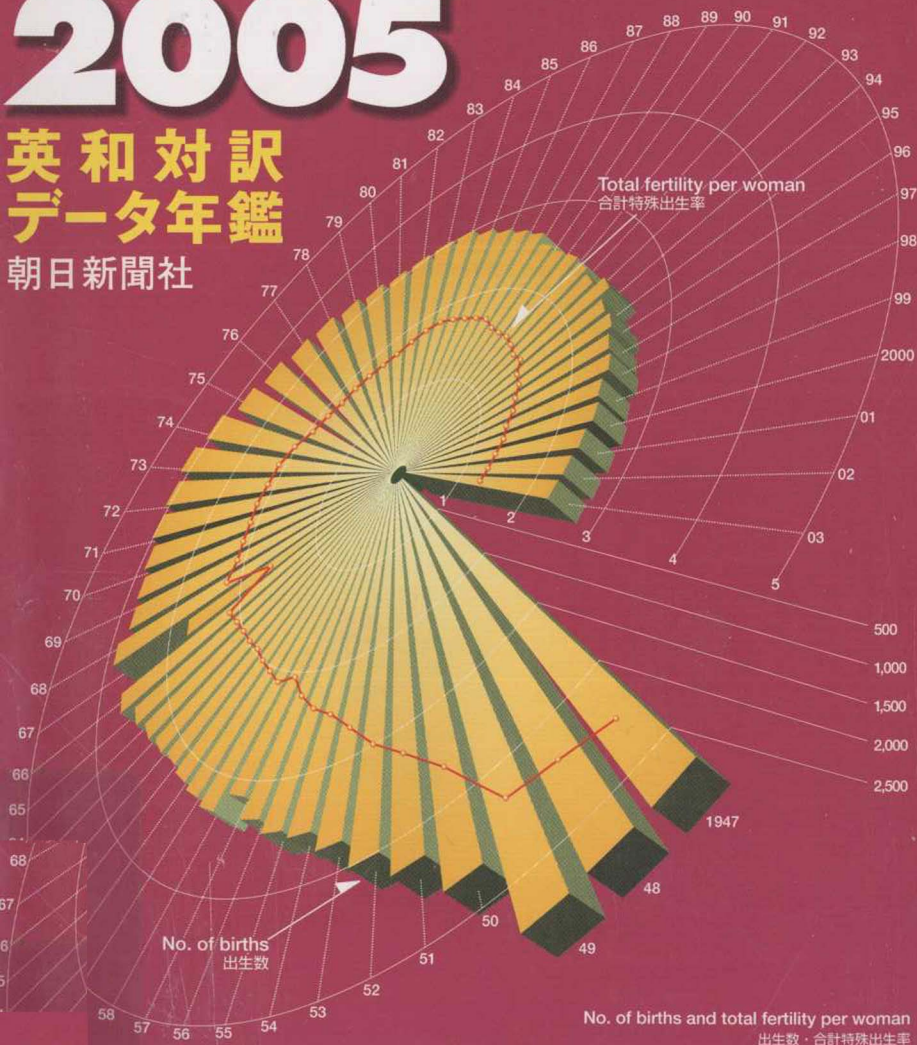


JAPAN ALMANAC 2005

英和対訳
データ年鑑

朝日新聞社



JAPAN ALMANAC 2005

朝日新聞ジャパン・アルマナック

朝日新聞社

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Explanatory Notes

- ▶ 1 This almanac is designed for reference in both Japanese and English. However, there is not necessarily a total match in details between the two languages. Country names, for example, are shown only in English while Japanese place names appear only in romanized form.
- 2 As a rule, American spelling is used.
- 3 Although much of the data used requires further explanations, the "Notes" have been kept to a minimum due to space limitations.
- 4 Data sources are indicated with ★. In Japanese, the source document is given but in English only the name of the issuing organ, such as the Ministry of Justice or Bank of Japan, is given.
- 5 Figures in tables and diagrams have been rounded to the nearest whole. Therefore their added total is not necessarily the same as the total given.
- 6 The Japanese fiscal year is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year and has been indicated as FY. All other years are calendar (Jan.-Dec.) years.
- 7 Statistics for the years before 1972 do not, in general, include Okinawa.
- 8 The names of Japanese people in graphs are written surname first.
- 9 In home page addresses, or URLs, "http://" is omitted at the beginning of the address.
- 10 In line graphs, broken lines are used instead of solid lines where the time unit differs from other parts.
- 11 Statistical data showing international comparisons is indicated by a square beside the heading. References to individual tables and graphs are indicated by an arrow and a page number.

凡 例

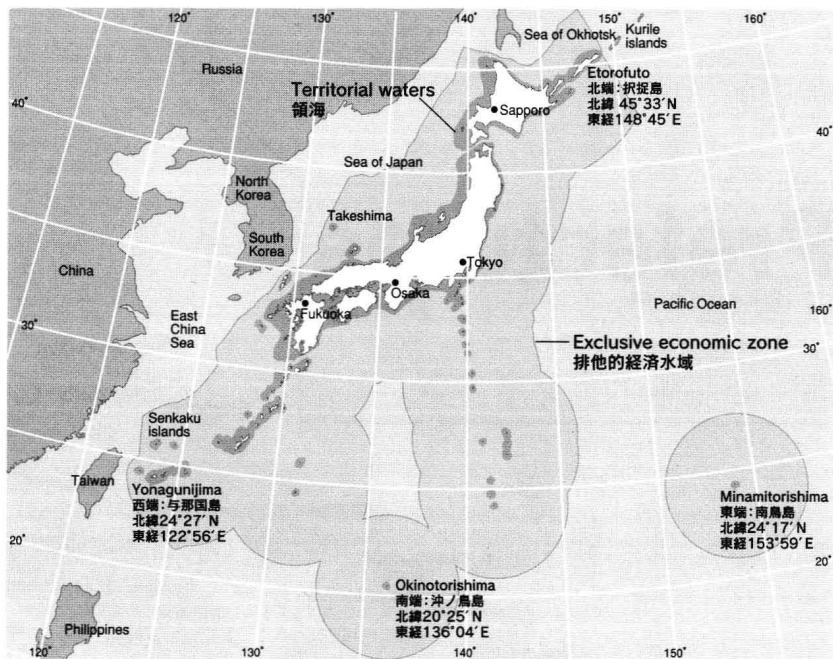
- ▶ 1 本書は英語でも日本語でも利用できるように構成されているが、国名については英語表記のみ、日本の地名についてはローマ字表記だけにするなど、必ずしも一対一の対訳はしていない。
- 2 米語と英語で表現が異なる場合は、原則として米語を用いた。
- 3 収録した各項目のデータには注釈を必要とする場合が多いが、ハンディなサイズにできるだけ多くの情報を収めるため、Noteは最小限にとどめた。
- 4 統計数字の出所・出典は★を付して明示したが、英語では法務省、日本銀行など機関名までとし、日本語のみ掲載資料名まで記載した。
- 5 図表の数値は四捨五入の関係で、内訳数を足しても合計数と一致しないことがある。
- 6 年度（4月1日～翌年3月31日）には、FYまたはfiscal yearをつけた。それ以外は暦年（1～12月）である。
- 7 統計数字のうち、1972年以前のものは、原則として沖縄を含まない。
- 8 表では、日本人名のローマ字表記を姓・名の順とした。
- 9 各団体・機関のホームページ・アドレスは、先頭につく「http://」を省略した。
- 10 折れ線グラフでは、時間幅が他と異なる部分は実線ではなく破線で示した。
- 11 国際比較データのタイトルには■印をつけた。また図表の関連ページを○で示した。

日本の位置と範囲

Japan's Location and Scope

Japan, an island country off the east coast of the Asian continent, consists of a chain of about 7,000 islands of various sizes stretching 3,000km from northeast to southwest. Its land area totals 377,899 square kilometers, and its 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone covers about 4,470,000 square kilometers.

日本はアジア大陸の東に位置する島国であり、大小約7000の島が3000kmにわたり北東から南西へと連なる。陸地面積は37万7899km²、200カイリ経済水域は約447万km²に及び。



The Northern Territories (Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islets), which are part of the Kurile Islands, have been the subject of negotiations for their return with the former Soviet Union and now Russia, which have effectively controlled them since the final stages of World War II. Takeshima (Tokdo in Korean) in the Sea of Japan (the East Sea in Korean) was made part of Shimane Prefecture in 1905, but the Republic of Korea claims sovereignty and stations guards there. In 1895, Japan annexed the Senkaku Islands consisting of Uotsuri Island (Diaoyutai Island in Chinese) and other small islands located in the East China Sea (East Sea in Chinese), but China and Taiwan claimed sovereignty over them as the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese administration approached. China is currently surveying natural resources in the surrounding seas.

千島列島のうち北方4島(択捉島、国後島、色丹島、歯舞諸島)は第二次大戦末期から実効支配するソ連・ロシアとの間で返還交渉が行われている。日本海(韓国名東海)の竹島(韓国名独島)は1905年に島根県に編入されたが、韓国が領有を主張して警備隊を常駐させている。東シナ海(中国名東海)の尖閣諸島(魚釣島、中国名釣魚台など)は1895年に日本が領土に編入したが、沖縄返還を前に中国・台湾が領有権を主張、中国は周辺海域の資源調査を進めている。

Hokkaido
Hokkaido region

● Sapporo

Prefectures

分県地図

- Prefectural capital
県庁所在地
- Government-designated city
政令指定都市
- Shinkansen lines





Land area 国土面積 (10/1/2003)

Entire country 全国	377,899.20
Hokkaido and Northern Territories 北海道と北方4島	83,454.71
Honshu 本州	231,091.64
Shikoku 四国	18,789.03
Kyushu and Okinawa 九州と沖縄	44,445.99
Unsettled territorial affiliation 未画定	117.83

Major Events in Japan 日本 最近1年の動向

Month/Day/Year	Event	事項
9/15/2003	Japanese baseball team Hanshin Tigers win their first Central League pennant in 18 years.	プロ野球セ・リーグで阪神が18年ぶりに優勝
9/24	DPJ and Liberal Party sign a merger agreement, creating a new DPJ.	民主・自由両党が合併協議書に調印、新「民主党」誕生
10/17	U.S. President George W. Bush visits Japan, calling for dispatch of SDF forces to Iraq and financial assistance worth \$1.5 billion.	ブッシュ米大統領来日、自衛隊イラク派遣、15億ドル支援の約束をとりつける
11/9	The ruling coalition parties score a resounding victory in the general election, winning an absolute stable majority in the Lower House.	総選挙で与党3党圧勝、衆議院で絶対安定多数を得る
11/10	The New Conservative Party merges with the LDP. The New Komeito remains as part of the ruling coalition.	保守新党、自民党に合流。公明党も引き続き与党となる
11/19	The second Koizumi Cabinet is formed.	第2次小泉内閣発足
12/16	The government decides on proposed pension reforms, whereby pension premiums will be raised and benefits lowered.	保険料率を上げ、給付水準を下げる年金保険改革の政府案決定
12/30	The Nikkei stock average at the TSE finishes the year at ¥10,676, 24% higher than the figure at the end of 2002.	東証年末値1万676円、前年比24%増に達する
1/12/2004	A large-scale outbreak of avian flu in Yamaguchi Prefecture; more than 30,000 chickens are disposed of.	山口県で鳥インフルエンザ大規模発生、3万羽以上を処分
1/30	Tokyo District Court orders a firm to pay ¥20 billion to a former employee who invented the blue light-emitting diode (LED).	東京地裁、元雇用会社に対し青色発光ダイオード発明者に200億円支払い命令
1/31	The Lower House, in the absence of opposition members, approves the dispatch of SDF troops to Iraq.	衆議院が野党欠席のまま自衛隊イラク派遣を承認
2/27	The main contingent of the Ground SDF arrives in Samawah, Iraq.	陸上自衛隊本隊がイラクのサマワに到着
	Aum Shinrikyo founder, Chizuo Matsumoto, is found guilty on all 13 counts and sentenced to death.	オウム真理教・松本智津夫被告の関与した13件すべてに有罪、死刑判決



Vehicles of the third group of the main unit of Ground Self-Defense Force troops drive into the base in a cloud of dust (March 27, 2004, Samawah, Iraq).
砂煙を上げて宿営地に入る陸上自衛隊主力第3波の車両 (2004年3月27日、イラク・サマワ)。

Yuya Yagira (right), winner of the best actor award at the Cannes Film Festival, and director Hirokazu Koreeda (May 26, 2004, Tokyo).
カンヌ国際映画祭で最優秀男優賞を受賞した柳楽優弥 (右) と是枝裕和監督 (2004年5月26日、東京都内)。



Major Global Events

世界
最近1年の動向

Month/Day/Year	Event	事項
9/11/ 2003	The Israeli Cabinet orders the army to oust Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Authority.	イスラエル閣議、パレスチナのアラファト議長追放を軍に命令
9/23	U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, in the U.N. General Assembly, lambastes the U.S.A. for its unilateralism.	アナン国連事務総長、国連総会で米国の単独行動主義を批判
10/15	China succeeds in launching its first manned space-flight.	中国が初の有人宇宙船打ち上げに成功
10/30	In response to terrorist attacks on the U.N. headquarters and an office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Iraq, the U.N. decides on complete withdrawal from Baghdad.	イラクで国連・赤十字国際委員会事務所にテロをうけた国連は、バグダッド完全撤退を決める
11/12	A suicide blast at the Italian base in Iraq kills and injures a large number of military personnel.	イラクのイタリア軍駐屯地に自爆テロ、兵士多数が死傷
11/15 /20	Successive suicide bombers in Turkey attack synagogues and the British consulate-general.	トルコで連続自爆テロ、ユダヤ教礼拝所と英国総領事館を狙う
12/13	U.S. forces capture former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.	米軍、フセイン元イラク大統領を拘束
12/14	A meeting of Afghanistan's Grand Assembly (Loya Jirga) is held to establish a national constitution.	アフガニスタンで憲法制定の国民大会議(ロヤ・ジルガ)開催
12/23	A blowout of a natural gas field in Chongqing, China, kills 191 persons.	中国・重慶郊外の天然ガス田で噴出事故、191人死亡
12/26	A massive earthquake in the ancient Iranian city of Bam kills approximately 40,000 people.	イランの古都バムで大地震、死者約4万人
1/3/ 2004	U.S. rover land on Mars and find evidence that liquid water once existed there.	米国の探査車が火星に着陸、水の存在した証拠を採取
1/22	Avian flu breaks out in South-East Asia, killing six persons in Vietnam.	鳥インフルエンザが東南アジアで猛威、ベトナムで6人が死亡
1/28	The former chief U.S. weapons inspector in Iraq testifies before Congress that Iraq had no weapons of mass destruction.	米国調査団前団長が「イラクに大量破壊兵器なし」と議会証言



Delegates shaking hands at the opening ceremony of the six-party talks (February 25, 2004, in Beijing. Photo by press representative).
6者協議の開会式で握手する代表者たち(2004年2月25日、北京)。



At the opening ceremony of the Athens Olympic Games, flames depicting the five interlocked Olympic rings float on a pond in a way which is suggestive of the Aegean Sea (August 13, 2004, Athens).
オリンピック開会式で、エーゲ海をイメージした池に浮かぶ炎の五輪マーク(2004年8月13日、アテネ)。

- 3/10 Japan and Mexico reach accord on Japan's first free-trade agreement.
メキシコと日本初の自由貿易協定に合意
- 3/22 Publicly assessed land prices halt their decline in prime urban areas but see the 13th consecutive annual drop nationwide.
公示地価が都心部で下げ止まり、全国では13年連続下落
- 3/24 Senior officials of Mitsubishi Fuso Truck and Bus Corp. announce the recall of 112,000 trucks due to wheel hub defects, and apologize to relatives of a homemaker killed in an accident due to the defects.
三菱ふそう、大型車のハブ損傷で11万2000台リコール、脱輪事故被害者遺族に謝罪
- 3/26 The fiscal 2004 budget, under which the government will issue a record 36 trillion yen in new government bonds, is passed in the Diet.
国債発行額史上最高36兆円の2004年度予算成立
- A 6-year-old boy dies after being crushed in an automatic revolving door in a building in Tokyo.
6歳児、東京のビルの自動回転ドアに挟まれ死亡
- 4/1 The Bank of Japan's "tankan" survey shows a fourth consecutive quarterly improvement as the manufacturing sector and large firms appear to be performing well.
日銀短観で景況感が4期連続改善、製造業・大手企業好調
- 4/7 Three Japanese civilians are held hostage in Iraq. They are released as a result of citizen action but a debate concerning "self-responsibility" ensues.
イラクで3邦人拉致事件起こる。市民運動の努力で解放後に「自己責任」論
- 5/10 Naoto Kan resigns as leader of the DPJ over his past failure to pay pension premiums.
年金未納問題で民主党の菅直人代表が辞任
- 5/11 Toyota Motor Co. posts a record net profit of ¥1.162 trillion, becoming in effect the global manufacturing sector's number one company.
トヨタ自動車の純利益1兆1620億円、製造業で実質世界一となる
- 5/22 Prime Minister Koizumi visits North Korea again and returns with five family members of former abductees.
小泉首相が再訪朝、拉致被害者家族5人が同行帰国
- Fourteen-year-old Yuya Yagira wins the best actor award at the Cannes Film Festival.
14歳の柳楽優弥がカンヌ国際映画祭で最優秀男優賞
- 5/27 Two Japanese journalists are fired upon and killed in Iraq.
日本人ジャーナリスト2人がイラクで銃撃され死亡
- 6/1 A sixth-grade girl kills her Internet friend and classmate in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture.
長崎県佐世保で小学校6年生女児がネット同級生を殺害
- 6/8 Prime Minister Koizumi, prior to attending the G8 summit, announces Japan's participation in a multinational force deployed in Iraq.
G8に出席した小泉首相、イラク多国籍軍参加を表明
- 7/9 Abductee Hitomi Soga is reunited with her family in Jakarta.
拉致被害者曽我ひとみさんが家族とジャカルタで再会
- 7/11 LDP sees a reduction in the number of its seats in the Upper House election, pointing the way to a "two party era" with the DPJ.
参議院選挙で自民党後退、民主党との「2大政党時代」へ
- 7/20 Summer heat wave—the mercury rises to a record high of 39.5 degrees Celsius in Tokyo.
酷暑の夏、東京で観測史上最高気温の39.5度を記録
- 8/13 A U.S. military helicopter crashes onto the campus of the Okinawa International University. Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) cited in relation to inspection of wreckage.
米軍ヘリが沖縄国際大学構内に墜落、検証をめぐる地位協定が問題化

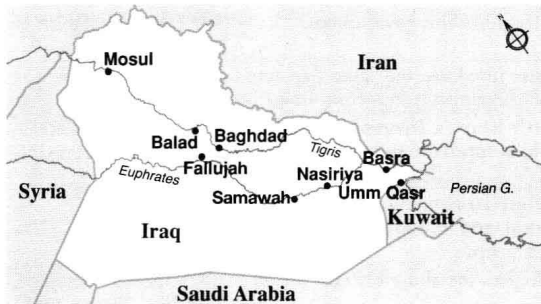
Month/Day/Year	Event	事項
2/4	Abdul Qadeer Khan, father of Pakistan's nuclear bomb, confesses that he sold information on the nuclear black market.	パキスタンの「核開発の父」カーン博士、核の闇市場に情報売却を認める
2/6	A terrorist attack on a subway car in Moscow kills 39 people.	モスクワの地下鉄爆破テロ、39人死亡
2/ 25-28	Six-party talks, aimed at a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, are held in Beijing.	核兵器のない朝鮮半島をめざし北京で6者協議
3/2	John F. Kerry, U.S. senator, is assured of becoming the Democratic nominee for the U.S. presidential election.	ケリー上院議員、米大統領選の民主党候補指名が確実に
3/11	Simultaneous terrorist attacks kill large numbers in Madrid, Spain. The general election conducted immediately after the attacks is won by an opposition party which calls for the withdrawal of Spanish troops from Iraq.	マドリッドで同時テロ、多数の死者を出す。直後の総選挙でイラク撤兵を掲げる野党が勝利
3/12	The South Korean Parliament votes in favor of impeaching President Roh Moo Hyun, halting his ability to exercise his authority.	韓国国会が盧武鉉大統領弾劾を決議、権限行使を停止
3/19	Incumbent Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian suffers a terrorist shooting attack during the presidential election. He later wins by a narrow margin.	台湾総統選挙中、現職の陳水扁に銃撃テロ。のち陳は辛勝
4/16	The U.S. government agrees that the U.N. should nominate the members of the Iraqi interim government.	米政府がイラク暫定政権首脳を国連が任命することを受け入れる
4/18	New Spanish Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero announces the withdrawal of Spanish troops from Iraq.	スペイン新首相サパテロ、イラク撤退を表明
4/22	A train explosion at North Korea's Ryongchon station, near the Chinese border, kills approximately 150 persons, including many children.	中朝国境付近の竜川駅で列車爆発事故、児童ら約150人死亡
5/1	The European Union admits 10 new member countries, thus establishing a political and economic zone of 25 countries with 450 million people.	EUに10カ国が新加盟、25カ国4億5000万人の政治経済地域が発足
5/6	U.S. President Bush apologizes for abuse of Iraqi prisoners by U.S. soldiers.	イラクでの米兵の捕虜虐待について、ブッシュ大統領が謝罪
6/8	The U.N. Security Council adopts a new resolution approving the Iraqi interim government and the stationing of multinational forces in Iraq.	国連安保理、イラク暫定政権を承認し多国籍軍の駐留を認める新決議を採択
6/18	The EU adopts the EU Constitution. The posts of president and foreign minister are newly created.	EUが憲法を採択。大統領・外相職を新設
6/25	In a third round of six-party talks, North Korea agrees to freeze nuclear programs and allow inspections.	北朝鮮が第3回6者会議で検証をとまう核の凍結に同意
7-	The murder and abduction of foreigners by anti-government and anti-occupation groups gathers pace in Iraq.	イラクで反政府・反占領軍による暗殺・人質作戦活発化
8/13 -29	The XXVIII Olympic Games are held in Athens, the birthplace of the Games.	第28回オリンピック、五輪発祥地アテネで開催
8/24 -9/4	A number of terrorist attacks related to Chechen independence occur in Russia, including mid-air explosions aboard two aircraft and the occupation of a school.	ロシアで旅客機爆破、学校占拠などチェチェン独立関連のテロ事件続発。

Self-Defense Forces have been dispatched to Iraq. They are providing water and other humanitarian aid in Samawah and, operating for the first time under rules of engagement, providing logistic support to U.S. and British forces. There has been strong criticism from the Iraqi public that the dispatch constitutes participation in the occupation forces. With the ruling parties in Japan having been conscious that, although during the Gulf war Japan shouldered a large part of the war's financial burden, the country's contribution was not highly evaluated internationally, Self-Defense personnel have since that war been sent to various parts of the world to participate in peace-keeping operations and anti-terrorism activities. There is thus a strong contradiction between these activities and the Japanese Constitution's ban on the exercise of the right of collective self-defense.

自衛隊がイラクに派遣されている。サマワでの給水等の人道支援のほか、初の交戦規則を付与されての米英軍の兵站支援を任務とする。イラク民衆からは占領軍への加担との批判の声も強い。与党は日本が湾岸戦争で多額の戦費負担をしながら国際社会で評価されなかったとの認識から、以後自衛隊をPKO活動、テロ対策で世界各地に派遣してきた。集団的自衛権の行使を禁じる憲法の制約との矛盾が限界に達している。◎p. 57

Activities of the SDF in Iraq

自衛隊のイラクでの活動



★Defense Agency 防衛庁 Note: It was announced that the Ground SDF would be stationed in Samawah, and the Maritime and Air SDF would be deployed at 4 airports and 1 port in Iraq. However, the details of what they actually do and where they do it have not been announced. Reporting on the locations and nature of SDF operations is also restricted. 陸上自衛隊がサマワに駐留すること、海空自衛隊がイラク国内の4飛行場1港で活動することが発表されているが、実際にどこで何をしているかの詳細は発表されない。活動地域・内容等については報道も規制されている。

No. of Foreign Troops in Iraq on a Country Basis (As of 6/2004)

各国のイラク派兵人数 (2004年6月現在)

(Unit: persons 単位: 人)

Country	2004.1	2004.6	Country	2004.1	2004.6	Country	2004.1	2004.6
U.S.A.	130,000	138,000	Thailand	451	Undisclosed	Latvia	113	100
U.K.	10,000	7,500	Honduras	369	—	Lithuania	106	120
Italy	2,500	2,600	El Salvador	359	370	Philippines	96	51
Poland	2,400	2,500	Dominican R.	302	—	Slovakia	82	105
Ukraine	1,656	1,634	Jordan	300	—	Albania	73	71
Spain	1,220	—	Hungary	292	300	Georgia	69	160
Netherlands	1,100	1,261	Mongolia	170	120	New Zealand	60	61
Japan	1,050	550	Norway	164	149	Estonia	45	45
Australia	870	850	Czech	160	92	Moldova	42	12
Romania	730	741	Azerbaijan	150	150	Macedonia	39	34
Denmark	500	550	U.A.E.	150	—	Kazakhstan	27	27
Bulgaria	475	464	Portugal	128	128	Canada	3 transport aircraft	
South Korea	466	660	Nicaragua	115	—			

★Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外務省 Note: 6 countries have already withdrawn their troops. 6カ国がすでに撤兵した。

How the US\$9 billion Provided by Japan during the Gulf War was Spent

湾岸戦争で日本の負担した90億ドルのゆくえ

(Unit: ¥100 million 単位: 億円)

Country	Value	Country	Value
U.S.A.	10,790	Pakistan	30.7
U.K.	390	Senegal	7.1
Saudi Arabia	192.8	Bangladesh	6.6
Egypt	147.2	Morocco	6.5
Syria	76.3	Kuwait	6.3
France	65	Niger	5.8

★Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外務省 Note: According to responses by the Director-General of the North American Affairs Bureau to questions in the Diet. The additional contribution of \$500 million was all paid to the U.S. The total contributed by Japan reached \$13.5 billion. 北米局長の国会答弁による。追加拠出の5億ドルは全額米国に支払われた。負担総額は135億ドルに達した。

Details of SDF Dispatches for Peace-keeping Operations

自衛隊のPKO派遣実績

(Unit: persons 単位: 人)

Location 地域	Period 期間	Total No. of Troops 延べ人数	Operations 業務内容	SDF Type 陸海空の別
Cambodia	1992.9-93.9	16	Truce supervision	停戦監視 陸
		1,200	Facilities unit	施設部隊 陸
Mozambique	1993.5-95.1	10	Staff officers at HQ (Headquarters)	Ground/Air 陸空
		144	Transportation management	輸送調整 陸
Rwanda	1994.9-12	2,260	Refugee relief	難民救援 陸
		118	Air transportation unit	空輸部隊 空
Golan Heights	1996.1-	18	Staff officers at HQ (Headquarters)	Ground/Maritime/Air 陸海空
		774	Transportation unit	Ground/Maritime/Air 陸海空
East Timor	1999.11-00.2	113	Air transportation unit	空輸部隊 空
	2002.2-04.6	17	Staff officers at HQ (Headquarters)	Undisclosed 未公表
Afghanistan	2001.10	2,287	Facilities unit	施設部隊 陸
		138	Refugee relief	難民救援 空
Iraq	2003.3-4	50	Refugee relief	難民救援 空
		140	Victim relief	被災民救援 空

★Defense Agency 防衛庁「防衛白書」ほか Note: Based on the application of Peace-keeping Operations legislation. Previously, minesweepers were dispatched to the Persian Gulf in 1991 under a broadened interpretation of the SDF Law. PKO法の適用による。これ以前に1991年の湾岸への掃海艇派遣があるが、これは自衛隊法の拡大解釈で実施された。

Detail of SDF Dispatches to Counter Terrorism

自衛隊のテロ対策派遣の実績

Period 期間	Operations 業務内容	SDF Type 陸海空の別
2001.11	Victim relief (transportation of blankets, tents, etc.) 被災民救援 (毛布・テント等を輸送)	Maritime 海
2001.12-	Cooperation and support (fuel supply at sea) 協力支援 (燃料洋上補給)	Maritime 海
	Cooperation and support (transportation of U.S. troops and materials) 協力支援 (米軍の人員・物品輸送)	Air 空
2003.2	Cooperation and support (transportation of heavy equipment for construction) 協力支援 (建設用重機輸送)	Maritime 海
	Search and rescue (no details recorded) 捜索救難 (実績なし)	

★Defense Agency 防衛庁 Note: Activities to support multinational forces deployed in Afghanistan have been conducted under the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law. Fuel, which has been supplied free of charge, has to date cost more than ¥11 billion. テロ対策特別措置法の適用による。アフガニスタンに展開する多国籍軍支援活動。燃料補給は無償提供で、すでに110億円分を超えた。

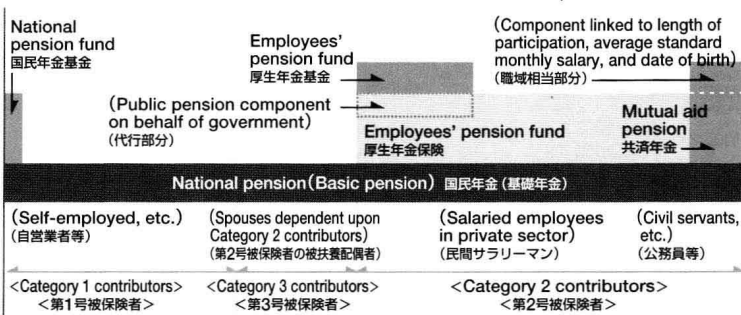
On June 5, 2004, a set of pension reform bills was enacted in the Diet. They stipulated that (1) the government's share of contributions to the basic pension would be increased; (2) premiums for both employees' pension insurance and national pension systems would be increased each year; (3) pension benefits would be reduced in accordance with changes in wages, commodity prices, the number of contributors, and average life expectancies; and (4) employees' pension insurance plans could be split between contributors and their spouses if they divorce. During Diet debate, it became clear that the hollowing-out of the pension systems was attributable not only to the progressive graying of society and the smaller number of children but also to chaotic pension fund management, as well as the fact that many Diet lawmakers, including the prime minister and the leader of the opposition party, had not in the past paid premiums. The latest revision of the scheme assumes increases in both wage levels and the birth rate in the near future, leaving unclear the issue of the amount of benefits winners would actually receive. Public mistrust of the pension scheme is thus spreading.

2004年6月5日、国会で年金改革関連法が成立し、(1)基礎年金の国庫負担割合を引き上げる (2)厚生年金・国民年金とも保険料を毎年引き上げる (3)賃金、物価、被保険者数、平均余命の変動を反映させ給付水準を引き下げる (4)離婚時に配偶者と厚生年金を分割できる 等を決めた。国会論議の中では、年金空洞化は少子高齢化だけに原因があるのではなく年金資金運用の乱脈があること、総理・野党党首を含む多くの国会議員に年金未納があることが明らかになった。今回の制度改定は近い将来に賃金・出生率ともに上がることを前提にしており、実際に各人がいくら給付されるか先行きが不明のため、年金不信が広がっている。◎p. 207

Structure of Public Pension Schemes

公的年金制度の仕組み

(Unit: 10,000 persons, ¥ 単位: 万人、円)



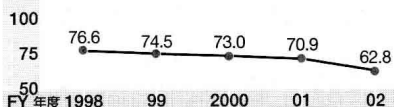
No. of participants 加入者数	2,207		1,133	3,158		518
Premium 保険料	per month 月額	13,300	None なし	6.79% of average monthly remuneration, incl. bonus ボーナス含む平均月給の6.79%	7.19% of average monthly remuneration, incl. bonus ボーナス含む平均月給の7.19%	
Benefits 支給額	per year 年額	620,200		per year 年額	2,098,100	

★Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁「年金基礎知識」ほか Note: The number of participants is as at the end of fiscal 2002. The premium is the amount borne by individuals in fiscal 2003. Employees' pension and mutual pension funds for Category 2 contributors are matched by employers and put into reserves. The benefit shown is the average of all benefits paid in fiscal 2001 (excluding disability pensions and survivors' pensions). 加入者数は2002年度末。保険料は03年度、個人負担分。第2号被保険者の厚生年金・共済年金は雇用者が同額を積み立てる。支給額は01年度の受給者の平均（障害年金、遺族年金を除く）。

Rate of Premium Payments for National Pension

国民年金納付率の推移

(Unit: % 単位: %)

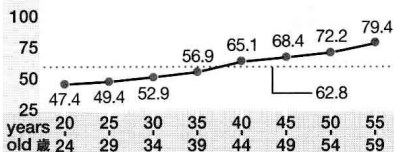


★Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁「社会保険事業の概要」
Note: The ratio of the number of months when premiums have actually been paid within the fiscal year in question to the number of months when premiums should be paid for the relevant fiscal year (excluding cases of total exemption and special exemption for students). Figures up to fiscal 2001 are confirmed rates. 当該年度分の保険料として納付すべき月数(全額免除と学生納付特例を除く)のうち、年度中に実際に納付された月数の割合。2001年度までは検認率。

Rate of Premium Payment by Age (FY2002)

年齢別国民年金納付率 (2002年度)

(Unit: % 単位: %)



★Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁「社会保険事業の概要」
Note: The rate of premium payment for fiscal 2002, if cases of total exemption and special exemption for students are included, stood at 52.2%. 全額免除者と納付猶予を受けている学生も含めると、2002年度の納付率は52.2%。

National Pension Income and Expenditure

国民年金の収支

(Unit: ¥ 100 million 単位: 億円)

FY 年度	Income from premiums 保険料収入	Pension fund investment income 運用収入	Expenditure 支出	Balance 収支差引残
1998	19,716	3,368	31,456	4,936
1999	20,025	3,236	31,531	4,998
2000	19,678	2,828	32,596	3,591
2001	19,538	2,263	34,861	1,282
2002	18,958	1,897	35,834	-382

★Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁「社会保険事業の概要」
Note: The reserve fund at the end of fiscal 2002 was ¥9.9 trillion. 2002年度末の積立金は9兆9000億円。

Income and Expenditure of Employees' Pension

厚生年金の収支

(Unit: ¥ 100 million 単位: 億円)

FY 年度	Income from premiums 保険料収入	Pension fund investment income 運用収入	Expenditure 支出	Balance 収支差引残
1998	206,151	52,164	239,810	50,886
1999	202,099	47,286	251,493	39,542
2000	200,512	43,067	262,320	20,817
2001	199,360	38,607	273,068	5,130
2002	202,034	31,071	287,686	3,089

★Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁「社会保険事業の概要」
Note: The reserve fund at the end of fiscal 2002 was ¥137.7 trillion. 2002年度末の積立金は137兆7000億円。

Status of Large-Scale Pension Resort Businesses (FY2002)

大規模年金保養基地の現状 (2002年度)

(Unit: persons, ¥1,000 単位: 人, 1000円)

	No. of guests 宿泊者数	Balance 収支差	
Onuma	49,480	-9,061	大沼
Taro	39,779	1,867	田老
Iwanuma	27,806	-48,952	岩沼
Nihonmatsu	8,542	-21,992	二本松
Tsunan	81,532	16,967	津南
Ena	—	—	恵那
Miki	69,934	8,432	三木
Nanki	19,582	673	南紀
Yasuura	42,769	29,552	安浦
Yokonami	19,864	-54,850	横浪
Yame	28,687	31,451	八女
Minami-aso	36,610	6,170	南阿蘇
Ibusuki	7,210	-131,532	指宿

★Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare 厚生労働省、Social Insurance Agency 社会保険庁 Note: The 13 facilities popularly called "Green-pia" were built by the Government Pension Investment Fund, which failed to recover construction expenses totaling ¥350.8 billion, including interest, and entrusted management of each facility to the relevant local prefecture. The accumulated balance by fiscal 2001 was a deficit of ¥729 million (according to a statement by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare in the Diet on March 10, 2003). The Fund has decided to sell all the facilities by fiscal 2005 and to withdraw from the business. グリーンピアの愛称で知られる13施設は年金資金運用基金でつくられたが、利息を含め計3508億円の建設費用も回収できず所在地の県に運営を委託。2001年度までの累積収支は7億2900万円の赤字となった(03年3月10日の厚生相国会答弁)。05年度までに全施設の売却、事業撤退が決定している。

No. of Diet Lawmakers Who Failed to Make

National Pension Premium Payments

年金未納期間のある議員数 (Unit: persons 単位: 人)

	House of Representatives 衆議院	House of Councillors 参議院	
Liberal Democratic Party	52	18	自民党
New Komeito	7	6	公明党
Democratic Party of Japan	17	16	民主党
Social Democratic Party	1	—	社会民主党
Japanese Communist Party	1	—	日本共産党
Greens	—	1	みどりの会議
Independents	—	1	無所属

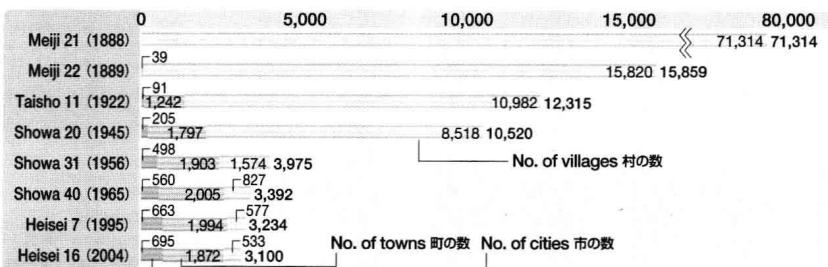
Note: Based on announcements by each party (however, as the LDP did not release its figures, the figures for that party are based on a survey by The Asahi Shimbun). The figures are from records since April 1986 when participation in the national pension became mandatory. Participation had been voluntary up until then. As of 5/2004, 各党発表 (自民党は未公表のため朝日新聞社調査)。強制加入となった86年4月以降の状況。それ以前は任意加入。04年5月現在。

The government and ruling parties have placed emphasis on “streamlining local authority administrative services” and on promoting local authority mergers, with the goal of reducing the number of cities, towns, and villages nationwide to 1,000. A large number of local authorities are rushing to effect mergers in order to receive preferential treatment such as special exemptions on special local government bonds and local subsidies provided under a special law which will expire at the end of fiscal 2005. Doubts exist about the mergers in relation to such points as whether they might eradicate traditional place names and local cultures and whether they will in fact improve the living standards of local people. Some local authorities, such as Yamatsuri Town in Fukushima Prefecture, have issued a declaration that they will not merge.

政府与党は「行政サービスの効率化」を掲げ、全国の地方自治体数を1000にまで整理することを目標にして合併を奨励してきた。合併特例法が失効する2005年度末までに地方債や地方交付税の特例等の優遇を得るため、駆け込み合併が続出している。伝統的地名の消失が地方文化の崩壊につながらないか、住民の生活は向上するか等の疑問もあり、福島県矢祭町のように「合併しない宣言」をしたところもある。

Great Local Authority Mergers of the Meiji, Showa and Heisei Eras

明治・昭和・平成の大合併



★Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 総務省 Note: Under the Great Meiji Consolidation which took place in 1888 (Meiji 21), natural communities dating back to the Edo period disappeared as stand-alone administrative units. In the Showa Consolidation following the Second World War, local authorities were merged to form standard units of 8,000 residents, which was the size considered necessary to maintain public junior high schools. 明治21年に行われた「明治の大合併」では江戸時代から引き継がれた自然集落が行政単位でなくなった。戦後の「昭和の大合併」では、中学校を管理維持していくために必要と考えられた住民8000人を基準として自治体が整理された。

The Transition Process for the Establishment of Kami Town, Miyagi Prefecture

宮城県加美町の成立まで



★Kami Town 宮城県加美町 Note: 26 villages which existed by the end of the Edo period were gradually merged into one town through a process which accurately reflected the Great Mergers of the Meiji, Showa and Heisei eras. 江戸時代までに成立した26村が、明治・昭和・平成の大合併を模範的に実施して1町に合併した。

No. of Local Authorities

地方自治体数の変化

Prefecture 都道府県名	Cities 市		Towns 町		Villages 村	
	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004
Hokkaido	34	34	154	154	24	24
Aomori	8	8	34	34	25	24
Iwate	13	13	31	29	18	16
Miyagi	9	10	61	57	2	2
Akita	9	9	50	49	10	9
Yamagata	13	13	27	27	4	4
Fukushima	10	10	52	52	28	28
Ibaraki	21	22	52	44	20	17
Tochigi	12	12	35	35	2	2
Gunma	11	11	33	32	26	23
Saitama	43	41	40	40	9	9
Chiba	33	33	42	41	5	5
Tokyo	27	26	6	5	8	8
Kanagawa	19	19	17	17	1	1
Niigata	20	22	57	44	35	27
Toyama	9	9	18	18	8	8
Ishikawa	8	9	27	21	6	6
Fukui	7	8	22	20	6	6
Yamanashi	7	10	37	25	20	13
Nagano	17	18	37	33	67	66
Gifu	14	20	55	39	31	21
Shizuoka	21	22	49	43	5	4
Aichi	31	32	47	45	10	10
Mie	13	15	47	38	9	9
Shiga	8	10	41	34	1	1
Kyoto	12	13	31	25	1	1
Osaka	33	33	10	10	1	1
Hyogo	21	24	70	56	0	0
Nara	10	11	20	18	17	17
Wakayama	7	7	36	36	7	6
Tottori	4	4	31	29	4	3
Shimane	8	8	41	39	10	10
Okayama	10	10	56	56	12	12
Hiroshima	13	14	67	45	6	1
Yamaguchi	14	13	37	32	5	5
Tokushima	4	5	38	35	8	7
Kagawa	5	7	38	30	0	0
Ehime	12	12	44	35	14	8
Kochi	9	9	25	25	19	19
Fukuoka	24	24	65	64	8	8
Saga	7	7	37	37	5	5
Nagasaki	8	10	70	51	1	1
Kumamoto	11	12	67	59	20	16
Oita	11	11	36	36	11	11
Miyazaki	9	9	28	28	7	7
Kagoshima	14	14	73	73	9	9
Okinawa	11	11	16	16	26	24

Note: Figures for 1985 are as of April 1. Those for 2004 are as of December (including local authorities scheduled to merge).
1985年は4月1日現在、2004年は12月現在（予定を含む）。○p. 39