy from government and prefecture	16.8
Issuance of municipal bonds	35.9
Reversal of fund	1.7
Other revenue	2.1
Total revenue	56.5
Cash flow for development of public property	-30.4

3 Cash flow from investing and financing activities	
Investments and capital investments	1.3
Loans	80.9
Provisions for fund	7.1
Payment provided to fixed-amount funds	-
Payment provided for debt expenditure of other accounts	38.5
Redemption of municipal bonds	118.9
Payment of long-term accrued liabilities	-
Total expenditure	246.7
Subsidy from government and prefecture	0.2
Loans recovered	92.7
Reversal of fund	4.5
Issuance of municipal bonds	1.5
Revenue from sale of public property	4.4
Other revenue	2.9
Total revenue	106.2
Cash flow from investing and financing activities	-140.5
Changes in cash	4.2
Cash, at the beginning of fiscal year	7.4
Cash, at the end of fiscal year	11.6

※Using the revised model of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

※1 Temporary borrowing

①Changes in temporary borrowing are not included in the statement of cash flow.

②Limitation on temporary borrowing for the current fiscal year is 160 billion yen.

③Of interest expenses, interest on temporary borrowing is 2 million yen.

※2 Information on primary balance

Gross revenue (excluding surplus carried forward)	1,058.5 billion yen
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Surplus carried forward	-6.5 billion yen
-------------------------	------------------

Issuance of municipal bonds	-62.2 billion yen
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Reversal of public finance adjustment reserve funds	-4.5 billion yen
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Gross expenditure	-1,046.9 billion yen
-------------------	----------------------

Redemption of municipal bonds	143.5 billion yen
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Provisions for public finance adjustment reserve funds	2.2 billion yen
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Primary balance	84.1 billion yen
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■ The statement of cash flow clarifies annual cash flow, which activities require funding, and how they are financed.

# Financial Statements for FY 2015 (All Accounts)

## Balance Sheet (All Accounts) (As of March 31, 2016)

(Billion yen)

Debit [Assets]		Credit [Liabilities]	
Public property	5,645.2	Noncurrent liabilities	3,039.2
Tangible fixed assets	5,525.4	Municipal bonds	2,544.2
Intangible fixed assets	77.8	Municipal bonds of general account	1,469.4
Available-for-sale assets	42.0	Municipal bonds of public enterprises	1,074.8
Investments	433.6	Long-term accrued liabilities	8.0
Investments and capital investments	248.4	Reserve	201.4
Loans	143.8	(Reserve for retirement benefits)	164.9
Funds	29.6	(Other reserve)	36.5
Long-term bad loans	12.8	Other	285.6
Other	0.6	Current liabilities	447.8
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	-1.6	Current portion of municipal bonds	347.8
Current assets	341.4	Short-term borrowing	0.2
Cash	297.9	Accrued liabilities	46.6
Accounts receivable	33.3	Current portion of retirement benefits	15.7
Other	11.4	Reserve for bonuses	13.1
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	-1.2	Other	24.4
Deferred account	2.4	Total liabilities	3,487.0
		[Net worth]	
		Total net worth	2,935.6
Total assets	6,422.6	Total liabilities and net worth	6,422.6

※1 Information on debt burden activities

① Purchase of property, etc.	142.6 billion yen
② Guarantee of liabilities or compensation for loss	1,671.5 billion yen
Of those, for jointly-issued bonds	1,308.5 billion yen
③ Other	46.5 billion yen

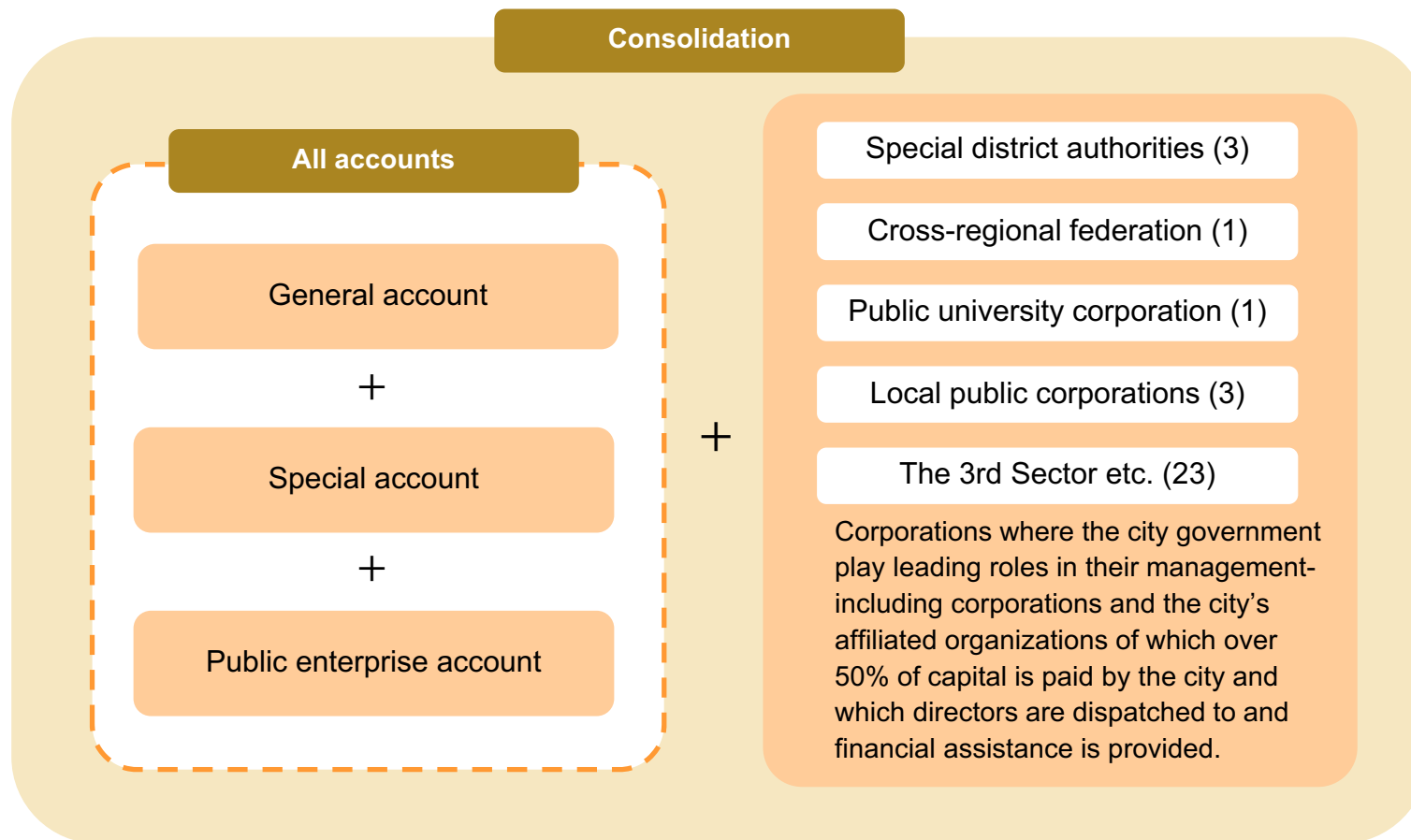
※2 Of outstanding municipal bonds of general account and municipal bonds of public enterprises (including the amount of the current portion of municipal bonds), 949.5 billion yen is expected to be included in the basis for calculation of local tax grants at the redemption.

※3 Of tangible fixed assets, land amounts to 2,702.2 billion. In addition, accumulated depreciation and amortization of tangible fixed assets amount to 3,624.2 billion yen.



# FY2015 Consolidated Financial Statements

- The financial statements are also prepared on a “consolidated” basis, adding affiliated organizations’ accounts to the city’s accounts.
- The scope of the consolidation is as follows:



### Balance Sheet (Consolidated) (As of March 31, 2016)

(Billion yen)

Debit [Assets]		Credit [Liabilities]	
Public property	7,560.4	Noncurrent liabilities	3,741.7
Tangible fixed assets	7,438.0	Municipal bonds	2,544.2
Intangible fixed assets	80.4	Long-term debt from concerned bodies	671.9
Available-for-sale assets	42.0	Long-term accrued liabilities	14.8
Investments	164.8	Reserve	178.7
Investments and capital investments	32.8	(Reserve for retirement benefits)	171.4
Loans	48.0	(Other reserve)	7.3
Funds	69.1	Other	332.1
Long-term bad loans	14.0	Current liabilities	587.0
Other	3.3	Current portion of municipal bonds	448.2
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	-2.4	Short-term borrowing	6.0
Current assets	441.8	Accrued liabilities	60.3
Cash	341.9	Current portion of retirement benefits	15.7
Accounts receivable	50.2	Reserve for bonuses	14.0
Property for sale	32.7	Other	42.8
Other	18.4	Total liabilities	4,328.7
Unrecoverable loans (estimate)	-1.4		
Deferred account	3.4		
Total assets	8,170.4	[Net worth]	
		Total net worth	3,841.7
		Total liabilities and net worth	8,170.4

※Using the revised model of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

※1 Information on debt burden activities

① Purchase of property, etc.	145.4 billion
② Guarantee of liabilities or loss compensation	1,677.1 billion
[ Of those, for jointly-issued bonds	1,308.5 billion ]
③ Other	59.4 billion

※2 Of outstanding municipal bonds of general account and municipal bonds of public enterprises (including the amount of the current portion of municipal bonds), 967.5 billion yen is expected to be included in the basis for calculation of local tax grants at the redemption.

※3 Of tangible fixed assets, land amounts to 2,812.3 billion. In addition, accumulated depreciation and amortization of tangible fixed assets amount to 3,861.2 billion yen.

## Fiscal-related Data

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population	2,236,561	2,247,752	2,257,888	2,263,894	2,266,517	2,266,851	2,271,380	2,276,590	2,295,638	2,304,794
Nominal municipal gross production	13,250.7	12,555.7	11,628.4	11,579.1	11,785.4	11,847.1	12,319.3	12,355.9	-	-
Municipal tax revenue	516.5	516.3	493.8	476.2	486.1	487.3	488.2	503.5	505.6	510.7
Internal revenue ratio (%)	71.2	70.0	66.2	65.1	66.5	67.1	67.2	65.9	65.9	65.4
Financial capability index	1.022	1.048	1.064	1.041	1.013	0.985	0.983	0.984	0.985	0.987
Real public bond ratio (%)	14.1	13.5	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.6	13.0	12.7	11.8
Future burden ratio (%)	230.4	224.9	218.6	216.3	202.5	188.4	164.9	153.9	147.4	138.8
Outstanding municipal bond balance (general account)	1,814.8	1,801.8	1,814.4	1,847.8	1,849.7	1,823.8	1,774.2	1,746.3	1,695.7	1,649.6
Outstanding municipal bond balance (all accounts)	3,323.1	3,282.1	3,263.9	3,283.6	3,244.3	3,174.8	3,079.2	3,003.6	2,897.7	2,792.8
Municipal bond issue amount (general account/new issue)	82.2	97.3	109.3	124.0	93.0	83.6	75.9	81.7	60.3	65.6
Municipal bond issue amount (all accounts/new issue)	201.0	192.6	190.6	230.7	161.3	135.7	129.9	139.0	107.0	107.7
Municipal bond issue amount (total amount including refinancing bonds)	296.4	289.8	274.0	287.9	227.4	235.0	240.8	263.3	206.6	208.4
Ordinary revenue/expenditure ratio (%)	97.2	96.8	98.1	99.4	99.8	99.8	100.2	99.3	97.5	99.8

- Units for items without specification are in billion except the financial capability index.
- Population values are as of October 1 of each year.
- For municipal tax revenue and outstanding municipal bond balance, please refer respectively to p. 26 and p. 30 of the main document.

# Reminder

- This material explaining the fiscal condition of the City of Nagoya is intended for investors considering purchasing Nagoya City municipal bonds. It is not related to the sale or offer of any particular bond.
- The contents of this material are as of October 2017, based on the settlement of accounts for FY 2016, and are subject to change in the event of future developments in the local fiscal system and/or economic conditions.

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