公的年金財政状況報告

平成19年11月29日

社会保障審議会年金数理部会

公的年金財政状況報告 一平成 17 年度一 (要旨)

1 財政収支

〇公的年金制度全体の財政収支状況

-給付費は42.8兆円-

公的年金制度全体でみると、17 年度の収入は 保険料収入 26.3 兆円、国庫・公経済負担 6.8 兆 円等、支出は年金給付費 42.8 兆円等となってい る。17 年度末の積立金は、簿価ベースで 193.2 兆円、時価ベースで 204.9 兆円であり、時価ベ ースで初めて 200 兆円を超えた(図表 1、本文図 表 2-1-1)。

〇保険料収入 -全制度で増加-

保険料収入は、厚生年金20.1兆円、国共済1.0 兆円、地共済3.0兆円、私学共済0.3兆円、国 民年金1.9兆円であった(本文図表2-1-4)。17 年度は、16年度に減少した国共済と国民年金が 増加に転じ、すべての制度で増加した。

〇給付費

ー国共済以外の被用者年金、基礎年金で増加ー

図表1 財政収支状況 -平成17年度-

区分		公的年金 制度全体
		億円
収入総額	簿価ベース	491, 685
	時価ベース	[594, 555]
保険料収入		263, 242
国庫・公経	済負担	68,368
追加費用		16, 599
運用収入	簿価ベース	37,124
(再掲 年金	資金運用基金納付金)	(8, 122)
	時価ベース	[139, 550]
積立金相当	額納付金	1,382
職域等費用納付金		2,955
解散厚生年	金基金等徵収金	34, 568
積立金より	受入	67,036
その他		₩ 412
支出総額		475, 344
給付費		427,694
その他		47,650
収支残	簿価ベース	16, 341
	時価ベース	[119, 211]
年度末積立金	: 簿価ベース	1,931,622
	時価ベース	[2,049,051]

注 公的年金制度全体としての財政収支状況をとらえるため、公的年 金制度内でのやりとりである基礎年金拠出金、基礎年金交付金、 財政調整拠出金、年金保険者拠出金(国共済組合連合会等拠出金 収入)について、収入・支出両面から除いている。また、単年度 の財政収支状況をとらえるため、収入のその他(※)には、基礎 年金勘定の「前年度剰余金受入」15,489億円を除いた額を計上し ている。なお、支出のその他には、厚生年金・国民年金(国民年 金勘定)の財政融資資金繰上償還等資金財源が含まれている

給付費^{*i*}は、厚生年金 22.0 兆円、国共済 1.7 兆円、地共済 4.3 兆円、私学共済 0.2 兆円、国民年金の国民年金勘定 2.0 兆円、基礎年金勘定 12.6 兆円であった(本文図表 2-1-12)。国共済以外の被用者年金で増加が続いている。国民年金では、基礎年金勘定 で大幅な増加が続く一方で、国民年金勘定では一貫して減少傾向が続いている。

注 各制度の給付費は、基礎年金相当給付費(旧法年金の給付費のうち基礎年金相当とされる分)を含む。 国民年金勘定の給付費は主として旧法国民年金の給付費、基礎年金勘定の給付費は基礎年金給付費である。

〇積立金

積立金^准は、厚生年金 132.4 兆円 [140.3 兆円]、国共済 8.8 兆円 [9.2 兆円]、地共 済 38.8 兆円 [41.5 兆円]、私学共済 3.3 兆円 [3.5 兆円]、国民年金勘定 9.2 兆円 [9.7 兆円]、基礎年金勘定 0.7 兆円であった。(本文図表 2-1-15)。なお、厚生年金の積立金 には、厚生年金基金が代行している部分の積立金は含まれていない。

注 数値は簿価ベース、[] 内は時価ベースである。時価評価の方法については本文図表 2-1-17 参照。

〇単年度収支状況

単年度収支状況は、年金数理部会が公的年 金制度の財政状況を年金財政の観点から制度 横断的に比較・分析したもので、厚生年金・ 国民年金(国民年金勘定)の「積立金より受 入」及び基礎年金勘定の「前年度剰余金受入」 を除いて算出した単年度の収支状況を示して いる。公的年金制度全体の単年度の収入総額 は、簿価ベースで 42.5 兆円、時価ベースで 52.8 兆円、単年度の支出総額は 47.5 兆円と なっている(図表 2、本文図表 2-1-3)。

単年度収支残ⁱⁱは、簿価ベースで 5.1 兆円の 赤字、時価ベースで 5.2 兆円の黒字となって いる。平成 16 年改正により積立金を活用する 有限均衡方式による財政運営に変わっており、 財政再計算において改正内容を織り込んであ らかじめ見込まれていた状況と比較して評価 する必要がある。

図表2 単年度収支状況 - 平成17年度-「年金数理部会が年金財政の観点から制度横断的に比較・分析したもの」

	区分		公的年金 制度全体
	総額	簿価ベース 時価ベース	億円 424,650 [527,519]
収 (単年度)	積立金相当 職域等費用	簿金運用基金納付金) 時価ベース 額納付金	$\begin{array}{c} 263, 242\\ 68, 368\\ 16, 599\\ 37, 124\\ (8, 122)\\ [139, 550]\\ 1, 382\\ 2, 955\\ 34, 568\\ 412\end{array}$
支 単 出度	総額 給付費 その他		475, 344 427, 694 47, 650
	単年度収支残	簿価ベース 時価ベース	△ 50, 694 [52, 175]
	年度末積立金	簿価ベース 時価ベース	1,931,622 [2,049,051]

注 公的年金制度全体としての財政収支状況をとらえるため、公的年金 制度内でのやりとりである基礎年金拠出金、基礎年金交付金、財政 調整拠出金、年金保険者拠出金(国共済組合連合会等拠出金収入) について、収入・支出周面から除いている。

注 公的年金制度は積立金を活用する有限均衡方式で財政運営を行っており、厚生年金・国民年金(国民年金勘定) の事業運営では、必要がある年度については、あらかじめ「積立金より受人」を予算計上して財源を確保し、 当年度の給付等の支出を支障なく行うようにしているため、単年度収支残(図表 2)は、事業運営の結果を示す 決算の収支残(図表 1)とは異なるものである。

2 被保険者

○被保険者数 −厚生年金、私学共済で増加−

被保険者数は、被用者年金が、厚生年金3,302 万人、国共済108万人、地共済307万人、私学共 済45万人の計3,762万人、国民年金第1号被保 険者が2,190万人、第3号被保険者が1,092万人 で、公的年金制度全体では7,045万人であった (図表3、本文図表2-2-1)。17年度は、厚生年金 と私学共済で増加し、被用者年金制度計で1.3% 増加した。一方、国民年金第1号被保険者は1.2% 減少し、公的年金制度全体では0.2%増加した。



〇1人当たり標準報酬額 -男女間の差が小さい国共済と地共済-

1人当たり標準報酬月額(賞与は含まない)は、厚生年金 31.3 万円、国共済 40.9 万円、地共済 45.5 万円、私学共済 37.0 万円であった(本文図表 2-2-9)。一方、賞与 も含めた1人当たり標準報酬額(総報酬ベース・月額)は、厚生年金 37.4 万円、国共 済 54.6 万円、地共済 60.3 万円、私学共済 49.0 万円であった(本文図表 2-2-10)。国 共済と地共済は、厚生年金や私学共済に比べて男女間の差が小さい。

注 平成15年度から総報酬制が導入された。

3 受給権者

○受給権者数 −各制度とも増加が続く−

受給権者数は、厚生年金2,511万人、国 共済98万人、地共済229万人、私学共済 28万人、国民年金(新法基礎年金と旧法国 民年金)2,439万人であった(図表4、本文図 表2-3-1)。何らかの公的年金の受給権を有 する者は3,287万人である。各制度とも増 加を続けているが、被用者年金では16年度 までに比べ伸び率は鈍化している。



〇老齢・退年相当の年金の平均年金月額

老齢・退年相当^{注1}の年金の平均年金月額^{注2}(老齢基礎年金分を含む)は、厚生年金(厚 生年金基金代行分も含む)16.5万円、国共済20.9万円、地共済22.3万円、私学共済 20.7万円、国民年金(新法老齢基礎年金及び旧法国民年金の老齢年金)5.3万円であっ た(本文図表2-3-14)。被用者年金では、私学共済が数年ぶりに増加したほか、他制度 の減少も小幅に留まった。一方、国民年金は増加を続けている(本文図表2-3-16)。

注1 老齢・退年相当とは、被保険者期間が老齢基礎年金の資格期間を満たしている(経過措置(現在は20年以上) 及び中高齢の特例措置(15年以上)も含む)新法の老齢厚生年金及び退職共済年金、並びに旧法の老齢年金 及び退職年金のことをいう。

注2 比較に際しては、共済年金には職域部分が含まれることの他、男女比や平均加入期間に制度間で差があることに留意が必要である

4 財政指標

〇年金扶養比率 -高い私学共済、低い国共済、地共済。各制度とも低下-

年金扶養比率^{it}は、厚生年金 2.87、国共済 1.71、地共済 1.95、私学共済 5.02、国民 年金 2.87 であり、各制度とも一貫して低下してきている(本文図表 2-4-2、2-4-3)。 年金扶養比率の高い私学共済は、成熟が厚生年金などに比べて進んでいない制度、逆 に年金扶養比率の低い国共済、地共済は成熟が進んでいる制度といえる。

注 被保険者数の受給権者数(老齢・退年相当の受給権者数)に対する比。

〇総合費用率

総合費用率^注は、厚生年金 17.8%、国共済 16.7%、地共済 16.2%、私学共済 11.8% であった(本文図表 2-4-8、2-4-9)。16年度から国共済と地共済の財政単位の一元化に 伴う財政調整が行われ、17年度に満年度化したことなどから、国共済の総合費用率は 2年連続の低下となった。

注 実質的な支出のうち自前で財源を賄わなければならない部分の標準報酬総額に対する比率。 厚生年金は決算ベースであり、厚生年金基金による代行分を含まない。

|5 平成 16 年財政再計算における将来見通しとの比較

〇保険料収入

保険料収入は、厚生年金は実績^{注1}が将来見通し^{注2}を上回ったが、国共済+地共済^{注3}、 私学共済、国民年金は下回った(本文図表 3-2-1)。上回った割合は、厚生年金は 1.1% であった。一方、下回った割合は、国共済+地共済 2.3%、私学共済 0.3%、国民年金 5.8%であった。

- 注1 厚生年金については、「実績推計」(本文90頁参照)で比較している。以下においても同様であろ。
- 注2 将来見通しは、平成16年財政再計算における将来見通しに平成16年改正後の基礎年金の国庫・公経済負担 の引上げを反映させた加工値(本文91頁参照)である。以下においても同様である。
- 注3 国共済と地共済の財政単位の一元化に伴い、財政再計算では両者の財政を一体として扱った将来見通しが示 されている。ここでは、国共済と地共済の合算分を「国共済+地共済」と表記している。

〇被保険者数

被保険者数は、厚生年金、私学共済、国民年金(基礎年金)は実績が将来見通しを 上回っているが、国共済+地共済は下回った(本文図表 3-2-2)。上回った割合は、厚 生年金 1.5%、私学共済 1.3%、国民年金(基礎年金)0.5%であった。一方、国共済 +地共済は実績が将来見通しを 0.3%下回った。

〇実質的な支出額

実質的な支出額^並は、厚生年金、私学共済は、実績が将来見通しを上回ったが、国共 济+地共済、国民年金は下回った(本文図表 3-2-5)。上回った割合は、厚生年金 2.2%、 私学共済 1.0%であった。一方、下回った割合は、国共済+地共済 1.2%、国民年金 4.0%であった。

注。支出のうち、保険料収入、運用収入及び国庫・公経済負担で賄うことになる部分。

〇受給者数

受給者数は、厚生年金、国共済+地共済、私学共済は実績が将来見通しを下回った が、国民年金(基礎年金(基礎年金相当受給者を含む))は上回った(本文図表 3-2-6)。 下回った割合は、厚生年金 2.5%、国共済+地共済 3.0%、私学共済 1.5%であった。 一方、国民年金(基礎年金)は1.4%上回った。

〇年金扶養比率

年金扶養比率は、厚生年金、国共 済+地共済、私学共済は実績が将来 見通しを上回り、国民年金は下回っ た(図表5、本文図表3-3-1)。上回 った幅は、厚生年金0.01 ポイント、 国共済+地共済0.01 ポイント、私 学共済0.16 ポイントであった。

〇総合費用率

総合費用率は、厚生年金、国共済 +地共済、私学共済、いずれも実績 が将来見通しを上回った(図表6、本 文図表 3-3-4)。上回った幅は、厚生 年金 0.3 ポイント、国共済+地共済 0.2 ポイント、私学共済 0.2 ポイント であった。



|6 実績と平成 16 年財政再計算の将来見通しとの乖離分析|

〇積立金の実績と将来見通しとの乖離分析

被用者年金制度において、積立金は実績が将来見通しを上回っており、名目運用利回りが将来見通しを上回ったことが大きく寄与している(本文図表 3-4-3)。さらに細かくみると、名目賃金上昇率が将来見通しを下回ったことが、積立金を減らす方向に作用している(本文図表 3-4-6)。時価ベースでみた場合、各共済の積立金は簿価ベースより大きくなり、将来見通しとの乖離は一層大きくなっている。

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(「実質」でみた財政状況)

公的年金では、保険料や給付費など収支両面とも長期的には概ね名目賃金上昇率に 応じて増減することから、積立金に名目賃金上昇率の要因による乖離が生じても、実 質賃金上昇率等が変わらなければ、名目賃金上昇率の違いは長期的には財政的にあま り影響がないと考えられる。

名目賃金上昇率の違いを除いた場合の推計値^推を実績の積立金と比較すると、各制度 とも、実質的な運用利回りが将来見通しを上回ったことによって、大きくプラスであ る(図表 7、本文図表 3-4-7)。これは、年金財政の観点から見れば、実績の方が将来 見通しよりも良い方向に推移していることを意味している。

注 平成16年財政再計算における将来見通しについて、名目賃金上昇率を、財政再計算の前提の数値から実績の数 値に置き換えて算出した推計値。



図表7 積立金の実績と平成16年財政再計算における将来見通しとの乖離状況 【将来見通しの平成17年度を基準(=100)にして表示】

(参考) 図表の見方

・「実績」(中央の棒グラフ)と「名目賃金上昇率の違いを除いた場合の推計値」(右端の棒グラフ)の 差が、前述の「実績の方が将来見通しよりも良い方向に推移していること」を表している。

○収支比率^注の実績と将来見通しとの乖離分析

被用者年金制度において、収支比率は実績が将来見通しを下回ったが、その乖離の 大部分は、各制度とも、17年度の運用収入が将来見通しを上回ったことにより発生し たものである(本文図表 3-5-2)。

注 「実質的な支出-国庫・公経済負担」の「保険料収入+運用収入」に対する百分比。

○積立比率^注の実績と将来見通しとの乖離分析

被用者年金における積立比率(時価ベース)は、厚生年金では実績が将来見通しを 下回り、国共済+地共済及び私学共済では実績が将来見通しを上回った。これらの乖 離は、厚生年金では17年度の「実質的な支出-国庫・公経済負担」の乖離による分が 大きく、国共済+地共済及び私学共済では17年度の「前年度末積立金」の乖離による 分が大きい(本文図表 3-5-5)。

注前年度末積立金の当該年度の「実質的な支出-国庫・公経済負担」に対する比。

Financial Report on the Public Pension System Fiscal Year 2005 (Summary)

1. Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure

The Financial Status of Public Pension Plans as a whole - 42.8 trillion yen in Benefits

The financial status of public pension plans as a whole for FY2005 reveals that 26.3 trillion yen of revenue was income from contributions and 6.8 trillion yen was from subsidies by state etc., while 42.8 trillion yen of the expenditure was for pension benefits. The reserve at the end of FY2005 was 193.2 trillion yen at book value and 204.9 trillion yen at market value. For the first time the reserve at market value exceeded 200 trillion yen (Figure 1, Figure 2-1-1 in the report).

Contributions – Increased for all pension plans

Contributions of Employees' Pension Insurance (EPI) were 20.1 trillion yen, those of National Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Association (NPSP)

Classification		Public pension plans as a whole
		100 million yen
Total revenue	(book value)	491.685
	(market value)	[594,555]
Contributions		263.242
Subsidies by state etc		68.368
Subsidies for "bestowals" payments of prior pe	mod	16,599
Investment income	(book value)	37.124
(Remittances from the Government	Pension Investment Fund)	(8.122)
	(market value)	[139.550]
Payment of the cost for consolidation of former MAAs		1.382
Payment of the cost for the occupational portio	n exceed EPI	2.955
Payment of the cost for contracting back in to I	EPI of EPFs	34.568
Transfer from the reserve		67,036
Others		* 412
Total expenditure		475.344
Benefits		427,694
Others		47,650
Balance of revenues and expenditures	(book value)	16,341
	(market value)	[119.211]
Reserve at the end of fiscal year	(book value)	1,931,622
	(market value)	[2.049.051]

Figure 1 Financial Status (FY2005)

Note To calculate revenue and expenditure in consolidated base, the following contributions and corresponding revenue are excluded from both revenue and expenditure summation because those contributions and income are paid from one public pension plan to other public pension plan contribution to Basic Pension, contribution to the equivalent to benefits of Basic Pension (old law (pension law effective before FY1986)), contribution representing inter-plan fiscal adjustments between NPSP and LPSP and contribution to support JT MAA. JR MAA and NTT MAA that consolidated to EP1 Additionally the amout of transfer from the surplus of previous year (1.548 9 billion yen) in Basic Pension Account is excluded from "Others" (*) in revenue Note that "Others" in expenditure includes expenditure as the sources for such as the advanced redemption to Fiscal Loan Fund, which appear in EP1 and NP(National Pension Account)

were 1.0 trillion yen, Local Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Association (LPSP) were 3.0 trillion yen, Mutual Aid Corporation for Private School Personnel (PSP) were 0.3 trillion yen and National Pension (NP) were 1.9 trillion yen (Figure 2-1-4 in the report). Contributions of NPSP and NP, which decreased in FY2004, increased in FY2005, resulting that contributions for all pension plans increased.

Dension Benefits – Increased for Employee Pension Plans (except NPSP) and Basic Pension

Benefits¹ of EPI were 22.0 trillion yen, those of NPSP were 1.7 trillion yen, LPSP were 4.3 trillion yen, PSP were 0.2 trillion yen, NP's National Pension Account were 2.0 trillion yen, and NP's Basic Pension Account were 12.6 trillion yen (Figure 2-1-12 in the report). Pensions benefits are increasing for all employee pension plans except NPSP. With regard to NP, while Basic Pension Account continued to increase significantly, National Pension Account has tended to decrease.

Note 1: Benefits for each pension plan include the equivalent to benefits of Basic Pension (the partial amount of benefits under the old law regarded equivalent to Basic Pension). The benefits paid by the National Pension Account are mainly those under the old National Pension Law. The benefits paid by the Basic Pension Account are those of Basic Pension.

□ Reserve

Reserve¹ of EPI was 132.4 trillion yen (140.3 trillion yen), that of NPSP was 8.8 trillion yen (9.2 trillion yen), LPSP was 38.8 trillion yen (41.5 trillion yen), PSP was 3.3 trillion yen (3.5 trillion yen), NP's National Pension Account was 9.2 trillion yen (9.7 trillion yen) and NP's Basic Pension Account was 0.7 trillion yen. (Figure 2-1-15 in the report). Note that the reserve of EPI does not include that of the substitutional part of the Employees' Pension Fund.

Note 1: The values are at book values. The values in parentheses are at market values. The method for market value assessment is as presented in Figure 2-1-17 in the report.

Adjusted Financial Status to observe the events related to the present year

Adjusted Financial Status to observe the events related to the present year is compared and analyzed in a crosssectional way from the viewpoint of pension finances by Actuarial Subcommittee. It is calculated by excluding "transfer from the reserve" in EPI and NP (National Pension Account) and the amount of transfer from the surplus of previous year in Basic Pension Account. The total amount of revenue on the adjusted financial status base for public pension plans as a whole was 42.5 trillion yen at book value, 52.8 trillion yen at market value and the _s total amount of expenditure on the adjusted financial status base was 47.5 trillion yen (Figure 2, Figure 2-1-3 in the report).

balance of revenues The and expenditures on the adjusted financial status base¹ was -5.1 trillion yen at book value and +5.2 trillion yen at market value. Following the pension

Figure 2 Adjusted Financial Status

to observe the events related to the present year (FY2005) "The ta

able compared and analyzed in a cross-sectiona	al way from the viewpoint of	f pension finances by A	ctuarial Subcommittee"

	Classification		Public pension plans as a whole
			100 million yen
	Total amount	(book value)	424,650
		(market value)	[527,519]
	Contributions		263,242
Revenue	Subsidies by state etc.		68,368
(adjusted	Subsidies for "bestowals" payments of prior peri	iod	16,599
financial	Investment income	(book value)	37,124
status base)	(Remittances from the Government Pension Investment Fund)		(8,122)
		(market value)	[139,550]
	Payment of the cost for consolidation of former MAAs		1,382
	Payment of the cost for the occupational portion exceed EPI		2,955
	Payment of the cost for contracting back in to EPI of EPFs		34,568
	Others		412
Expenditure	Total amount		475,344
(adjusted	Benefits		427,694
financial status base)	Others		47,650
	Balance of revenues and expenditures	(book value)	△ 50,694
	on the adjusted financial status base	(market value)	[52,175]
	Reserve at the end of fiscal year	(book value)	1,931,622
		(market value)	[2,049,051]

Note: To calculate revenue and expenditure in consolidated base, the following contributions and corresponding revenue are excluded from both revenue and expenditure summation because those contributions and income are paid from one public pension plan to other public pension plan: contribution to Basic Pension, contribution to the equivalent to benefits of Basic Pension (old law (pension law effective before FY1986)), contribution representing inter-plan fiscal adjustments between NPSP and LPSP and contribution to support JT MAA, JR MAA and NTT MAA that consolidated to EPI

revisions in FY2004, public pension plans are now financed according to the closed-period-balancing method where both the investment income and capital of the reserves can be used to pay benefits. These values should be evaluated by comparing with the future projections reflecting the pension revisions.

Note 1: The finances of public pension plans are managed by the closed-period-balancing method which makes use of reserves. In EPI and NP (National Pension Account), "transfer from the reserve" is recorded in the budget in advance if it is necessary, to ensure the expenditures such as pensions benefits. Therefore, the "balance of revenues and expenditures on the adjusted financial status base" (Figure 2) differs from the "balance of revenues and expenditures" (Figure 1) which shows the overall results of pension plan management including "transfer from the reserve" and so on.

2. Insured Persons

Number of Insured Persons – Increased for EPI and PSP

The total number of insured persons by employee pension plans was 37.62 million: 33.02 million by EPI, 1.08 million by NPSP, 3.07 million by LPSP and 0.45 million by PSP. In addition, the number of insured persons by NP Category-1 was 21.90 million and by NP Category-3 was 10.92 million. These brought the total number of participants in public pension plans as a whole to 70.45 million (Figure 3, Figure 2-2-1 in the report). In FY 2005, the numbers of insured persons by EPI and PSP increased, and the number of insured persons by employee pension plans increased by 1.3%. On the other hand, the number of insured persons by NP Category-1 decreased by 1.2%, and the total



number of participants in public pension plans as a whole increased by 0.2%.

□ Standard Remuneration per Capita – Male-female differences were smaller for NPSP and LPSP

Standard monthly remuneration per capita (not including employee bonuses) was 313,000 yen for EPI, 409,000 yen for NPSP, 455,000 yen for LPSP and 370,000 yen for PSP (Figure 2-2-9 in the report). On the other hand, standard remuneration per capita including employee bonuses (total remuneration base; amount per month) was 374,000 yen for EPI, 546,000 yen for NPSP, 603,000 yen for LPSP and 490,000 yen for PSP (Figure 2-2-10 in the report). For NPSP and LPSP, the differences of remuneration between male and female insured persons were smaller than those for EPI and PSP.

Note: Extension of remuneration calculations to cover bonuses began in FY2003.

3. Beneficiaries

Number of Beneficiaries – Continued to Increase for all Public Pension Plans

There were 25.11 million beneficiaries in EPI, 0.98 million beneficiaries in NPSP, 2.29 million beneficiaries in LPSP, 0.28 million beneficiaries in PSP and 24.39 million beneficiaries in NP (both Basic Pension under the new law and National Pension under the old law) (Figure 4, Figure 2-3-1 in the report). The total number of people having pension benefit eligibilities for some sort of public pension was 32.87 million. The number of beneficiaries is continuing to increase for all public pension plans, but the growth rates for all employee pension plans slowed down compared to the period up to and including FY2004.



□ Average Monthly Amount of Old-age pension (for Long-Term Contributors)

The average amount of old-age (for long-term contributors)¹ per month² (including the amount of the oldage basic pension) was 165,000 yen for EPI (including portion paid by Employees' Pension Fund on behalf of EPI), 209,000 yen for NPSP, 223,000 yen for LPSP, 207,000 yen for PSP and 53,000 yen for NP (old-age basic pension benefits under the new law and old-age pension benefits of NP under the old law) (Figure 2-3-14 in the report). With regard to employee pension plans, the average monthly amount of benefits for PSP increased for the first time in recent several years and the average monthly amount of benefits for other employee pension plans decreased by only a small amount. On the other hand, the average monthly amount of benefits for NP is continuing to increase (Figure 2-3-16 in the report).

- *Note 1*: "Old-age (for long-term contributors)" is the one under the new law that requires fulfilment of the eligible period in one plan stipulated in the old-age basic pension (25 years; including 20 years of contributions in the interim measure and 15 years of contributions in the special measure for the middle and older age), as well as the one under the old law.
- *Note 2*: At the comparison, besides that the Mutual Aid Associations (MAAs) has the "occupational portion exceed EPI", it is necessary to bear in mind that there are differences on male-female ratio and average contribution period by the plan compared.

4. Financial Indicators

Pension Support Ratio – Higher for PSP, lower for NPSP and LPSP. Ratio decreased for all Public Pension Plans

The pension support ratios¹ continued to decline in all public pension plans (Figure 2-4-2, 2-4-3 in the report). It was 2.87 for EPI, 1.71 for NPSP, 1.95 for LPSP, 5.02 for PSP and 2.87 for NP. PSP with higher pension support ratio may be considered less mature than EPI. Conversely, NPSP and LPSP with lower pension support ratios are considered mature plans.

Note 1: The ratio of insured persons to beneficiaries (only old-age (for long-term contributors)).

Comprehensive Cost Rate

The comprehensive cost rate¹ was 17.8% for EPI, 16.7% for NPSP, 16.2% for LPSP, and 11.8% for PSP (Figure 2-4-8, 2-4-9 in the report). Financial adjustments have been implemented with the integration of financial units for NPSP and LPSP since FY2004. As these adjustments were applied for full year in FY2005, the comprehensive cost rate for NPSP fell for the second consecutive year.

Note 1: The rate of real expenditure for which the plan must provide its own resources to the total standard remuneration. The comprehensive cost rate for EPI is calculated on the account base and does not include the portion paid by Employees' Pension Fund on behalf of EPI.

5. Comparison between Actual Values and Future Projections of the 2004 Actuarial Valuation

Contributions

Actual contributions¹ exceeded the future projections² for EPI, but were less than the future projections for NPSP&LPSP³, PSP and NP (Figure 3-2-1 in the report). The exceeding was 1.1% for EPI. The percentage of being less was 2.3% for NPSP&LPSP, 0.3% for PSP, and 5.8% for NP.

- *Note 1*: For EPI, comparisons are made using "estimates of actual value" (see page 90 of the report). This definition also applies below.
- *Note 2*: Future projection values were processed by reflecting the increase in subsidies by state etc. for the Basic Pension resulting from the amendments after 2004 into the future projections of the 2004 actuarial valuation (refer to page 91 of this report). This definition also applies below:
- *Note 3*: Following the integration of financial units for NPSP and LPSP, the actuarial valuation now shows the future projections which integrate the finances of both of these pension plans. The combined projections for NPSP and LPSP are shown as "NPSP&LPSP".

□ The Number of Insured Persons

The actual numbers of insured persons exceeded the future projections for EPI, PSP and NP (Basic Pension), but were less than the future projections for NPSP&LPSP (Figure 3-2-2 in the report). The exceeding was 1.5% for EPI, 1.3% for PSP, and 0.5% for NP (Basic Pension). The percentage of being less was 0.3% for NPSP&LPSP.

Expenditure

Actual expenditures ¹ exceeded the future projections for EPI and PSP, but were less than the future projections for NPSP&LPSP and NP (Figure 3-2-5 in the report). The exceeding was 2.2% for EPI and 1.0% for PSP. On the other hand, the percentage of being less was 1.2% for NPSP&LPSP and 4.0% for NP.

Note 1: Portion of total expenditure as provided for by income from contributions, investment income and subsidies by state etc.

The Number of Beneficiaries

The actual numbers of beneficiaries were less than the future projections for EPI, NPSP&LPSP and PSP, but greater than the future projections for NP (Basic Pension (includes beneficiaries of benefits equivalent to the Basic Pension)) (Figure 3-2-6 in the report). The percentage of being less was 2.5% of the future projections for EPI, 3.0% for NPSP&LPSP and 1.5% for PSP. The exceeding for NP (Basic Pension) was 1.4%

D Pension Support Ratio

The actual pension support ratios were higher than the future projections for EPI, NPSP&LPSP and PSP, but lower than the future projections for NP (Figure 5, Figure 3-3-1 in the report). The exceeding was 0.01 points for EPI, 0.01 points for NPSP&LPSP and 0.16 percentage for PSP.



Figure 5 Pension support ratio

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Comprehensive Cost Rate

The actual comprehensive cost rates exceeded the future projections for EPI, NPSP&LPSP and PSP (Figure 6, Figure 3-3-4 in the report). The exceeding was 0.3 points for EPI, 0.2 points for NPSP&LPSP and 0.2 points for PSP.



6. Analysis of the Difference between Actual Values and Future Projections of the 2004 Actuarial Valuation

□ Analysis of the Difference in Reserves

Actual reserves exceeded the future projections for all employee pension plans. A major reason for this is that the actual nominal rate of return on investment was higher than the future projection (Figure 3-4-3 in the report). A detailed analysis reveals that the actual nominal wage growth rate was lower than the future projection and this worked to reduce the reserves (Figure 3-4-6 in the report). On the market value base, the reserve for each MAA was greater than its book value base, and the difference between actual market value and the future projections grew larger.

(Financial Status "in Real Terms")

In public pension plans, both contributions and benefits generally increase or decrease in response to the nominal wage growth rate over the long-term. Therefore, if the real wage growth rate does not change, any differences between the actual value and the future projection of the reserve resulting from the nominal wage growth rate will only have a limited impact on financial status over the long-term.

Comparing "estimated projections excluding the differences in nominal wage growth rate"¹ with the actual

reserves, the actual returns on investment for all plans exceed the future projection, and therefore, the differences of actual reserve over estimated projection are significantly positive (Figure 7, Figure 3-4-7 in the report). This shows that, from the viewpoint of pension finances, actual results are showing better performance than the future projections.

Note 1: The future projections in the 2004 actuarial valuations are estimated values calculated by replacing the nominal wage growth rates used in the original valuation with actual values.

Figure 7 Difference between Actual Reserves and Future Projections of 2004 Actuarial Valuation





(Reference) How to read the figure

• The difference between the "actual value" of the reserves (central bar) and the "estimated projection excluding the differences in nominal wage growth rate" (right bar) shows that the "actual results are showing better performance than the future projections", as described above.

□ Analysis of the Difference in Expenditure/Revenue Ratios¹

For employee pension plans, actual expenditure/revenue ratios were lower than the future projections. For all plans, the principal reason for the difference is that returns on investment in FY2005 exceeded the future projections (Figure 3-5-2 in the report).

Note I: "Real expenditure minus Subsidies by state etc." expressed as a percentage against "Contributions plus investment revenue"

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□ Analysis of the Difference in Reserve Ratios¹

For employee pension plans, actual reserve ratios (market value) were lower than the future projections for EPI and higher than the future projections for NPSP&LPSP and PSP. For EPI, the principal reason for the difference is the difference for "Real expenditures minus subsidies by state etc." for FY2005. For NPSP&LPSP and PSP, the principal reason for the difference is the difference for "Reserve at the end of the previous fiscal year" (Figure 3-5-5 in the report).

Note 1: "Reserves at the end of the previous fiscal year" expressed as a ratio against "Real Expenditure minus Subsidies by state etc." of the relevant fiscal year

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