SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2006

In fiscal 2005 (ended March 31, 2006), the Bank's consolidated results encompassed nine consolidated subsidiaries (unchanged) and four equity-method affiliates (one more than in the previous fiscal year).

Below is a summary of the Bank's consolidated results for fiscal 2005.

Principal Balance Sheet Items

Total assets at the end of the fiscal year were at ¥70,818 billion (US$603 billion), up ¥8,840 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

On the procurement side, deposits amounted to ¥41,487 billion (US$353 billion), up ¥608 billion, and reflect the procurement of funds from customers and the markets as well as funding trends at the JA and Shinnoren levels. Also, the balance of debentures totaled ¥4,787 billion (US$40 billion), up ¥83 billion year to year.

In investing activities, the loan balance fell by ¥3,728 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, to ¥11,963 billion (US$101 billion), while the balance of investment securities rose ¥8,160 billion, to ¥45,586 billion (US$388 billion).

Principal Income Statement Items

Interest and dividend income rose ¥469 billion, to ¥1,406 billion (US$11,978 million), mainly because of a higher average balance of investment securities. Other income rose ¥125 billion, to ¥263 billion (US$2,244 million). As a result, total income rose ¥634 billion, to ¥1,811 billion (US$15,428 million). On the other hand, total expenses rose ¥463 billion, to ¥1,445 billion (US$12,309 million). In consequence, net income increased ¥129 billion from the previous fiscal year, to ¥269 billion (US$2,295 million).

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio calculated according to BIS standards was 12.14% as of March 31, 2006.

	Billions of Yen					Millions of U.S. Dollars
Fiscal years ended March 31	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**	**2006**
Total Income	¥ 1,619	¥ 1,463	¥ 1,141	¥ 1,176	**¥ 1,811**	**$ 15,428**
Total Expenses	1,528	1,367	953	981	**1,445**	**12,309**
Net Income	70	65	144	139	**269**	**2,295**
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,881	1,767	2,523	2,901	**3,962**	**33,750**
Total Assets	57,579	61,265	61,833	61,978	**70,818**	**603,227**

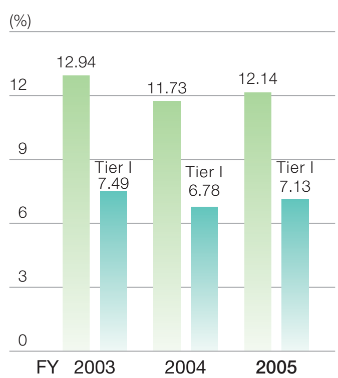
A STRONG CAPITAL BASE FOUNDED ON THE STRENGTH OF THE COOPERATIVE MEMBERSHIP

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank has positioned the enhancement of its equity capital as a top management priority for two fundamental reasons. The first is to meet the diverse needs of cooperative organizations and other customers, and the second is to expand the scope and enhance the stability of earnings-generating activities, as the Bank expands its diverse asset management activities in global markets.

As of March 31, 2006, the Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio (based on the 13 consolidated entities) was 12.14% and on a non-consolidated basis stood at 12.10%.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated)



Expanding the Bank's Capital and Base of Operations

During fiscal 2005, ended March 31, 2006, the Bank made a substantial increase in its capital. With the cooperation of cooperative organizations, which are the members and shareholders of the Bank, the Bank issued ¥225 billion in common stock and ¥212 billion in perpetual subordinated loans. Moreover, accompanying the integration of the Shinnoren of Miyagi Prefecture, the Bank accepted from JA ¥14 billion in lower dividend rate stock. Along with these increases in capital from outside sources, the Bank reported gains in retained earnings, thus leading to the rise in capital reported for the fiscal year under review.

With the goal of securing medium- to long-term sources of earnings, the Bank has been continuing to actively build its portfolio of high-quality assets. Moreover, together with the conclusion of strategic alliances, the Bank has invested in their equity. However, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis increased over the previous fiscal year accompanying the increases in capital mentioned above.

The Bank regards further improvement in the quality and volume of its capital as a high priority task to secure management soundness going forward and to respond to the needs and trust of cooperative organizations, other customers as well as markets in Japan and overseas. Accordingly, while securing the understanding and cooperation of members of the cooperative organizations, the Bank will work to increase its retained earnings and implement measures to expand its capital, as opportunities present themselves.

Strong Capital Base

The Bank is rated by the two largest rating agencies in the United States—Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service. It has received top-tier ratings among Japanese financial institutions. One of the main factors for these high ratings is the strong capital base afforded by the membership of the cooperative system.

Major commercial banks in Japan have accepted injections of public funds to rejuvenate financial capabilities and to ensure the smooth provision of credit. In contrast, in view of its strong financial position, the Bank has never applied for the injection of public funds.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated) (As of March 31)

	Billions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2006	2005	**2006**
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	**¥ 1,465**	¥ 1,224	**$ 12,479**
Included as non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock	**24**	24	**213**
Capital surplus	**25**	25	**213**
Earned surplus	**992**	783	**8,451**
Minority interests of consolidated subsidiaries (*1)	**5**	5	**51**
Including preferred securities issued by overseas special-purpose corporations	**—**	—	**—**
Unrealized loss on other securities	**—**	—	**—**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**—**	—	**—**
Goodwill and others	**—**	—	**—**
Subtotal (A)	**2,488**	2,039	**21,194**
Tier II capital			
45% of unrealized gains on other securities (*1)	**892**	498	**7,606**
45% of unrealized gains on land (*1)	**33**	35	**282**
General reserve for possible loan losses	**122**	150	**1,046**
Qualifying subordinated debt	**1,101**	888	**9,383**
Included as perpetual subordinated loans	**579**	367	**4,940**
Included as subordinated loans and preferred stock with maturity dates	**521**	521	**4,443**
Subtotal	**2,150**	1,573	**18,317**
Tier II capital included as qualifying capital (B)	**2,150**	1,573	**18,317**
Deductions (C)	**402**	87	**3,430**
Total capital			
(D) = (A) + (B) - (C)	**4,235**	3,525	**36,081**
Risk adjusted assets			
On-balance-sheet (*1)	**30,989**	26,574	**263,966**
Off-balance-sheet	**1,007**	1,000	**8,579**
Assets equivalent to market risk ((E)/8%)	**2,883**	2,465	**24,563**
(For reference: Actual market risk volume) (E)	**230**	197	**1,965**
Subtotal (F)	**¥34,880**	¥30,041	**$297,108**
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (D)/(F)	**12.14%**	11.73%	

The Norinchukin Bank's capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis is computed based on the formula contained in Notification No. 7 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank) issued in 2003 (referred to hereinafter as "the Notification"). The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) capital adequacy standards apply to the Norinchukin Bank, and it has introduced market risk restrictions.

In computing the Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio, based on Provisional Measures for Conduct of Outside Audits Related to the Computation of Capital Ratios Based on the "Practical Guidelines Related to Outside Audits of Internal Control Systems of Financial Institutions" (Report No. 30 of the By-Industry Audit Committee of the Japan Association of Certified Public Accountants), the Bank is audited by Chuo Aoyama & Co., an outside, independent accounting firm. This audit is an integral part of the agreed-upon examination procedures for internal control systems related to the computation of capital ratios and is not an audit of portions of the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the independent accounting firm is not in a position to express an opinion on the capital ratio.

*Notes: *1: The figures for fiscal 2004 have been adjusted to be consistent with methods for computing capital ratios applied in fiscal 2005.*
**2: This amount corresponds to the intended holding of fund-raising instruments of other financial institutions as defined in Article 7-1 of the Notification, and the holding of the fund-raising instruments of subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in the provision of financial services. The figures for fiscal 2004 have been adjusted appropriately to be consistent with methods for computing capital ratios applied in fiscal 2005.*

Capital Adequacy Ratio (Non-consolidated) (As of March 31)

	Billions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2006	2005	**2006**
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	**¥ 1,465**	¥ 1,224	**$ 12,479**
Included as non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock	**24**	24	**213**
Capital surplus	**24**	24	**213**
Other capital surplus	**0**	0	**0**
Earned surplus	**324**	269	**2,760**
Voluntary reserves	**597**	461	**5,093**
Earned surplus carried forward to next year	**56**	40	**478**
Unrealized loss on other securities	**—**	—	**—**
Goodwill	**—**	—	**—**
Subtotal (A)	**2,468**	2,021	**21,023**
Tier II capital			
45% of unrealized gains on other securities (*1)	**892**	498	**7,606**
45% of unrealized gains on land (*1)	**33**	35	**282**
General reserve for possible loan losses	**121**	148	**1,033**
Qualifying subordinated debt	**1,101**	888	**9,383**
Included as perpetual subordinated loans	**579**	367	**4,940**
Included as subordinated loans with maturity dates	**521**	521	**4,443**
Subtotal	**2,148**	1,571	**18,304**
Tier II capital included as qualifying capital (B)	**2,148**	1,571	**18,304**
Deductions (*1) (C)	**388**	74	**3,308**
Total capital			
(D) = (A) + (B) - (C)	**4,228**	3,518	**36,019**
Risk adjusted assets			
On-balance-sheet (*2)	**31,050**	26,651	**264,483**
Off-balance-sheet	**1,006**	1,000	**8,577**
Assets equivalent to market risk ((E)/8%)	**2,883**	2,465	**24,563**
(For reference: Actual market risk volume) (E)	**230**	197	**1,965**
Subtotal (F)	**¥34,940**	¥30,118	**$297,623**
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (D)/(F)	**12.10%**	11.68%	

The Norinchukin Bank's capital adequacy ratio is computed based on the formula contained in Notification No. 7 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank) issued in 2003 (referred to hereinafter as "the Notification"). The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) capital adequacy standards apply to the Norinchukin Bank, and it has introduced market risk restrictions.

In computing the Bank's non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio, based on Provisional Measures for Conduct of Outside Audits Related to the Computation of Capital Ratios Based on the "Practical Guidelines Related to Outside Audits of Internal Control Systems of Financial Institutions" (Report No. 30 of the By-Industry Audit Committee of the Japan Association of Certified Public Accountants), the Bank is audited by Chuo Aoyama & Co., an outside, independent accounting firm. This audit is an integral part of the agreed-upon examination procedures for internal control systems related to the computation of capital ratios and is not an audit of portions of the financial statements. Accordingly, the independent accounting firm is not in a position to express an opinion on the capital ratio.

*Notes: *1: This amount corresponds to the intended holding of fund-raising instruments of other financial institutions as defined in Article 18-1 of the Notification. The figures for fiscal 2004 have been adjusted appropriately to be consistent with methods for computing capital ratios applied in fiscal 2005.*

**2: Figures for fiscal 2004 have been adjusted to be consistent with methods for computing capital ratios applied in fiscal 2005.*

TAKING STEADY MEASURES TO DEAL WITH NONPERFORMING EXPOSURE

Framework for Ensuring Asset Soundness

The Bank works to continually ensure the soundness of its assets by applying a three-step process to its loans and other credit exposure outstanding to each debtor. The three steps are (1) assigning internal credit ratings to obligors, (2) conducting self-assessments of its credit portfolio and (3) making reserve provisions and write-offs.

Internal Credit Ratings

The Bank assigns an internal credit rating to each obligor based on comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis of the obligor's financial condition. As part of this credit rating process, to ensure the Bank acts properly and in a timely fashion, internal ratings are reviewed "periodically" based on financial data when it is disclosed and reviewed on an "as needed" basis in consideration of a change in the status of an obligor's creditworthiness.

Internal ratings are a core tool for daily credit management and serve as the basis for the establishment of lending terms and conditions, such as spread guidelines and a variety of credit ceilings.

Additionally, by continually compiling statistics on defaults among groups within the same internal rating, the Bank is able to calculate average default probabilities for each rating and use this as the base coefficient for quantifying credit risk.

Self-Assessments

Self-assessments are conducted four times per year: in March, June, September and December.

The self-assessment process first involves categorizing debtors according to the Bank's internal ratings. There are five such categories: standard debtors, substandard debtors, doubtful debtors, debtors in default and debtors in bankruptcy. Next, within each of these categories, individual credit customer obligations are ranked according to the risk of impairment in one of four asset categories: I, II, III and IV.

Write-Offs and Reserve Provisions

Write-offs and reserve provisions are made in accordance with the standards set by the Bank for each category of obligors.

For claims on standard debtors and substandard debtors, the Bank makes provisions to the general reserve for possible loan losses based on the projected loss rate, which is calculated from historical data on losses, including defaults, for each group. In addition, for those debtors within the substandard category to which the Bank has substantial credit exposure and are classified as being in need of control, reserves are provisioned on an individual basis using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method. Moreover, for claims on doubtful debtors and below, reserves are provisioned for individual loans based on the calculation of the amount deemed necessary for exposure in Category III that are not covered by guarantees or collateral.

Method of Write-Offs and Reserve Provisions by Asset Category

Internal Ratings	Self-Assessments		Write-Off and Reserving Method	
	Debtor classification	Asset category		
1-1 1-2 2 3 4 5 6 7	Standard debtors	Category I	Provisions to the general reserve for possible loan losses based on projected loss amount, calculated as credit exposure multiplied by the historical loss ratio.	General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses
8-1 8-2 8-3 8-4	Substandard debtors • Other substandard debtors • Debtors under requirement of control	II	Provisions to the general reserve for possible loan losses based on the projected loss amount, calculated as credit exposure multiplied by the historical loss ratio for each group, which are categorized according to creditworthiness. Substandard group further segmented into “other substandard debtors” and “debtors under requirement of control,” with provisions based on the discounted cash flow (DCF) method for large loans to debtors, with additional consideration given to the financial condition and credit status of the latter subcategory.	
9	Doubtful debtors	III	Provisions to the specific reserve for possible loan losses in amounts as necessary for Category III loans (for the portion unlikely to be recovered through collateral or guarantees) for individual debtors.	Specific Reserve for Possible Loan Losses
10-1	Debtors in default	IV	For Category IV loans (portions determined to have zero value and/or be irrecoverable), the entire amount is basically removed from the balance sheet through direct write-offs, even if there are no related tax benefits. For Category III loans, provisions to the specific reserve for possible loan losses are made to cover the entire amount.	
10-2	Debtors in bankruptcy			

Debtor Classification

Standard debtors	Debtors with no particular financial or operating problems
Substandard debtors	Debtors that require close monitoring
Doubtful debtors	Debtors highly likely to fall into bankruptcy
Debtors in default	Debtors bankrupt in effect but not legally or formally
Debtors in bankruptcy	Debtors that are legally and formally bankrupt

Asset Categories

Category I	Assets with no problem being recovered
Category II	Assets at a higher-than-normal danger of not being recovered
Category III	Assets with significant concern about recovery and a high possibility of losses but viewed as a problem asset in terms of the rationally estimated loss amount
Category IV	Assets determined to be unrecoverable or have zero value

Disposal of Nonperforming Loans

Credit costs in fiscal 2005 declined ¥53 billion from the level of the previous fiscal year, to a minus ¥42 billion. This was because of improvement in business conditions and repayments of claims, which reduced the balances of claims on substandard debtors and claims on doubtful debtors, thus leading to a marked decline in provisions to the general reserve for possible loan losses and the specific reserve for possible loan losses. As a result, total reserves for possible loan losses were ¥226 billion.

The Bank also continued to move nonperforming loans off its balance sheet, and, in fiscal 2005, a total of ¥121 billion in such loans were taken off the balance sheet through sales and recovery. Meanwhile, the application of stricter standards in determining debtor categories added ¥51 billion to the categories of doubtful debtors and below.

Credit Costs in Fiscal 2005 (On a Non-Consolidated Basis)

	Billions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
Loan write-offs	¥ 1	$ 10
Provisions to specific reserve for possible loan losses	(16)	(139)
Provisions to general reserve for possible loan losses	(27)	(233)
Provisions to reserve for specified overseas debts	(0)	(1)
Other	0	1
Total credit costs	¥(42)	$(362)

Note: Yen amounts have been translated, for convenience only, at ¥117.4 to U.S.$1.00. "Billion" is used in the American sense of one thousand million.

Disclosure of Nonperforming Loans

Risk-Managed Loans

Risk-managed loans fall into one of four categories: (a) loans with principal or interest payments three months or more in arrears, (b) restructured loans (loans for which the terms and conditions of the original loan agreement have been redrawn in favor of the borrower, including reducing interest rates and/or exempting interest payments to support or help rehabilitate the obligor), (c) delinquent loans which are classified as non-accrual, other than (i) "Loans to debtors in legal bankruptcy" and (ii) loans for which the Bank has rescheduled interest payments, with the aim of providing restructuring assistance and support and (d) loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings.

As of March 31, 2006, risk-managed loans totaled ¥291 billion, or 2.44% of total loans outstanding of the Bank. Compared with the previous fiscal year-end, total risk-managed loans declined ¥181 billion. Although loans to borrowers under bankruptcy increased ¥11 billion, the balance of claims classified as past due loans declined ¥76 billion, and the balance of restructured loans was down ¥116 billion, thus bringing an overall decline in risk-managed loans.

Loans to overseas borrowers accounted for 2% of risk-managed loans, with ¥1 billion in Europe and ¥4 billion in the United States.

Risk-Managed Loans by Industry

	Billions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars	Percent of Total
Domestic	¥286	$2,436	100.0%
Manufacturing	80	683	28.0%
Primary industries	54	464	19.0%
Construction	1	11	0.5%
Wholesale, retail and restaurants	83	710	29.2%
Finance and insurance	21	179	7.4%
Real estate	2	22	0.9%
Electric power, gas, heat supply and water	—	—	—
Transportation and communication	4	34	1.4%
Services	39	333	13.6%
Regional governments	—	—	—
Other	0	0	0.0%
International	5	50	100.0%
Governments, etc	—	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—	—
Other	5	50	100.0%

Claims Disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law (For Reference)

Under Article 6 of the Law Concerning Emergency Measures for Early Stabilization of Financial Functions (Law No. 132, 1998), banks are required to disclose nonperforming loans according to the following classification: (a) Special attention (basically loans for which principal and/or interest payments are in arrears by three months or more and restructured assets with changes in terms and conditions); (b) Doubtful (loans to debtors who have not gone bankrupt but are in financial difficulties, and thus whose lenders are unlikely to receive the principal and interest concerned on the due dates); and (c) Bankrupt or De facto bankrupt (loans to debtors who are legally and formally bankrupt, i.e., in the process of liquidation, reorganization and rehabilitation, or virtually bankrupt with no prospect of rehabilitation).

"Bankrupt or De facto bankrupt" loans totaled ¥15 billion; "Doubtful" loans amounted to ¥166 billion; and "Special attention" loans totaled ¥114 billion, making a total of ¥296 billion, down ¥187 billion from the previous year.

The total coverage ratio for claims disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law was 83.4% (calculated as the amount of coverage—provided by collateral, guarantees, the specific reserve for total loan losses and the portion of the general reserve for possible loan losses applicable to "Special attention"—divided by the total amount of disclosed claims).

Policy Going Forward

The Bank will continue to implement its credit management processes—namely, assigning internal ratings, conducting self-assessments of assets and making write-offs and reserve provisions—in a timely and thoroughgoing manner. In cases where the Bank determines that rehabilitation of a debtor would be difficult even with the concerted efforts of the debtor and the support of financial institutions, the Bank will carry out final disposals by selling such claims and other means.

The Program for Financial Revival, issued in October 2002, is a plan for the stabilization of Japan's financial system, and it calls for major banks to reduce their nonperforming loan ratios through the application of stricter assessments and other initiatives to achieve stability in the financial system. The Bank has worked to reduce its nonperforming loan ratio in line with the basic policy of the financial authorities. The Bank is committed to maintaining a low ratio of nonperforming loans and moving forward with the disposal of such exposure to further improve its nonperforming loan ratio.

Moreover, the Bank will pursue appropriate credit risk management and steadily move nonperforming loans off its balance sheet. In conjunction with these initiatives, the Bank will step up its efforts to generate returns commensurate with risk by implementing more-advanced risk management methods, while sustaining the soundness of its assets as well as its profit performance.

The Norinchukin Bank's Debtor Classification and Reserves for Possible Loan Losses (As of March 31, 2006)

(Billions of Yen)

Self-Assessments					Reserves for possible loan losses	Claims disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law	Risk-managed loans (Note 2)
Debtor classification	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV			
Debtors in bankruptcy Debtors in default	Portion deemed to be recoverable through collateral or guarantees		Provisions are made to cover the entire amount.	Full amount written off or provisions made	Specific reserve for possible loan losses 104	Bankrupt or De facto bankrupt 15	Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings 12
Doubtful debtors	Portion deemed to be recoverable through collateral or guarantees		Provision ratio: 84.1%			Doubtful 166	Delinquent loans 165 (Note 3)
Substandard debtors: Special attention	Provision ratio of the uncovered portion: 47.4%				General reserve for possible loan losses 121 (Note 1)	Special attention 114	Loans with principal or interest payments three months or more in arrears —
Substandard debtors: (Claims on debtors under requirement of control)							Restructured loans 113
Substandard debtors: Other substandard debtors	Claims on substandard debtors other than "Special Attention"					Standard loans 11,893	
Standard debtors							

Notes: 1. The expected default ratios for computing the provisions to the general reserve for possible loan losses are 0.53% for standard debtors, 11.48% for substandard debtors (excluding claims under requirement of control), and 15.01% for claims under requirement of control.
2. The difference between the total of claims disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law and the total of risk-managed loans is the inclusion of claims other than loans.
3. The category of loans classified as delinquent loans includes ¥0.9 billion in claims for which the forestry cooperatives and others act as intermediaries for which the borrowers are classified as substandard debtors in the Bank's self-assessments in view of the credit condition of the borrowers.