

1. DISTRIBUTION OF BANKS
2. OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OF DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS.
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE

1. Distribution of Banks

The types of banks available in Japan include, among others, - the ordinary bank engaged in the short-term operation of capital with short-term deposits, the trust bank which functions as the trustee in business, and the long-term credit bank which floats bonds and extends 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 replenish the financing activities done by general 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 replenishes the trade financing of general financing institutions.

In regard to the number of bank offices as of the end of 1974, there were 13 head offices and 2,556 branch offices (including 103 overseas offices) for city banks, 63 head offices and 4,727 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 58 branch offices (including five overseas offices) for government-financed banks.

Recently, there has been an increase in the number of banks equipped with a huge business processing center linked to branch offices throughout the nation over an on-line 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 62 branch offices and 53 business offices. There were 40 branch offices and 53 business offices in Tokyo, 12 branch offices in Osaka, and one to three branch offices each in Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Naha and Koza.

Salient 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.

Sources

- 1. The Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, Directory of Banks'

Offices of Japan, 1973.

- 2. Ministry of Finance, 23rd Finance Report by Banking Bureau, 1974.

2. Outstanding Amounts of Deposits and Savings

The balance of savings classified by financing institution as of the end of June 1973 was ¥57,600,000 million in banking accounts, ¥8,870,000 million in trust accounts, ¥9,250,000 million in mutual savings banks, ¥15,140,000 million in credit associations and credit co-operatives, ¥10,700,000 million in financial institutions for agriculture, forestry and fishery, ¥13,060,000 million in postal savings, and ¥1,100,000 million in the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial co-operatives and the Labor Credit Association. The total asset balance included ¥8,440,000 million in life insurance, and ¥5,700,000 million in postal life insurance and others. All these balances ran up to an aggregate total of ¥129,850,000 million.

For their operational capital, financing institutions are dependent upon deposits, savings and insurance premiums to a great extent, and the share of owned capital is small. A check of the interrelationship between the balance of deposits and that of loans in banks (excluding 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, Aiti, Isikawa, Kagawa and Hukuoka prefectures.

Salient 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.

Trust account: Represents the total of monthly trust, loan trust and pension trust, and this account is dealt with by one city bank, two regional banks and seven trust banks.

Sources

- 1. Bank of Japan, Economic Statistics Monthly, 1973.
- 2. Ministry of Finance, 23rd Finance Report by Banking Bureau, 1974.

2. Amount of Insurance Policies in Force

The life insurance contracts in effect as of December 1972 totaled 171,800,000 worth ¥138,530,000 million. They included 124,800,000 life insurance contracts worth ¥122,210,000 million dealt with by life insurance firms, and 47,000,000 postal life insurance contracts worth ¥16,320,000 million.

The number of new contracts in 1972 was 10,680,000 worth ¥27,490,000 million in individual insurance, 24,000 worth ¥3,540,000 million in group insurance, and 4,350,000 worth ¥3,990,000 million in postal life insurance.

Of the receipts and disbursements of life insurance firms in 1972, insurance premium receipts totaled ¥2,430,000 million insurance payments ¥470,000 million (32%), cancelled returns ¥290,000 million (20%), and business outlays ¥640,000 million (44%). The total operational funds of life insurance firms were ¥8,181,200 million of which loans accounted for 68%. However, these funds were only 4.6% of the total operational funds of all types of financing institutions.

Post-office life insurance premiums, as in the case of postal savings, are incorporated into the source for financial investments by the Government.

The non-life insurance contracts in effect during the period of one year from April 1972 to March 1973 totaled 48,200,000 worth ¥267,400,000 million. Of these, the number of fire insurance contracts was 10,820,000 worth ¥84,670,000 million, the number of automobile insurance contracts was 20,590,000 worth ¥14,800,000 million and the number of automobile liability insurance contracts was 16,790,000 worth ¥167,940,000 million. In addition to these types of non-life insurance, there are 23 other types, including accident insurance, aviation insurance, movable all risks insurance and burglary insurance. When all these types of insurance were included, the total number of contracts concluded in the same period was 82,360,000 worth ¥341,340,000 million.

Of the receipts and disbursements of non-life insurance in 1972, insurance premium receipts totaled ¥970,300 million, and insurance payments ¥439,100 million. The total operational funds of non-life insurance firms amounted to ¥1,979,300 million, of which loans totaled ¥659,100 million and securities ¥740,000 million.

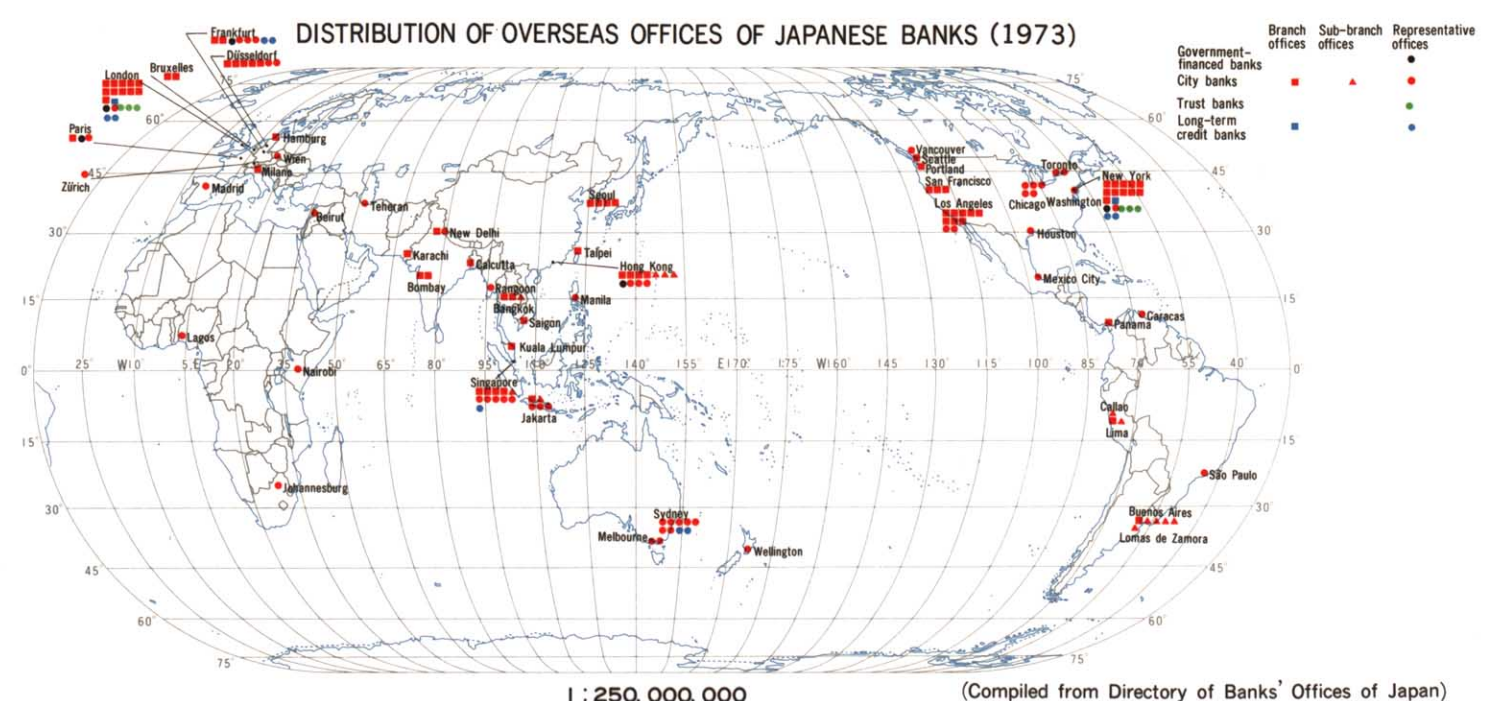
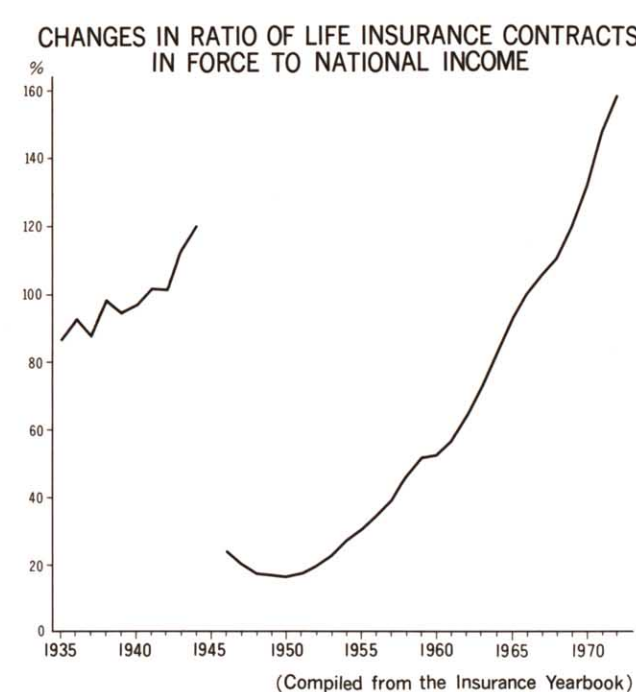
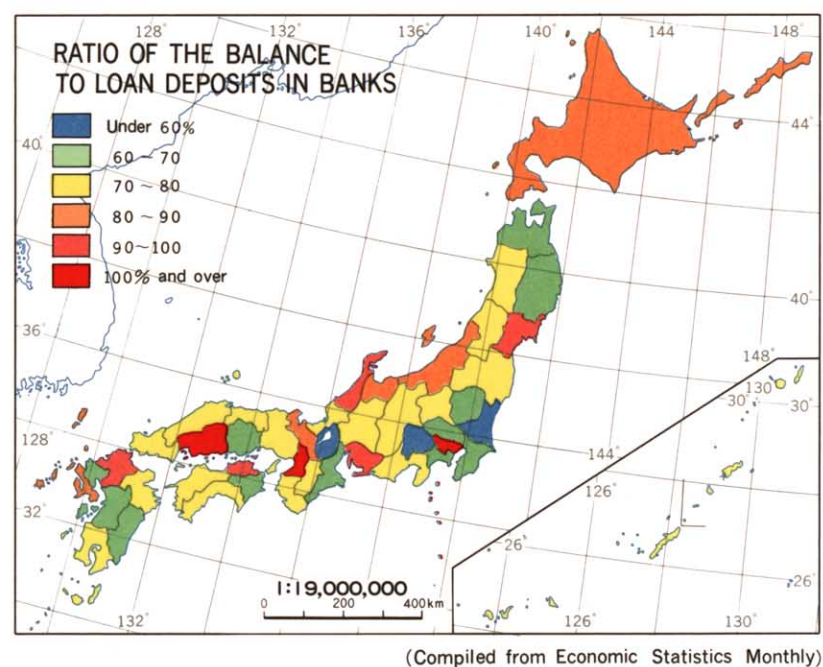
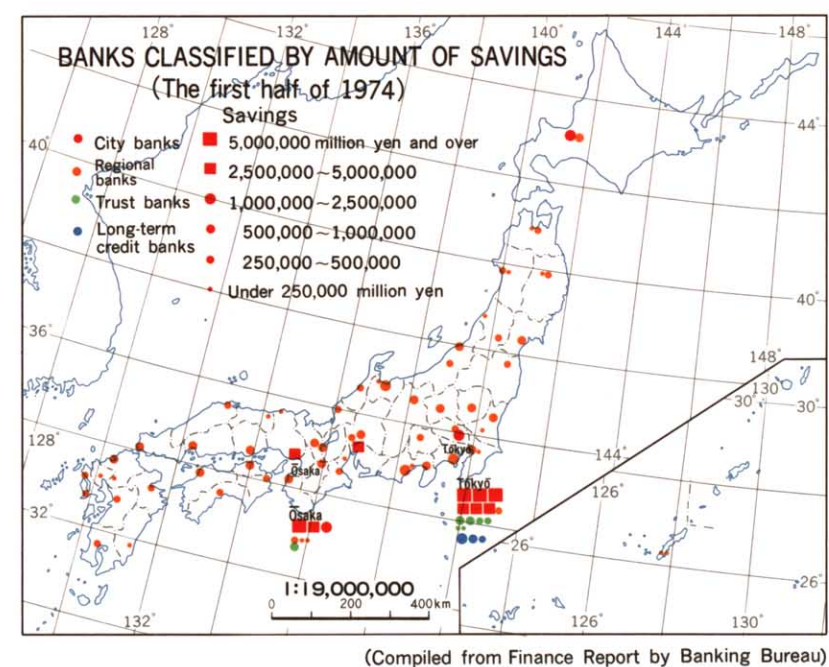
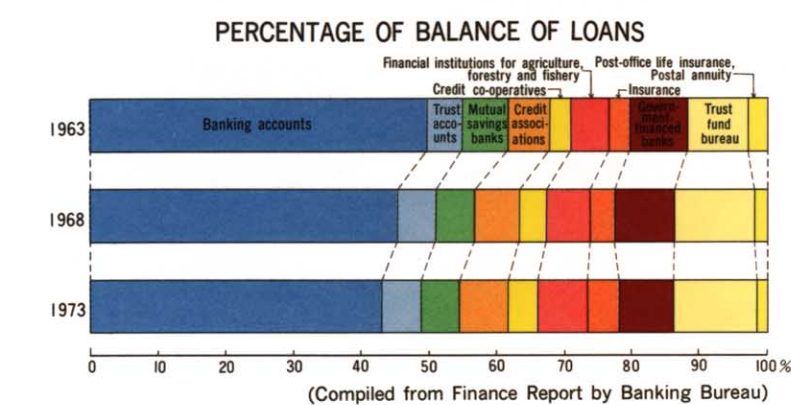
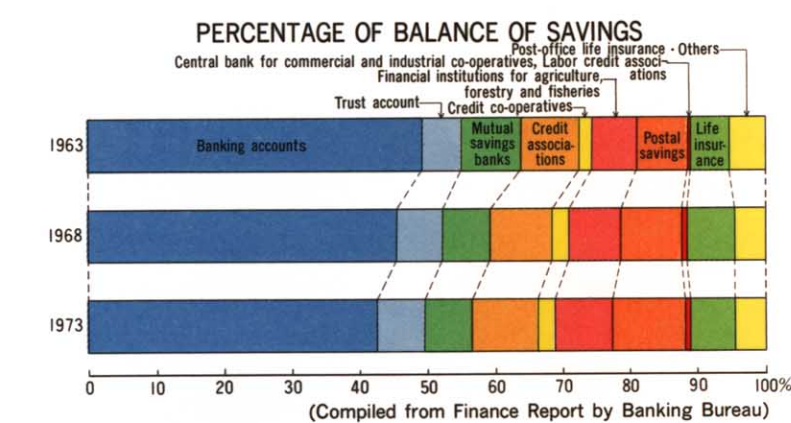
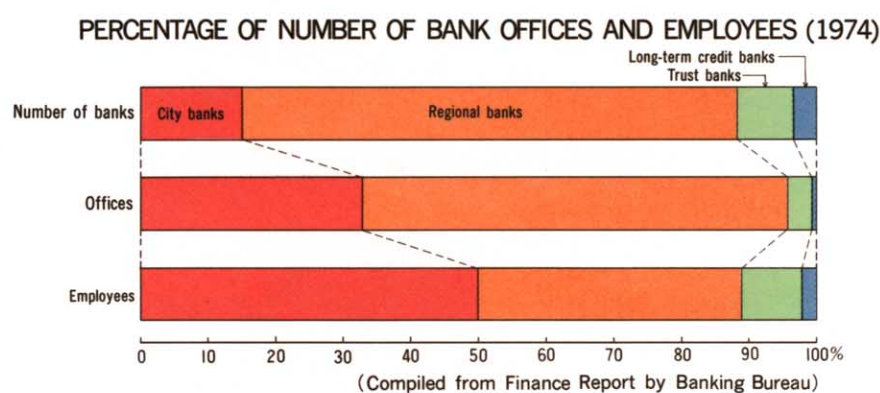
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the amount of life insurance contracts in effect as of December 31, 1972 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 23 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, Inc.
- 2. The Life Insurance Association of Japan and the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan Inc., 1972 Insurance Yearbook.



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