

Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks (Notes 29, 31 and 32)	¥ 2,195,337	¥ 2,773,412	\$ 23,606
Call Loans and Bills Bought (Note 31)	1,336,137	1,155,692	14,367
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	140,422	—
Monetary Claims Bought (Note 31)	490,182	646,139	5,271
Trading Assets (Notes 3, 31 and 32)	13,054	24,842	140
Money Held in Trust (Notes 5, 9, 31 and 33)	6,556,615	5,654,876	70,501
Securities (Notes 4, 9, 21, 31 and 32)	43,994,790	39,540,599	473,062
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 5, 9, 20 and 31)	13,097,635	11,022,692	140,835
Foreign Exchange Assets (Note 6)	12,925	81,703	139
Other Assets (Notes 7, 9 and 31)	384,535	938,415	4,135
Tangible Fixed Assets (Note 8)	143,169	134,384	1,539
Intangible Fixed Assets	54,310	33,026	584
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 18)	204,530	241,435	2,199
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 19)	502,932	407,668	5,408
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(303,340)	(201,344)	(3,262)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(6,094)	—	(65)
Total Assets	¥68,676,723	¥62,593,968	\$738,459
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 10 and 31)	¥39,101,635	¥37,492,819	\$420,448
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (Note 31)	702,799	321,249	7,557
Debentures (Notes 11 and 31)	5,605,767	5,252,065	60,277
Bonds (Note 12)	265,806	270,718	2,858
Call Money and Bills Sold (Notes 9 and 31)	948,151	510,000	10,195
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Notes 9 and 31)	9,667,031	4,606,862	103,947
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions (Note 9)	98,543	530,276	1,060
Trading Liabilities (Notes 13 and 31)	12,576	13,725	135
Borrowed Money (Notes 9, 14 and 31)	2,043,307	5,647,557	21,971
Foreign Exchange Liabilities (Note 15)	1	51	0
Short-term Entrusted Funds (Note 31)	4,277,171	4,077,454	45,991
Other Liabilities (Notes 16 and 31)	1,469,168	945,561	15,797
Reserve for Bonus Payments	4,519	4,608	49
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits (Note 17)	1,783	921	19
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	994	838	11
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	18,439	18,819	198
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 19)	502,932	407,668	5,408
Total Liabilities	64,720,631	60,101,200	695,921
Net Assets			
Paid-in Capital (Note 22)	3,425,909	3,421,370	36,838
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020	269
Retained Earnings	837,448	803,522	9,005
Treasury Preferred Stock	(150)	(150)	(2)
Total Owners' Equity	4,288,228	4,249,763	46,110
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	(406,850)	(1,872,359)	(4,375)
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	36,923	76,840	397
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	31,968	32,807	344
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(26)	(19)	(1)
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	(337,984)	(1,762,730)	(3,635)
Minority Interests	5,847	5,734	63
Total Net Assets	3,956,092	2,492,768	42,538
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥68,676,723	¥62,593,968	\$738,459

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Income			
Interest Income:	¥ 719,196	¥1,018,159	\$ 7,733
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	102,854	126,524	1,106
Interest and Dividends on Securities	566,640	815,221	6,093
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	4,788	17,063	51
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	60	2,032	1
Interest on Receivables under Securities			
Borrowing Transactions	583	4,772	6
Interest on Due from Banks	7,436	42,197	80
Other Interest Income	36,832	10,348	396
Fees and Commissions	16,964	17,097	183
Trading Income (Note 23)	106	1,739	1
Other Operating Income (Note 24)	247,406	115,633	2,660
Other Income (Note 25)	286,886	285,464	3,085
Total Income	1,270,560	1,438,094	13,662
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:	648,014	1,091,843	6,968
Interest on Deposits	110,857	248,490	1,192
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,252	9,412	24
Interest on Debentures	66,535	57,286	716
Interest on Borrowed Money	95,088	40,513	1,023
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	583	3,835	6
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	20,414	48,343	220
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending			
Transactions	204	1,518	2
Interest on Bonds	12,594	12,055	135
Other Interest Expenses	339,483	670,387	3,650
Fees and Commissions	10,745	12,796	116
Trading Expenses (Note 26)	776	422	8
Other Operating Expenses (Note 27)	173,725	537,944	1,868
General and Administrative Expenses	114,880	115,574	1,235
Other Expenses (Note 28)	246,754	289,612	2,653
Total Expenses	1,194,895	2,048,193	12,848
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	75,664	(610,098)	814
Income Taxes — Current	6,477	1,606	70
Income Taxes — Deferred	36,000	(39,402)	387
Total Income Taxes	42,478	(37,795)	457
Minority Interests in Net Income (Loss)	98	(199)	1
Net Income (Loss)	¥ 33,087	¥ (572,102)	\$ 356

	Yen		U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Net Income (Loss) per Share	¥7.77	¥(134.38)	\$0.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Capital Surplus			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	¥ 25,020	¥ 25,020	\$ 269
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	25,020	25,020	269
Retained Earnings			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	803,522	1,457,413	8,640
Additions:			
Net Income for the Fiscal Year	33,087	—	356
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	838	1,400	9
Deductions:			
Net Loss for the Fiscal Year	—	572,102	—
Dividends	—	83,188	—
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥837,448	¥ 803,522	\$9,005

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	¥ 75,664	¥ (610,098)	\$ 814
Depreciation	10,031	6,797	108
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,570	1,058	28
Amortization of Goodwill	—	(36)	—
Equity in Losses of Affiliates	48,202	1,422	518
Net Increase in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	101,995	60,833	1,097
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	6,094	(53,455)	65
Net Decrease in Reserve for Bonus Payments	(88)	(1,218)	(1)
Net Increase in Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	862	88	9
Net Increase in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	155	47	2
Interest Income	(719,196)	(1,018,159)	(7,733)
Interest Expenses	648,014	1,091,843	6,968
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(72,021)	688,417	(775)
Losses on Money Held in Trust	6,195	102,170	67
Foreign Exchange Losses	1,490,696	650,839	16,029
Losses on Disposals of Fixed Assets	691	1,037	7
Net Decrease in Trading Assets	11,787	23,191	127
Net Decrease in Trading Liabilities	(1,149)	(1,522)	(12)
Net Increase in Loans and Bills Discounted	(2,074,942)	(1,168,789)	(22,311)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	1,608,816	(1,311,542)	17,299
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	381,549	(216,769)	4,103
Net Increase in Debentures	353,701	430,089	3,803
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	(3,614,200)	4,136,500	(38,862)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks	719,856	(969,917)	7,740
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other	(36,320)	1,077,710	(391)
Net Decrease in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	140,422	968,357	1,510
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other	5,498,320	(102,948)	59,122
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds	199,716	(323,739)	2,147
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(431,733)	33,639	(4,642)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchanges Assets	68,777	(74,583)	739
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchanges Liabilities	(50)	49	(1)
Interest Received	732,242	1,067,266	7,874
Interest Paid	(691,449)	(1,126,130)	(7,435)
Other, Net	101,562	387,954	1,092
Subtotal	4,566,777	3,750,403	49,105
Income Taxes Paid	(678)	(132,092)	(7)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	4,566,098	3,618,310	49,098

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2010	2009	2010
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchases of Securities	(34,389,377)	(15,343,927)	(369,778)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	3,291,245	2,596,380	35,390
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	26,992,585	6,596,130	290,243
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(2,309,489)	(1,520,983)	(24,833)
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	1,996,677	2,947,148	21,469
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(3,044)	(5,444)	(33)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(18,631)	(17,449)	(200)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	995	1,970	11
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets	38	—	0
Purchases of Stocks of Subsidiaries (No Impact on the Scope of Consolidation)	—	(55)	—
Proceeds of Stock of Subsidiaries (No Impact on the Scope of Consolidation)	—	158	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(4,439,001)	(4,746,071)	(47,731)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Borrowed Money	9,950	1,476,057	107
Repayment of Subordinated Borrowed Money	—	(963,700)	—
Proceeds from Issuance of Stock	4,539	1,405,337	49
Dividends Paid	—	(83,188)	—
Dividends Paid to Minority Interests	(9)	(47)	(0)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	14,479	1,834,458	156
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	141,576	706,697	1,523
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	887,436	180,738	9,542
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year (Note 29)	¥ 1,029,012	¥ 887,436	\$ 11,065

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries

1. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the accounting records maintained by The Norinchukin Bank (“the Bank”) and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in The Norinchukin Bank Law and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, that are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Certain items presented in the consolidated financial statements filed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan have been reclassified for the convenience of readers.

The consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan.

Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers. The exchange rate of ¥93.00=U.S.\$1, the approximate rate of exchange prevailing on March 31, 2010, has been used for translation purposes. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen amounts have been, or could be, readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at the aforementioned rate or at any other rate.

The yen figures disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are expressed in millions of yen and have been rounded down. Consequently, differences may exist between the sum of rounded figures and the totals listed in the annual report.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting Changes

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the standard of “Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part3)” (ASBJ Statement No.19, July 31, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. However, as the discount rate was not impacted by this adoption, it did not have impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the standard of “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No.10, March 10, 2008) and “Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 10, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The effect of this adoption on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

“Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Statement No.13, March 30, 2007) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Guidance No.16, March 30, 2007) are applicable from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2008. The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the standard and guidance from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The effect of this adoption on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

“Tentative Solution on Reclassification of Debt Securities” (ASBJ Practical Issue Task Force (“PITF”) No.26, December 5, 2008) was released on December 5, 2008. The Bank has adopted the PITF from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, and reclassified certain debt securities from “Other Securities” to “Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities” on December 30, 2008, January 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009. As a result, compared with the valuation based on the former classification, Securities decreased by ¥1,130 million, Deferred Tax Assets and Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥96,275 million and ¥95,144 million, respectively. For the detail of the reclassified bonds, see “Securities Reclassified to Held-to-Maturity” in “32. Fair Value of Securities.”

Additional Information

As for reasonably estimated amounts of some securitized products calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that the estimates need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. The estimates for the valuations of some securitized products are calculated according to both the prices calculated by the Discounted Cash Flow method, using variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and other variables, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

The effect of this change on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

As for some of foreign bonds, such as securitized products, which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank determined that the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders are not deemed as fair value, and values such bonds at reasonably estimated amounts as of March 31, 2010 and 2009.

As a result, compared with the valuation using the broker or vender prices, Securities and Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥1,094,767 million and ¥501,260 million, respectively, and Other Operating Expenses and Loss before Income Taxes and Minority Interests decreased by ¥593,506 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2009.

Reasonably estimated amounts of such foreign bonds are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and other variables.

Concerning floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank determined that market prices are not deemed as fair value, and values them at reasonably estimated amounts as of March 31, 2010 and 2009.

As a result, compared with the valuation using the market prices, Securities and Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥425,664 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2009.

Reasonably estimated amounts of floating-rate Japanese government bonds are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other variables.

(1) Principles of Consolidation

Scope of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are, in general, the companies in which the Bank 1) holds, directly and/or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares; 2) holds, directly and/or indirectly, 40% or more of the voting shares and, at the same time, exercises effective control over the decision-making body by directing business policy and deciding on financial and operating policies; or 3) holds more than 50% of the voting shares together with those entities that would vote or agree to vote with the Bank due to their close relationship with the Bank through sharing of personnel, provision of finance and technology and other relationships and, at the same time, has effective control over the decision-making body, unless evidence exists which shows that the Bank does not have such control.

The number of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 was 8 and 8, all of which were consolidated, respectively.

The major consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

The date of the fiscal year-end of all consolidated subsidiaries is March 31.

Affiliates

Affiliates are, in general, the companies, other than subsidiaries, in which the Bank 1) holds, directly and/or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting shares; 2) holds, directly and/or indirectly, 15% or more of the voting shares and also is able to influence the decision-making body through sharing of personnel, provision of finance and technology, and other relationships; or 3) holds more than 20% of the voting shares together with those entities that would vote or agree to vote with the Bank due to their close relationship with the Bank through sharing of personnel, provision of finance and technology and other relationships and, at the same time, is able to influence the decision-making body in a material degree, unless evidence exists which shows that the Bank does not have such influence.

The number of affiliates as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 was 7 and 6, 6 and 5 of which were accounted for by the equity method, respectively, while the remaining immaterial affiliate is carried at cost. Differences between the cost and the underlying net equity at fair value of investments in companies which are accounted for by the equity method have been amortized by the straight-line method over 20 years. However, immaterial goodwill and negative goodwill are charged or credited to income in the year of acquisition. The major affiliate accounted for by the equity method is as follows:

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD

Due to acquisition of its share, JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD. was newly accounted for by the equity method in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(2) Transactions for Trading Purposes

Transactions for trading purposes are those seeking gains arising from short-term market movements or from the arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market related indices. Such transactions are reported as Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet on a trade date basis.

Gains and losses arising from transactions for trading purposes are recorded in Trading Income and Trading Expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

Securities, monetary claims and certain other instruments held for trading purposes are valued at fair value prevailing at the end of the fiscal year. Derivatives held for trading purposes, such as swaps, futures and options, are valued on the assumption that they were settled at the end of the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include interest received and paid in the fiscal year, gains or losses resulting from any change in the fair value of securities and monetary claims from the end of the previous fiscal year and gains or losses of derivatives resulting from any change in the fair value, which is determined assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year, from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(3) Financial Instruments

a. Securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities are valued at amortized cost (straight-line method), as determined by the moving average method.

Investments in affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are valued at cost, as determined by the moving average method. Other securities that have readily determinable fair value are valued at fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (the cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other securities which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are valued at cost determined by the moving average method or are valued at amortized cost. Net Unrealized Gains or Losses on Other Securities, net-of-taxes, are reported separately in Net Assets. Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued using the same methods described above.

b. Derivatives

Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes) are recorded at fair value.

c. Hedge Accounting

(a) Hedge of Interest Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge transactions to manage interest rate risk associated with various financial assets and liabilities, which is described in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of ‘Accounting for Financial Instruments’ for Banks,” issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“JICPA”), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). Hedge effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed by identified groups of hedged items, such as loans and deposits, and the corresponding groups of hedging instruments, such as interest rate swaps within the same maturity bucket. Hedge effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation of the interest rate risk indicators of the hedged items and that of the hedging instruments.

Deferred hedge gains or losses were recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as a result of applying the hedge accounting method described in “Tentative Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of ‘Accounting for Financial Instruments’ for Banks” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15), to the macro hedges under which the Bank used derivatives to manage the overall interest rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits. Such deferred hedge gains or losses are amortized into Interest Income or Interest Expenses as calculated based on the maturity and notional amount of the hedging instruments, beginning in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004.

The unamortized balances of deferred hedge losses and deferred hedge gains under the macro hedges, before deducting the tax effect, as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 were ¥1,244 million (\$13 million) and ¥—, and ¥6,456 million and ¥43 million, respectively.

(b) Hedge of Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to the hedges to manage foreign exchange rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which is described in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25). Hedge effectiveness is assessed by reviewing whether the amount of the hedged items, such as financial monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, exceeds that of the hedging instruments, such as currency swap or foreign exchange swap transactions, entered into to mitigate the foreign exchange rate risk arising from the hedged items.

The deferred method or the fair value method of hedge accounting is applied to the portfolio hedges of foreign exchange rate risks associated with securities denominated in foreign currencies (other than debt securities), provided that (1) the securities denominated in foreign currencies are identified as hedged items in advance, and (2) foreign currency amounts of spot and forward liabilities exceeds those of the acquisition costs of the foreign currency securities designated as hedged items.

(c) Internal Derivative Transactions

Internal derivative transactions between trading accounts and banking accounts (or inter-division transactions), which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated. The related gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations or are deferred in the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the hedge accounting rules, because the internal interest rate swap and currency swap transactions, that are designated as hedging instruments, are traded in a non discretionary manner and are appropriately and ultimately covered by third party transactions, which are conducted in accordance with the standards stipulated in the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and No. 25.

For certain other assets or liabilities, the Bank applies the deferred method or the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps. Under the deferred method, the recognition of income or expenses associated with a hedging instrument is deferred to the period when the income or expense arising from the hedged item is recognized.

A certain Bank’s consolidated subsidiary applies the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps.

(4) Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)**a. Depreciation**

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method. However, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding annex facilities of buildings) is calculated using the straight-line method.

The useful lives of major Tangible Fixed Assets are as follows:

Buildings:	15 years to 50 years
Others:	5 years to 15 years

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the consolidated subsidiaries is primarily calculated using the declining-balance method over their estimated economic useful lives.

b. Land Revaluation

In accordance with the Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land, effective as of March 31, 1998, land used for business purposes was revalued on March 31, 1998. Unrealized gains arising on revaluation, net of deferred tax, are disclosed as Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes and included in Net Assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The related deferred tax liability is recorded as Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation.

The land prices used for the revaluation were reasonably calculated based on third-party appraisals in accordance with Article 2-5 of the enforcement ordinance for the Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land.

(5) Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

Depreciation of Intangible Fixed Assets is calculated using the straight-line method.

The costs of software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 5 years.

(6) Lease Assets**a. Depreciation**

Depreciation of lease assets in Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets which are finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessees is calculated using the straight-line method over the lease term with zero residual value unless residual value is guaranteed by the corresponding lease contracts.

b. Accounting for Finance Leases

Finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessees, which commenced in fiscal years beginning prior to April 1, 2008, are accounted for by the same accounting method as for operating leases. Rental expenses and leases expenses under operating leases are charged to income when incurred.

(7) Debentures

All the debenture issuance costs are charged to income when incurred.

(8) Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, and accounts of overseas branches are translated into Japanese yen primarily using the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using the respective exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

(9) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of the Bank is computed as follows:

- a. Reserve for loans to debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under the Company Law or other similar laws is provided based on the remaining book value of the loans after the direct write-off described below and the deduction of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees. With respect to loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt and that are secured by collateral or guarantees, the remaining book value of the loan, after the deduction of the amount of collateral or the execution of guarantees, is directly written off. Direct write-offs were ¥74,286 million (\$799 million) and ¥68,902 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- b. Reserve for loans to debtors who are not currently bankrupt, but are likely to become bankrupt (“doubtful debtors”), is determined after taking into account a comprehensively evaluated repayment ability of debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees.
- c. Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Note 5) is provided based on the Discounted Cash Flow Method if the loan balance exceeds a specific amount and the future cash flows of the principal and interest of the loan can be reasonably estimated. Under the Discounted Cash Flow Method, reserve is measured as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of expected future cash flows, discounted by the contractual interest rate before the terms of the loan were restructured.
- d. Reserve for loans other than those indicated above, is provided primarily at the amount calculated using the default rates which the Bank has calculated based on actual defaults experienced in the past.
- e. Specific reserve for loans to certain countries with financial difficulties is provided based on the expected amount of losses taking into account the political, economic and other conditions in each country.

All claims are assessed by the Business Units based on the Bank’s internal rules for the self-assessment of asset quality. The Asset Audit Department, which is independent from the Business Units, audits these self-assessments. Reserves described above are determined based on the results of these self-assessments.

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses for receivables of the Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries is provided at the amount determined as necessary using the past default ratio. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses for problem receivables of the Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries is provided by taking into account their recoverability and an estimate of uncollectible amount.

(10) Reserve for Possible Investment Losses

Reserve for Possible Investment Losses represents an amount determined to be necessary to cover the estimated loss from the investments, taking into account financial conditions and other factors of the issuer of the securities.

(11) Reserve for Bonus Payments

Reserve for Bonus Payments represents estimated cost of payment of employees' bonuses attributable to the fiscal year.

(12) Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits, which is provided for the payment of employees' retirement benefits, is recorded as the required amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated present value of projected benefit obligations ("PBO") and the estimated plan assets at the end of the fiscal year. In the case that plan assets exceed the amounts of the PBO adjusted by unrecognized prior service cost and actuarial differences, the excess portion is recorded as prepaid pension costs in Other Assets.

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized over a certain period of time within the employees' average remaining service period (10 years) using the straight-line method beginning in the fiscal year which the difference had been incurred.

Unrecognized actuarial differences are amortized over a certain period of time within the employees' average remaining service period (10 years) using the declining-balance method beginning in the fiscal year after the difference had been incurred.

Some of Bank's consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method whereby the amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment and certain other alternative measure may be used without employing actuarial calculations in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit to calculate PBO.

(13) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits for the payments of retirements benefits for directors and corporate auditors is recognized as the required amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year.

(14) Consumption Taxes

Consumption tax and local consumption tax incurred on taxable transactions are excluded from these transaction amounts.

(15) Scope of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

"Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the consolidated statements of cash flows represents cash and non-interest bearing due from bank in Cash and Due from Banks of the consolidated balance sheets.

Non-interest bearing due from bank includes due from Bank of Japan for which interest is paid on excess reserve balance based on a temporary measure introduced by Bank of Japan.

(16) Net Income (Loss) per Share

Net Income (Loss) per Share is computed based upon the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year.

The aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stock and Preferred Stock is deducted from the denominator in the calculation of Net Income (Loss) per Share.

3. Trading Assets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Trading Securities	¥ 78	¥10,651	\$ 1
Derivatives of Trading Securities	—	25	—
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	4	14	0
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	12,971	14,151	139
Total	¥13,054	¥24,842	\$140

4. Securities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Japanese Government Bonds	¥14,137,539	¥14,135,956	\$152,017
Municipal Government Bonds	1,053	7,718	11
Corporate Bonds	265,613	357,572	2,856
Stocks	565,729	535,607	6,083
Other	29,024,854	24,503,744	312,095
Foreign Bonds	20,522,753	16,148,238	220,675
Foreign Stocks	62,801	55,826	675
Investment Trusts	7,692,580	7,470,664	82,716
Other	746,718	829,014	8,029
Total	¥43,994,790	¥39,540,599	\$473,062

The maturity profile of securities is as follows:

As of March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen				
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	With no maturity date
Bonds	¥6,596,463	¥ 102,250	¥2,786,167	¥4,919,324	¥ —
Japanese Government Bonds	6,431,445	13,633	2,785,727	4,906,733	—
Municipal Government Bonds	55	516	440	40	—
Corporate Bonds	164,962	88,100	—	12,550	—
Stocks	—	—	—	—	565,729
Other	3,028,139	13,636,146	3,165,015	2,096,741	7,098,812
Foreign Bonds	2,895,273	13,422,033	2,811,261	1,394,184	—
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—	—	62,801
Investment Trusts	113,221	20,729	42,971	523,086	6,992,572
Other	19,643	193,384	310,781	179,470	43,438
Total	¥9,624,602	¥13,738,396	¥5,951,182	¥7,016,066	¥7,664,541

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen				
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	With no maturity date
Bonds	¥4,693,469	¥1,841,741	¥2,351,183	¥5,614,853	¥ —
Japanese Government Bonds	4,666,411	1,580,245	2,288,198	5,601,100	—
Municipal Government Bonds	1,966	4,205	1,462	84	—
Corporate Bonds	25,091	257,290	61,522	13,668	—
Stocks	—	—	—	—	535,607
Other	484,334	7,480,150	4,857,510	3,328,283	8,353,465
Foreign Bonds	482,354	7,480,098	4,857,502	3,328,283	—
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—	—	55,826
Investment Trusts	1,980	51	8	—	7,468,624
Other	—	—	—	—	829,014
Total	¥5,177,804	¥9,321,891	¥7,208,694	\$8,943,136	¥8,889,072

Millions of U.S. Dollars

As of March 31, 2010	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years	With no maturity date
Bonds	\$ 70,930	\$ 1,100	\$29,959	\$52,896	\$ —
Japanese Government Bonds	69,155	147	29,954	52,761	—
Municipal Government Bonds	1	6	5	0	—
Corporate Bonds	1,774	947	—	135	—
Stocks	—	—	—	—	6,083
Other	32,560	146,625	34,032	22,546	76,331
Foreign Bonds	31,132	144,323	30,228	14,991	—
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—	—	675
Investment Trusts	1,217	223	462	5,625	75,189
Other	211	2,079	3,342	1,930	467
Total	\$103,490	\$147,725	\$63,991	\$75,442	\$82,414

Note: The above amount is based on the consolidated balance sheet amount at the end of the fiscal year.

5. Loans and Bills Discounted

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Loans on Deeds	¥11,524,120	¥ 8,952,835	\$123,915
Loans on Bills	111,366	171,449	1,198
Overdrafts	1,455,323	1,888,097	15,649
Bills Discounted	6,824	10,309	73
Total	¥13,097,635	¥11,022,692	\$140,835

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Loans to Borrowers under Bankruptcy Proceedings	¥ 6,444	¥ 13,115	\$ 69
Delinquent Loans	226,270	136,985	2,433
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	320	474	4
Restructured Loans	71,796	56,867	772
Total	¥304,832	¥207,442	\$3,278

(1) Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings are loans whose interests accruals are suspended (excluding the parts written-off for possible loan losses, hereinafter referred to as "Non-accrual Loans") since the loans are determined to be uncollectible considering the period of time past due and other reasons, as stipulated in Article 96-1-3, 4 of Corporate Tax Law (Law No. 97, 1965).

(2) Delinquent loans are also non-accrual loans other than loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings or loans whereby payments of interests are deferred in order to support the borrowers' rehabilitation.

In addition, as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, Money Held in Trust includes delinquent loans of ¥3,271 million (\$35 million) and ¥16,308 million, respectively.

(3) Loans past due for three months or more are loans whose principal or interest is past-due for three months or more, other than loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings and delinquent loans.

(4) Restructured loans are loans whereby its terms are modified in favor of the borrowers by reducing the interest rate, deferral of payments of interest or principal, waiving principal repayments, etc., in order to support the borrowers' rehabilitation and facilitate the collection of the loan.

6. Foreign Exchange Assets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Foreign Bills Bought	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Due from Foreign Banks	12,925	81,703	139
Total	¥12,925	¥81,703	\$139

7. Other Assets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Prepaid Expenses	¥ 777	¥ 553	\$ 8
Accrued Income	133,463	106,923	1,435
Financial Derivatives	67,125	113,902	722
Other	183,169	717,036	1,970
Total	¥384,535	¥938,415	\$4,135

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Land	¥ 73,935	¥ 71,388	\$ 795
Buildings	45,345	46,349	487
Equipment	6,804	8,689	73
Lease Assets	17,077	1,811	184
Other	5	6,145	0
Total Net Book Value	143,169	134,384	1,539
Accumulated Depreciation Deducted	¥ 96,692	¥ 92,022	\$1,040

9. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral comprise the following:

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Securities	¥14,110,113	¥14,424,299	\$151,722
Loans and Bills Discounted	6,989,835	4,253,009	75,160

Liabilities related to the above pledged assets are as follows:

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Call Money and Bills Sold	¥ 455,000	¥ 455,000	\$ 4,892
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	4,606,862	103,947
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	84,008	457,581	903
Borrowed Money	532,300	4,126,500	5,724

In addition, as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, Securities (including transactions of Monetary Held in Trust) of ¥8,658,580 million (\$93,103 million) and ¥5,779,969 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, margins of futures transactions of ¥2,199 million (\$24 million) and ¥1,268 million, cash collateral under financial derivative transactions of ¥17,099 million (\$184 million) and ¥476,165 million, and guarantee deposits of ¥5,928 million (\$64 million) and ¥5,643 million were included in Other Assets, respectively.

10. Deposits

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Time Deposits	¥33,440,190	¥31,662,861	\$359,572
Deposits at Notice	39,168	38,892	421
Ordinary Deposits	1,002,256	1,099,184	10,777
Current Deposits	126,704	90,611	1,363
Other Deposits	4,493,315	4,601,269	48,315
Total	¥39,101,635	¥37,492,819	\$420,448

11. Debentures

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
One-year Discount Debentures	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Long-term Coupon Debentures	5,605,767	5,252,065	60,277
Total	¥5,605,767	¥5,252,065	\$60,277

12. Bonds

Bonds are subordinated bonds of ¥265,806 million (\$2,858 million) and ¥270,718 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

13. Trading Liabilities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Derivatives of Trading Securities	¥ —	¥ 0	\$ —
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	—	47	—
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	12,576	13,678	135
Total	¥12,576	¥13,725	\$135

14. Borrowed Money

Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,486,007 million (\$15,979 million) and ¥1,476,057 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

15. Foreign Exchange Liabilities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Foreign Bills Sold	¥—	¥—	\$—
Foreign Bills Payable	1	51	0
Due to Foreign Banks	—	—	—
Total	¥ 1	¥51	\$ 0

16. Other Liabilities

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Accrued Expenses	¥ 85,187	¥128,448	\$ 916
Income Taxes Payable	2,350	750	25
Unearned Income	1,621	1,938	17
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	349,816	745,449	3,761
Account Payables for Securities Purchased	924,564	973	9,942
Other	105,627	68,000	1,136
Total	¥1,469,168	¥945,561	\$15,797

17. Retirement Benefit Plans

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries fund a defined benefit pension plan and, in addition, have a lump-sum payment pension plan. Additional retirement benefits are paid to employees in certain cases. To fund the lump-sum payment pension plan, the Bank has established a retirement benefit trust.

The reserve for retirement benefits as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Projected Benefit Obligations	¥(85,915)	¥(84,094)	\$(924)
Plan Assets	75,407	57,705	811
Unfunded Retirement Benefit Obligations	(10,508)	(26,389)	(113)
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	7,941	31,444	85
Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	1,487	—	16
Net Amounts Reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	(1,079)	5,055	(12)
Prepaid Pension Cost	704	5,976	7
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	¥ (1,783)	¥ (921)	\$ (19)

Note: Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method whereby the amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment and certain other alternative measure may be used without employing actuarial calculations in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit to calculate projected benefit obligations.

Assumptions used in the above calculation are as follows:

As of or for the fiscal years ended March 31	2010	2009
Discount Rate	2.0%	2.0%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	3.0%	3.0%
Method of Attributing the Projected Benefits to Periods of Service	Straight-line Basis	Straight-line Basis
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	10 years	10 years
Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	10 years	—

18. Accounting for Income Taxes

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	¥ 78,917	¥ 46,785	\$ 849
Write-off of Loans	7,168	8,309	77
Losses on Revaluation of Securities	151,057	149,907	1,624
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	8,207	6,239	88
Depreciation Expense	886	952	9
Net Operating Losses Carried Forward	—	37,814	—
Unrealized Losses on Other Securities	143,735	169,591	1,546
Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments	3,769	16,054	41
Unrealized Losses on Reclassification	121,766	166,412	1,309
Other	79,187	80,712	851
Subtotal	594,696	682,781	6,394
Valuation Allowance	(246,178)	(226,545)	(2,647)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	348,518	456,235	3,747
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Gain from Contribution of Securities to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	(5,577)	(5,577)	(60)
Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	(46)	(44,640)	(1)
Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments	(20,482)	(50,832)	(220)
Unrealized Gains on Reclassification	(65,238)	(70,137)	(701)
Other	(52,643)	(43,612)	(566)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(143,988)	(214,799)	(1,548)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥204,530	¥241,435	\$2,199

19. Acceptances and Guarantees

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Acceptance of Bills of Exchange	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Letters of Credit	3,890	9,475	42
Guarantees	499,041	398,193	5,366
Total	¥502,932	¥407,668	\$5,408

All contingent liabilities arising in connection with customers' foreign trade and other transactions are classified under Acceptances and Guarantees. As a contra account, Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees, is classified as an asset representing the Bank's right of indemnity from customers.

20. Commitments to Overdrafts and Loans

Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to a pre-agreed amount at the customer's request as long as no violation of the conditions stipulated in the commitment agreement exists. The amount of undrawn commitments in relation to such agreements is ¥2,524,614 million (\$27,146 million) and ¥2,400,293 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The amount, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without penalty, is ¥1,653,804 million (\$17,783 million) and ¥1,551,595 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The amount of undrawn commitments does not necessarily affect the future cash flow of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries because the majority of such agreements are terminated without being exercised. Most of these agreements have provisions which stipulate that the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries may not extend the loan or may decrease the commitment when there are certain changes in the financial condition of the borrower, certain issues relating to collateral and other reasons. At the time of extending loans to customers, the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are able to request collateral in the form of premises or securities as necessary. After extending loans, the Bank periodically checks the financial condition of its customers based on predefined policies and procedures and acts to secure loans as necessary.

21. Securities Loaned

Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥162,151 million (\$1,744 million) and ¥— as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities re-pledged out of ¥15,369 million (\$165 million) and ¥72,575 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and securities held without re-pledge of ¥739,538 million (\$7,952 million) and ¥510,187 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

22. Paid-in Capital

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Common Stock	¥3,400,909	¥3,396,370	\$36,569
Preferred Stock	24,999	24,999	269
Total	¥3,425,909	¥3,421,370	\$36,838

The Common Stock account includes Lower Dividend Rate Stock with a total par value of ¥2,975,192 million (\$31,991 million) and ¥2,970,653 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Lower Dividend Rate Stock is similar to regular common stock but has been issued on the condition that the dividend yield will be set below that relating to common stock.

23. Trading Income

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥106	¥ 307	\$ 1
Income from Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	—	—	—
Income from Trading-related Financial Derivatives	—	1,432	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	¥106	¥1,739	\$ 1

24. Other Operating Income

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ 3,322	¥ —	\$ 35
Gains on Sales of Bonds	175,839	57,793	1,891
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	16,454	2,677	177
Gains on Financial Derivatives	7,548	3,411	81
Other	44,242	51,752	476
Total	¥247,406	¥115,633	\$2,660

25. Other Income

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	¥ 15,359	¥ 37,329	\$ 165
Gains on Money Held in Trust	267,219	237,425	2,873
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	—	—	—
Gains on Disposals of Fixed Assets	216	193	3
Recoveries of Written-off Claims	2,306	7,525	25
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	—	—	—
Other	1,785	2,990	19
Total	¥286,886	¥285,464	\$3,085

26. Trading Expenses

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Expenses on Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Expenses on Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	479	422	5
Expenses on Trading-related Financial Derivatives	297	—	3
Total	¥776	¥422	\$ 8

27. Other Operating Expenses

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	¥ 523	¥ 670	\$ 6
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	—	71,828	—
Losses on Sales of Bonds	38,693	105,725	416
Losses on Redemption of Bonds	1	1,980	0
Losses on Revaluation of Bonds	80,459	316,632	865
Other	54,047	41,107	581
Total	¥173,725	¥537,944	\$1,868

28. Other Expenses

Fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Write-off of Loans	¥ 12,918	¥ 9,349	\$ 139
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	139,337	70,679	1,498
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	2,920	79,319	31
Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	5,736	30,073	62
Losses on Money Held in Trust	16,932	89,917	182
Equity in Losses of Affiliates	48,202	1,422	518
Losses on Disposals of Fixed Assets	908	1,231	10
Provision of Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	6,094	—	66
Other	13,703	7,618	147
Total	¥246,754	¥289,612	\$2,653

29. Cash Flows

The reconciliation of Cash and Due from Banks in the consolidated balance sheets to “Cash and Cash Equivalents” at the end of the fiscal year is as follows:

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars 2010
Cash and Due from Banks	¥2,195,337	¥2,773,412	\$23,606
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	(1,166,325)	(1,885,975)	(12,541)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥1,029,012	¥ 887,436	\$11,065

30. Segment Information

(1) Segment Information by Type of Businesses

Segment Information by Type of Businesses is not shown in this statement, since the business segments, other than the banking businesses, are immaterial.

(2) Segment Information by Geographic Areas

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen						Elimination and Corporate Assets	Consolidated
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total			
I. Ordinary Income								
(1) Ordinary Income from Third-parties	¥ 1,225,787	¥ 2,675	¥ 18,305	¥ 21,269	¥ 1,268,037	¥ —	¥ 1,268,037	
(2) Inter-segment Ordinary Income	36,409	53,608	43,510	34,621	168,149	(168,149)	—	
Total	1,262,196	56,283	61,815	55,890	1,436,186	(168,149)	1,268,037	
Ordinary Expenses	1,210,003	36,087	57,841	55,634	1,359,566	(168,149)	1,191,416	
Ordinary Profits	52,193	20,196	3,974	256	76,620	—	76,620	
II. Total Assets	¥73,754,640	¥8,825,406	¥4,405,537	¥3,432,790	¥90,418,375	¥(21,741,652)	¥68,676,723	

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen						Elimination and Corporate Assets	Consolidated
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total			
I. Ordinary Income								
(1) Ordinary Income from Third-parties	¥ 1,338,910	¥ 12,484	¥ 42,644	¥ 35,207	¥ 1,429,247	¥ —	¥ 1,429,247	
(2) Inter-segment Ordinary Income	69,484	73,691	135,195	115,752	394,123	(394,123)	—	
Total	1,408,395	86,176	177,840	150,959	1,823,371	(394,123)	1,429,247	
Ordinary Expenses	2,050,781	61,561	176,465	151,219	2,440,027	(394,123)	2,045,903	
Ordinary Profits (Losses)	(642,386)	24,614	1,374	(259)	(616,656)	—	(616,656)	
II. Total Assets	¥66,426,718	¥6,906,332	¥3,236,050	¥2,780,004	¥79,349,106	¥(16,755,138)	¥62,593,968	

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	Millions of U.S. Dollars						Elimination and Corporate Assets	Consolidated
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total			
I. Ordinary Income								
(1) Ordinary Income from Third-parties	\$ 13,180	\$ 29	\$ 197	\$ 229	\$ 13,635	\$ —	\$ 13,635	
(2) Inter-segment Ordinary Income	392	576	468	372	1,808	(1,808)	—	
Total	13,572	605	665	601	15,443	(1,808)	13,635	
Ordinary Expenses	13,011	388	622	598	14,619	(1,808)	12,811	
Ordinary Profits	561	217	43	3	824	—	824	
II. Total Assets	\$793,060	\$94,897	\$47,371	\$36,912	\$972,240	\$(233,781)	\$738,459	

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income, and Ordinary Expenses represent Total Expenses less certain special expenses.

2. Ordinary Profits (Losses) represent Ordinary Income less Ordinary Expenses.

3. The Bank reports Ordinary Income and Ordinary Profits that corresponds to Sales and Operating Profits for non-financial companies, for the Bank's head office, branches and its consolidated subsidiaries according to the classification of geographic areas. The geographic classification is effected by geographical proximity, similarities in economic activities and inter-relationships among these activities.

4. Americas includes the United States of America and Cayman Islands. Europe includes the United Kingdom and Asia includes the Republic of Singapore.

(3) Ordinary Income from International Operations

Fiscal years ended March 31	Ordinary Income from International Operations	Consolidated Ordinary Income	Ratio of Ordinary Income from International Operations over Consolidated Ordinary Income
	Millions of Yen		Percentage
2010	¥ 921,174	¥1,268,037	72.6%
2009	¥1,027,406	¥1,429,247	71.8%

2010	Millions of U.S. Dollars		Percentage
		\$9,905	\$13,635

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income from International Operations is shown in place of Overseas Sales for non-financial companies.

2. Ordinary Income from International Operations comprises foreign currency transactions, yen-denominated trade bills, yen-denominated transactions with non-Japanese residents, transactions in the offshore market in Japan, transactions by overseas branches of the Bank and transactions by overseas consolidated subsidiaries (excluding Inter-segment Ordinary Income between consolidated entities). The composition of this substantial volume of transactions is not broken down by counterparty. Therefore, segment information by geographic areas has not been presented.

31. Financial Instruments

(1) Particulars of Financial Instruments

a. Policy on Financial Instruments

The Bank is a financial institution which takes as its foundation the Japanese agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industry cooperatives. The Bank mainly raises procurement funds from its cooperative members' deposits (mainly 1 year), issuance of debentures (term 5 years), various financial markets, and invests these funds mainly in loans and securities. The Bank oversees the management of its securities based on the fundamental concept of "globally diversified investment." In terms of geographic area, the Bank invests in Japan, the United States, Europe, and other regions. The Bank classifies its assets as bonds, equities, credit assets, and alternative investments, depending on the investment allocation. The Bank possesses various financial assets and liabilities, and its integrated risk management framework is conducted in concert with its financial management framework (asset and liability management ("ALM"), market portfolio management, credit portfolio management and others). In addition, these include derivative instruments. It is also important to note that in the management of foreign currency assets, the Bank takes steps to limit the foreign exchange rate risk in most of these investments by employing various tools, such as cross-currency swaps.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries conduct banking business, mortgage loan business and other business.

b. Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

The main financial assets of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries consist of Loans and Bills Discounted, Securities and Money Held in Trust.

Loans and Bills Discounted are exposed to credit risk. Securities and Money Held in Trust mainly consist of bonds, equities, credit and alternative assets, which are held for held-to maturity, available for sale, and trading purpose. These securities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rates, currency exchange rates and price fluctuations, as well as the credit and liquidity risk.

The main financial liabilities of the Bank consist of Deposits from members, Debentures, Borrowed Money, Call Money and Payables under Repurchase Agreements. These financial liabilities are exposed to market risk arising from interest rates and currency exchange rates. Procurement fund from the financial markets is exposed to liquidity risk arising from market crashes and other forms of liquidity risk.

Derivative instruments include the transactions accounted for as hedge transactions, as part of our ALM. A portion of interest-related derivative instruments and currency-related derivative instruments are not accounted for as hedge transactions, and are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rates and currency exchange rates.

Ref: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial Instruments c. Hedge Accounting for hedge items and hedge instruments related to hedge accounting, hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

c. Risk Management for Financial Instruments

(a) Integrated Risk Management

The Bank has established its “Basic Policies for Risk Management,” which specifies a core risk management framework that quantifies and manages the Bank’s risk comprehensively in comparison with its capital, the Bank’s financial strength. To implement integrated risk management, the Bank has established the Integrated Risk Management Committee. The Committee also ensures that the total amount of risk undertaken is kept within the Bank’s financial strength. The Bank has also established a number of committees which are categorized according to the type of risk they handle, e.g. the Market Portfolio Management Committee (market risk, liquidity risk), the Credit Portfolio Management Committee (credit risk), and Other, to enable top management to discuss risk management policies, including planned risk-taking. The framework also requires the integrated risk management situation to be regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

The Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries have managed to align each risk management framework in accordance with the Bank’s “Management and Operation Policy for Group Companies,” taking account of the Bank’s “Basic Policies for Risk Management” as well as the nature of its own business activities and the risk profile.

(b) Credit Risk Management

The Bank has established its “Policies and Procedures for Credit Risk Management” and other rules for credit risk, and manages to align the credit risk management framework with the Bank’s internal rating, credit risk analysis, credit ceiling, credit management and others.

As for credit risk assets, which consist of loans and various products for the item, area and business, the Bank comprehensively manages credit risk on an entire credit portfolio basis as well as an individual credit basis for whole credit risk assets.

The Bank’s credit risk management framework is comprised of several committees (Including the Integrated Risk Management Committee, the Credit Portfolio Management Committee and other committees), which determine the credit risk management framework as well as credit investment policy. Front sections execute loan transactions and credit investments in accordance with the credit policy and within the credit limits approved by the committees. Middle sections, which are segregated from the front sections, monitor changes in the credit risk portfolio and report them to the committees. Those reports are used for upgrading the risk management framework and for future credit investment planning.

The Bank performs specialized analysis for all outstanding credit according to borrower type, such as cooperatives, corporates, public entities, financial institutions, overseas borrowers and securitized products.

The Internal Audit Division periodically oversees and audits credit risk management, and reports to the Board of Directors.

To mitigate credit over-concentration risk, the Bank has established credit ceiling systems. Total credit exposure for each ceiling category is monitored on a regular basis and controlled to avoid any over-concentration of credit exposure.

(c) Market Risk Management

The Bank has established its “Policies and Procedures for Market Risk Management” and other rules for market risk, and align its market risk management framework with other relevant frameworks, policies and procedures. Specifically, the risk balance of the market portfolio is managed by analyzing and understanding market portfolio conditions based on the degree of market risk measured by the middle sections, including the amount of aggregate risk, risk indicators such as Value at Risk (VaR) and Basis Point Value, and correlation among asset classes. The Bank also analyzes and takes into account its financial position, based on the outlook for economic and financial conditions supported by research into macro-economic factors and the financial markets, simulations of earnings, unrealized gains and losses of the portfolio and the capital adequacy ratio. In principle, market risk measurements cover all financial assets and liabilities in the Bank’s portfolio and make use of the Internal Model for the calculation of VaR. Through the investment execution process, the Bank ensures the segregation of duties among divisions in charge for decisions (planning) on allocation policy, execution of individual transactions, and monitoring of risk positions. The Market Portfolio Management Committee sets market portfolio allocation policy, the front sections execute the transactions in accordance with allocation policy, and the middle sections conduct monitoring. From a risk management perspective, the front sections executing trades for the trading accounts are explicitly separated from the front sections executing trades for the Banking accounts. Targets for profits, and position and loss limits are revised semi-annually. Progress in achieving profit targets within approved limits is monitored on a daily basis. When positions or losses exceed approved limits, the middle sections alert the front sections to take appropriate action, which includes preparing corrective measures, reducing trading volumes, or suspending trading altogether.

(d) Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with its “Policies and Procedures for Liquidity Risk Management.” Considering the profiles of the Bank’s ALM together with the relatively less liquid assets that it holds, the Bank takes initiatives to diversify and enhance the varieties of funding instruments, placing emphasis on the stability of cash flows. Cash flow management is conducted on an aggregate basis by the head office, for each currency, funding instrument and funding operation center. The cash flow management plan is approved by the Market Portfolio Management Committee.

d. Supplementary Explanations for the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items

The fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted market price or a reasonably estimated amount, if the quoted market price is not available. As the reasonably estimated amounts are calculated based on certain assumptions, these estimates could be significantly affected by different assumptions.

(2) Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items

“Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount,” “Fair Value” and “Difference” as of March 31, 2010 are as follows:

Unlisted stocks and other financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine, is excluded from the table below. (ref. Note 2)

	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010						
(1) Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 2,195,337	¥ 2,195,337	¥ —	\$ 23,606	\$ 23,606	\$ —
(2) Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,336,137	1,336,137	—	14,367	14,367	—
(3) Monetary Claims Bought (*1)	437,417	437,454	37	4,704	4,704	0
(4) Trading Assets (*2)						
Trading Securities	78	78	—	1	1	—
(5) Money Held in Trust (*1)						
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	8,551	8,551	—	92	92	—
Other Money Held in Trust	6,540,639	6,563,386	22,746	70,329	70,574	245
(6) Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	15,606,157	16,007,662	401,504	167,808	172,125	4,317
Other Securities	27,515,174	27,515,174	—	295,862	295,862	—
(7) Loans and Bills Discounted	13,097,635			140,835		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (*1)	(213,692)			(2,298)		
	12,883,942	12,947,624	63,681	138,537	139,222	685
Total Assets	¥66,523,437	¥67,011,407	¥487,970	\$715,306	\$720,553	\$5,247
(1) Deposits	¥39,101,635	¥39,101,955	¥319	\$420,448	\$420,451	\$3
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	702,799	—	7,557	7,557	—
(3) Debentures	5,605,767	5,698,771	93,004	60,277	61,277	1,000
(4) Call Money and Bills Sold	948,151	948,151	—	10,195	10,195	—
(5) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	9,667,031	—	103,947	103,947	—
(6) Borrowed Money	2,043,307	2,043,307	—	21,971	21,971	—
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	4,277,171	—	45,991	45,991	—
Total Liabilities	¥62,345,864	¥62,439,188	¥ 93,323	\$670,386	\$671,389	\$1,003
Derivative Instruments (*3)						
Transactions not accounted for as hedge transactions	¥ 1,818	¥ 1,818	¥ —	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ —
Transactions accounted for as hedge transactions	(284,536)	(284,536)	—	(3,060)	(3,060)	—
Total Derivative Instruments	¥ (282,717)	¥ (282,717)	¥ —	\$ (3,040)	\$ (3,040)	\$ —

(*1) 1. Monetary Claims Bought, Money Held in Trust and Loans and Bills Discounted are net of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses. Monetary Claims Bought and Money Held in Trust are presented by net on the consolidated balance sheet as the reserve amounts are immaterial.

2. Derivative instruments are excluded from Trading Assets.

3. Derivative instruments within Trading Assets, Trading Liability, Other Assets and Other Liabilities are shown by net position. Receivables and payables which arise from Derivative Instruments are shown on a net basis.

(Note 1) Calculation Methods for the Fair Value of Financial Instruments are as follows:

Assets**(1) Cash and Due from Banks**

For Due from Banks without stated maturity, fair value approximates the carrying value. For Due from Banks with stated maturity, as the contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), fair value approximates the carrying value. Concerning negotiable certificates of deposit, fair value is determined based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year. The reasonably estimated amounts of negotiable certificates of deposit are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variable is the over-the-counter rate.

(2) Call Loans and Bills Bought

These contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximates the carrying value.

(3) Monetary Claims Bought

Monetary Claims Bought are valued based on the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors.

(4) Trading Assets

Trading Securities are valued based on the closing price at the exchange or quoted price provided by the corresponding financial institution.

(5) Money Held in Trust

Loans and Bills Discounted and Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued according to the same methods described in (6) and (7) below.

Relevant notes concerning the fair value of money held in trust of each classification are described in section 33. Fair Value of Money Held in Trust.

(6) Securities

Regarding the valuation of stocks, fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange. With respect to investment trusts, fair value is based on the net asset value (“NAV”) published or the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors. As for bonds, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, reasonably estimated amounts (using the Discounted Cash Flow method and other methods of valuation), or the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors.

As for corporate bonds issued through private offerings, the fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts which are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates based on each credit rating, recovery rates and other variables.

Concerning floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank continues to determine that market prices are not deemed as fair value, and that the fair value of these bonds is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year, which are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other variables.

As for reasonably estimated amounts of some securitized products calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that the estimates need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors. The estimates for the valuations of some securitized products are calculated according to both the prices calculated by the Discounted Cash Flow method, using variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and other variables, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors at the end of the fiscal year. The effect of this change on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount is immaterial.

As for investments for “Partnership” and “Limited Partnership” (“Investments in Partnership and Others”), fair value is based on the share of NAV which is valued assets of “Partnership” or “Limited Partnership,” if available.

Relevant notes about the fair value of securities of each classification are described in section 32. Fair Value of Securities.

(7) Loans and Bills Discounted

The carrying value of Loans and Bills Discounted with floating rates approximates the fair value since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuations within a short period, unless the creditworthiness of the debtors has been revised. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Loans and Bills Discounted with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates based on each credit rating, recovery rates, and other variables. As for mortgages, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and other variables.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted to doubtful debtors and others, the reserves for those assets are provided by the amount not expected to be recovered based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the recovery amount of collateral and guarantee. Accordingly, the carrying values net of the reserve approximate the fair value.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted without stated maturity, for which credit is extended up to the value of the collateral assets, the carrying value is deemed to approximate the fair value, taking into account expected maturity, interest rates and other terms.

Liability**(1) Deposits**

With respect to demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (the carrying value) are estimated at the fair value. Time deposits are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method, and these discount rates are the currently-applied deposit rates. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximates the carrying value.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

These contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximates the carrying value.

(3) Debentures

As for Debentures, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variable of this method is the rate which would be applied if a similar debenture was issued.

(4) Call Money and Bills Sold, (5) Payables under Repurchase Agreements, (7) Short-term Entrusted Funds

These contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and the fair value approximates the carrying value.

(6) Borrowed Money

The carrying value of Borrowed Money with floating rates approximates the fair value since it is repriced reflecting market interest rate fluctuations within a short period (1 Year or Less), unless the creditworthiness of the Bank and consolidated subsidiaries has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and the fair value approximates the carrying value.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments include interest rate-related derivative instruments (interest rate swaps and others) and currency-related derivative instruments (currency swaps and others). The fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange, a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

The accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is valued with the valuation of hedge items, so that the fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and other items.

Relevant notes regarding the fair value of derivative Instruments are described in section 34. Fair Value of Derivative Instruments.

(Note 2) The following table lists financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine:

“Assets (6) Other Securities” of fair value of financial instruments exclude the transactions of the table below.

As of March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
Unlisted Stocks (*1) (*4)	¥188,987	\$2,032
Bonds (*2)	292,292	3,143
Investments in Partnership and Others (*3)	388,757	4,180
Total	¥870,036	\$9,355

(*1) Unlisted Stocks are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items,” since there are no market prices and their fair value is extremely difficult to determine.

2. Out of Bonds (include foreign bonds), real estate backed bonds, which are extremely difficult to estimate cash flow and to determine fair value, are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items.” With respect to doubtful bonds, the Bank has set aside Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of ¥61,165 million (\$658 million), in accordance with the Bank’s internal rules.

3. Out of Investments in Partnership and Others, certain “Partnership” or “Limited Partnership” whose fair value is extremely difficult to determine are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items.”

4. The amount of revaluation losses for Unlisted Stocks was ¥4,345 million (\$47 million).

(Note 3) The redemption schedule of money claims and securities with stated maturities after the consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
As of March 31, 2010						
Due from Banks (*1)	¥ 2,041,689	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,336,137	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought	726	109,499	52,813	36,959	—	302,058
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	234,449	3,339,520	2,902,397	889,891	3,253,291	5,274,566
Other Securities held that have Maturity	9,408,058	4,468,482	3,155,671	1,013,024	795,977	1,517,635
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	9,657,188	1,629,250	1,295,075	224,266	158,452	117,047
Total	¥22,678,250	¥9,546,753	¥7,405,958	¥2,164,142	¥4,207,721	¥7,211,307

	Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
As of March 31, 2010						
Due from Banks (*1)	\$ 21,953	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Call Loans and Bills Bought	14,367	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought	8	1,177	568	397	—	3,248
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	2,521	35,909	31,209	9,569	34,981	56,716
Other Securities held that have Maturity	101,162	48,048	33,932	10,893	8,559	16,319
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	103,841	17,519	13,925	2,411	1,704	1,258
Total	\$243,852	\$102,653	\$79,634	\$23,270	\$45,244	\$77,541

(*1) 1. Demand deposits within Due from Banks are included in the entry for "1 Year or Less."

2. Loans and Bills Discounted, overdrafts and other loans without stated maturity, are included in the entry for "1 Year or Less."

Debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, loans to doubtful debtors and others of ¥16,354 million (\$176 million), for which the redemption date cannot be estimated, are excluded from the table above.

(Note 4) The redemption schedule of borrowed money and other Interest-bearing liabilities after the consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
As of March 31, 2010						
Deposits (*1)	¥39,076,782	¥ 15,872	¥ 8,980	¥—	¥—	¥ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	—	—	—	—	—
Debentures	1,021,538	2,413,092	2,171,130	6	—	—
Call Money and Bills Sold	948,151	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money (*2)	552,300	5,000	—	—	—	1,486,007
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥56,245,774	¥2,433,964	¥2,180,111	¥ 6	¥—	¥1,486,007

	Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
As of March 31, 2010						
Deposits (*1)	\$420,180	\$ 171	\$ 97	\$—	\$—	\$ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	7,557	—	—	—	—	—
Debentures	10,984	25,947	23,345	0	—	—
Call Money and Bills Sold	10,195	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	103,947	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money (*2)	5,939	54	—	—	—	15,979
Short-term Entrusted Funds	45,991	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$604,793	\$26,172	\$23,442	\$ 0	\$—	\$15,979

(*1) 1. Demand deposits within Deposits are included in the entry for "1 Year or Less."

2. Permanent subordination borrowing within Borrowed Money are included in the entry for "Over 10 Years."

32. Fair Value of Securities

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Trading Securities

As of March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	¥0	\$0

Note: The above analysis of Trading Securities includes Trading Securities disclosed as Trading Assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities

As of March 31, 2010	Type	Millions of Yen		
		Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 7,600,268	¥ 7,843,348	¥243,079
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	5,947,829	6,211,558	263,728
	Foreign Bonds	5,947,829	6,211,558	263,728
	Sub total	13,548,098	14,054,906	506,808
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
	Foreign Bonds	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
	Sub total	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
	Total	¥15,606,157	¥16,007,662	¥401,504

As of March 31, 2010	Type	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
		Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	\$ 81,723	\$ 84,337	\$2,614
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	63,955	66,791	2,836
	Foreign Bonds	63,955	66,791	2,836
	Sub total	145,678	151,128	5,450
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	22,130	20,997	(1,133)
	Foreign Bonds	22,130	20,997	(1,133)
	Sub total	22,130	20,997	(1,133)
	Total	\$167,808	\$172,125	\$4,317

Other Securities

		Millions of Yen		
As of March 31, 2010	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	¥ 312,310	¥ 197,125	¥ 115,184
	Bonds	1,256,998	1,256,721	277
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,205,194	1,205,048	145
	Municipal Government Bonds	660	628	32
	Corporate Bonds	51,143	51,044	99
	Other	12,106,101	11,769,715	336,385
	Foreign Bonds	9,116,203	8,960,169	156,034
	Foreign Stocks	—	—	—
	Investment Trusts	2,916,670	2,737,149	179,520
	Other	73,228	72,397	830
	Sub total	13,675,410	13,223,562	451,847
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	97,612	121,645	(24,032)
	Bonds	5,459,988	5,463,153	(3,165)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,332,075	5,332,655	(580)
	Municipal Government Bonds	392	395	(3)
	Corporate Bonds	127,519	130,102	(2,582)
	Other	8,746,664	9,724,125	(977,461)
	Foreign Bonds	3,195,318	3,396,646	(201,327)
	Foreign Stocks	29,621	32,392	(2,771)
	Investment Trusts	4,775,910	5,534,961	(759,050)
	Other	745,813	760,125	(14,312)
	Sub total	14,304,265	15,308,924	(1,004,659)
	Total	¥27,979,675	¥28,532,487	¥ (552,812)

		Millions of U.S. Dollars		
As of March 31, 2010	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	\$ 3,359	\$ 2,120	\$ 1,239
	Bonds	13,516	13,513	3
	Japanese Government Bonds	12,959	12,957	2
	Municipal Government Bonds	7	7	0
	Corporate Bonds	550	549	1
	Other	130,173	126,556	3,617
	Foreign Bonds	98,024	96,346	1,678
	Foreign Stocks	—	—	—
	Investment Trusts	31,362	29,432	1,930
	Other	787	778	9
	Sub total	147,048	142,189	4,859
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	1,050	1,308	(258)
	Bonds	58,709	58,744	(35)
	Japanese Government Bonds	57,334	57,341	(7)
	Municipal Government Bonds	4	4	(0)
	Corporate Bonds	1,371	1,399	(28)
	Other	94,050	104,560	(10,510)
	Foreign Bonds	34,358	36,523	(2,165)
	Foreign Stocks	319	348	(29)
	Investment Trusts	51,354	59,516	(8,162)
	Other	8,019	8,173	(154)
	Sub total	153,809	164,612	(10,803)
	Total	\$300,857	\$306,801	\$ (5,944)

Notes: 1. The above analysis of Other Securities includes Securities, negotiable certificates of deposit disclosed as Cash and Due from Banks and trust beneficiary interest in Monetary Claims Bought in the consolidated balance sheet.

2. Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and Foreign trusts.

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities Sold during Fiscal Year

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Sales Costs	Sales Proceeds	Losses on Sales	Sales Costs	Sales Proceeds	Losses on Sales
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other	20,328	12,373	(7,955)	219	133	(86)
Foreign Bonds	20,328	12,373	(7,955)	219	133	(86)
Total	¥20,328	¥12,373	¥(7,955)	\$219	\$133	\$(86)

Cause for Sales: Serious deterioration for the credit standing of bond.

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	¥ 27,717	¥ 15,025	¥ 2,756	\$ 298	\$ 162	\$ 30
Bonds	2,507,836	55,268	10,029	26,966	594	108
Japanese Government Bonds	2,451,444	52,739	—	26,359	567	—
Municipal Government Bonds	6,667	106	3	72	1	0
Corporate Bonds	49,723	2,422	10,025	535	26	108
Other	710,314	79,642	38,642	7,638	856	415
Foreign Bonds	702,340	79,301	38,423	7,552	853	413
Foreign Stocks	5,821	328	153	63	3	2
Investment Trusts	683	1	53	7	0	0
Other	1,469	11	12	16	0	0
Total	¥3,245,868	¥149,936	¥51,427	\$34,902	\$1,612	\$553

Securities Reclassified to Held-to-Maturity

As of March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Fair Value	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes	Fair Value	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes
Japanese Government Bonds	¥7,832,669	¥7,589,728	¥141,224	\$84,222	\$81,610	\$1,519
Other	6,259,835	6,106,456	(266,167)	67,310	65,661	(2,862)
Foreign Bonds	6,259,835	6,106,456	(266,167)	67,310	65,661	(2,862)

Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Certain securities (other than trading purpose) which have readily determinable fair values are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost (and other) and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 (“revaluation loss”), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (and other), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year was ¥87,194 million (\$938 million) (including ¥1,390 million (\$15 million) on Stocks, ¥545 million (\$6 million) on Corporate Bonds, ¥79,913 million (\$859 million) on Foreign Bonds and ¥5,344 million (\$58 million) on Other).

The criteria for determining whether a security’s fair value has “significantly deteriorated” are outlined as follows:

Securities whose fair values are 50% or less of their acquisition costs (and other)

Securities whose fair values are more than 50% and 70% or less of their acquisition costs (and other) for a certain period

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

Trading Securities

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	¥10,651	¥60	\$109	\$1

Note: The above analysis of Trading Securities includes Trading Securities disclosed as Trading Assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities that have Fair Value

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen		Net Unrealized Gain/Loss		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 7,615,885	¥ 7,658,643	¥42,758	¥42,759	¥ 0
Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6,818,845	6,777,358	(41,487)	11,938	53,426
Foreign Bonds	6,818,845	6,777,358	(41,487)	11,938	53,426
Total	¥14,434,730	¥14,436,001	¥ 1,270	¥54,697	¥53,427

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of U.S. Dollars		Net Unrealized Gain/Loss		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Japanese Government Bonds	\$ 77,515	\$ 77,950	\$435	\$435	\$ 0
Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Other	69,403	68,981	(422)	122	544
Foreign Bonds	69,403	68,981	(422)	122	544
Total	\$146,918	\$146,931	\$ 13	\$557	\$544

Note: Fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Other Securities that have Fair Value

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen		Net Unrealized Gain/Loss		
	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Stocks	¥ 289,874	¥ 313,373	¥ 23,499	¥ 55,549	¥ 32,049
Bonds	6,699,255	6,746,689	47,433	50,521	3,088
Japanese Government Bonds	6,473,143	6,520,071	46,928	47,887	959
Municipal Government Bonds	7,021	7,133	111	112	0
Corporate Bonds	219,090	219,484	393	2,522	2,128
Other	18,560,991	16,752,246	(1,808,745)	274,551	2,083,296
Foreign Bonds	8,892,721	8,923,094	30,373	246,490	216,117
Foreign Stocks	36,507	22,409	(14,097)	—	14,097
Investment Trusts	9,290,530	7,470,664	(1,819,865)	28,047	1,847,913
Other	341,232	336,077	(5,155)	13	5,168
Total	¥25,550,122	¥23,812,309	¥(1,737,812)	¥380,622	¥2,118,435

Millions of U.S. Dollars

As of March 31, 2009	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gain/Loss		
			Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Stocks	\$ 2,950	\$ 3,189	\$ 239	\$ 565	\$ 326
Bonds	68,186	68,669	483	514	31
Japanese Government Bonds	65,884	66,362	478	487	9
Municipal Government Bonds	72	73	1	1	0
Corporate Bonds	2,230	2,234	4	26	22
Other	188,916	170,506	(18,410)	2,795	21,205
Foreign Bonds	90,511	90,820	309	2,509	2,200
Foreign Stocks	372	228	(144)	—	144
Investment Trusts	94,560	76,037	(18,523)	286	18,809
Other	3,473	3,421	(52)	0	52
Total	\$260,052	\$242,364	\$(17,688)	\$3,874	\$21,562

Notes: 1. The above analysis of Other Securities that have Fair Value includes Securities and negotiable certificates of deposit disclosed as Cash and Due from Banks in the consolidated balance sheet.

2. Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and Foreign trusts.

3. Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount is stated based on the closing fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

4. Certain other securities which have readily determinable fair values are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal year ("revaluation loss"), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (including amortized cost), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year was ¥335,830 million (including ¥15,051 million on Stocks, ¥281,696 million on Foreign Bonds, ¥4,135 million on Foreign Stocks, and ¥34,946 million on Investment Trusts).

The criteria for determining whether a security's fair value has "significantly deteriorated" are outlined as follows.

Securities whose fair values are 50% or less of their acquisition costs

Securities whose fair values are more than 50% and 70% or less of their acquisition costs for a certain period

(Additional information)

As for some of foreign bonds, such as securitized products, which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank determined that the quoted prices provided by brokers or vendors are no longer deemed as fair value, and values such bonds at reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year.

As a result, compared with the valuation using the broker or vendor prices, Securities and Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥1,094,767 million and ¥501,260 million, respectively, and Other Operating Expenses and Loss before Income Taxes and Minority Interests decreased by ¥593,506 million, respectively. Reasonably estimated amounts of such foreign bonds are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and other variables.

Concerning floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank determined that market prices are no longer deemed as fair value, and values them at reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year.

As a result, compared with the valuation using the market prices, Securities and Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥425,664 million, respectively.

Reasonably estimated amounts of floating-rate Japanese government bonds are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other variables.

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Other Securities	¥2,559,539	¥95,097	¥116,911	\$26,051	\$968	\$1,190

Components and Consolidated Balance Sheet amount of Securities not stated at Fair Value

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
Other Securities		
Unlisted Stocks	¥131,207	\$1,335
Municipal Government Bonds	585	6
Corporate Bonds	138,088	1,405
Foreign Bonds	406,298	4,135
Unlisted Foreign Stocks	33,416	340
Other	526,690	5,361

Securities Reclassified to Held-to-Maturity

Floating-rate Japanese government bonds that were previously classified as “Other Securities” have been reclassified to “Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities” at ¥7,605,555 million on December 30, 2008, and some of foreign bonds that were previously classified as “Other Securities” have been reclassified to “Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities” at ¥4,248,330 million and ¥2,143,399 million on January 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, respectively. The Bank decided to make these reclassifications, taking into account unexpected significant changes which occurred in the market and have continued for an extended period, such as extreme small volume and number of transactions and significantly widening offer-bid spread. Under these market conditions, these securities are difficult to sell at their fair value.

	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Fair Value	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes	Fair Value	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes
As of March 31, 2009						
Japanese Government Bonds	¥7,642,897	¥7,600,279	¥155,022	\$77,790	\$77,357	\$1,578
Other	6,777,358	6,818,845	(367,817)	68,981	69,403	(3,744)
Foreign Bonds	6,777,358	6,818,845	(367,817)	68,981	69,403	(3,744)

33. Fair Value of Money Held in Trust

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
As of March 31, 2010				
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	¥8,551	¥321	\$92	\$3

Other Money Held in Trust (Money Held in Trust other than that for trading purpose or held to maturity)

	Millions of Yen				
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Net Unrealized Gain/Loss	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
As of March 31, 2010					
Other Money Held in Trust	¥6,548,064	¥6,419,450	¥128,614	¥168,161	¥39,547

	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Net Unrealized Gain/Loss	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
As of March 31, 2010					
Other Money Held in Trust	\$70,409	\$69,026	\$1,383	\$1,808	\$425

Note: “Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost” and “Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost” of “Net Unrealized Gain/Loss” is gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the consolidated balance sheet amount.

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Loss Recognized as Expenses	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Loss Recognized as Expenses
As of March 31, 2009				
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	¥3,898	¥(987)	\$40	\$(10)

Other Money Held in Trust (Money Held in Trust other than that for trading purpose or held to maturity)

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of Yen				
	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Loss		
			Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Other Money Held in Trust	¥5,697,430	¥5,650,978	¥(46,452)	¥138,323	¥184,775

As of March 31, 2009	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Loss		
			Net	Gross Gain	Gross Loss
Other Money Held in Trust	\$57,989	\$57,516	\$(473)	\$1,408	\$1,881

Note: Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount is stated based on the closing fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

34. Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

(1) Derivative Instruments not accounted for as hedges

Regarding the Derivative instruments which are not accounted for as hedge transactions, Contract Amount or Notional Amount, Fair Value and Unrealized Gain or Loss for each type of derivative transactions, respectively, at the end of the consolidated balance sheet date, and Determination of fair value are as follows.

Contract Amount or Notional Amount does not show itself market risk of derivative instruments.

Interest Rate-Related Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2010	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Interest Rate Futures:								
Sold	¥1,843,813	¥ 13,806	¥ 841	¥ 841	\$19,826	\$ 148	\$ 9	\$ 9
Purchased	1,124,107	20,448	(323)	(323)	12,087	220	(3)	(3)
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Forward Rate Agreements:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps:								
Rec.: Fix.-Pay.: Flt.	510,243	371,820	12,777	12,777	5,486	3,998	137	137
Rec.: Flt.-Pay.: Fix.	493,608	374,122	(12,455)	(12,455)	5,308	4,023	(134)	(134)
Rec.: Flt.-Pay.: Flt.	61,800	41,800	81	81	665	449	1	1
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ 921	¥ 921	\$ /	\$ /	\$ 10	\$ 10

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at the Tokyo Financial Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

Currency-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2010								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Currency Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Currency Swaps								
Forwards:								
Sold	445,336	4,207	(3,820)	(3,820)	4,789	45	(41)	(41)
Purchased	854,993	4,206	4,645	4,645	9,193	45	50	50
Currency Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ 824	¥ 824	\$ /	\$ /	\$ 9	\$ 9

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

2. Determination of fair value:

Fair value is determined based on the discounted net present value model.

Stock-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2010								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Equity Price Index Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity Price Index Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Equity Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity Price Index Swaps:								
Rec.: Stock Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay.: Flt. Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rec.: Flt. Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay.: Stock Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	1,000	1,000	—	—	11	11	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ —	¥ —	\$ /	\$ /	\$ —	\$ —

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at Tokyo Stock Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

3. Derivative instruments without a fair value included in "Over-the-counter Transactions, Other" are valued at cost.

Bond-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2010								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Bond Futures:								
Sold	¥ 1,851	¥—	¥ 4	¥ 4	\$ 20	\$—	\$ 0	\$ 0
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bond Futures Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Bond Options:								
Sold	148,800	—	68	(485)	1,600	—	1	(5)
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥72	¥(481)	\$ /	\$ /	\$ 1	\$(5)

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at Tokyo Stock Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

Commodities-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no commodities-related derivative instruments as of March 31, 2010.

Credit Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2010								
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Credit Default Swaps:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥—	¥—	\$ —	\$ —	\$—	\$—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	12,500	12,500	—	—	134	134	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥—	¥—	\$ /	\$ /	\$—	\$—

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. As for Derivative transactions which are listed on "Other" of "Over-the-counter Transactions," these transactions are excluded from the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of operations, since there are no market prices and their fair value is extremely difficult to determine.

2. Determination of fair value:

Fair value is determined based on the discounted net present value model.

3. "Sold" and "Purchased" indicate assumption and transfer of credit risk, respectively.

(2) Derivative Instruments accounted for as hedges

Regarding the Derivative instruments which are accounted for as hedge transactions, Contract Amount or Notional Amount, and Fair Value for each type of derivative transactions, respectively, at the end of the consolidated balance sheet date, and Determination of fair value are as follows.

Contract Amount or Notional Amount does not show itself market risk of derivative instruments.

Interest Rate-Related Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2010

Method of Hedges	Type of Derivative Instruments	Hedge Items	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
			Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
The Deferred Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.: Fix.-Pay.: Flt.)	Debentures and Others	¥1,017,184	¥813,474	¥33,747	\$10,937	\$8,747	\$363
The Accrual Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.: Flt.-Pay.: Fix.)	Loans and Bills Discounted and Others	64,151	58,930	Notes 3	690	634	Notes 3
Total			¥ /	¥ /	¥33,747	\$ /	\$ /	\$363

Notes: 1. Primarily, the Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24).

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at the Tokyo Financial Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

3. The accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is valued with the valuation of hedge items, so that the fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and other items (Ref: 31. Financial Instruments (2) Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items).

Currency-Related Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2010

Method of Hedges	Type of Derivative Instruments	Hedge Items	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
			Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
The Deferred Method	Currency Swaps	Foreign Currency Denominated Securities and Others	¥8,063,437	¥3,291,202	¥(180,302)	\$86,704	\$35,389	\$(1,939)
	Forex Forward		5,607,562	—	(137,980)	60,296	—	(1,483)
Total			¥ /	¥ /	¥(318,283)	\$ /	\$ /	\$(3,422)

Notes: 1. Primarily, the Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25).

2. Determination of fair value:

Fair value is determined based on the discounted net present value model.

Stock-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Stock-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2010.

Bond-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Bond-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2010.

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

Interest Rate-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2009								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Interest Rate Futures:								
Sold	¥ 9,696	¥ —	¥ (17)	¥ (17)	\$ 99	\$ —	\$ (0)	\$ (0)
Purchased	55,815	41,436	87	87	568	422	1	1
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Forward Rate Agreements:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps:								
Rec.: Fix.-Pay.: Flt.	1,639,081	1,374,208	46,045	46,045	16,683	13,987	469	469
Rec.: Flt.-Pay.: Fix.	753,727	446,063	(12,787)	(12,787)	7,672	4,540	(130)	(130)
Rec.: Flt.-Pay.: Flt.	65,800	50,800	38	38	670	517	0	0
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥33,366	¥33,366	\$ /	\$ /	\$340	\$340

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. The above analysis excludes derivative instruments accounted for as hedges in accordance with "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24).

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at the Tokyo Financial Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

Currency-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain
As of March 31, 2009								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Currency Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Currency Swaps								
Forwards:								
Sold	186,678	6,368	263	263	1,900	65	3	3
Purchased	507,131	6,368	734	734	5,162	65	7	7
Currency Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥998	¥998	\$ /	\$ /	\$10	\$10

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. The above analysis excludes derivative instruments 1) accounted for as hedges in accordance with "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25), or 2) designated to certain monetary receivables or payables denominated in foreign currencies and recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.

2. Determination of fair value:

Fair value is determined based on the discounted net present value model.

Stock-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2009								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Equity Price Index Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥—	¥—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity Price Index Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Equity Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity Price Index Swaps:								
Rec.: Stock Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay.: Flt. Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rec.: Flt. Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay.: Stock Index	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	1,000	1,000	—	—	10	10	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥—	¥—	\$ /	\$ /	\$—	\$—

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. The above analysis excludes derivative instruments accounted for as hedges.

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at Tokyo Stock Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

3. Derivative instruments without a fair value included in "Over-the-counter Transactions, Other" are valued at cost.

Bond-Related Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2009								
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Bond Futures:								
Sold	¥9,446	¥—	¥(22)	¥(22)	\$96	\$—	\$ (0)	\$ (0)
Purchased	1,145	—	14	14	12	—	0	0
Bond Futures Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Bond Options:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ (7)	¥ (7)	\$ /	\$ /	\$ (0)	\$ (0)

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. The above analysis excludes derivative instruments accounted for as hedges.

2. Determination of fair value:

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative instruments is based on closing prices at Tokyo Stock Exchange or other relevant exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter traded derivative instruments is determined based on an option pricing model or other models as appropriate.

Commodities-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no commodities-related derivative instruments as of March 31, 2009.

Credit Derivative Instruments

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
As of March 31, 2009								
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Credit Default Swaps:								
Sold	¥91,585	¥91,585	¥(7,221)	¥(7,221)	\$932	\$932	\$(74)	\$(74)
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other:								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥(7,221)	¥(7,221)	\$ /	\$ /	\$(74)	\$(74)

Notes: 1. Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations. The above analysis excludes derivative instruments accounted for as hedges.

2. Determination of fair value:

Fair value is determined based on the discounted net present value model.

3. "Sold" and "Purchased" indicate assumption and transfer of credit risk, respectively.

35. The Norinchukin Bank (Parent Company)

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	2010	2009	Dollars
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 2,180,393	¥ 2,763,329	\$ 23,445
Call Loans	1,336,137	1,155,692	14,367
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	140,422	—
Monetary Claims Bought	490,182	646,139	5,271
Trading Assets	13,054	24,842	140
Money Held in Trust	6,555,624	5,653,984	70,491
Securities	44,013,720	39,558,840	473,266
Loans and Bills Discounted	13,038,081	10,947,810	140,194
Foreign Exchange Assets	12,925	81,703	139
Other Assets	381,057	932,219	4,097
Tangible Fixed Assets	141,131	132,562	1,518
Intangible Fixed Assets	53,191	31,959	572
Deferred Tax Assets	202,355	238,848	2,176
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	354,512	383,950	3,812
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(295,778)	(192,922)	(3,180)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(6,199)	(103)	(67)
Total Assets	¥68,470,391	¥62,499,278	\$736,241
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥39,108,744	¥37,501,564	\$420,524
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	321,249	7,557
Debentures	5,611,743	5,255,031	60,341
Call Money	948,151	510,000	10,195
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	4,606,862	103,947
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	98,543	530,276	1,060
Trading Liabilities	12,576	13,725	135
Borrowed Money	2,284,402	5,873,611	24,564
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	1	51	0
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	4,077,454	45,991
Other Liabilities	1,449,309	930,267	15,584
Reserve for Bonus Payments	3,621	3,495	39
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	899	—	10
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	764	616	8
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	18,439	18,819	198
Acceptances and Guarantees	354,512	383,950	3,812
Total Liabilities	64,538,714	60,026,977	693,965
Net Assets			
Paid-in Capital	3,425,909	3,421,370	36,838
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020	269
Retained Earnings	818,500	788,100	8,801
Total Owners' Equity	4,269,430	4,234,491	45,908
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	(406,661)	(1,871,867)	(4,373)
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	36,940	76,870	397
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	31,968	32,807	344
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	(337,752)	(1,762,190)	(3,632)
Total Net Assets	3,931,677	2,472,301	42,276
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥68,470,391	¥62,499,278	\$736,241

(2) Non-consolidated Statements of Operations

For the fiscal years ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Income			
Interest Income:	¥ 714,561	¥1,013,410	\$ 7,684
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	98,426	121,898	1,059
Interest and Dividends on Securities	566,443	815,150	6,091
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	4,788	17,015	51
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	60	2,032	1
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	583	4,772	6
Interest on Due from Banks	7,426	42,193	80
Other Interest Income	36,832	10,348	396
Fees and Commissions	12,758	12,346	137
Trading Income	106	1,739	1
Other Operating Income	245,431	111,449	2,639
Other Income	286,543	287,810	3,081
Total Income	1,259,400	1,426,757	13,542
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:	647,953	1,091,656	6,967
Interest on Deposits	110,870	248,523	1,192
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,252	9,412	24
Interest on Debentures	66,590	57,298	716
Interest on Borrowed Money	107,561	52,344	1,157
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	583	3,835	6
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	20,414	48,343	220
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	204	1,518	2
Other Interest Expenses	339,476	670,380	3,650
Fees and Commissions	11,546	10,599	124
Trading Expenses	776	422	8
Other Operating Expenses	173,669	537,734	1,868
General and Administrative Expenses	107,812	107,938	1,159
Other Expenses	247,250	282,375	2,659
Total Expenses	1,189,010	2,030,727	12,785
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	70,390	(603,969)	757
Income Taxes — Current	5,035	87	54
Income Taxes — Deferred	35,794	(38,345)	385
Total Income Taxes	40,829	(38,257)	439
Net Income (Loss)	¥ 29,561	¥ (565,712)	\$ 318
		Yen	U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Net Income (Loss) per Share	¥6.94	¥(132.88)	\$0.07

36. Appropriation of Retained Earnings

No dividends were declared at the shareholders' meeting held on June 25, 2010.



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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
 The Norinchukin Bank

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Norinchukin Bank (the “Bank”) and consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, capital surplus and retained earnings and cash flows for the years then ended, all expressed in yen. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Norinchukin Bank and consolidated subsidiaries at March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

As discussed in Note 2. to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank has adopted “Tentative Solution on Reclassification of Debt Securities” (ASBJ Practical Issue Task Force No. 26, December 5, 2008) from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, and reclassified certain debt securities from “Other Securities” to “Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities”.

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2010 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

June 25, 2010

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited