

Fiscal Year 2020

Review of Operations

Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund

[DISCLAIMER] When there are any discrepancies between the original Japanese version and the English translation version, the original Japanese version shall prevail.

[Abbreviations]

Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations: Collectively means the Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel, the Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers, the Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association, the Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees, the National Federation of Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel and the Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials.

Member associations: Collectively means the Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel, the Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers, the Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association, the Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees and the National Federation of Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel.

National Federation: National Federation of Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel
Association: Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials

KKR: Federation of National Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations

PMAC: Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan

GPIF: Government Pension Investment Fund

EPI Act: Employees' Pension Insurance Act (Act No. 115 of 1954)

Unification Act: Act for Partial Revision of the Employees' Pension Insurance Act Relating to the Unification of Employees' Pension System (Act No. 63 of 2012)

Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act: Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act (Act No. 152 of 1962)

Order for Enforcement of Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act: Order for Enforcement of Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act (Cabinet Order No. 352 of 1962)

Regulation for Enforcement of Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act: Regulation for Enforcement of Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act (Ministerial Order of Ministry of Home Affairs No. 20 of 1962)

Implementation Procedures for Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act: Implementation Procedures for Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act (Ministerial Order of Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and Ministry of Home Affairs No. 1 of 1962)

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Fiscal Year 2020 Investment Results (Overview)



Investment return:

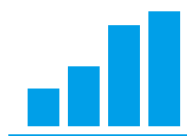
24.32%

(Modified total return after the deduction of fees, etc.)



Investment income: **¥4,865.0 billion**

(Investment income after the deduction of fees, etc.)



Value of investment assets:

(As of the end of March 2021)

¥24,339.3 billion

(Market value)

As pension investment funds are intended for long-term investment, the investment status must be judged from the long-term perspective.

As investment income is based on the market value as of the end of FY2020, it should be kept in mind that it includes valuation gains/losses, which means it may change depending on market movements.

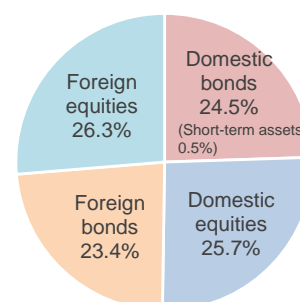
1 Investment results

(1) Asset mix

The asset mix changed as follows as a result of market value fluctuations and rebalancing, among other factors.

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020				Benchmark portfolio
		End of Q1	End of Q2	End of Q3	End of FY	
Domestic bonds	37.6	33.2	30.3	26.9	24.5	25.0
Short-term assets	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	
Domestic equities	22.7	23.7	24.3	25.6	25.7	25.0
Foreign bonds	16.8	17.6	19.4	21.1	23.4	25.0
Foreign equities	22.9	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.3	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Composition by Investment Asset Class
(as of end of FY2020)



(Note 1) Deviation tolerances from the benchmark portfolio are $\pm 20\%$ for domestic bonds, $\pm 12\%$ for domestic equities, $\pm 9\%$ for foreign bonds and $\pm 11\%$ for foreign equities.

(Note 2) Due to rounding, the total sum of individual figures may not necessarily add up to 100%.

(Note 3) Real estate, loan, etc. are included in domestic bonds.

(2) Investment return

The return (market value) came to 24.32% due to factors such as rises of domestic and foreign equities.

	Fiscal Year 2020				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY Total
Return (market value basis)	7.87	3.02	6.07	5.66	24.32
Domestic bonds	-0.11	0.21	0.11	-0.28	-0.04
Short-term assets	(0.01)	(-0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Domestic equities	12.03	5.26	11.32	9.03	42.78
Foreign bonds	2.76	0.80	0.80	1.37	5.55
Foreign equities	20.54	6.11	12.15	12.06	60.01

	Fiscal Year 2020				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY Total
Realized return (book value basis)	0.31	1.18	1.39	2.68	5.58

(Note 1) The return in each quarter is the period rate.

(Note 2) Unless otherwise specified, the return (market value basis) refers to the modified total return. (The same shall apply hereinafter.)

(Note 3) The return (market value basis) and the realized return (book value basis) represent the figure after the deduction of fees, etc.

(3) Excess return

The return (market value basis) for overall assets was 24.32% and the composite benchmark return for overall assets was 24.83%. The excess return over the composite benchmark was -0.52%.

	Overall assets	Domestic bonds	Domestic equities	Foreign bonds	Foreign equities
Return (market value basis)	24.32%	-0.04%	42.78%	5.55%	60.01%
Composite benchmark return	24.83%	-0.70%	42.13%	5.43%	60.21%
Excess return	-0.52%	0.66%	0.65%	0.12%	-0.20%

(Note) The composite benchmark return for overall assets is calculated by weight-averaging the benchmark returns for individual asset classes based on the shares in the asset mix of the benchmark portfolio.

(4) Investment income

Investment income (market value basis) was ¥4,865.0 billion.

(Unit: JPY100M)

	Fiscal Year 2020				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY Total
Investment income (market value basis)	15,636	6,471	13,359	13,184	48,650
Domestic bonds	-77	147	73	-169	-26
Short-term assets	(0)	(-0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Domestic equities	5,405	2,672	6,088	5,343	19,508
Foreign bonds	950	319	364	724	2,358
Foreign equities	9,358	3,333	6,834	7,286	26,810

(Unit: JPY100M)

	Fiscal Year 2020				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY Total
Realized income (book value basis)	577	2,222	2,645	5,169	10,613

(Note 1) The investment income (market value basis) represents the income after the deduction of fees, etc.

(Note 2) The investment income (market value basis) represents the realized income (book value basis) adjusted for the effects of changes in valuation gains/losses based on market value.

(Note 3) Realized income (book value basis) represents the sum of trading profits/losses and interest and dividend income, etc. after the deduction of fees, etc.

(Note 4) Due to rounding, the total sum of individual figures may not necessarily add up to the FY total.

(5) Value of assets

Value of investment assets (market value basis) was ¥24,339.3 billion.

(Unit: JPY100M)

	End of FY2019			Fiscal Year 2020											
	Book value	Market value	Valuation gains/losses	End of Q1			End of Q2			End of Q3			End of FY		
				Book value	Market value	Valuation gains/losses	Book value	Market value	Valuation gains/losses	Book value	Market value	Valuation gains/losses	Book value	Market value	Valuation gains/losses
Domestic bonds	72,662	75,142	2,480	68,641	70,889	2,247	64,416	66,411	1,995	60,307	62,073	1,766	58,376	59,608	1,232
Short-term assets	(1,116)	(1,116)	(-0)	(659)	(659)	(0)	(963)	(963)	(0)	(1,026)	(1,026)	(0)	(1,204)	(1,204)	(0)
Domestic equities	44,578	45,420	842	44,271	50,674	6,403	44,714	53,447	8,733	45,521	59,212	13,691	45,707	62,673	16,966
Foreign bonds	32,930	33,592	663	36,079	37,738	1,658	40,887	42,654	1,768	46,864	48,844	1,980	54,880	57,075	2,195
Foreign equities	39,919	45,791	5,871	39,413	54,512	15,099	39,498	56,985	17,487	38,088	61,025	22,937	36,536	64,036	27,500
Total	190,089	199,945	9,856	188,405	213,812	25,407	189,515	219,498	29,983	190,780	231,154	40,375	195,499	243,393	47,893

Allocation changes of each asset class as a result of rebalancing

(Unit: JPY100M)

	Domestic bonds	Domestic equities	Foreign bonds	Foreign equities
Amount of funds allocated/withdrawn	-15,508	-2,255	21,125	-8,564

(Note) The amount of funds allocated or withdrawn is the amount of cash balance (cash-in and cash-out) other than investment income.

(6) Fees

The amount of fees totaled ¥13.5 billion. The fee rate relative to the value of investment assets came to 0.06%.

(Unit: JPY100M, %)

	Fiscal Year 2020	
	Fee	Fee rate
Domestic bonds	13	0.02
Domestic equities	51	0.09
Foreign bonds	20	0.05
Foreign equities	52	0.09
Overall assets	135	0.06

(Note 1) Fees include management fees and custodian fees related to entrusted investment.

(Note 2) Fee rate = fee amount/month-end market value average balance

2 Risk management

(1) Approach to risk management

Generally speaking, "risk" refers to the "possibility of an incident that could have a negative impact on an organization's goals and objectives." In the field of asset investment, "risk" refers to the range of fluctuations of expected return on investment. Risk in this sense includes not only the possibility of failing to secure the required yield but also the range of fluctuations of return on investment due to various risks, such as interest rate risk, price fluctuation risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Therefore, for asset investment, it is important to consider various risks commensurate with investment from a long-

term perspective.

The Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (the "Associations"), in accordance with the implementation policy for risk management concerning investment of the fund, appropriately implement risk management concerning investment in consideration of the following points: that investment of funds should be made safely and efficiently from a long-term perspective; that diversified investments should be maintained in principle; and the characteristics of a closed pension plan which receives no new contribution income.

Implementation policy for risk management concerning investment of the fund (excerpt)

1 Basic approach concerning risk management

The Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel, the Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers, the Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association, the Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees, the National Federation of Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel, and the Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials (the "Association") appropriately conduct risk management related to the investment of their funds in light of the following matters.

- (i) Investment of funds should be made safely and efficiently from a long-term point of perspective.
- (ii) A benchmark portfolio should be developed and investment of funds should be made on the principle of managing funds through appropriate diversification across multiple asset classes with different risk/return profiles and other characteristics (hereinafter referred to as "diversified investment").

2 Risk management implementing entities and subjects of management

(3) Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund

- (i) The Association conducts risk management for investment of the Transitional Long-term Benefit Adjustment Fund and the Transitional Long-term Benefit Association Reserve Fund (hereinafter referred to as "Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund").
- (ii) The member associations conduct risk management for investment of the Transitional Long-term Benefit Association Reserve Fund (in the case of the Association, the Transitional Long-term Benefit Adjustment Fund).

(2) Risk management efforts

■ Management of the deviation of the asset mix

Investment based on the benchmark portfolio requires the management of various risk factors. Therefore, in order to secure profits in line with the benchmark portfolio from the long-term perspective, it is important, in particular, to manage the degree of deviation of the asset mix of the actual portfolio from that of the benchmark portfolio.

As the asset mix constantly changes due to asset price fluctuations, the Associations keep

track of the status of the deviation of the asset mix of the actual portfolio from that of the benchmark portfolio and manage the actual portfolio so as to keep the degree of deviation within a certain range (deviation tolerance). In this way, the Associations check whether or not there are problems such as a deviation from the benchmark portfolio in excess of the deviation tolerance.

■ Monitoring of market risk, etc.

The Associations monitor downside risks by using the value at risk approach, which measures the maximum probable amount of losses, and stress tests, which conduct simulations assuming the application of certain shocks to markets.

As they also use active investment in their investment of funds, the Associations seek to earn an excess rate of return over the benchmark

by diversifying investment strategies and investment issues within each asset class.

Therefore, the Associations monitor the status of market risk (price volatility risk, etc. in each asset market), credit risk (default risk), etc. with respect to each asset class, mainly from the viewpoint of difference from the benchmark for each asset class.

■ Management of entrusted investment management institutions, etc.

The Associations manage liquidity risk (risk that purchasing and selling assets will become difficult due to a decline in trading volume) from the viewpoint of revising asset allocations (rebalancing) and smooth conversion of assets into cash. In addition, as the Associations entrust the operation of some investment-related activities to external institutions, the

Associations monitor the status of management (status of risk management and asset administration) of the institutions to which they entrust asset management or asset administration (entrusted investment management institutions and asset administration institutions), from the viewpoint of smooth operation by individual institutions.

■ Reporting on the status of risk management and improvement measures implemented

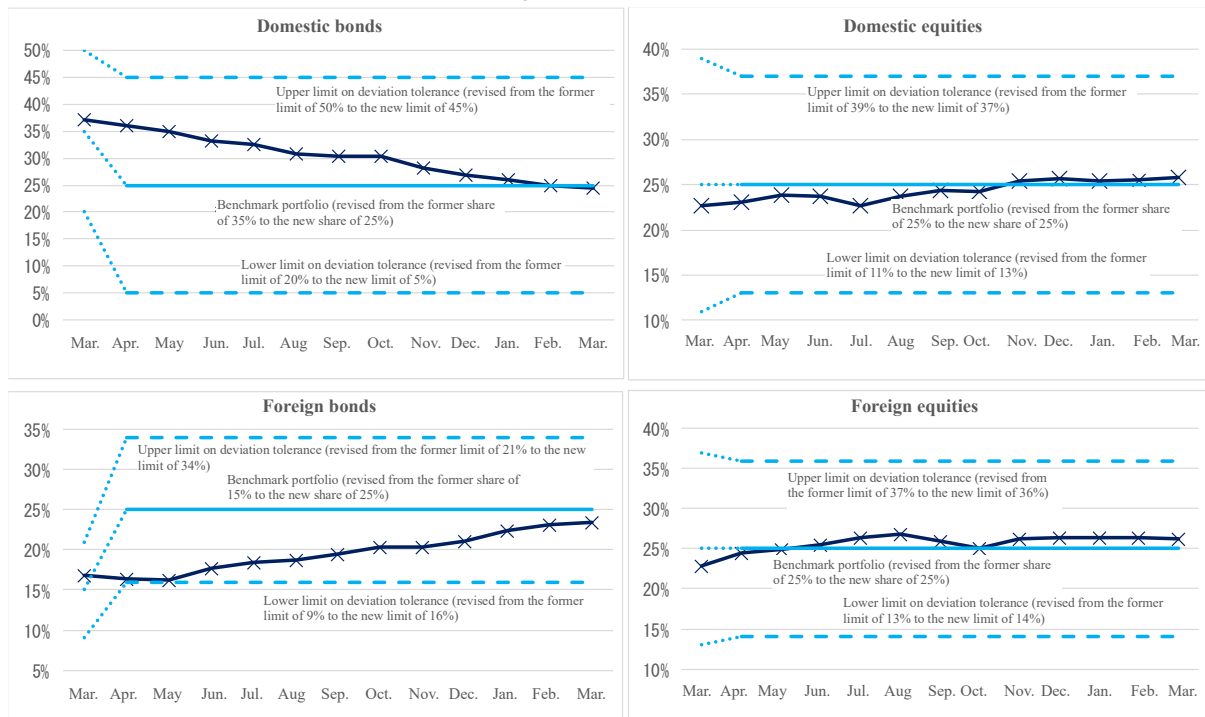
The status of risk management and improvement measures implemented are reported to the committees of specialists and the Governing Council.

(3) Status of risk management

The shares in the asset mix concerning all asset classes—domestic bonds, domestic equities, foreign bonds and foreign equities—stayed within the deviation tolerance.

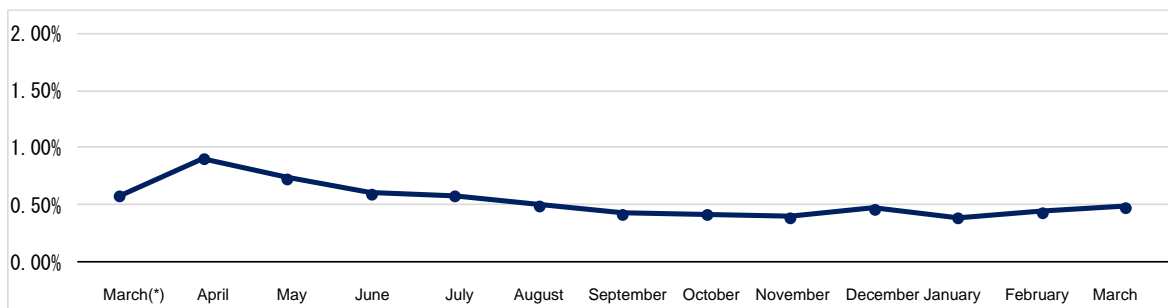
The estimated tracking error for assets as a whole rose due to the increase in deviations of domestic and foreign bonds resulting from the revision of the benchmark portfolio in April 2020. However, as the disparity between the benchmark portfolio and the actual asset mix gradually narrowed, the estimated tracking error declined over the fiscal year.

【Changes in the asset mix】



(Note) The median value of the share in the total assets and the deviation tolerance for each asset have been revised. The "former" figures are those based on the pre-revision benchmark portfolio and the "new" figures are those based on the revised benchmark portfolio.

【Changes in the estimated tracking error concerning overall assets】



(Note) The estimated tracking error concerning overall assets represents the tracking error concerning the benchmark portfolio (composite benchmark). The figure for March 2020 (*) represents the measurement results concerning the pre-revision benchmark portfolio. The figures for April 2020 and later represent the measurement results concerning the revised benchmark portfolio.

3 Stewardship activities

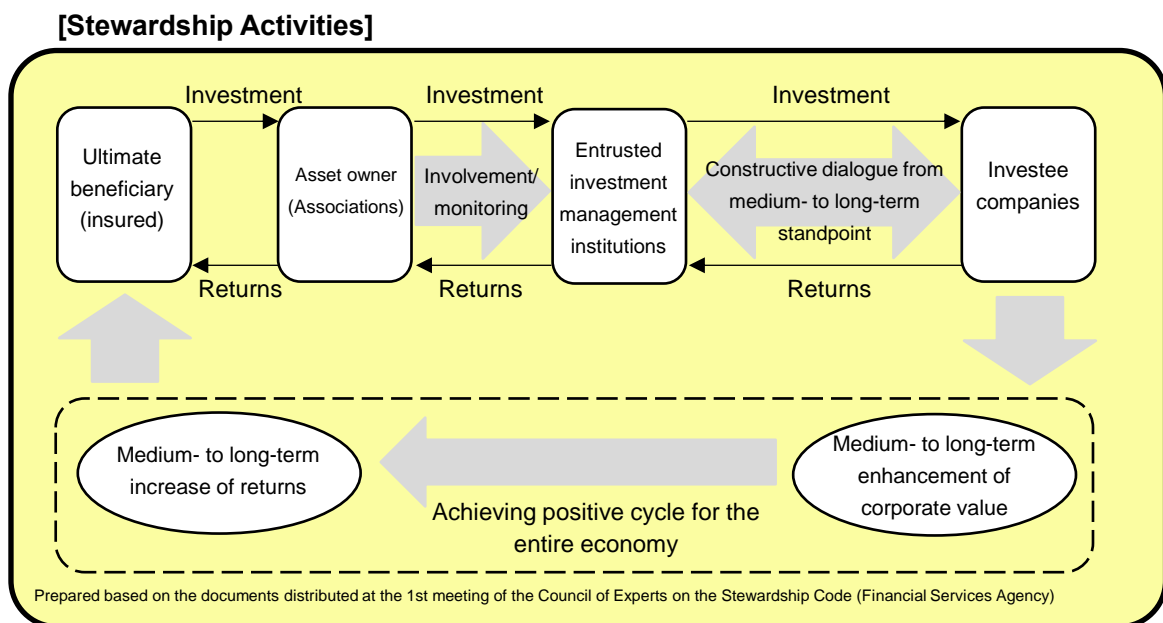
(1) Overview of the Associations' stewardship activity

"Stewardship activities" refers to the activities of institutional investors to increase medium- to long-term investment returns for their clients and beneficiaries by encouraging improvements in corporate value and sustainable growth of investee companies through means such as engagement (i.e. constructive "purposeful dialogue" based on a deep understanding concerning the investee companies, their business environment, and other factors as well as consideration for their sustainability according to the investment strategy).

Stewardship activities include the exercise of shareholders' voting rights, engagement, and ESG investment.

The Associations are required to fulfill their fiduciary responsibility of increasing the value of their assets for the insured over the long term and social responsibility as public pension funds. In this connection, the Associations have been proactively committed to effective stewardship activities.

The Associations instruct entrusted investment management institutions to exercise shareholders' voting rights after making appropriate judgment suited to the conditions of the investee companies because it is difficult for the Associations to make judgment concerning the details of companies' management decisions.



The Associations have established the Corporate Governance Principles and the Guidelines for Exercising Shareholders' Voting Rights, and have made clear the approach to exercise shareholders' voting rights. The Associations require entrusted investment management institutions to exercise voting rights in accordance with these principles and guidelines. In addition, the Associations have made clear their activities to fulfill the stewardship responsibilities in the Administration and Investment Policy for the Transitional Long-Term Benefits (TLTB) Adjustment Fund.

Moreover, the Associations signed up to Japan's Stewardship Code established by the Financial Services Agency in February 2014, and in November 2017, the Associations made their approach to stewardship activity clearer

than before, revising their Signup to Japan's Stewardship Code according to the first revision of the code. Further, in connection with the announcement of the second revision of the code in March 2020, the Associations revised their Signup to Japan's Stewardship Code in September of the same year.

The Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers, the Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association, the Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees, the National Federation and the Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials started investing in ESG products, and at present, they are entrusting investment in 16 domestic equity products, one domestic bond product and one foreign equity product as ESG products.

(2) Results of the exercise of voting rights (domestic equities)

Regarding the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund, the Associations exercised voting rights through the 25 investment management institutions entrusted with domestic stock investment, with respect to a total of 35,078 companies which settled accounts between April 2019 and March 2020. The number of proposals for which voting rights were exercised was 119,604.

Of the 119,604 proposals, 27,678 (including 16,134 shareholder proposals) were voted

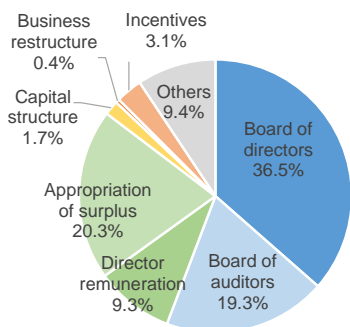
against, translating into a vote-against rate of 23.1% (down 1.1 points from the previous year).

The vote-against rate came to 35.7% (down 2.0 points) concerning proposals related to the board of directors/directors, 18.6% (down 2.6 points) concerning proposals related to the board of auditors/auditors and 23.0% (down 2.6 points) concerning proposals related to director remuneration, etc.

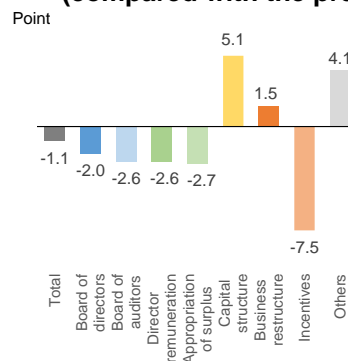
Voting activity (Companies with accounting settlement between April 2019 and March 2020)

Proposal subject	Total	Composition	Vote for		Vote against		Vote-against rate in the previous year
				Rate		Rate	
Total	119,604	100%	91,926	76.9%	27,678	23.1%	24.2%
c.f. Company proposal	46,821	39.1%	35,277	75.3%	11,544	24.7%	22.3%
c.f. Shareholder proposal	72,783	60.9%	56,649	77.8%	16,134	22.2%	92.9%
By subject	119,604	100%	91,926	76.9%	27,678	23.1%	24.2%
Board of directors/directors	43,614	36.5%	28,065	64.3%	15,549	35.7%	37.6%
Board of auditors/auditors	23,109	19.3%	18,814	81.4%	4,295	18.6%	21.1%
Director remuneration, etc.	11,111	9.3%	8,554	77.0%	2,557	23.0%	25.6%
Appropriation of surplus	24,221	20.3%	23,801	98.3%	420	1.7%	4.4%
Capital structure	2,053	1.7%	742	36.1%	1,311	63.9%	58.7%
Takeover defense measures	1,323	1.1%	128	9.7%	1,195	90.3%	81.3%
Capital increase or reduction	87	0.1%	87	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Third party allotment of shares	263	0.2%	245	93.2%	18	6.8%	9.1%
Acquisition of own shares	129	0.1%	32	24.8%	97	75.2%	92.7%
Business restructure	534	0.4%	525	98.3%	9	1.7%	0.2%
Incentives improvement for executives	3,756	3.1%	3,295	87.7%	461	12.3%	19.8%
Other proposals	11,206	9.4%	8,130	72.6%	3,076	27.4%	23.4%

Share by proposal subject



Changes in the vote-against rate (compared with the previous year)



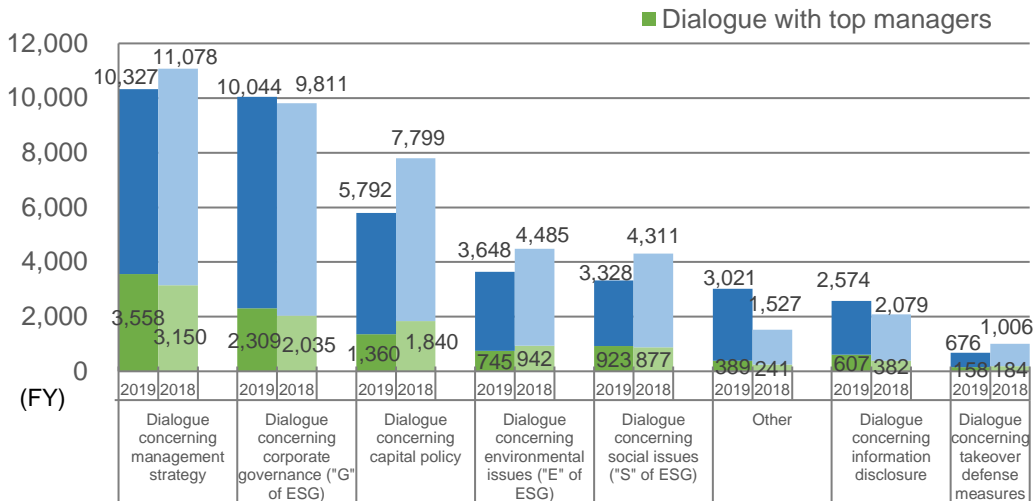
(Note) The total figures shown in the columns of proposals include the number of abstained votes, respectively.

(3) Results of engagement activities (domestic equities)

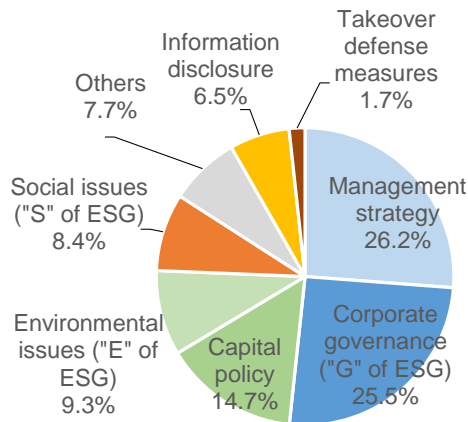
Regarding the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund, in FY2019, the Associations implemented engagement with a total of 11,548 companies through 25 investment management institutions to which domestic stock investment was entrusted. The number of cases of dialogue was 39,410.

Regarding major subjects of engagement, the number of cases of dialogue concerning management strategy issues came to 10,327, or 26.2% of the total, followed by dialogue concerning corporate governance issues with 10,044 cases (25.5%) and capital policy issues with 5,792 cases (14.7%).

Total number of cases of engagement (From April 2019 to March 2020)



Share by dialogue item



(Note 1) The standards for counting the number of cases of engagement vary among entrusted investment management institutions.

(Note 2) "Other" includes dialogue concerning issues relating to ESG generally.

(4) Results of the exercise of voting rights (foreign equities)

Regarding the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund, the Associations exercised voting rights through the 23 investment management institutions entrusted with foreign stock investment, with respect to a total of 20,040 companies which settled accounts between April 2019 and March 2020. The number of proposals for which voting rights were exercised was 186,476.

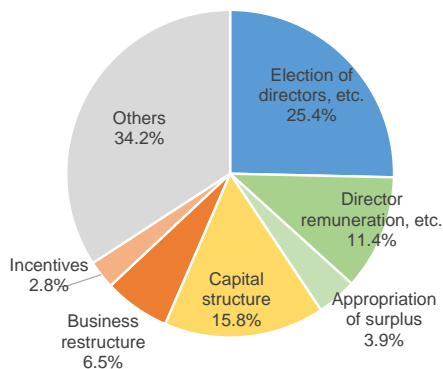
Of the 186,476 proposals, 22,124 (including 4,074 shareholder proposals) were voted against, translating into a vote-against rate of 11.9% (up 0.8 points from the previous year).

The vote-against rate came to 9.7% (up 0.7 points) concerning proposals related to the election of directors, etc. and 13.4% (down 0.0 points) concerning proposals related to director remuneration, etc.

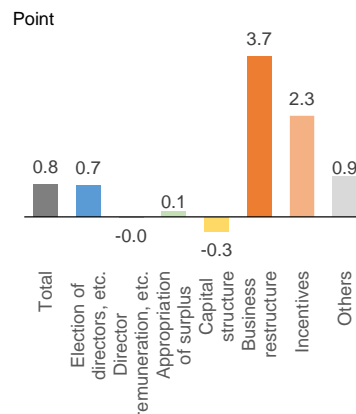
Voting activity (Companies with accounting settlement between April 2019 and March 2020)

Proposal subject	Total	Composition	Vote for		Vote against		Vote-against rate in the previous year
				Rate		Rate	
Total	186,476	100%	164,352	88.1%	22,124	11.9%	11.1%
c.f. Company proposal	175,567	94.1%	157,517	89.7%	18,050	10.3%	9.5%
c.f. Shareholder proposal	10,909	5.9%	6,835	62.7%	4,074	37.3%	38.1%
By subject	186,476	100%	164,352	88.1%	22,124	11.9%	11.1%
Proposal for election of directors, etc.	47,275	25.4%	42,688	90.3%	4,587	9.7%	9.0%
Director remuneration, etc.	21,179	11.4%	18,343	86.6%	2,836	13.4%	13.4%
Appropriation of surplus	7,351	3.9%	7,270	98.9%	81	1.1%	1.0%
Capital structure	29,555	15.8%	25,404	86.0%	4,151	14.0%	14.4%
Takeover defense measures	1,027	0.6%	993	96.7%	34	3.3%	6.2%
Capital increase or reduction	10,838	5.8%	8,299	76.6%	2,539	23.4%	28.1%
Third party allotment of shares	4,834	2.6%	4,458	92.2%	376	7.8%	4.9%
Acquisition of own shares	5,101	2.7%	4,999	98.0%	102	2.0%	4.0%
Business restructure	12,152	6.5%	10,036	82.6%	2,116	17.4%	13.7%
Incentives improvement for executives	5,233	2.8%	3,638	69.5%	1,595	30.5%	28.1%
Other proposals	63,731	34.2%	56,973	89.4%	6,758	10.6%	9.7%

Share by proposal subject



Changes in the vote-against rate (compared with the previous year)



(Note 1) From the viewpoints of constraints related to the exercise of voting rights and additional cost burden, the exercise of voting rights is limited to 18 countries and regions (the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Chile, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Pakistan and China A Stock).

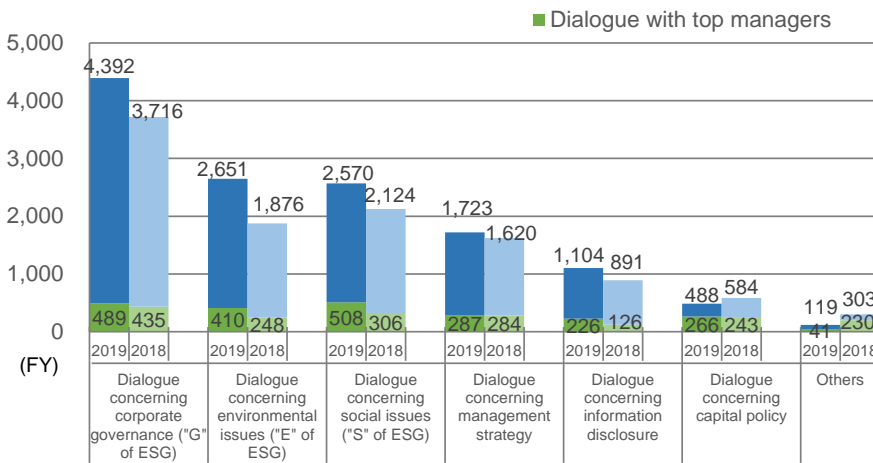
(Note 2) The total figures shown in the columns of proposals include the number of abstained votes, respectively.

(5) Results of engagement activities (foreign equities)

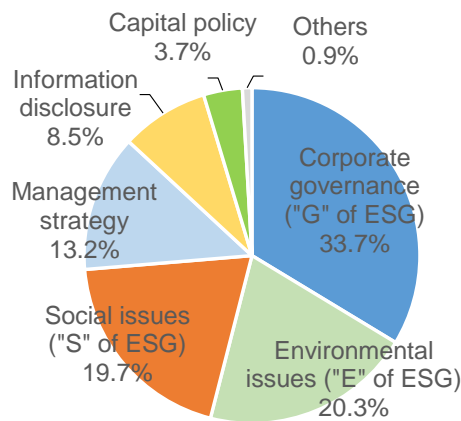
Regarding the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund, in FY2019, the Associations implemented engagement with a total of 5,020 companies through 20 investment management institutions to which foreign stock investment was entrusted. The number of cases of dialogue was 13,047.

Regarding major subjects of engagement, the number of cases of dialogue concerning corporate governance issues came to 4,392, or 33.7% of the total, followed by dialogue concerning environmental issues with 2,651 cases (20.3%) and social issues with 2,570 cases (19.7%).

Total number of cases of engagement (From April 2019 to March 2020)



Share by dialogue item



(Note) The standards for counting the number of cases of engagement vary among entrusted investment management institutions.

(6) ESG Investment

■ ESG investment initiative

As the Associations invest pension funds over the long term, it is rational to aim to maximize the long-term return by paying attention not only to short-term business performance when making investment but also to factors related to sustainability, including ESG.

The Associations believe that they can simultaneously fulfill the fiduciary responsibility of increasing the value of assets

for their members over the long term and the social responsibility as public pension funds by seeking to increase the investment return through the sustainable growth of investee companies and the enhancement of corporate value and by encouraging efforts to resolve social challenges, such as environmental, human rights and employment issues.

(7) Future initiatives

The Associations will continue to actively conduct stewardship activity in order to simultaneously fulfill the fiduciary and social responsibilities.

■ Implementation of effective monitoring of entrusted investment management institutions

The Associations will continue to make sure that entrusted investment management institutions' stewardship activity is consistent with the Associations' policies and will conduct monitoring with emphasis placed on the "quality" of initiatives.

■ Revision of the Corporate Governance Principles, etc.

The Associations will revise the Corporate Governance Principles, the Guidelines for Exercising Shareholders' Voting Rights (Domestic Equities/Foreign Equities) as necessary while taking into consideration revisions of laws, regulations and codes and changes in the social situation.

■ Collaboration with other public pension funds, etc.

As part of their efforts to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of stewardship activity, the Associations will also exchange opinions with other public pension funds, among other activities.

* Excluding the Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel which does not hold equities.

4 Selection and management of entrusted investment management institutions, etc. (traditional assets)

■ Approach to selection

The Associations offer public invitations and invite entries under an asset manager registration system. In the selection process, the Associations closely examine investment policies for funds, investment processes and other factors and select investment management

institutions based on a comprehensive evaluation from both quantitative and qualitative aspects while also taking into consideration opinions expressed at a meeting of outside experts.

■ Administration and evaluation of entrusted investment management institutions

The Associations receive monthly reports on the investment status and quarterly reports on the overview of investment results, future investment policy and other matters from entrusted investment management institutions. In addition, the Associations conduct detailed interviews concerning the overview of investment results, future investment policy and other matters and also implement monitoring through visits to entrusted investment management institutions.

Furthermore, the Associations annually conduct a comprehensive evaluation combining quantitative and qualitative evaluation by asset and by investment category (e.g., domestic equity market type and foreign equity growth type).

Comprehensive evaluation is intended to conduct evaluation from the long-term perspective and from the viewpoint of the role

that each fund is expected to play. Quantitative evaluation mainly assesses the actual excess return after deduction of compensation, the information ratio (the tracking error in the case of passive investment), and the cost performance. Qualitative evaluation assesses the quality of the portfolio investment that cannot be captured by quantitative evaluation and the communications capabilities, investment process and philosophy, portfolio structuring and monitoring, execution of transactions, business management, etc. of entrusted investment management institutions.

The Associations allocate funds in a consistent manner across the entire portfolio in consideration of not only the results of comprehensive evaluation but also the balance of strategy categories in each asset class and the balance of funds in each category.

■ Administration and evaluation of asset administration institutions

The Associations provide an incentive or give a reminder for asset administration institutions as appropriate by providing feedback on the results of qualitative evaluation of their asset administration status and by transferring funds from one institution to another depending on the results in order to ensure appropriate administration by asset administration institutions.

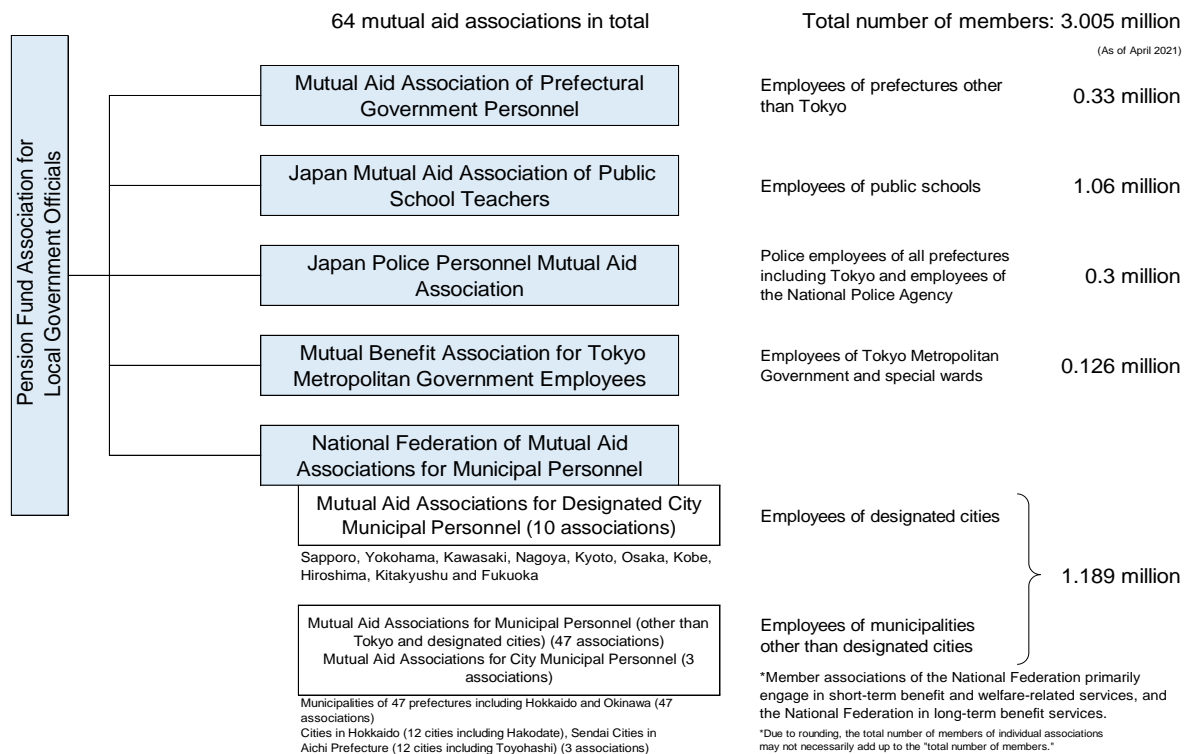
Governance and Fund Management of Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations

1 Establishment

Article 43 of the Local Public Service Act provides "A mutual aid system shall be implemented in order to provide appropriate benefits in cases of employees' illness, injury, childbirth, involuntary leave, calamity, retirement, disability or death, or their dependents' illness, injury, child birth, death or calamity." Based on this provision, the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act has been enacted.

The pension fund system for local government officials was established in December 1962 as a system to comprehensively manage the long-term benefits program, short-term benefits program and welfare services program for local government employees and their families, for the purpose of providing mutual aid for local government employees.

Outline of Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations



2 Organization

(1) Governing Council

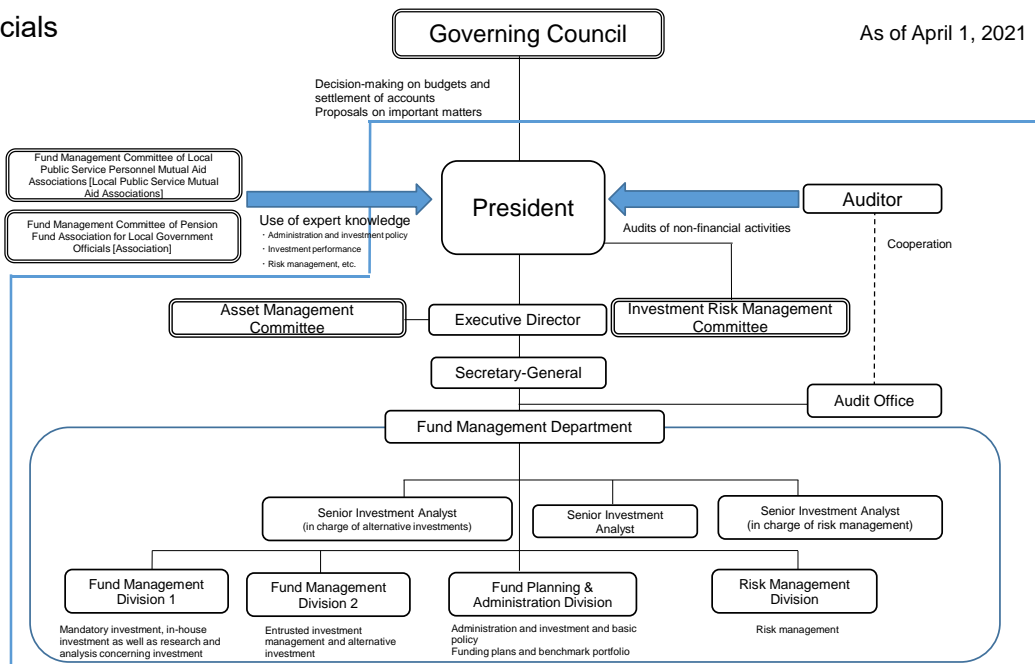
Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act, the Associations are required to establish a Governing Council. Revision of the articles of incorporation, the formulation and revision of the rules of operations, annual business plans, budgets and account settlement, disposal of

important assets and assumption of significant debt are subject to deliberation by the Governing Council.

The designations, etc. of the governing councils and other committees at the Associations are as follows.

- Governing Council (Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act)
 - Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel (Prefectural Mutual Aid Secretary Office), Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers, Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association
- Governing Council (Articles 38-4 and 38-5 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act)
 - Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials
- Associations Committee (Articles 6, 9 and 10 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act)
 - Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees, Mutual Aid Associations for Designated City Municipal Personnel, Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel (other than Tokyo and designated cities), Mutual Aid Associations for City Municipal Personnel
- General Committee (Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act)
 - National Federation
- Management Board of Trustees (Articles 144-5, 144-6 and Article 144-7 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act)
 - Group Mutual Aid Department of Prefectural Mutual Aid Association

■(Reference) Governance structure for Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials



(2) Fund Management Committee of Local Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations

■ Outline of Fund Management Committee of Local Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations

To study expert matters pertaining to the administration and investment of funds based on the Basic Policy for Management and Investment of Managed Fund Related to Transitional Long-term Benefit Adjustment Fund, etc., the Fund Management Committee of Local Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Associations has been established, which is comprised of individuals who possess academic knowledge or practical experience in areas such as economics, finance, and fund management (the "Fund Management Committee").

The Fund Management Committee can discuss and receive reports concerning expert

matters related to the administration and investment of each fund and also can express its opinions on important matters upon request from the President of the Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials.

Secretaries general of the Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations attend meetings of the committee as observers. In addition, a working group of practitioners from the Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations established under the committee deliberates matters to be studied by the committee and reports the results to the Fund Management Committee.

■ Matters for deliberation and report by the Fund Management Committee

Deliberation matters	Reporting matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matters concerning formulation and revision of the model portfolio - Matters concerning establishment and revision of administration and investment policy - Matters concerning establishment and revision of risk management implementation policy - Matters concerning establishment and revision of investment policy for new investment instruments - Other expert matters concerning the administration and investment of each fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment performance - Status of risk management - Investment status of new investment instruments - Status of training and nurturing of expert personnel - Other matters required by the Fund Management Committee concerning the administration and investment of each fund

■List of Fund Management Committee Members (As of April 1, 2021)

Hidetaka Kawakita	Kyoto University, Professor Emeritus
Konosuke Kita	Russell Investments Japan Co., Ltd. Executive Consultant/Director, Consulting
Hisae Sato	Trustee, International Christian University
Toshio Serita	Professor, Department of Economics, Aoyama Gakuin University
Yoshiko Takayama	J-Eurus IR Co., Ltd. Managing Director
Hitoshi Takehara	Professor, Waseda Business School (Graduate School of Business and Finance)
Katsuyuki Tokushima	NLI Research Institute Director Head of Pension Research, CMA Financial Research Department
Kazuya Nagasawa	MSCI Inc. Managing Director Head of APAC Client Coverage and Head of APAC Analytics
Masahiro Morimoto	All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union General Manager, Central Executive Committee Bureau of Labor
Chairperson Takaaki Wakasugi	The University of Tokyo, Professor Emeritus Chairman, Japan Corporate Governance Research Institute

■Past Meetings of the Fund Management Committee

Meeting number	Meeting date	Main theme
29th Meeting	September 18, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Operations reports concerning administration and investment of individual funds in FY2019 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Status of investment of individual funds in the first quarter of FY2020 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Status of risk management of individual funds in FY2019 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Status of risk management of individual funds in the first quarter of FY2020 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Examination of the benchmark portfolio of the Annuity Retirement Benefit Fund
30th Meeting	March 19, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of investment of individual funds in the third quarter of FY2020 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Status of risk management of individual funds in the third quarter of FY2020 (Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) • Examination of the benchmark portfolio of the Employees' Pension Insurance Benefit Fund • Examination of the benchmark portfolio of the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund

(3) Committee of specialists

For expert matters pertaining to the administration and investment of the Transitional Long-term Benefit Association Reserve Fund, etc., including the establishment and revision of basic policy, the Associations utilize and consider expert knowledge of

committees of experts comprised of individuals who possess academic knowledge or practical experience in areas such as economics, finance and fund investments.

The names of the committees of specialists of the Associations are as follows:

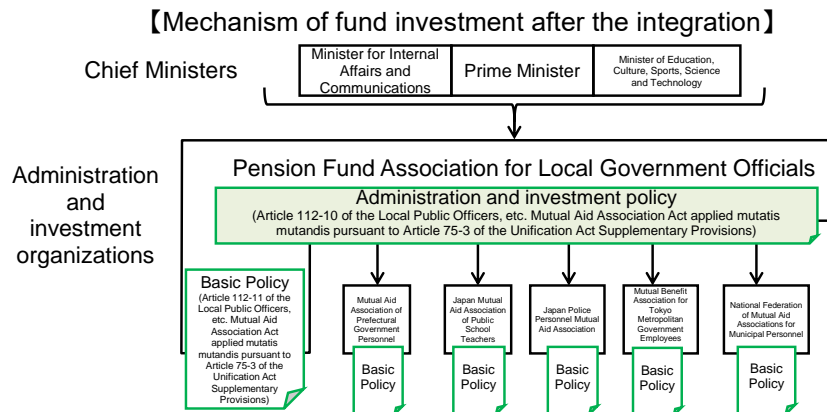
Names of associations	Names of committees
Mutual Aid Association of Prefectural Government Personnel	Pension Asset Management Committee
Japan Mutual Aid Association of Public School Teachers	Asset Management Committee
Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association	Study Group on Fund Management Issues, Japan Police Personnel Mutual Aid Association Headquarters
Mutual Benefit Association for Tokyo Metropolitan Government Employees	Study Group on Fund Management
National Federation of Mutual Aid Associations for Municipal Personnel	Fund Management Committee
Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials	Fund Management Committee of Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials

3 Investment of funds

(1) Mechanisms

The Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials establishes Administration and Investment Policy (including the Portfolio at Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations), which serves as the common policy for administration and investment organizations (the Local Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) subject to approval from the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications. (Article 112-10 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 75-3 of the Unification Act Supplementary Provisions)

A Basic Policy (including the benchmark portfolio) pertaining to administration and investment of funds is established by the administration and investment organizations so as to conform to the Administration and Investment Policy set by the Pension Fund Association for Local Government Officials. (Article 112-11 of the Local Public Officers, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 75-3 of the Unification Act Supplementary Provisions)



(2) Basic approach to investment

■ Basic policy

As a basic policy, investment shall be made for the purpose of contributing to the stable management of the Transitional Long-term Benefit scheme operations. In the investment management, particular attention shall be paid to downside risks and constant consideration shall be given to the relationship between future liabilities and the funds in light of the characteristics of a closed pension plan, which receives no new contribution income.

In the management of funds, investments shall be made in a way that ensures appropriate diversification across multiple assets with

different risk/return profiles and other characteristics.

Moreover, for the investment of the Transitional Long-term Benefit Fund, which has the characteristics of a closed pension plan, the benchmark portfolio shall be determined and appropriately managed so as to secure the required return on investment of the funds at the minimum risk, in due consideration of the relationship between future liabilities and the funds. In addition, efforts shall be made to secure the benchmark return for overall assets and each asset class in each fiscal year as well as over the long term.

