1. DISTRIBUTION OF BANKS

The types of banks available in Japan include:

- ordinary banks engaged in the short-term operation of capital with short-term deposits, the trust banks which function as the trustees in business, and the long-term credit banks which float funds and extend long-term loans.

The ordinary banks are further divided into city banks which have their head offices in major or other cities and a nationwide network of branch offices, and regional banks for which the area of their business is regionally limited.

The government-financed banks include the Bank of Japan which issues currency and serves as the executive organ of financial policy, the Japan Development Bank which is designed to publicize the financing activities done by government financing institutions in order to encourage the reconstruction of the Japanese economy and the development of its industry, and the Export-Import Bank of Japan which assists and organizes the trade financing of government-financing institutions.

In terms of the number of bank offices as of the end of 1974, there were 13 head offices and 3,196 branch offices (including 33 overseas offices) for city banks, 63 head offices and 4,775 branch offices for regional banks, seven head offices and 280 branch offices (including three overseas offices) for trust banks, three head offices and 44 branch offices (including six overseas offices) for long-term credit banks, and three head offices and 14 branch offices (including five overseas offices) for government-financed banks.

Recently, there has been an increase in the number of banks equipped with a large business processing center linked to branch offices throughout the nation over an online system. At this center, business is processed with electronic computers. The foreign banks which had branch or business offices in Japan as of September 1973 totaled 94 banks, and they had 52 branch offices and 52 business offices. There were 68 branch offices and 12 business offices in Tokyo, 12 branch offices in Osaka, and one or three branch offices in Fukuoka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Sapporo, and Kobe.

Safeguard Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the distribution of the head and branch offices of banks (including the government-financed banks) operating in Japan. The branch and other offices of foreign banks operating in Japan are not shown in the map.

Safeguard Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

1. The Federal Reserve of the America of Japan, Directory of Banks

2. Outstanding Amounts of Deposits and Savings

The balance of savings classified by financing institutions at the end of June 1973 was ¥12,080,000 million in checking accounts, ¥8,281,000 million in trust accounts, ¥5,280,000 million in credit-savings banks, ¥4,21,000,000 million in credit associations and credit co-operative associations, ¥2,010,000 million in financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, ¥1,000,000 million in postal savings, and ¥1,000,000 million in the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial co-operative and the Labor Credit Association. The total asset balance included ¥3,86,000,000 million in life insurance, and ¥1,000,000 million in postal life insurance and others. All these balances run up to an aggregate total of ¥25,080,000 million.

For their operational capital, financing institutions are dependent upon deposits, savings and insurance premiums to a great extent, and the shares of capital are small. A check of the interrelationship between the balance of deposits and that of loans in banks (including government-financed banks) reveals that the loan balance is greater than the deposit balance in Tokyo, Osaka and Okayama prefectures, whereas the deposit balance is greater in Miyagi, Aichi, Kochi, Kagawa and Fukuoka prefectures.

Safeguard Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Banking account: Represents the total of demand deposits (ordinary deposits) and petty current deposits and time deposits in ordinary banks, trust banks, and long-term credit banks.

Safeguard Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

2. Amount of Insurance Policies in Force

The life insurance contracts in effect as of December 1973 totaled 177,000,000 worth ¥1,000,000 million. They included 16,000,000 non-life insurance contracts worth ¥1,225,000 million. The number of new contracts in 1973 was 16,000,000 worth ¥9,680,000 million in individual insurance, 24,000,000 worth ¥2,000,000 million in group insurance, and 4,500,000 worth ¥12,000,000 million in postal life insurance.

Of the receipts and disbursements of life insurance in 1973, insurance reserve totaled ¥7,000,000 million, insurance premium totaled ¥9,000,000 million, and business outlays ¥9,000,000 million. The total operational funds of life insurance companies amounted to ¥8,000,000,000, of which capital totaled ¥3,000,000,000 and securities ¥10,000,000,000.

Safeguard Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the amount of life insurance contracts in effect as of December 1, 1971, and also those of non-life insurance contracts in effect during the period from April 1972 to March 1973.

In the category of non-life insurance, fire insurance, automobile insurance and automobile liability insurance were incorporated. The map, however, does not show the 22 other types of non-life insurance, such as accident insurance and aviation insurance.

Sources

1. Data from the Life Insurance Association of Japan and the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan
