

## 4 International broadcasting

For international broadcasting services for reception overseas, NHK provides the international radio broadcasting service “NHK World Radio Japan” and the international television broadcasting service “NHK World TV” which uses an artificial satellite.

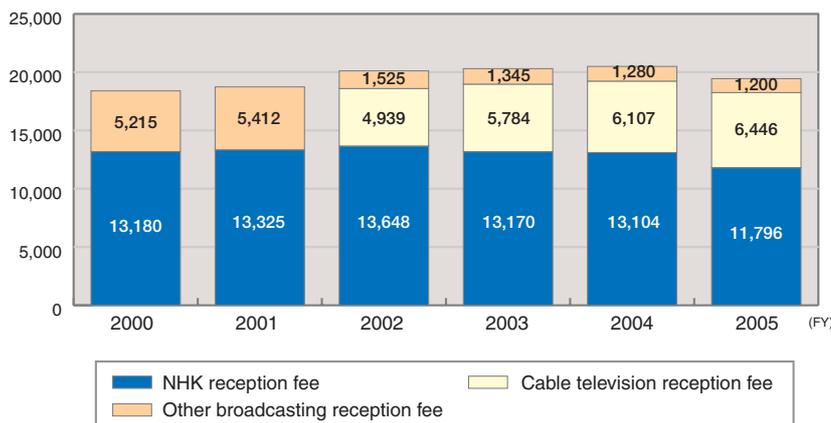
As of the end of FY 2005, “NHK World Radio Japan” was broadcasted for 65 hours in total per day (general broadcasting: 31 hours, local broadcasting: 34 hours) in 22 languages including Japanese and English around the world via the Yatsumata Transmitting Station and relay stations in each country. Services such as news are also distributed via the Internet.

Following the revision of the Broadcast law in June 1994, “NHK World TV” began to be provided in April 1995 as an unscrambled international television broadcasting program via a foreign artificial satellite. As for

North America and Europe, “NHK World TV” is broadcasted as part of the broadcasting services from JNG (Japan Network Group, Inc.) in North America, and JSTV (Japan Satellite TV Limited) in Europe, which are the local corporations that broadcast Japanese programs via an artificial satellite. As of the end of FY 2005, in North America, it was provided 7 hours per day by four Echo Star satellites, and in Europe, 7.5 hours per day by Hot Bird satellites.

In April 1998, using a PanAmSat satellite, an international television broadcasting service which covers Asia and the Pacific region was started. After this, it had been gradually extending its broadcasting time and service area to 24 hours a day in October 1999. In August 2001, it achieved an almost 100% coverage of the overseas area where Japanese live by using three PanAmSat satellites.

Figure 2-2-1 Total expenditure of broadcasting services in household finance



\* Total expenditure for broadcasting services includes NHK reception fee, cable television reception fee and other broadcasting reception fees.

Produced from MIC, Family Expenditure Survey (whole households)

## Section 3

### Section 3 Postal Service

#### 1 Finances of postal service

In FY 2004, postal services recorded a surplus of 28.3 billion yen as a result of enhancing the earnings performance, improving productivity by promoting JPS (the Japan Post System), and cost-cutting by promoting automation, shifting workload to part-time workers, and saving the cost for outsourced transportation of postal items in order to overcome the severe business environment (Figure 2-3-1).

#### 2 Volume of postal items

A total of 24.81862 billion domestic and international postal items (a 0.7% decrease from the previous fiscal year) were processed in FY 2005.

While the number of domestic postal items dropped to 22.66611 billion (a 3.5% decrease from the previous fiscal year), the number of postal parcels processed was 2.07498 billion (a 45.1% increase over the previous fiscal year). The number of outgoing international postal items was 77.54 million (a 4.4% decrease from the pre-

vious fiscal year) and the number of incoming international postal items was 210.89 million (a 2.1% decrease from the previous fiscal year).

### 3 Post office network

As of the end of FY 2005, 24,631 post offices (a 0.2% decrease from the previous fiscal year) offered mail-handling facilities.

By type, there were 1,304 ordinary post offices (a decrease of 4 from the previous fiscal year), 18,917 special post offices (a decrease of 6 from the previous fiscal year), and 4,410 postal agencies (a decrease of 37 from the previous fiscal year). Regarding ordinary and special

post offices which are either collection and delivery offices or non-collection and non-delivery offices, there were 4,695 collection and delivery post offices (a decrease of 31 from the previous fiscal year) and 15,526 non-collection and non-delivery post offices (an increase of 21 over the previous fiscal year).

### 4 Correspondence delivery businesses

As of the end of FY 2005, 159 operators entered the special correspondence delivery business (Figure 2-3-2).

Figure 2-3-1 Transition in earnings performance of postal service

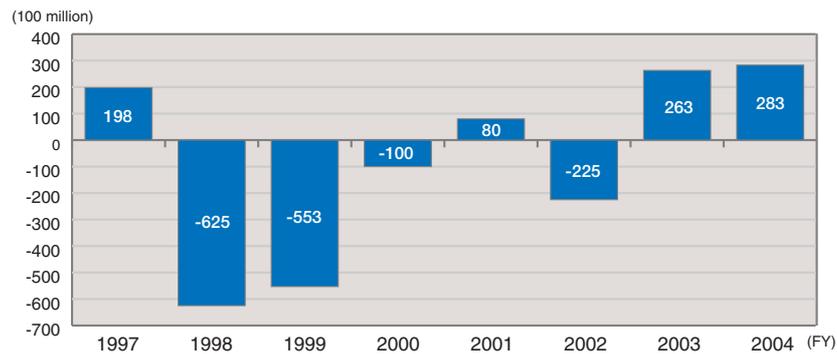


Figure 2-3-2 Transition in the number of operators in special correspondence delivery business (as of the end of FY 2005)

