

The Cooperative System and the Cooperative Banking Business

The cooperative banking business, through its network covering all of Japan, contributes to the development of the agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries in Japan, and provides financial support for the livelihood of local citizens.

The Cooperative System and the Cooperative Banking Business

In addition to “banking business,” which involves accepting deposits and making loans, our cooperative members engage in a number of other business activities. Among these are providing “guidance” for business and day-to-day matters for farmers, fishermen and foresters; “marketing and supplying” through sale of agricultural, fisheries and forestry products as well as procurement of production materials; and “mutual insurance” as insurance coverage for various unforeseen events.

The cooperative members that perform this wide range of activities comprise JA, JF and JForest at the municipal level and their respective federations and unions at the prefectural and national level (as indicated in the accompanying chart). This nationwide structure from the municipal level to the national level is generally known as the “cooperative system.”

The framework and functions of the banking businesses of (1) JA and JF at the municipal level, (2) JA Shinnoren (Prefectural Banking Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives) and JF Shingyoren (Prefectural Banking Federations of Fishery Cooperatives) at the prefectural level, and (3) The Norinchukin Bank at the national level are referred to collectively as the “cooperative banking business.”

Business Activities of Cooperatives

• Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (JA)

JA are cooperatives, established under the Agricultural Cooperative Law, that conduct a wide range of businesses and activities in the spirit of mutual assistance. The principal business activities of JA encompass (1) offering guidance for improving individual members’ management of their farms and their standards of living; (2) providing marketing and supplying functions

for farming, including gathering and selling of crops, and supplying materials needed for production and daily living; (3) providing mutual insurance, such as life and auto insurance; and (4) offering banking-related services, such as accepting deposits, making loans and remitting funds.

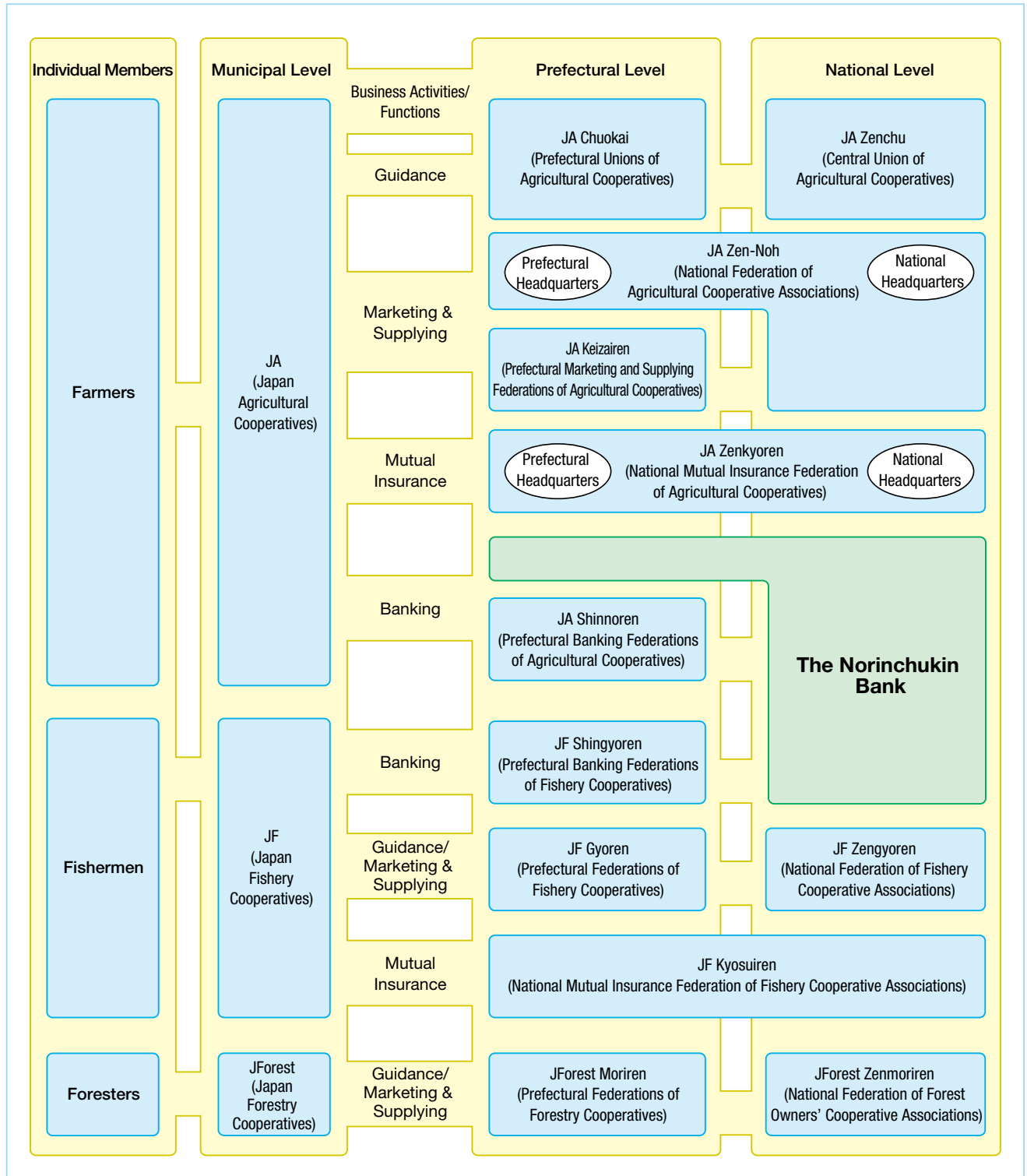
As of April 1, 2013, there were 703 JA throughout Japan that contribute to the agricultural industry as well as the development of rural communities through their various businesses and other activities.

• Japan Fishery Cooperatives (JF)

JF are cooperatives established under the Fishery Cooperative Law with the objective of overseeing and protecting the businesses and lives of fishermen. The principal business activities of JF include providing (1) guidance for the management of marine resources and for the improvement of individual members’ management of their business and production technology; (2) marketing and supplying for individual members for the storage, processing and sale of caught fish and other marine products, and for the supply of materials required for their business and daily lives; (3) banking services, including acceptance of deposits and lending of needed funds; and (4) mutual life and non-life insurance. As of April 1, 2013, there were 977 JF throughout Japan that contribute to both the fisheries industry and to the development of fisheries communities through a broad range of activities.

As of April 1, 2013, there were 137 JF throughout Japan that conduct JF’s banking business. In addition to these JF, there are JF that act as agents of JF Shingyoren providing their banking services for fisheries communities. They provide banking services for the fisheries industry in their respective prefectures.

▼ Structure of the Cooperative System



• Japan Forestry Cooperatives (JForest)

JForest, established under the Forestry Cooperative Law, are cooperatives for private forest owners. The ownership structure of Japan's forests consists mostly of small forest owners, and forestry cooperatives play an important role in organizing and representing their interests.

The principal business activities of JForest consist of planting, undergrowth removal and thinning of forests owned by individual members, as well as sale of forest products, such as logs and timber.

Playing a central role in forestland improvement, 650 JForest (as of April 1, 2013) throughout Japan contribute to helping forests perform their diverse range of natural functions, including supply of timber and other forest resources, preservation of national land, protection of watersheds, maintenance of living environment, and provision of places for health and relaxation.

❖ Position of the Bank within the Cooperative Banking Business

The Bank was established in 1923 as the central bank for Japan's industrial cooperatives. It was renamed The Norinchukin Bank in 1943 and is now a private financial institution based on the Norinchukin Bank Law.

JA, JF and JForest were created with the aim of improving the economic and social positions of farmers, foresters and fishermen through cooperative efforts of their respective individual members under the slogan

“one for all and all for one.”

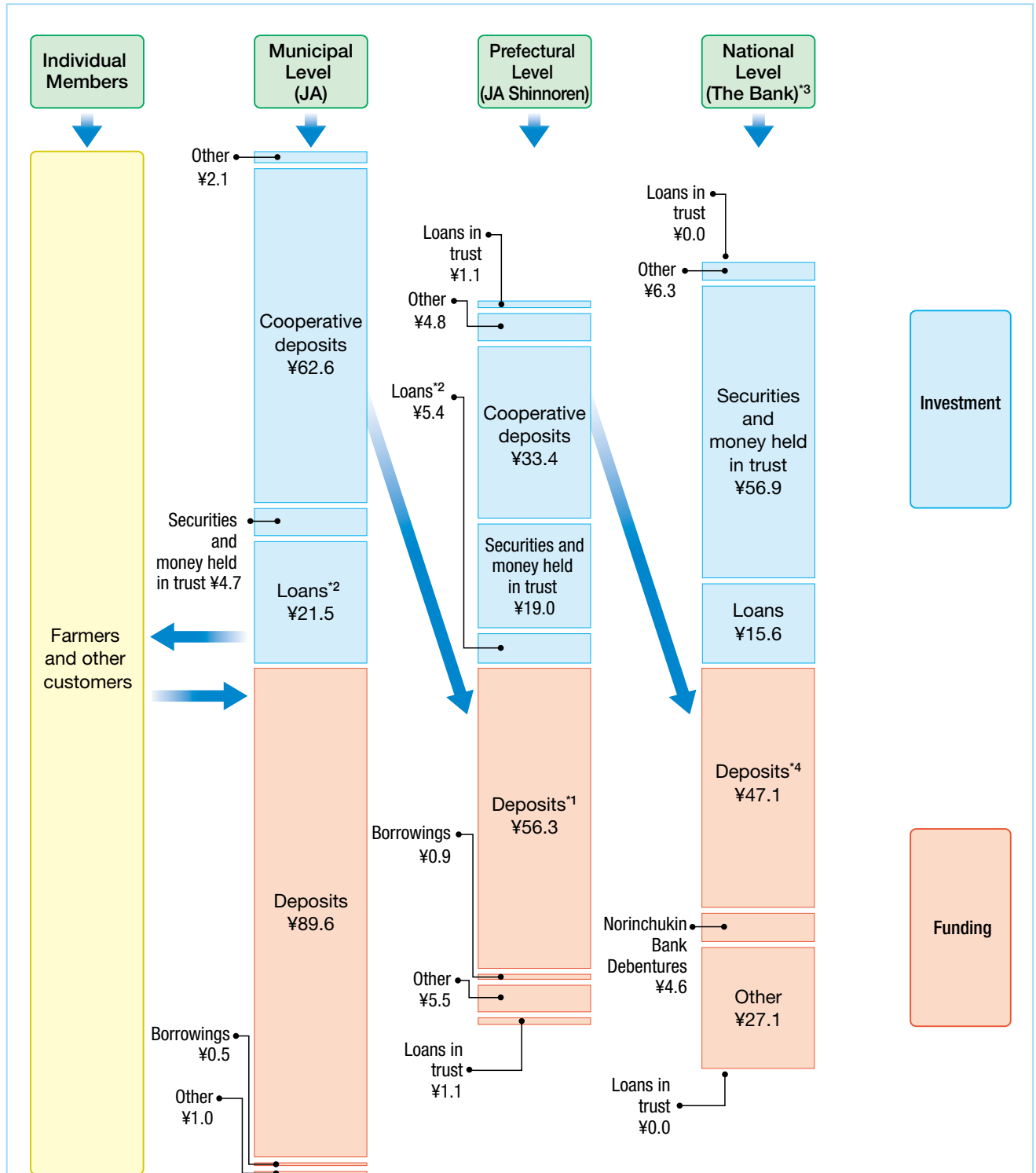
The Bank is a national-level cooperative financial institution whose membership (i.e. shareholders) comprises the previously mentioned municipal cooperatives, prefectural federations and other organizations. Furthermore, the Bank plays a major role in Japanese society as a contributor to the development of the nation's economy and as a supporter of the advancement of the agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries with facilitated finance for its members under the provisions of Article 1 of the Norinchukin Bank Law.

The Bank's funds are derived from member deposits (the majority of funds held at the Bank are deposits of individual members of JA and JF) and the issuance of Norinchukin Bank debentures. The Bank also raises capital in financial markets. These financial resources are then lent to farmers, fishermen, foresters, corporations connected to the agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries, local governments and public entities. In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Bank efficiently manages its funds through investments in securities and other financial instruments. The Bank stably returns to its members profits on investment and lending activities and provides various other financial services. Through these various services and activities, the Bank plays a major role as the national-level financial institution for cooperatives.

Article 1 of the Norinchukin Bank Law

As a financial institution based on agricultural, fisheries and forestry cooperatives as well as other members of the agriculture, fisheries and forestry cooperative system, the Bank contributes to the development of the nation's economy by supporting the advancement of the agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries by providing financial services for the member organizations of the cooperative system.

▼ Flow of Funds within JA Cooperative Banking System (As of March 31, 2013) (Trillions of Yen)



Totals of "investment" and "funding" may not equal the sum of their components due to rounding.

Notes: *1. In some prefectures, JA may make direct deposits to the Bank.

*2. The loan balances of JA and JA Shinnoren do not include lending to financial institutions.

*3. Overseas accounts have been excluded from the Bank's balances.

*4. The Bank's deposits include not only those from JA, but also those from JF, JForest Group and other financial institutions.

■ Current State of Japan's Agricultural, Fisheries, and Forestry Industries

• Agricultural Industry

With many problems surrounding Japanese agriculture including a shortage of leaders in rural communities due to a sharp decrease in agricultural incomes, dwindling population and an aging society, uncertainties are mounting. These include rising grain prices resulting from economic growth in emerging countries and other factors, as well as the move to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

Against this backdrop, the government, under the banner of “agriculture, forestry and fisheries policies on the offensive,” increased the budget for the agricultural, fisheries and forestry industries in fiscal 2013 for the first time in 13 years. The budget for agriculture and rural area development projects has increased, measures for the “People and Farmland Plan” have been strengthened, and the Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Industries Growth Fund has been established.

JA Group's strategy for the three-year period beginning from fiscal 2013 was decided at the 26th JA National Convention held in October 2012. One of its pillars, the local agricultural strategy, addresses the formulation and practical application of a “vision for local agriculture,” which is to be promoted in an integrated manner with the “People and Farmland Plan” being pursued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. With the government indicating that it will participate in Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, the agricultural situation is increasingly uncertain, but there continues to be a need to work toward the sustainable development of Japanese agriculture.

• Fisheries Industry

Circumstances surrounding the fisheries industry and its communities are growing increasingly harsh due to rising fuel prices, deteriorating fishing grounds, stagnant resources, advancing age of existing fishermen, and other factors.

Given these circumstances, the Fisheries Agency implemented resource management and fisheries industry income compensation measures that combine resource management and income stabilization measures; and

cost measures that protect against sharply rising fuel and other prices. Furthermore, the agency is implementing measures that reduce the interest burden on funds for equipment investment and working capital and that provide loans that do not require collateral or a guarantor. Fisheries cooperative organizations are now collaborating more closely with the government and relevant groups so that Japan's fisheries industry can continue to develop.

• Forestry Industry

Japan's forests cover 25 million hectares, or about two-thirds of the country's land mass. Private forests, which account for about 70% of the forest area in Japan, are not properly cared for and have become unproductive partly due to the trend of aging population and depopulation in rural mountain villages and a lower interest in entering the forestry sector, where wood prices have been in a long-term slump. This explains why cedar and cypress forests throughout Japan planted after World War II are losing the capacity to properly perform their functions even though the trees have reached maturity.

Under these circumstances, in December 2009, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries instituted the Forestland and Forestry Regeneration Plan, a roadmap for the regeneration of forestlands and the forestry industry. In fiscal 2011, the Forest Act and the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry were revised. Now, these revised rules are in the full implementation phase, with the Forest Management Plan System fully implemented in fiscal 2014.

JForest Group decided to take part in the Movement to Expand the Use of Domestic Lumber and Revitalize Forestland and the Forestry Industry, a cooperative campaign that covers the five-year period from fiscal 2011 through fiscal 2015. The Group is pursuing the following three agendas as part of this campaign: (1) expand domestic lumber use and reform distribution system, (2) prioritize implementation of proposal-based forest management consolidation and establish a sustainable low-cost forestry industry, and (3) establish an organization and management that gains the trust of cooperative members and citizens.

Operations of the JA Bank System

JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank, which are members of JA Bank, work under a framework for integrated and systematic cooperation in each business activity. We call this framework the “JA Bank System,” and our aim is to become a financial institution that is more trusted and chosen more often by its members and customers.

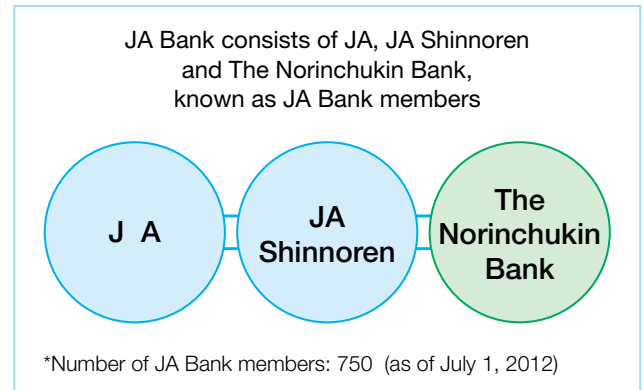
What is JA Bank?

• JA Bank is the Name of a Group of Financial Institutions

The JA Bank System consists of JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank, which are together referred to as JA Bank members. The JA Bank System functions essentially as one financial institution, possessing one of the largest networks among private financial groups in Japan.

As of July 1, 2012, JA Bank contained 713 JA, 36 JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank, for a total of 750 entities.

▼ JA Bank

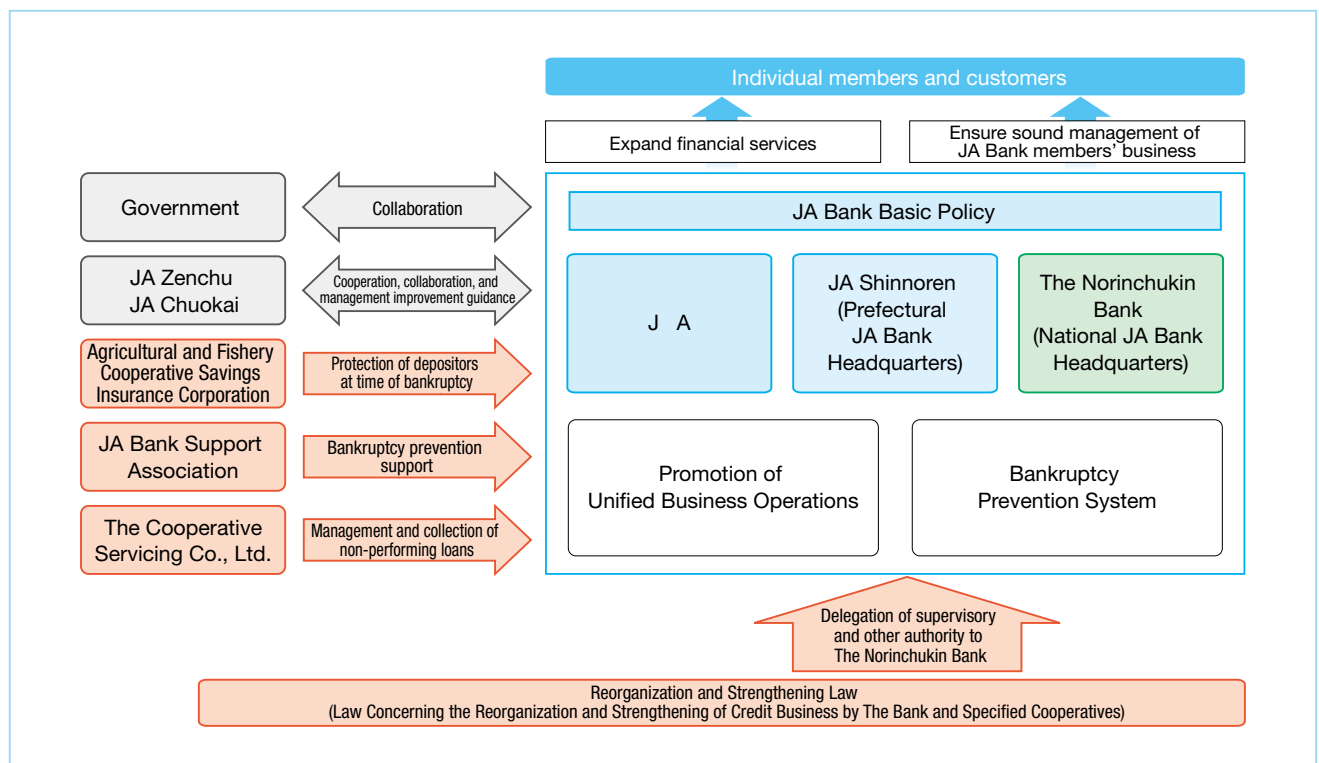


What is JA Bank System

• A Framework for Integrated and Systematic Cooperation among JA Bank Members

To ensure that individual members and customers of JA Bank have even stronger confidence in the cooperative banking system and make increased use of its services,

▼ Framework of the JA Bank System



we have established the JA Bank Basic Policy. This policy is based on the Reorganization and Strengthening Law (Law Concerning the Reorganization and Strengthening of Credit Business by the Bank and Specified Cooperatives) and is implemented with the consent of all JA Bank members. The framework for integrated and systematic cooperation among JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank is based on the JA Bank Basic Policy and is referred to as the “JA Bank System.”

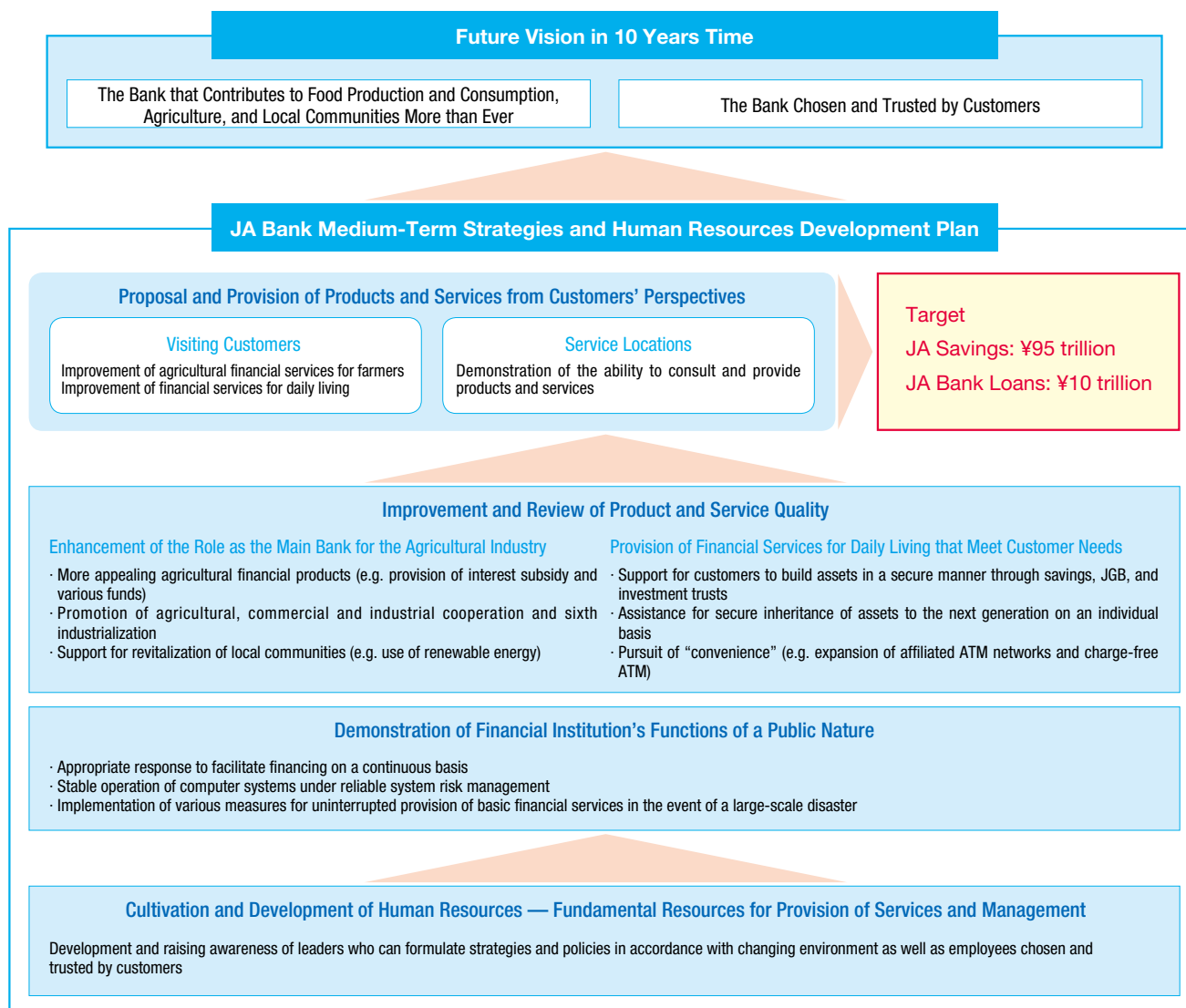
The JA Bank System is founded on two basic pillars. The first is “unified business operations,” which seeks

to improve and strengthen financial services provided by JA Bank by taking advantage of both economies of scale and meticulous customer care. The second is the “bankruptcy prevention system,” which ensures the reliability of JA Bank.

• **Comprehensive Strategy of JA Bank**

JA Bank has instituted the JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies as a comprehensive management and business strategy. In fiscal 2012, under the JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies (fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2012), which has as its basic objective to establish JA

▼ **JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies (fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015) and JA Bank Medium-Term Human Resources Plan (Fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015)**



Bank as a bank that contributes to both the agricultural industry and people's daily lives, is chosen by the people, and continues to grow, JA and other JA Bank members at the prefectural and national levels implemented measures to strengthen JA Bank's role as the main bank for the agricultural industry as well as for local residents in order to achieve the numerical targets for JA Bank.

Holding to the ideal of establishing itself as a bank that contributes more than ever to food, agriculture and local communities and is chosen and trusted by the people as the vision JA Bank seeks to achieve 10 years from now, we have formulated new JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies (fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015), which incorporate measures to achieve this ideal. With appropriate role-sharing between JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank, we are taking steps to promote business and ensure management soundness.

In conjunction with this, we have formulated JA Bank Medium-Term Human Resources Plan (fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015) to train and develop the skills of human resources who will put the Medium-Term Strategies into practice. In this way, we are developing highly specialized employees for the banking business who can meet the needs of individual members and customers.

- **Initiatives to Strengthen its Role as the Main Bank for the Agricultural Industry**

As the main bank for Japan's agricultural industry, JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank work in unison to enhance financial services for the agricultural industry.

In addition to proper provision of financial services to small- and medium-sized farmers, especially regular members, JA Bank has enhanced its agricultural financial centers function at the prefectural level in order to address the wide-ranging needs of large-scale farmers and agricultural corporations. Specific initiatives being taken include proactively visiting customers, providing agricultural loans and consultations, interest subsidies (up to 1%) and capital for agricultural corporations;

holding business conferences in preparation for sixth industrialization; and offering business matching services and export assistance.

In addition, JA Bank has focused on developing human resources, such as personnel in charge of agricultural loans. Thus far, a total of 2,950 have been certified as JA Bank Agriculture Financial Planners, an agriculture financial certification established in fiscal 2011.

- **Initiatives to Strengthen Its Role as the Main Bank for Local Residents**

Seeking to be the main bank for individual members and customers, JA Bank, with JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank work in unison, puts the highest priority on providing meticulous customer care and raising customer satisfaction.

Specific measures taken include providing products related to deposit, mortgage loans and others as well as consultation services on pension receipt and inheritance issues; increasing the number of ATMs at other banks that JA Bank's individual members can use free of charge; and enhancement of Internet banking functions. Under JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies (fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015), JA Bank is taking steps to strengthen the proposal-making ability of JA's sales and counter staff, ensuring that it provides services from the customers perspective by carrying out improvements based on its customer satisfaction surveys, and working so that it continues to be a bank that is chosen and trusted by everyone.

- **Initiatives to Develop Efficient Business Operation**

The JASTEM System, a unified nationwide IT system managed by the Bank for JA Bank, is JA Bank's core infrastructure needed to provide a consistent level of service to users everywhere in Japan. While fulfilling our social responsibility, we are upgrading the system to create greater convenience for JA and its individual members and customers and to fulfill and streamline the functions required for JA business operations.

To upgrade to the next-generation system when the current system's lifecycle ends, JA Bank is sorting out work and system issues, coordinating medium- to long-term business strategies and the framework for an infrastructure upgrade plan, and conducting a working-level review.

• Initiatives to Ensure Sound and Stable JA Bank System

Under the "bankruptcy prevention system," JA Bank receives management-related information from all JA Bank members and reviews them to confirm that they meet certain standards. This system makes it possible to foresee potential issues well in advance and provide early guidance prior to any early stage corrective action by the government.

In addition, the JA Bank Support Association, a designated support corporation founded based on the Reorganization and Strengthening Law, has established the JA Bank Support Fund with financial resources contributed by JA Bank members nationwide. This fund can inject capital and provide other needed support to JA Bank members.

Through these initiatives, we ensure that JA Bank enjoys an even greater degree of confidence from its individual members and customers.

In addition, JA, JA Shinnoren and The Norinchukin Bank participate in the Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System, a public savings insurance system.

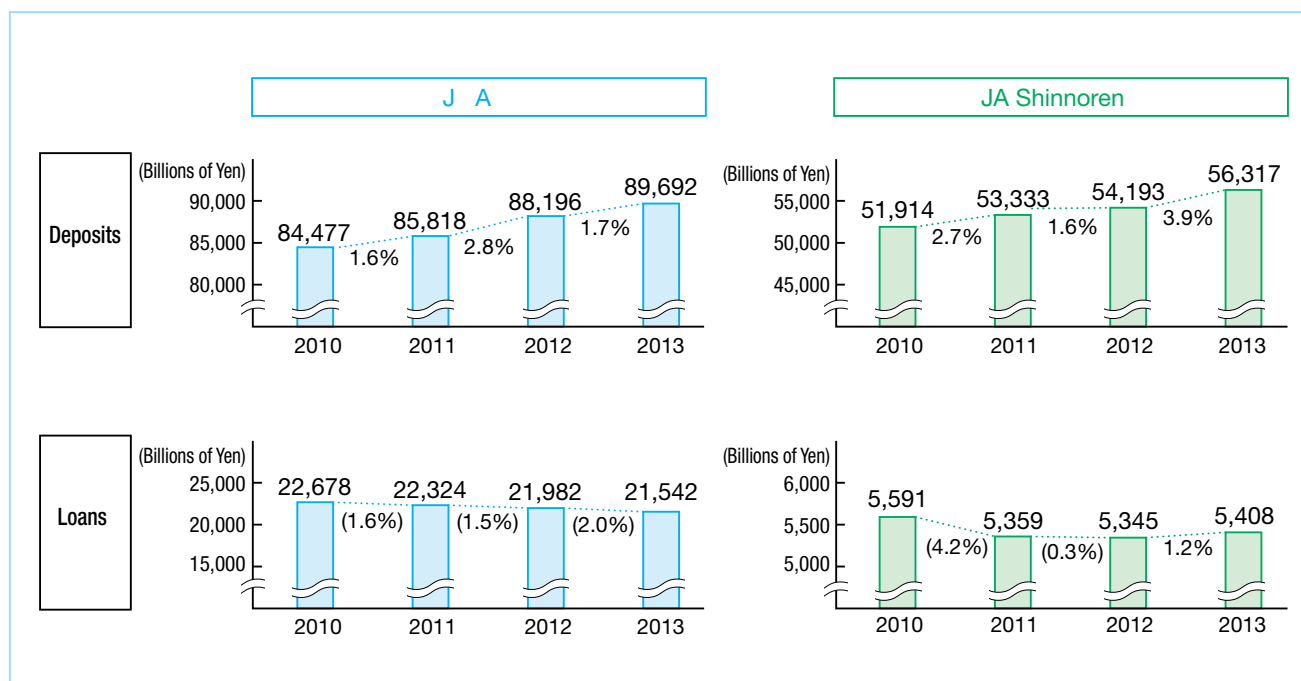
▣ Trends of Cooperative Members and the Cooperative Banking Business

• Trends of JA Group Funds

In fiscal 2012, JA deposits rose 1.7% year on year, to a year-end balance of ¥89,692.9 billion. This was largely due to an increase in deposits mainly from individuals as a result of providing financial services meeting customers' needs.

Although JA focused on expanding personal loans, especially mortgage loans, total loans declined 2.0% year on year, to a year-end balance of ¥21,542.9 billion. This was mainly due to sluggish growth from intensifying interest rate competition with other banks and a decrease in the balance for loans for local governments

▼ Deposits and Loans (As of March 31, 2013)



and public entities. Securities held by JA decreased 4.1% year on year, to a year-end balance of ¥4,745.6 billion.

Deposits with JA Shinnoren increased 3.9% year on year, to a year-end balance of ¥56,317.4 billion.

The balance of loans issued by JA Shinnoren increased 1.2 % year on year, to a year-end balance of ¥5,408.6 billion. Securities (including money held in trust) held by JA Shinnoren increased 1.8%, to a year-end balance of ¥19,058.6 billion.

❖ Reorganization of JA Cooperative Banking Business

To deal effectively with changes in the operating environment of the agricultural industry as well as individual members and JA, JA Bank has rationalized and streamlined the organization and business of its cooperative banking system.

The Norinchukin Bank has also conducted the following organizational streamlining by shifting from a three-tier structure consisting of JA at the municipal level, JA Shinnoren at the prefectural level, and The Norinchukin Bank at the national level to a two-tier structure of JA and The Norinchukin Bank. This was achieved by the merger of JA Shinnoren in ten prefectures (Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tochigi, Toyama, Okayama, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto). Also, a partial transfer of the operations of JA Shinnoren in Gunma Prefecture to The Norinchukin Bank has been carried out.

A partial transfer of JA Shinnoren operations in Chiba Prefecture to The Norinchukin Bank was completed on July 16, 2013.

Elsewhere, the goal of “one JA in each prefecture,” whereby the rights and obligations of both JA Shinnoren and JA Keizairen (Prefectural Marketing and Supplying Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives) are integrated and taken over by a single JA, has been achieved in Okinawa and Nara prefectures.

The Bank will continue to steadily support functional and system reforms of JA and its efforts to rationalize

and streamline operations with the goal of creating a cooperative banking structure capable of meeting the expectations and winning the trust of both individual members and customers.

JF Marine Bank's Operations

JF Marine Bank provides financial support to coastal communities and appropriate financial functions to the fisheries industry

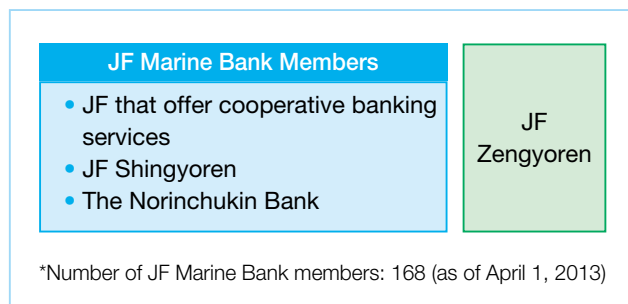
What is JF Marine Bank?

• JF Marine Bank is the Name of a Group of Financial Institutions

JF Marine Bank is the name of a nationwide financial group consisting of JF Marine Bank members (JF that engage in the cooperative banking business including deposits and loans, JF Shingyoren and The Norinchukin Bank) and JF Zengyoren (National Federation of Fishery Cooperative Associations).

As of April 1, 2013, JF Marine Bank members totaled 168, consisting of 137 JF that offer financial services and 30 JF Shingyoren and The Norinchukin Bank.

▼ JF Marine Bank



Direction of JF Marine Bank

• JF Marine Bank Basic Policy

JF Marine Bank formulated its Basic Policy in January 2003, based on the provisions of the Reorganization and Strengthening Law. The objectives of the Basic Policy are: (1) to protect depositors by ensuring that JF Marine Bank conducts business in a sound and proper manner and (2) to properly respond to the financial needs of individual members and customers by restructuring JF Marine Bank's business, organization and management.

• Framework for Bankruptcy Prevention

To further increase the adequacy and soundness of business operations, all JF Marine Bank members are required to submit management data to JF Marine Bank

Headquarters, where such data is examined. JF Marine Bank Headquarters can prevent organizations, such as JF, that have problems with their operations, from falling into bankruptcy by quickly identifying issues and taking preventive actions, thereby creating a system that assures depositors' peace of mind. These activities are taken under the guidance of The Norinchukin Bank and JF Shingyoren.

In addition to these activities, JF, JF Shingyoren and The Norinchukin Bank have jointly established the JF Marine Bank Support Fund and set up a framework for encouraging the voluntary efforts of cooperative members toward organizational and business reforms.

JF, JF Shingyoren and The Norinchukin Bank also participate in the Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System, a public savings insurance system.

• JF Marine Bank Safety System (Stable and Responsible JF Cooperative Banking Business System)

JF Marine Bank provides community-based financial services to members of the fisheries industry and assumes an essential role in coastal communities. To make improvements that will ensure that JF Marine Bank has a management system appropriate for a member of Japan's financial system, a "system of one fishery cooperative banking business in each prefecture" has been carried out. Under the system, JF and JF Shingyoren in the same prefecture conduct in unison the cooperative banking business. As a result, a fishery cooperative banking business had been established in each prefecture as of the end of fiscal 2009.

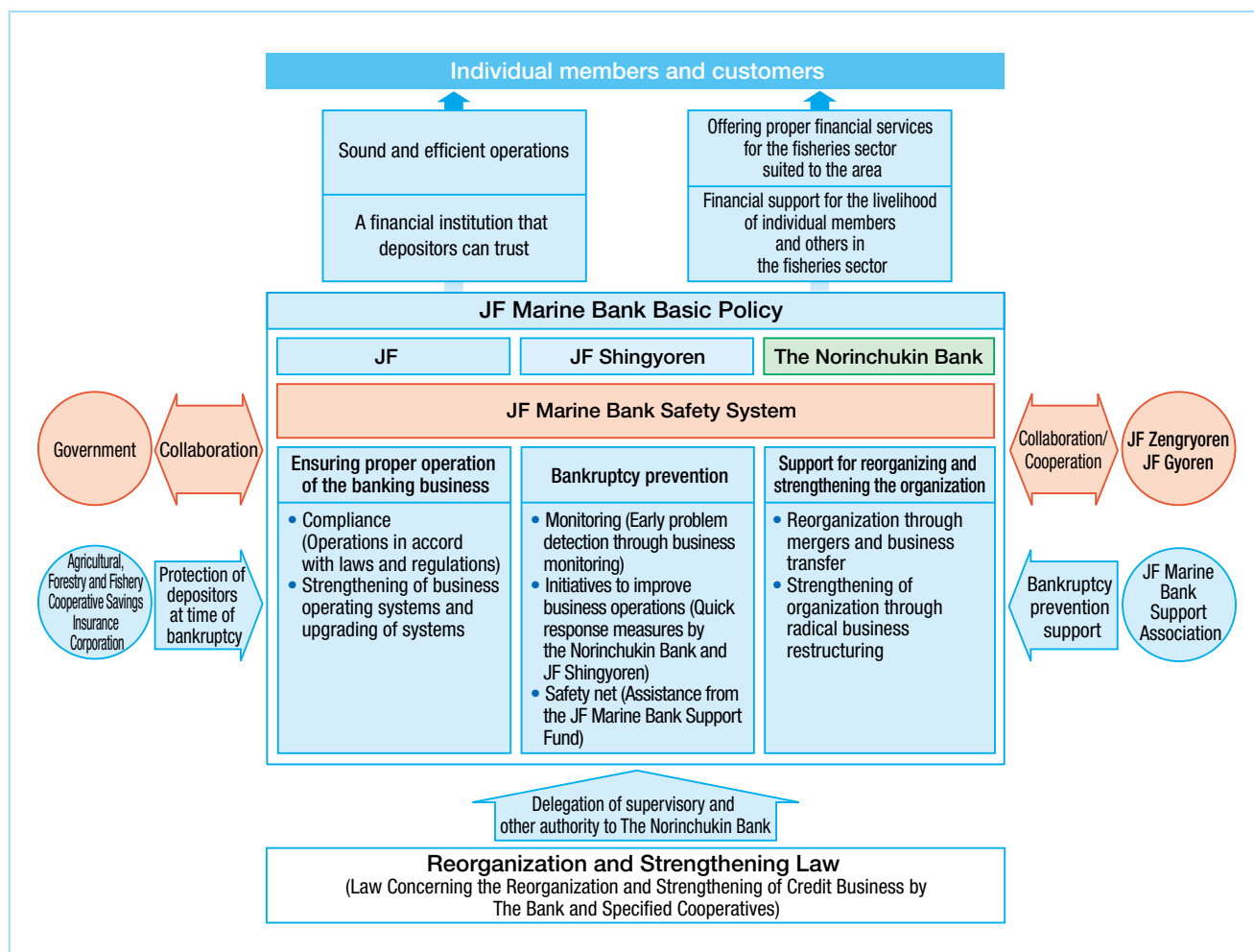
With the goal of making this foundation even stronger and achieving sound and efficient business operation, we have set up the JF Marine Bank Safety System (Stable and Responsible JF Cooperative Banking Business System). Under the system, business of JF Marine Bank is managed by (1) a JF Shingyoren

formed through merger of several JF Shingyoren in the same prefecture, (2) a JF Shingyoren together with more than one JF in the same prefecture, (3) a JF in its prefecture, and (4) a JF Shingyoren covering more than one prefecture.

JF Marine Bank has formulated the JF Marine Bank Medium-Term Business Promotion Policy to include efforts for banking business. Under this policy, JF Marine Bank is continuing to take steps to improve its management and strengthen its financial position in line with the JF Marine Bank Basic Policy, while placing an even greater emphasis than before on the improvement of fishery operations, the basis of sound operations of JF Marine Bank.

JF Marine Bank is working to be a trusted provider of financial services for fishing communities. As a cooperative banking institution, it believes that its purpose is to serve not only its individual members and customers, but also communities and local societies. To these aims, JF Marine Bank will work to respond to the financial needs of the fishery industry suited to the area.

▼ Management Framework of JF Marine Bank



❖ Trends of JF Cooperative Banking Business

The balance of deposits held with JF Bank increased 2.2% year on year, to ¥2,376.2 billion, at the end of fiscal 2012.

The balance of loans at JF Bank fell 0.4% year on year, to ¥649.0 billion, due to such factors as easing of demand for new financing amid a harsh environment for fisheries business.

❖ Reorganization of JF Cooperative Banking Business

JF cooperative banking business is being reorganized to create a more sound and efficient management system by means of the following two methods:

Through the efforts of merger among several JF and transfer of banking business from JF to JF Shingyoren, the number of JF engaged in banking business has been reduced to 137 as of April 1, 2013 from 875 as of March 31, 1999.

The total number of JF, including those not engaged in banking business, decreased by 11 in fiscal 2012. As a result, the number of JF stood at 977 as of April 1, 2013, reflecting progress made toward consolidation.

In the future, greater emphasis will be placed on policies to strengthen and reorganize JF cooperative banking business under the JF Marine Bank Safety System (Stable and Responsible JF Cooperative Banking Business System), which serves as a framework for JF Marine Bank's business management.

The Norinchukin Bank supports these initiatives with JF cooperative members.

JForest Group Initiatives

❖ Current State of Cooperative Activities

JForest Group has established the Movement to Expand the Use of Domestic Lumber and Revitalize Forestlands and the Forestry Industry, a new cooperative campaign policy that runs from fiscal 2011 through fiscal 2015. With the goal of developing more than 70% of private forest and supplying more than 50% domestic lumber in the next decade, JForest Group is carrying out the following three agendas: (1) expand domestic lumber use and reform distribution system, (2) consolidate management and establish low-cost forestry industry, and (3) establish management and accountability system. Through these efforts, JForest Group will play a key role in regenerating Japan's forests and the forestry industry.

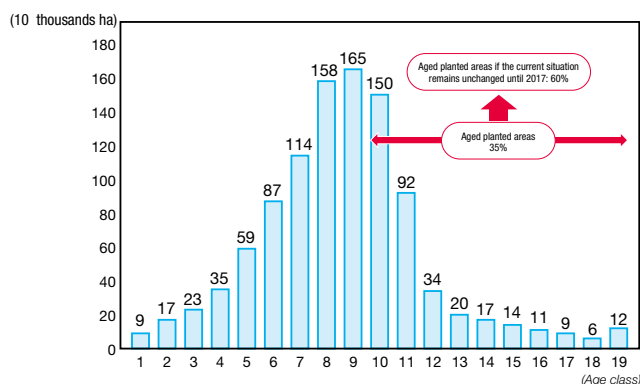
❖ Norinchukin Bank Initiatives

In addition to providing financial support for JForest Group's various initiatives, the Bank provides non-financial support and works so that JForest Group can play a key role in Japan's forestlands and forestry industry.

• Forest Rejuvenation Fund (FRONT80)

In 2005, the Bank established the Norinchukin 80th Anniversary Forest Rejuvenation Fund, a public trust, to support projects and campaigns aimed at

▼ Japan's Planted Forest Areas by Age Class



Source: Forestry Agency, "Fiscal 2011 Forestlands and Forestry Industry White Paper"

revitalizing Japan's deserted private forests and demonstrating multi-faceted roles of forests. Between fiscal 2005 and 2012, the Bank received 297 applications nationwide for the fund, out of which a total of 45 were selected to receive subsidies.

- **Support for Initiatives to Consolidate Forest Management**

Cooperative campaign policies prioritize implementation of proposal-based forest management consolidation, including clarification of forest boundaries and establishment of a forest information database.

The Bank has partially subsidized the expenses for introducing the Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS), which were needed for defining mountain and forest boundaries and collecting forest information. Over the four-year period from fiscal 2009 through fiscal 2012, the Bank subsidized 609 projects, with about 60% of those being subsidized for forestry cooperatives nationwide.

- **Support to Expand Domestic Lumber Use**

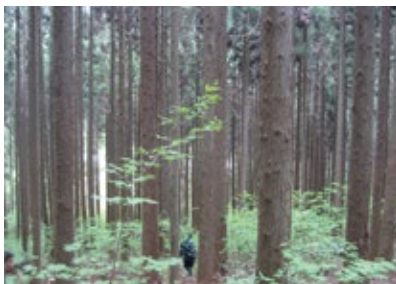
Forestry cooperatives are working to promote the use of domestic wood instead of imported wood and to make its use widespread in an effort to expand domestic

lumber use. In fiscal 2012, the Bank partially subsidized expenses incurred for efforts to expand the use of domestic lumber in 20 prefectures.

- **Support to Strengthen Management System**

Further, in collaboration with JForest Zenmoriren (National Federation of Forest Owners' Cooperative Associations), the Bank subsidized the cost of revising working-level manuals such as the Q&A on Matters Relating to the Operation of JForest and the JForest Accounting Handbook and assisted with compliance workshops held at the prefectural level.

The Bank will continue to support JForest Group efforts.



Forest after thinning (planted cypress forest)



Processing trees into logs with a harvester

Development of Human Resources of Cooperative Members and Enhancement of Their Skills

JA Bank, JF Marine Bank and JForest Group are working to develop human resources that meet and fulfill the expectations of individual members and customers.

❖ Developing JA Bank and JF Marine Bank Employees Highly Specialized in Banking Business

JA Bank and JF Marine Bank are developing highly specialized employees for their banking business who can meet the needs of individual members and customers by providing them with group trainings, correspondence courses and certification exams through our subsidiary, Kyodo Seminar Co., Ltd., which specializes in training cooperative employees.

• Strengthen Human Resource Training Initiatives to Achieve JA Bank Medium-Term Strategies

JA Bank formulated JA Bank Medium-Term Human Resource Plan (fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015) and took steps in fiscal 2013 to train staff who will take the lead in transforming and innovating JA and related prefectural-level organizations and those who will be chosen and trusted by customers. To expand these human resource development initiatives in an integrated manner nationwide, it has been decided that the Bank's division that develops human resources for JA and JA Shinnoren, Kyodo Seminar, and JA Shinnoren's human resource related division will be unified under the name of the JA Bank Academy. Trainings organized by them will also be given this name. Prior to the formal implementation of these initiatives, the JA Bank Central Academy Managers Course targeted at directors and employees engaged in the banking business of JA was held in fiscal 2012 with 101 participants.

• Human Resource Training Initiatives at JF Marine Bank

JF Marine Bank has positioned human resource training as a pillar in the JF Marine Bank Medium-Term Business Promotion Policy (fiscal 2012 through 2014). With the goal of becoming a bank that contributes to the fisheries industry and fishing communities, JF Marine

Bank is developing financial consultants who can provide enhanced financial services to the industry and is training human resources with the aim of improving customer protection and provide services appropriate to customers. In fiscal 2012, JF Marine Bank held national conferences for financial consultants for the fisheries industry and conducted compliance workshops for the directors of JF and JF Shingyoren.

▼ Kyodo Seminar's Training Record in Fiscal 2012

Number of employees who took group trainings	2,154
Number of employees who took correspondence courses	13,926
Number of employees who took certification exams	14,620

❖ Support for Human Resources Training for JForest Group

JForest Group has been training engineers (e.g. forestry management planners) to deal with proposal-based forest management consolidation. In fiscal 2012, at trainings held by JForest Zenmoriren and JForest Moriren (Prefectural Federation of Forest Owners' Cooperative Association), lectures were given on points to remember regarding financial and cash flow management in forest management planning as well as compliance. JForest Top Management Seminar targeted at the management of JForest and the Prefectural Federation of Forest Owners' Cooperative Association was also held.

❖ Personnel Exchanges between the Bank and JA or JA Shinnoren

The Bank has enhanced personnel exchanges between itself and JA or JA Shinnoren, and has been working to achieve mutual understanding and sharing of know-how within JA Bank Group.

Specifically, the Bank accepts trainees from JA to train them so that they can play a key role in banking business and gain wide-ranging business know-how. The Bank also accepts staff and trainees seconded from JA Shinnoren, and they work in various areas such as retail planning, administration, systems, agricultural and corporate loans, and securities investment. Moreover, the Bank sends staff as secondees to cooperative organizations (e.g. JA, JA Shinnoren and JA Chuokai (Prefectural Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives) in order to deepen their understanding of the actual work of cooperatives from the point of view of employees of the central organization for cooperatives as well as financial institution for farmers, fishermen and foresters).



JA Bank Central Academy Management Course

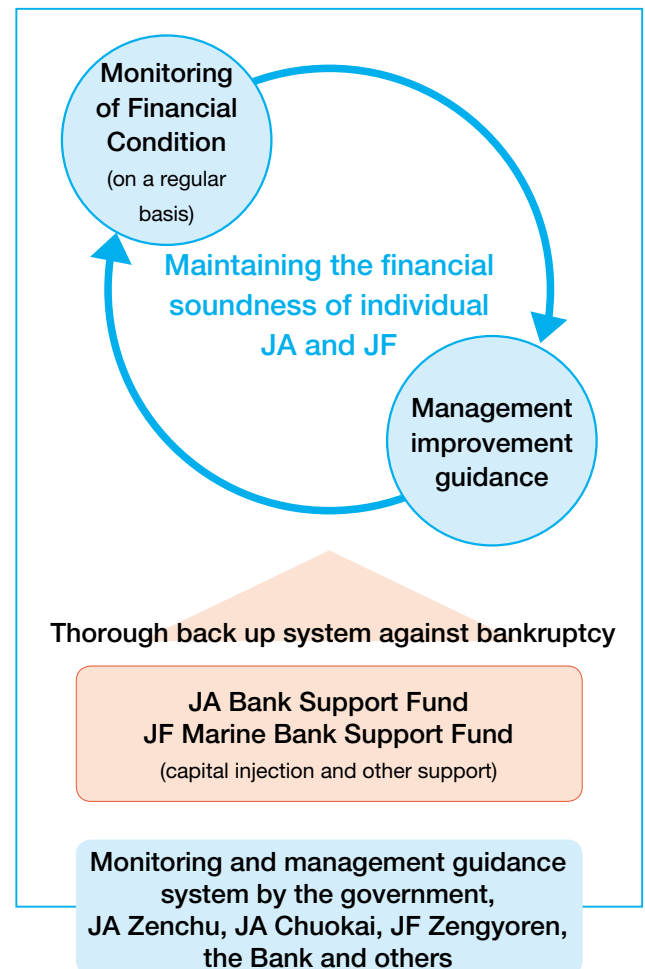
Safety Net for the Cooperative Banking System

JA Bank and JF Marine Bank have established a safety net based on the Bankruptcy Prevention System and the Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System to provide an increased sense of security for their individual members and customers.

Bankruptcy Prevention System

JA Bank and JF Marine Bank have developed their own respective systems to prevent JA and JF from bankruptcy.

Specific functions of these systems include: (1) monitoring of the business conditions of individual JA and JF to identify problems at an early stage, (2) taking steps at the earliest stage possible to prevent bankruptcy, and (3) injecting necessary funds drawn from the JA Bank Support Fund or the JF Marine Bank



Support Fund*, the funds of which are collected from JA Bank and JF Marine Bank members nationwide, in order to maintain the sound management of individual JA and JF.

*As of March 31, 2013 the balance of the JA Bank Support Fund was ¥170.3 billion and that of the JF Marine Bank Support Fund was ¥24.6 billion.

❖ Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System

When a member organization of the cooperative banking system, such as JA or JF, becomes unable to reimburse deposited funds to its individual members and customers, this system provides policy coverage for depositors and ensures settlement of funds, thereby contributing to the stability of the cooperative banking system. The system is same as the Savings Insurance System, for which banks, shinkin banks, credit associations and labor banks are members.

The Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System is provided for under the Agricultural

and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance Law. It is managed by the Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance Corporation, which has been established through joint investment by the Japanese government, the Bank of Japan, The Norinchukin Bank, JA Shinnoren, JF Shingyoren and other entities.

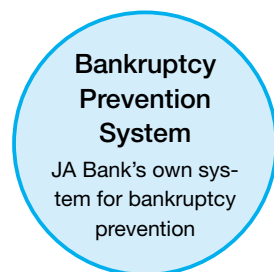
When funds are deposited in agricultural or fishery cooperatives that are covered by the system, the deposits are automatically guaranteed by this system.

Even though the blanket deposit insurance system was fully discontinued on April 1, 2005, payment and settlement deposits (deposits that satisfy the following three conditions: (1) bearing no interest, (2) redeemable on demand, and (3) provide normally required payment and settlement services) are still fully protected by the system. However, all other types of deposits are only covered up to ¥10 million in principal (per depositor at each cooperative organization), plus interest accrued.

As of March 31, 2013 the balance of the reserve fund of the Agricultural and Fishery Cooperative Savings Insurance System was ¥333.2 billion.

▼ Safety Net for the Cooperative Banking System

JA Bank Safety Net



JF Marine Bank Safety Net

