May 20, 2011

Financial Statements for the Fiscal 2010

Name： **The Norinchukin Bank**

(URL http://www.nochubank.or.jp/)

Name of the President: Yoshio Kono, President & Chief Executive Officer

The Person Responsible for Inquiries： Noritsugu Sato , General Manager of Financial Planning & Control Division

(Note) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2010 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the previous year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2010	1,081,805	(14.7)	104,718	36.7	129,586	291.6
Fiscal 2009	1,268,037	(11.3)	76,620	－	33,087	－

(Note) Comprehensive Income for Fiscal 2010 303,754 millions of Yen (79.2)% for Fiscal 2009 1,458,795 millions of Yen －%

	Net Assets Net Income Ratio	Total Assets Ordinary Profits Ratio	Ordinary Income Ordinary Profits Ratio
	%	%	%
Fiscal 2010	3.2	0.2	9.7
Fiscal 2009	1.0	0.1	6.0

(Ref) Equity in Earnings of Affiliates for Fiscal 2010 (12,875) millions of Yen for Fiscal 2009 (48,202) millions of Yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Conditions

*Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio as of March 31, 2011 is preliminary.

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note 1)	Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (Note 2)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Fiscal 2010	69,833,882	4,259,837	6.1	22.67
Fiscal 2009	68,676,723	3,956,092	5.8	19.21

(Ref) Net Assets - Minority Interests for Fiscal 2010 4,253,917 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2009 3,950,244 millions of Yen

(Note 1) Net Assets Ratio is computed by dividing (Net Assets － Minority Interests) by Total Assets.

(Note 2) The calculation of the Norinchukin Bank's Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio is based on the formula found in Notification No.4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank).

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
Fiscal 2010	2,675,240	(2,758,047)	(9)	946,195
Fiscal 2009	4,566,098	(4,439,001)	14,479	1,029,012

(4) Changes in the Scope of Consolidation (Specified Subsidiaries) in the fiscal year : None

(5) Changes in Accounting Principles, Methods or Presentations of Consolidated Financial Statements

① Changes due to revisions of Accounting Standards: None

② Changes other than ① above : None

2. Non-consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2010 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011)

(1) Non-consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the previous year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2010	1,071,069	(14.8)	117,306	63.7	144,303	388.2
Fiscal 2009	1,257,221	(11.2)	71,655	—	29,561	—

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

*Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio as of March 31, 2011 is preliminary.

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note 1)	Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (Note 2)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Fiscal 2010	69,551,969	4,250,415	6.1	22.76
Fiscal 2009	68,470,391	3,931,677	5.7	19.26

(Ref) Net Assets for Fiscal 2010 4,250,415 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2009 3,931,677 millions of Yen

(Note 1) Net Assets Ratio is computed by dividing Net Assets by Total Assets.

(Note 2) The calculation of the Norinchukin Bank's Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio is based on the formula found in Notification No.4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank).

Note on the implementation status of Audit Procedure

This report is out of the scope of the external auditor's audit procedure. The procedure of the audit which is implemented on a voluntary basis on the consolidated financial statements for the period and the procedure of the audit which is implemented pursuant to The Norinchukin Bank Law on the non-consolidated financial statements for the period were completed as of the disclosure date.

Qualitative Information

1 Qualitative information related to the Non-consolidated Results of Operations

Under the "Business Renewal Plan (FY2009-FY2012)" which the Norinchukin Bank ("the Bank") established in FY2008, the Bank has been carrying out new business strategies based on three pillars: First, "Financial Restoration which Enables the Stable Distribution of Profits"; Second, "Enhancement of its Role as the Central Organization for the Cooperative System"; Third, "Bank-initiated Reform Efforts to Curtail Management Costs".
The Bank considered the fiscal year 2010, the second year of the Plan, as the year in which the Bank's real abilities were being tested and continued making its efforts step-by-step to accomplish every goal. Thanks to those efforts, the Bank successfully restored its financial soundness by achieving the target profit level by now.

During fiscal year 2010, while the world economy is on the gradual recovery process, the financial crisis of the European governments triggered a chaos in the international financial markets and caused large fluctuations of long-term interest rates and foreign exchange rates worldwide. Under such earning environments, the Bank continued conservative management of operations to secure steady accumulation of interest income and the non-consolidated interest income of the Bank totaled to ¥154.0 billion, up ¥25.0 billion from the previous fiscal year.
The results of total credit cost were ¥25.0 billion in net earnings mainly from the reversal of the reserve due to the improved business environment.
As for the results of securities investments, net profit/loss on securities sales was a net loss of ¥85.3 billion, down ¥235.0 billion from the previous fiscal year, and the expenses of provisions and impairments for price-decline of securities and other reasons decreased by ¥112.1 billion to ¥35.0 billion from the previous fiscal year.
As a result, with all of the factors mentioned above included, the Bank recorded ¥117.3 billion in Ordinary Profits, up ¥45.6 billion from the previous fiscal year and ¥144.3 billion in Net Income, up ¥114.7 billion from the previous fiscal year respectively. The Bank's net operating losses stood at ¥29.2 billion.

2 Qualitative information related to the Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

Total Assets of the Bank at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥1,081.5 billion to ¥69,551.9 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥318.7 billion to ¥4,250.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.
As to the balances of the major accounts on the asset side, Loans and Bills Discounted at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥964.3 billion to 14,002.3 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Securities at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥943.6 billion to 43,070.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. For those on the liabilities side, Deposits at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥1,848.3 billion to 40,957.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, and Debentures at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥190.0 billion to 5,421.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end respectively.

The Bank's shares in the consolidated financial statements are extremely high. Consolidated Total Assets at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥1,157.1 billion to ¥69,833.8 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Consolidated Ordinary Profits were ¥104.7 billion, up ¥28.0 billion from the previous fiscal year and consolidated Net Income was ¥129.5 billion, up ¥96.4 billion from the previous fiscal year.

(Note) All the amounts shown in this document are rounded down.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

○ Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (100 Millions of Yen)

(Amounts less than 100 million yen and digits after decimal point presented are rounded down)

	Fiscal 2010 (preliminary)	Fiscal 2009	Change
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	22.76	19.26	3.50
Tier I Ratio (%)	16.80	13.88	2.92
Total capital	55,982	52,605	3,376
Total tier I capital	41,336	37,908	3,427
Total capital requirements	19,675	21,846	(2,170)
Risk Adjusted Assets	245,938	273,075	(27,136)

○ Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (100 Millions of Yen)

(Amounts less than 100 million yen and digits after decimal point presented are rounded down)

	Fiscal 2010 (preliminary)	Fiscal 2009	Change
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	22.67	19.21	3.46
Tier I Ratio (%)	16.85	14.01	2.84
Total capital	55,705	52,286	3,418
Total tier I capital	41,411	38,129	3,282
Total capital requirements	19,650	21,768	(2,118)
Risk Adjusted Assets	245,633	272,111	(26,477)

The Bank's management policies and current issues to be addressed

1 The Bank's Management Policies

We, the Norinchukin Bank ("the Bank"), believe it is in our best interest to make continuous efforts toward achieving our goals to "Stably return profits to its members" and to "Serve effectively as the central financial institution of the cooperative system and the specialized financial institution". Yet our primarily emphasis is placed on assisting reconstruction efforts following the Great East Japan Earthquake.

While we seek for understanding and support from our members and other stakeholders through our activities, we intend to establish a presence as a credible financial institution in the global markets by encouraging "growth of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries and of its members' business" and developing "effective investment financing strategies on a global scale".

2 Current Issues to be Addressed

Our primary focus will be centered on the following agendas:

（1） Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Support Projects

As the central financial institution of the cooperative system and the specialized financial institution for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, the Bank will offer various services under "Reconstruction Support Program" which we will launch in the near future. The program will be designed to provide full-fledged and all-round support for reconstructing agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries which were heavily devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

（2） Role as the Central Financial Institution of the Cooperative System and the Specialized Financial Institution for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industries

The Bank will continue to serve the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries industries which constitute a solid foundation and an origin for the cooperative system. At the same time, we will strive to function effectively as the central financial institution of the cooperative system and the specialized financial institution for these industries. Meanwhile, we will take part in launching various projects, as the entire agriculture, forestry and fisheries cooperative system, to promote further growth of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries. These projects will be made possible by the collaboration and role-sharing among JA, JF, JForest, related federations, and the Bank.

（3） Financial and Risk Management Policies

The Bank is in the process of achieving financial stability under the fundamental policy of diversifying investments across global markets. While we ensure that risks and portfolios are managed in an adequate manner, we will also seek for new high-quality investment opportunities and fields. Our efforts will also be concentrated on maintaining and strengthening our corporate customer base as well as improving our risk management approach on a continuous basis.

List of Group Companies

(As of March 31, 2011)

Company Name	Address	Nature of Business	Date of Establishment	Capital Percentage of Voting Rights (%)
The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Trust & Banking	August 17, 1995	¥20,000 million 100.00
Kyodo Seminar Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Training	May 25, 1981	¥20 million 100.00
Norinchukin Research Institute Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Research	March 25, 1986	¥300 million 100.00
Nochu Business Support Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Various Operations, Talent Provider on behalf of The Norinchukin Bank	August 18, 1998	¥100 million 100.00
Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.	15-3, Chuocho 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Mortgage Loans	August 10, 1979	¥10,500 million 91.52
Nochu Information System Co., Ltd.	5-3, Musashino 3-chome, Akishima-City, Tokyo, Japan	System Development & Maintenance	May 29, 1981	¥100 million 90.00
Norinchukin-Zenkyoren Asset Management Co., Ltd.	7-9, Hirakawacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Asset management & Investment Advice	September 28, 1993	¥1,920 million 50.91
Ant Capital Partners Co., Ltd.	2-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Private Equity Investments & Fund Management	October 23, 2000	¥3,086 million 38.00
The Cooperative Servicing Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Management and Collection of Non-Performing Loans	April 11, 2001	¥500 million 37.96
JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD.	10-2, Higashi-Gotanda 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Leasing Business	April 1, 2008	¥32,000 million 28.48
Private Equity Funds Research and Investments Co., Ltd.	7-9, Nihonbashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Private Equity Fund Ratings, Investment Management	October 19, 2007	¥1,000 million 30.00 (5.00)
The Agribusiness Investment & Consultation Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Investment Consultation to the Agricultural Companies	October 24, 2002	¥4,070 million 19.97
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.	14-1, Sotokanda 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Credit Card Business	June 7, 1951	¥109,312 million 15.01
Daiichi Life Norinchukin Building Management Co., Ltd.	13-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Building Maintenance	April 1, 1993	¥10 million 27.00
Norinchukin Finance (Cayman) Limited	PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Issuances of Subordinated Bonds, Borrowing of Subordinated Loans	August 30, 2006	US $50,000 100.00

(Notes)

Figure in parentheses ( ) in the voting rights column indicates voting rights held indirectly via subsidiaries.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Principles of Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Scope of Consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries 8 companies

Names of principal companies:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

(2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries 0 companies

2 Application of the Equity Method

(1) Affiliates which were accounted for by the equity method 6 companies

Names of principal companies:

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD.

Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over 20 years.

(2) Affiliates which were not accounted for by the equity method 1 company

Name of the company:

Daiichi Life Norinchukin Building Management Co., Ltd.

The equity method was not applied to the affiliate, since the impact of the affiliate on the consolidated financial statements was not material in terms of Net Income, Retained Earnings and Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes.

3 The Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

(1) The number of consolidated subsidiaries and their closing date of the fiscal year are as follows:

Closing date: March 31, 2011 Number of subsidiaries: 8

(2) Consolidated subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of their respective closing dates.

4 Amortization of the Goodwill

Goodwill is charged to income when incurred, if deemed immaterial.

5 Appropriations of Retained Earnings

The Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings was presented based on the appropriation of retained earnings resolved in the consolidated financial year.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (As of March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Assets)			
Loans and Bills Discounted	14,082,755	13,097,635	985,120
Foreign Exchange Assets	309,746	12,925	296,821
Securities	43,041,795	43,994,790	(952,994)
Money Held in Trust	7,751,802	6,556,615	1,195,186
Trading Assets	19,377	13,054	6,322
Monetary Claims Bought	292,406	490,182	(197,775)
Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,300,000	1,336,137	(36,137)
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	232,694	-	232,694
Cash and Due from Banks	1,837,633	2,195,337	(357,704)
Other Assets	371,593	384,535	(12,941)
Tangible Fixed Assets	130,908	143,169	(12,260)
Buildings	40,491	45,345	(4,853)
Land	67,442	73,935	(6,493)
Lease Assets	14,430	17,077	(2,647)
Construction in Progress	201	5	195
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	8,343	6,804	1,538
Intangible Fixed Assets	52,905	54,310	(1,405)
Software	48,296	48,793	(496)
Lease Assets	3,697	4,413	(716)
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	911	1,104	(192)
Deferred Tax Assets	134,602	204,530	(69,927)
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	557,304	502,932	54,372
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(269,211)	(303,340)	34,128
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(12,432)	(6,094)	(6,338)
Total Assets	69,833,882	68,676,723	1,157,158
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	40,949,373	39,101,635	1,847,737
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	768,118	702,799	65,318
Debentures	5,416,360	5,605,767	(189,406)
Bonds	254,366	265,806	(11,440)
Trading Liabilities	11,724	12,576	(851)
Borrowed Money	1,866,007	2,043,307	(177,300)
Call Money and Bills Sold	473,664	948,151	(474,487)
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,523,065	9,667,031	(1,143,966)
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	833,229	98,543	734,686
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	0	1	(0)
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,397,280	4,277,171	120,109
Other Liabilities	1,498,346	1,469,168	29,177
Reserve for Bonus Payments	4,417	4,519	(102)
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	3,754	1,783	1,970
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	989	994	(4)
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	16,041	18,439	(2,398)
Acceptances and Guarantees	557,304	502,932	54,372
Total Liabilities	65,574,044	64,720,631	853,413
(Net Assets)			
Paid-in Capital	3,425,909	3,425,909	-
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020	-
Retained Earnings	972,337	837,448	134,889
Treasury Preferred Stock	(150)	(150)	-
Total Owners' Equity	4,423,117	4,288,228	134,889
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	(222,611)	(406,850)	184,239
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	26,783	36,923	(10,140)
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	26,666	31,968	(5,302)
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(39)	(26)	(13)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(169,200)	(337,984)	168,783
Minority Interests	5,920	5,847	72
Total Net Assets	4,259,837	3,956,092	303,745
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	69,833,882	68,676,723	1,157,158

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(1)Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (Year ended March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ordinary Income	**1,081,805**	**1,268,037**	**(186,231)**
Interest Income	665,029	719,196	(54,167)
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	90,130	102,854	(12,723)
Interest and Dividends on Securities	562,327	566,640	(4,312)
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	2,440	4,788	(2,347)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	104	60	43
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	927	583	344
Interest on Due from Banks	2,480	7,436	(4,956)
Other Interest Income	6,618	36,832	(30,214)
Fees and Commissions	19,185	16,964	2,220
Trading Income	194	106	88
Other Operating Income	164,692	247,406	(82,714)
Other Ordinary Income	232,704	284,363	(51,659)
Ordinary Expenses	**977,087**	**1,191,416**	**(214,329)**
Interest Expenses	557,731	648,014	(90,282)
Interest on Deposits	53,362	110,857	(57,494)
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,567	2,252	315
Interest on Debentures	67,643	66,535	1,108
Interest on Borrowed Money	81,890	95,088	(13,197)
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	522	583	(60)
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	22,616	20,414	2,201
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	156	204	(47)
Interest on Bonds	11,099	12,594	(1,495)
Other Interest Expenses	317,871	339,483	(21,612)
Fees and Commissions	10,544	10,745	(200)
Trading Expenses	160	776	(616)
Other Operating Expenses	247,483	173,725	73,757
General and Administrative Expenses	110,063	114,880	(4,817)
Other Ordinary Expenses	51,104	243,275	(192,170)
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	-	139,337	(139,337)
Other Ordinary Expenses	51,104	103,937	(52,832)
Ordinary Profits	**104,718**	**76,620**	**28,098**
Extraordinary Profits	**29,633**	**2,523**	**27,110**
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	2,484	216	2,267
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	25,615	-	25,615
Recoveries of Written-off Claims	1,533	2,306	(773)
Extraordinary Losses	**9,694**	**3,478**	**6,215**
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	523	908	(384)
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	9,170	2,570	6,599
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	**124,657**	**75,664**	**48,992**
Income Taxes - Current	**1,146**	**6,477**	**(5,331)**
Income Taxes - Deferred	**(6,168)**	**36,000**	**(42,168)**
Total Income Taxes	**(5,022)**	**42,478**	**(47,500)**
Income before Minority Interests	**129,679**		
Minority Interests in Net Income	**92**	**98**	**(5)**
Net Income	**129,586**	**33,087**	**96,499**

(2)Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (Year ended March 31, 2011) (A)
Income before Minority Interests	129,679
Other Comprehensive Income	174,074
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes	184,585
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	(10,149)
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(13)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(347)
Total Comprehensive Income	303,754
Attributable to:	
Owners of the Parent	303,672
Minority Interests	81

Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (Year ended March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Capital Surplus)			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	25,020	25,020	-
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	25,020	25,020	-
(Retained Earnings)			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	837,448	803,522	33,926
Additions:	134,889	33,926	100,962
Net Income for the Fiscal Year	129,586	33,087	96,499
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	5,302	838	4,463
Deductions:	-	-	-
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	972,337	837,448	134,889

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (Year ended March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ⅰ Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	124,657	75,664	48,992
Depreciation	14,714	10,031	4,683
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	9,170	2,570	6,599
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates	12,875	48,202	(35,326)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(34,128)	101,995	(136,124)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	6,338	6,094	244
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	(102)	(88)	(14)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	1,970	862	1,107
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	(4)	155	(160)
Interest Income	(665,029)	(719,196)	54,167
Interest Expenses	557,731	648,014	(90,282)
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(17,538)	(72,021)	54,483
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(1,265)	6,195	(7,461)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	2,764,234	1,490,696	1,273,537
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(1,960)	691	(2,652)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(6,322)	11,787	(18,110)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	(851)	(1,149)	298
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(985,120)	(2,074,942)	1,089,822
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	1,847,737	1,608,816	238,920
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	65,318	381,549	(316,231)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Debentures	(189,406)	353,701	(543,108)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	(177,300)	(3,614,200)	3,436,900
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks	274,831	719,856	(445,024)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other	240,982	(36,320)	277,303
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivable under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(232,694)	140,422	(373,116)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other	(1,618,453)	5,498,320	(7,116,773)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds	120,109	199,716	(79,606)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	734,686	(431,733)	1,166,419
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	(296,821)	68,777	(365,599)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(0)	(50)	49
Interest Received	744,141	732,242	11,899
Interest Paid	(580,049)	(691,449)	111,399
Other, Net	(30,860)	101,562	(132,423)
Subtotal	2,681,590	4,566,777	(1,885,186)
Income Taxes Paid	(6,350)	(678)	(5,671)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	2,675,240	4,566,098	(1,890,858)
Ⅱ Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchases of Securities	(40,115,753)	(34,389,377)	(5,726,375)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	3,871,282	3,291,245	580,037
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	34,725,684	26,992,585	7,733,099
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(2,127,571)	(2,309,489)	181,918
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	896,001	1,996,677	(1,100,675)
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(8,339)	(3,044)	(5,294)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(4,953)	(18,631)	13,677
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	5,601	995	4,606
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets	-	38	(38)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(2,758,047)	(4,439,001)	1,680,954
Ⅲ Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Borrowed Money	-	9,950	(9,950)
Proceeds from Issuance of Stock	-	4,539	(4,539)
Dividends Paid to Minority Interests	(9)	(9)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(9)	14,479	(14,489)
Ⅳ Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(82,816)	141,576	(224,393)
Ⅴ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	1,029,012	887,436	141,576
Ⅵ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year	946,195	1,029,012	(82,816)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

(Significant Accounting Policies)

1. Standards of Accounting Method

(1) Trading Assets / Liabilities and Trading Income / Expenses

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 statement 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.

(2) Securities

a. 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.

b. Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued using the same methods described in (1) and (2) a above.

(3) Derivatives

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

(4) Depreciation

a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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. 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 over an estimated useful life of 5 years.

c. Lease Assets

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.

(5) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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. 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.

Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Note 5. to Consolidated Balance Sheet below) 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.

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. 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.

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 ¥46,050 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

The effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake are taken into account in the self-assessment as long as the reasonable judgments of the debtors' status can be possibly made. The reasonably estimated amounts of the effects are reflected in the financial statements.

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.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries provide reserve at the amount determined using the information available at the end of the fiscal year with respect to the debtors whose accurate status is difficult to confirm due to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

(6) 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 the financial condition and other factors of the issuer of the securities.

(7) Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

(8) 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 (10 years) within the employees' average remaining service period 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 (10 years) within the employees' average remaining service period using the declining-balance method beginning in the fiscal year after the difference had been incurred.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method whereby the amount that would be payable at the point in which an employment contract of an eligible employee is terminated. Other alternative measures may be used without employing actuarial calculations in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit to calculate PBO.

(9) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) 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 balance of deferred hedge losses under the macro hedges, before deducting the tax effect, as of March 31, 2011 was ¥105 million .

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 deferral method or the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps. Under the deferral 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.

(13) Scope of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

Non-interest bearing due from banks 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.

(14) Consumption Taxes

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

(Change in Presentation of Consolidated Balance Sheets)

As the addendum format of "Ordinance for Enforcement of The Norinchukin Bank Law" (Cabinet Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 16 of 2001) was revised by "Order Partially Revising Ordinance for Enforcement of The Norinchukin Bank Law" (Cabinet Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 1, March 25, 2011), "Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments" in the prior years is presented as "Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" from this fiscal year.

(Change in Presentation of Consolidated Statement of Operations)

As the addendum format of "Ordinance for Enforcement of The Norinchukin Bank Law" (Cabinet Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 16 of 2001) was revised by "Order Partially Revising Ordinance for Enforcement of The Norinchukin Bank Law" (Cabinet Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No.1, March 25, 2011), "Income before Minority Interests" is newly presented from this fiscal year.

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Investments in Affiliates ¥90,932 million

2. Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥139,814million as of March 31, 2011.

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 ¥29,671 million and securities held without re-pledge of ¥1,065,101 million as of March 31, 2011, respectively. No such securities are re-loaned to the third parties.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥3,216 million and delinquent loans of ¥245,670 million.

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

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

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include those past-due for three months or more of ¥111 million.
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.

5. Loans and Bills Discounted include restructured loans of ¥62,000 million.
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, except for the loans pertaining to 3 and 4 above.

In addition, Money Held in Trust includes restructured loans of ¥3 million.

6. The total amount of loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings, delinquent loans, loans past-due for three months or more and restructured loans was ¥311,001 million.

The amounts of loans indicated in 3. to 6. above are amounts before deducting the reserves for possible loan losses.

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥5,587 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged	
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥7,556,911 million
Securities	¥13,218,581 million
Liabilities related to the above pledged assets are as follows:	
Borrowed Money	¥335,000 million
Call Money	¥425,000 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥8,523,065 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥804,888 million
Other Liabilities	¥21,150 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of ¥7,831,309 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.
Initial margins of futures transactions of ¥1,631 million, cash collateral under financial derivative transactions of ¥953 million and guarantee deposits of ¥6,336 million were included in Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the

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 was ¥2,545,039 million as of March 31, 2011. The amount, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without penalty, was ¥1,715,544 million as of March 31, 2011.

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 overall financial conditions, 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.

10. In accordance with the Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land, effective as of March 31, 1998, land used for business purposes was revaluated. Unrealized gains arising from 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.

Date of Revaluation	March 31, 1998
Revaluation Method	Reasonably calculated in accordance with the Appraisal methods stipulated in Article 2-5 of the enforcement ordinance for the Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land (No.119 effective as of March 31, 1998)

11. Accumulated Depreciation Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥101,613 million

12. Accumulated Amount of Tax Basis Adjustments Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥6,588 million

13. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,486,007 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities.

14. Bonds include subordinated bonds of ¥254,366 million.

15. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥10,444 million.

16. Net Assets per Share at the end of the fiscal year was ¥294.53 (Minority Interests, the residual assets for the holders of Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks, the total dividends on Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks, and the total Special Dividends are deducted from the numerator, and the aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of net assets per share.)

17. Total Monetary Credits to Directors, Supervisory Committee and the Auditors of the Bank ¥ 135million

18. In addition to the fixed assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheet, some computers, network system equipments, and automobiles are being used under finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessee.

19. Projected pension benefit obligations, etc. as of March 31, 2011 are analyzed as follows:

Projected Benefit Obligations	¥(88,780) million
Plan Assets (in fair value)	¥68,149 million
(Unfunded) Overfunded Retirement Benefit Obligations	¥(20,630) million
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥16,253 million
Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	¥1,327 million
Net Amounts Reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥(3,049) million
Prepaid Pension Costs	¥704 million
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	¥(3,754) million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Other Ordinary Expenses includes the write-off of loans of ¥1,908million and losses on revaluation of stocks and other securities of ¥10,902 million.

2. The following Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets were recognized in the fiscal year.

(Millions of yen)

Purpose of Use	Type	Area	Impairment Losses
Operating assets	Land and Buildings	Tokyo, others	8,995
Idle assets	Land and Buildings	Niigata prf, others	81

As for operating assets, the Bank aggregates the head office and all branches as one unit, taking into consideration mutually complemental relationship of the cash flows. Idle assets (including assets held for sale) were assessed individually by asset.

For the operating assets and idle assets held for sale upon closure of branches, the Bank reduced the book values to their recoverable amounts and recognized the relevant losses as Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets, which were included in Extraordinary Losses in the fiscal year.

The recoverable amounts are the net realizable value, which is calculated based on the appraisal value and other.

For the consolidated subsidiaries, assets of each individual subsidiary are grouped as one unit. Consolidated subsidiaries record impairment losses of ¥94 millions on fixed assets.

3. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year is ¥28.41 (The total dividends for Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks and the total Special Dividends are deducted from the numerator, the aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stock and Preferred Stock is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of net income per share.)

(Note to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

The Other Comprehensive Income and its components and Total Comprehensive Income and its components for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 are as follows:

Other Comprehensive Income	¥1,425,608 million
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes	¥1,465,547 million
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	¥(39,929)million
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	¥(6)million
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method	¥(2)million
Total Comprehensive Income	¥1,458,795 million
Attributable to:	
Owners of the Parent	¥1,458,672 million
Minority Interests	¥122 million

(Additional Information)

The Bank has adopted "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income" (ASBJ Statement No.25, June 30, 2010) from this fiscal year.

(Note to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

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

Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 1,837,633 million
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	¥(891,437)million
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 946,195 million

(Financial Instruments)

1. Particulars of Financial Instruments

(1) 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 member's 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 "globally diversified investment." In terms of geographical 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.

(2) 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 fluctuation s, as well as the credit risk 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: Significant Accounting Policies (12) Hedge Accounting for hedge item and hedge instruments related to hedge accounting, hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

(3) 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 the 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 the 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 individual credit basis for whole credit risk assets.

The Bank's credit risk management framework is comprised of several committees (Including the Integrated Risk Managemen t 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 on 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.

The Bank adopts the variance-covariance method to measure the VaR of the trading securities within Trading Assets and certain interest-related, bond-related or other derivative transactions within Derivative Instruments, which are accounted for as trading operations. The market risk (the estimate of the potential loss) of the Bank's trading operations as of March 31, 2011, the end of fiscal 2010, summed up to ¥26 million in total under the variance-covariance method with the holding period of one business day, a 99% confidence interval, and the observation period of the most recent 1,000 days excluding Saturdays and Sundays.

The Bank also performs a back-testing to compare the model-measured VaR with the actual profits and losses. From the back test for the fiscal year 2010 actual results, the Bank had only one exception where the actual loss exceeded VaR and concludes that the adopted measurement method provides a sufficient accuracy of the market risk measurement. VaR, however, is designed to measure the market risk under the certain occurrence probability hypothesis based on the statistical calculation of the historical market movements. Therefore, VaR may not cover the risks in extremely volatile market conditions.

In order to measure the VaR of the financial assets and liabilities from the banking operations (the operations other than trading operations), the Bank adopts the historical simulation method. The market risk (the estimate of the potential net loss) of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries from the banking operations totaled ¥2,020,554 million as of March 31, 2011, the end of fiscal 2010, under the historical simulation method with holding period of 240 business days (converted from 60 business days using the bootstrap method), a 99.50% confidence interval, and the observation period from August 1, 1995 to recent day. Since the Bank adopts mid- to long-term investment policies, the impact of the short-term market volatilities are separately monitored using the variance-covariance method VaR while market risks are basically measured using the historical simulation method VaR as mentioned above.

The Bank also performs a back testing to compare the model-measured VaR with the actual profits and losses. VaR, is designed to measure the market risk under the certain occurrence probability hypothesis based on the statistical calculation of the historical market movements. Therefore, VaR may not cover risks in extremely volatile market conditions.

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 an 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.

(4) 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, 2011 are as follows:
Unlisted stocks and other financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine, are excluded from the table below. (ref. Note 2)

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted	14,082,755		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	(211,609)		
	13,871,146	13,924,464	53,317
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	14,886,555	15,292,334	405,779
Other Securities	27,501,141	27,501,141	-
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	38,450	38,450	-
Other Money Held in Trust	7,708,182	7,725,649	17,467
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	7,206	7,206	-
(5) Monetary Claims Bought(※1)	290,776	290,800	23
(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	1,837,633	1,837,633	-
Total Assets	67,441,091	67,917,680	476,589
(1) Deposits	40,949,373	40,949,411	38
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	768,118	768,118	-
(3) Debentures	5,416,360	5,481,245	64,884
(4) Borrowed Money	1,866,007	1,866,007	-
(5) Call Money and Bills Sold	473,664	473,664	-
(6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,523,065	8,523,065	-
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,397,280	4,397,280	-
Total Liabilities	62,393,870	62,458,793	64,923
Derivative Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(1,248)	(1,248)	-
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(143,698)	(143,698)	-
Total Derivative Instruments	(144,946)	(144,946)	-

(※) 1 Loans and Bills Discounted, Money Held in Trust and Monetary Claims Bought are net of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses. Money Held in Trust and Monetary Claims Bought 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 Liabilities, 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) 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.

(2) 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 venders. 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 venders.

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. The estimates for the valuations of some securitized products are calculated according to 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, or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders, or both.

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 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 following "Securities".

(3) 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 (1) and (2) above.

Relevant notes concerning the fair value of Money Held in Trust of each classification are described in following "Money Held in Trust".

(4) Trading Assets

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

(5) Monetary Claims Bought

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

(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought

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

(7) 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.

Liabilities

(1) Deposits

With respect to demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (the carrying value) are estimated at 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) 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 its 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.

(5) Call Money and Bills Sold, (6) 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.

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 hedged 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.

(Note 2) The following table lists financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine. "Assets (2) Other Securities" of fair value of financial instruments exclude the transactions of the table below.

(Millions of yen)

Instruments	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks(※1)(※2)	180,315
Bonds(※2) (※3)	127,375
Investments in Partnership and Others (※4)	343,109
Total	650,800

(※) 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 The amount of revaluation losses for the fiscal year was ¥2,498 million on Unlisted Stocks and ¥346million on Bonds.

3 Out of Bonds (including 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 ¥42,049 million, in accordance with the Bank's internal rules.

4 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".

(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
Loans and Bills Discounted(※1)	10,523,189	1,987,363	842,149	203,668	169,228	108,543
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	668,020	3,250,598	2,506,213	1,099,540	4,813,576	2,700,205
Other Securities held that have Maturity	8,935,951	4,309,796	1,463,944	979,056	2,424,955	1,314,895
Monetary Claims Bought	-	37,299	16,698	11,581	-	231,519
Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Banks(※2)	1,733,912	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,161,073	9,585,056	4,829,005	2,293,847	7,407,761	4,355,163

(※) 1 Debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, loans to doubtful debtors and others of ¥248,612 million within Loans and Bills Discounted, for which the redemption date cannot be estimated, are excluded from the table above.

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

(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
Deposits(※1)	40,913,812	30,928	4,632	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	768,118	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	1,131,919	2,501,055	1,783,373	11	-	-
Borrowed Money (※2)	380,000	-	-	-	-	1,486,007
Call Money and Bills Sold	473,664	-	-	-	-	-
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,523,065	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,397,280	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,587,861	2,531,984	1,788,006	11	-	1,486,007

(※) 1 Demand deposits within Deposits are included in the entry for “1Year or Less”.

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

(Securities)

Information relating to Securities is as provided as below. The Securities include Trading Securities in Trading Assets, negotiable certificates of deposit in Cash and Due from Banks and trust beneficiary interest in Monetary Claims Bought.

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of yen)

	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	6

2. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	7,585,693	7,859,500	273,806
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	4,799,722	4,980,400	180,677
	Sub total	12,385,416	12,839,900	454,484
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	2,501,838	2,453,134	(48,704)
	Sub total	2,501,838	2,453,134	(48,704)
Total		14,887,255	15,293,034	405,779

3. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	255,131	181,032	74,098
	Bonds	2,001,782	1,997,067	4,715
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,989,405	1,985,029	4,375
	Municipal Government Bonds	984	950	34
	Corporate Bonds	11,393	11,087	305
	Other	10,292,582	9,884,213	408,369
	Sub total	12,549,496	12,062,313	487,183
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	91,572	123,312	(31,740)
	Bonds	5,794,182	5,797,440	(3,257)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,700,917	5,702,257	(1,340)
	Municipal Government Bonds	505	511	(6)
	Corporate Bonds	92,760	94,671	(1,910)
	Other	9,371,949	10,229,044	(857,095)
	Sub total	15,257,704	16,149,797	(892,093)
Total		27,807,201	28,212,110	(404,909)

4. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries sold no held-to-maturity debt securities.

5. Other Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	24,605	12,326	37
Bonds	519,890	—	10,183
Japanese Government Bonds	456,382	—	10,183
Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	63,507	—	—
Other	3,361,636	46,917	166,672
Total	3,906,132	59,243	176,892

6. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Certain securities (other than trading purposes) 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, 2011 ("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 ¥28,940 million (including ¥8,404 million on Stocks and ¥20,536 million on Other).

The criteria for determining whether the securities' fair value has "significantly deteriorated" are outlined as follows:
Securities whose fair values are equal to or less than 50% of their acquisition costs (and other)
Securities whose fair values remain in between 50% and 70% of their acquisition costs (and other) for a certain period

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Loss Recognized as Expenses
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	38,450	(122)

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of March 31, 2011)

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no held-to-maturity money held in trust.

3. Other Money Held in Trust (other than that for trading purpose or held-to-maturity) (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	7,713,352	7,593,372	119,979	144,015	24,035

(Note)

"Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost" and "Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost" are gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the consolidated balance sheet amount presented in "Difference".

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (As of March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Assets)			
Loans and Bills Discounted	**14,002,397**	**13,038,081**	**964,315**
Loans on Deeds	12,401,951	11,338,466	1,063,485
Loans on Bills	143,204	111,366	31,837
Overdrafts	1,451,653	1,581,423	(129,770)
Bills Discounted	5,587	6,824	(1,237)
Foreign Exchange Assets	**309,746**	**12,925**	**296,821**
Due from Foreign Banks	309,746	12,925	296,821
Securities	**43,070,056**	**44,013,720**	**(943,664)**
Japanese Government Bonds	15,252,138	14,117,244	1,134,894
Municipal Government Bonds	1,489	1,053	436
Corporate Bonds	104,505	265,613	(161,108)
Stocks	553,288	607,761	(54,473)
Other Securities	27,158,633	29,022,047	(1,863,413)
Money Held in Trust	**7,751,046**	**6,555,624**	**1,195,421**
Trading Assets	**19,377**	**13,054**	**6,322**
Trading Securities	7,206	78	7,127
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	-	4	(4)
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	12,170	12,971	(800)
Monetary Claims Bought	**292,406**	**490,182**	**(197,775)**
Call Loans	**1,300,000**	**1,336,137**	**(36,137)**
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	**232,694**	**-**	**232,694**
Cash and Due from Banks	**1,828,040**	**2,180,393**	**(352,353)**
Cash	103,715	153,643	(49,927)
Due from Banks	1,724,325	2,026,750	(302,425)
Other Assets	**367,682**	**381,057**	**(13,374)**
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Debit	26	39	(13)
Prepaid Expenses	602	922	(319)
Accrued Income	117,881	132,019	(14,137)
Initial Margins of Future Markets	1,631	2,199	(568)
Valuation Margins of Future Markets	14	-	14
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	49,256	67,125	(17,868)
Others	198,269	178,750	19,518
Tangible Fixed Assets	**128,783**	**141,131**	**(12,348)**
Buildings	39,563	44,448	(4,884)
Land	66,622	73,116	(6,493)
Lease Assets	14,354	16,987	(2,632)
Construction in Progress	201	5	195
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	8,041	6,573	1,467
Intangible Fixed Assets	**51,612**	**53,191**	**(1,578)**
Software	47,292	47,964	(672)
Lease Assets	3,692	4,408	(715)
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	627	818	(190)
Deferred Tax Assets	**132,456**	**202,355**	**(69,898)**
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	**336,442**	**354,512**	**(18,070)**
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	**(261,701)**	**(295,778)**	**34,077**
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	**(9,072)**	**(6,199)**	**(2,873)**
Total Assets	69,551,969	68,470,391	1,081,577

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (As of March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	**40,957,047**	**39,108,744**	**1,848,303**
Time Deposits	34,496,948	33,443,190	1,053,757
Deposits at Notice	52,668	39,168	13,499
Ordinary Deposits	994,401	1,005,778	(11,376)
Current Deposits	106,958	127,168	(20,210)
Other Deposits	5,306,071	4,493,439	812,632
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**768,118**	**702,799**	**65,318**
Debentures	**5,421,664**	**5,611,743**	**(190,078)**
Debentures Issued	5,421,664	5,611,743	(190,078)
Trading Liabilities	**11,724**	**12,576**	**(851)**
Derivatives of Trading Securities	12	-	12
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	0	-	0
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	11,710	12,576	(865)
Borrowed Money	**2,075,605**	**2,284,402**	**(208,797)**
Borrowings	2,075,605	2,284,402	(208,797)
Call Money	**473,664**	**948,151**	**(474,487)**
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	**8,523,065**	**9,667,031**	**(1,143,966)**
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**833,229**	**98,543**	**734,686**
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	**0**	**1**	**(0)**
Foreign Bills Payable	0	1	(0)
Short-term Entrusted Funds	**4,397,280**	**4,277,171**	**120,109**
Other Liabilities	**1,480,545**	**1,449,309**	**31,236**
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Credit	132	135	(2)
Accrued Expenses	66,573	91,000	(24,427)
Income Taxes Payable	92	1,558	(1,465)
Unearned Income	1,286	1,567	(281)
Employees' Deposits	7,982	8,220	(238)
Valuation Margins of Future Markets	-	515	(515)
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	193,667	349,816	(156,148)
Lease Liabilities	19,535	22,866	(3,330)
Account Payables for Securities Purchased	1,031,865	924,564	107,301
Others	159,409	49,064	110,345
Reserve for Bonus Payments	**3,597**	**3,621**	**(24)**
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	**2,776**	**899**	**1,876**
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	**748**	**764**	**(16)**
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	**16,041**	**18,439**	**(2,398)**
Acceptances and Guarantees	**336,442**	**354,512**	**(18,070)**
Total Liabilities	**65,301,553**	**64,538,714**	**762,839**
(Net Assets)			
Paid-in Capital	**3,425,909**	**3,425,909**	**-**
Common Stock	3,400,909	3,400,909	-
(including Lower Dividend Rate Stock)	2,975,192	2,975,192	-
Preferred Stock	24,999	24,999	-
Capital Surplus	**25,020**	**25,020**	-
Capital Surplus Reserve	24,999	24,999	-
Other Capital Surplus	20	20	-
Reserve for Revaluation	20	20	-
Retained Earnings	**968,106**	**818,500**	**149,606**
Legal Reserves	438,166	432,066	6,100
Voluntary Reserves	529,940	386,434	143,506
Special Reserves	6,100	-	6,100
General Reserves	349,403	349,403	-
Reserves for Tax Basis Adjustments of Fixed Assets	6,426	6,623	(197)
Others	7	7	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	168,003	30,399	137,603
Net Income	144,303	29,561	114,742
Total Owners' Equity	**4,419,036**	**4,269,430**	**149,606**
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	**(222,078)**	**(406,661)**	**184,583**
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	**26,790**	**36,940**	**(10,149)**
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	**26,666**	**31,968**	**(5,302)**
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	**(168,620)**	**(337,752)**	**169,131**
Total Net Assets	**4,250,415**	**3,931,677**	**318,737**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**69,551,969**	**68,470,391**	**1,081,577**

Non-consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2010 (Year ended March 31, 2011) (A)	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ordinary Income	1,071,069	1,257,221	(186,151)
Interest Income	660,629	714,561	(53,931)
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	85,855	98,426	(12,571)
Interest and Dividends on Securities	562,214	566,443	(4,229)
Interest on Call Loans	2,440	4,788	(2,347)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	104	60	43
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borroweing Transactions	927	583	344
Interest on Due from Banks	2,469	7,426	(4,956)
Interest on Interest Rate Swap	3,269	31,197	(27,927)
Other Interest Income	3,348	5,635	(2,286)
Fees and Commissions	14,780	12,758	2,021
Exchange Fees	1,007	925	82
Other Commissions Receivable	13,773	11,833	1,939
Trading Income	194	106	88
Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	-	106	(106)
Income from Trading-related Financial Derivatives	194	-	194
Other Operating Income	162,768	245,431	(82,662)
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	3,294	(3,294)
Gains on Sales of Bonds	69,902	175,838	(105,936)
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	28,499	16,454	12,044
Gains on Financial Derivatives	21,276	7,548	13,728
Other Operating Income	43,090	42,295	795
Other Ordinary Income	232,695	284,363	(51,667)
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	23,639	15,359	8,280
Gains on Money Held in Trust	205,097	267,205	(62,108)
Others	3,958	1,798	2,160
Ordinary Expenses	953,762	1,185,565	(231,803)
Interest Expenses	557,758	647,953	(90,195)
Interest on Deposits	53,365	110,870	(57,505)
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,567	2,252	315
Interest on Debentures	67,706	66,590	1,116
Interest on Borrowed Money	92,957	107,561	(14,603)
Interest on Call Money	522	583	(60)
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	22,616	20,414	2,201
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	156	204	(47)
Other Interest Expenses	317,865	339,476	(21,611)
Fees and Commissions	10,442	11,546	(1,104)
Exchange Fees	526	586	(60)
Other Commissions	9,916	10,960	(1,044)
Trading Expenses	160	776	(616)
Expenses on Trading Securities and Derivatives	65	-	65
Expenses on Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	94	479	(384)
Expenses on Trading-related Financial Derivatives	-	297	(297)
Other Operating Expenses	247,519	173,669	73,849
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	471	523	(52)
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	696	-	696
Losses on Sales of Bonds	178,810	38,639	140,170
Losses on Redemption of Bonds	4,593	1	4,591
Losses on Revaluation of Bonds	10,390	80,459	(70,068)
Other Operating Expenses	52,557	54,044	(1,487)
General and Administrative Expenses	102,992	107,812	(4,820)
Other Ordinary Expenses	34,889	243,806	(208,916)
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	-	138,808	(138,808)
Transfer to Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	2,960	6,095	(3,135)
Write-off of Loans	1,886	12,896	(11,009)
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	120	2,920	(2,800)
Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	11,163	55,268	(44,105)
Losses on Money Held in Trust	6,001	16,932	(10,931)
Others	12,757	10,883	1,874
Ordinary Profits	117,306	71,655	45,651
Extraordinary Profits	30,711	2,179	28,531
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	2,484	216	2,267
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	26,932	-	26,932
Recoveries from Written-off Claims	1,294	1,963	(668)
Extraordinary Losses	9,570	3,444	6,125
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	494	873	(379)
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	9,076	2,570	6,505
Income before Income Taxes	138,448	70,390	68,057
Income Taxes - Current	322	5,035	(4,713)
Income Taxes - Deferred	(6,177)	35,794	(41,971)
Total Income Taxes	(5,855)	40,829	(46,685)
Net Income	144,303	29,561	114,742
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Brought Forward	18,397	-	18,397
Transfer from Land Revaluation Reserve	5,302	838	4,463
Unappropriated Retained Earnings at the End of the Year	168,003	30,399	137,603

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Trading Assets / Liabilities and Trading Income/ Expenses

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 non-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 non-consolidated statement 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 non-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.

(2) Securities

a. Held-to-maturity debt securities are valued at amortized cost (straight-line method), as determined by the moving average method. Stocks of subsidiaries (as defined in Article 56-2 of The Norinchukin Bank Law for rules on subsidiaries) are valued at cost 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 non-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.

b. Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued using the same methods described in (1) and (2) a above.

(3) Derivatives

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

(4) Depreciation

a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

b. Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

c. Lease Assets

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.

(5) Issuance Costs

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

(6) 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 non-consolidated balance sheet date except for stocks of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies which are translated into Japanese yen using the respective exchange rates at the time of their acquisition.

(7) Reserves

a. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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. 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.

Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Note 5. to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet below) 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.

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. 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.

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 ¥44,842 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

The effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake are taken into account in the self-assessment as long as the reasonable judgments of the debtors' status can be possibly made. The reasonably estimated amounts of the effects are reflected in the financial statements.

b. 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 the financial condition and other factors of the issuer of the securities.

c. Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

d. 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 Others of Other Assets.

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

e. Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(8) 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.

(9) 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 non-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 balance of deferred hedge losses under the macro hedges, before deducting the tax effect, as of March 31, 2011 was ¥105 million.

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 non-consolidated statement of operations or are deferred in the non-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 deferral method or the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps. Under the deferral 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.

(10) Consumption Taxes

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

(Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥147,107 million

2. Other Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥139,814 million as of March 31, 2011.

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 ¥29,671 million and securities held without re-pledge of ¥1,065,101 million as of March 31, 2011, respectively. No such securities are re-loaned to the third parties.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥2,963 million and delinquent loans of ¥231,691 million.

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

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

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include those past-due for three months or more of ¥—.

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.

5. Loans and Bills Discounted include restructured loans of ¥59,750 million.

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 , except for the loans pertaining to 3 and 4 above.

In addition, Money Held in Trust includes restructured loans of ¥3 million.

6. The total amount of loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings, delinquent loans, loans past due for three months or more and restructured loans was ¥294,409 million.

The amounts of loans indicated in 3. to 6. above are amounts before deducting the reserves for possible loan losses.

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥5,587 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged	
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥7,556,911 million
Securities	¥13,218,581 million
Liabilities related to the above pledged assets are as follows:	
Borrowed Money	¥335,000 million
Call Money	¥425,000 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥8,523,065 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥804,888 million
Other Liabilities	¥21,150 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of ¥7,807,432 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

Cash collateral under financial derivative transactions of ¥953 million and guarantee deposits of ¥5,916 million were included in Others of Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the 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 was ¥2,767,034 million as of March 31, 2011. The amount, which the Bank could cancel at any time without penalty, was ¥1,938,144 million as of March 31, 2011.

The amount of undrawn commitments does not necessarily affect the future cash flow of the Bank because the majority of such agreements are terminated without being exercised. Most of these agreements have provisions which stipulate that the Bank may not extend the loan or may decrease the commitment when there are certain changes in the overall financial conditions, certain issues relating to collateral and other reasons. At the time of extending loans to customers, the Bank is 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.

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

Date of Revaluation	March 31, 1998
Revaluation Method	Reasonably calculated in accordance with the Appraisal methods stipulated in Article 2-5 of the enforcement ordinance for the Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land (No.119 effective as of March 31, 1998)

11. Accumulated Depreciation Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥100,520 million

12. Accumulated Losses on Impairment of Tangible Fixed Assets ¥25,545 million

13. Accumulated Amount of Tax Basis Adjustments Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥6,588 million

14. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,740,605 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities.

15. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥10,444 million.

16. Net Assets per Share at the end of the fiscal year was ¥293.71 (The residual assets for the holders of Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks, the total dividends on Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks, and the total Special Dividends are deducted from the numerator, and the aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of net assets per share.)

17. In addition to the fixed assets recorded on the non-consolidated balance sheet, some computers, network system equipments, and automobiles are being used under finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessee.

18. Total Receivables Due from Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥484,203 million

19. Total Payable Due to Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥307,601 million

20. The Bank holds no surplus defined in Article 109-1 of the Norinchukin Bank Law.

(Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Income and Expenses related to the transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

(Millions of yen)

	Total Income	Total Expenses
Interest Income／Expenses	1,882	10,919
Fees and Commissions	519	1,253
Other Operating and Other Ordinary Income／Expenses	369	33,068
Other	—	—

2. The following Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets were recognized in the fiscal year.

(Millions of yen)

Purpose of Use	Type	Area	Impairment Losses
Operating assets	Land and Buildings	Tokyo, others	8,995
Idle assets	Land and Buildings	Niigata prf, others	81

As for operating assets, the Bank aggregates the head office and all branches as one unit, taking into consideration mutually complemental relationship of the cash flows. Idle assets (including assets held for sale) were assessed individually by asset.

For the operating assets and idle assets held for sale upon closure of branches, the Bank reduced the book values to their recoverable amounts and recognized the relevant losses as Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets, which were included in Extraordinary Losses in the fiscal year.

The recoverable amounts are the net realizable value, which is calculated based on the appraisal value and other.

3. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year is ¥31.87 (The total dividends for Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks and the total Special Dividends are deducted from the numerator, the aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stocks and Preferred Stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of net income per share.)

(Financial Instruments)

1. Particulars of Financial Instruments

(1) 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 member's 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 geographical 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.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

The main financial assets of the Bank 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 fluctuation s, as well as the credit risk 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: Significant Accounting Policies (9) Hedge Accounting for hedge item and hedge instruments related to hedge accounting, hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

(3) 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.

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 the 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.

The Bank adopts the variance-covariance method to measure the VaR of the trading securities within Trading Assets and certain interest-related, bond-related or other derivative transactions within Derivative Instruments, which are accounted for as trading operations. The market risk (the estimate of the potential loss) of the Bank's trading operations as of March 31, 2011, the end of fiscal 2010, summed up to ¥26 million in total under the variance-covariance method with the holding period of one business day, a 99% confidence interval, and the observation period of the most recent 1,000 days excluding Saturdays and Sundays.

The Bank also performs a back-testing to compare the model-measured VaR with the actual profits and losses. From the back test for the fiscal year 2010 actual results, the Bank had only one exception where the actual loss exceeded VaR and concludes that the adopted measurement method provides a sufficient accuracy of the market risk measurement. VaR, however, is designed to measure the market risk under the certain occurrence probability hypothesis based on the statistical calculation of the historical market movements. Therefore, VaR may not cover the risks in extremely volatile market conditions.

In order to measure the VaR of the financial assets and liabilities from the banking operations (the operations other than trading operations), the Bank adopts the historical simulation method. The market risk (the estimate of the potential net loss) of the Bank from the banking operations totaled ¥2,018,336 million as of March 31, 2011, the end of fiscal 2010, under the historical simulation method with holding period of 240 business days (converted from 60 business days using the bootstrap method), a 99.50% confidence interval, and the observation period from August 1, 1995 to recent day. Since the Bank adopts mid- to long-term investment policies, the impact of the short-term market volatilities are separately monitored using the variance-covariance method VaR while market risks are basically measured using the historical simulation method VaR as mentioned above.

The Bank also performs a back testing to compare the model-measured VaR with the actual profits and losses. VaR, is designed to measure the market risk under the certain occurrence probability hypothesis based on the statistical calculation of the historical market movements. Therefore, VaR may not cover risks in extremely volatile market conditions.

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 an 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.

(4) 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

"Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount", "Fair Value" and "Difference" as of March 31, 2011 are as follows:

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

(Millions of yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted	14,002,397		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	(203,883)		
	13,798,513	13,835,606	37,093
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	14,880,038	15,285,742	405,703
Other Securities	27,480,925	27,480,925	-
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	38,450	38,450	-
Other Money Held in Trust	7,707,429	7,724,893	17,463
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	7,206	7,206	-
(5) Monetary Claims Bought(※1)	290,776	290,800	23
(6) Call Loans	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	1,828,040	1,828,040	-
Total Assets	67,331,380	67,791,665	460,284
(1) Deposits	40,957,047	40,957,086	38
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	768,118	768,118	-
(3) Debentures	5,421,664	5,486,605	64,941
(4) Borrowed Money	2,075,605	2,075,605	-
(5) Call Money	473,664	473,664	-
(6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,523,065	8,523,065	-
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,397,280	4,397,280	-
Total Liabilities	62,616,447	62,681,427	64,979
Derivative Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(1,248)	(1,248)	-
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(143,698)	(143,698)	-
Total Derivative Instruments	(144,946)	(144,946)	-

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

2 Derivative Instruments are excluded from Trading Assets.

3 Derivative Instruments within Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, 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) 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 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.

(2) 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 venders. 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 venders.

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. The estimates for the valuations of some securitized products are calculated according to 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, or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders, or both.

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 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 following "Securities".

(3) 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 (1) and (2) above.

Relevant notes concerning the fair value of Money Held in Trust of each classification are described in following "Money Held in Trust".

(4) Trading Assets

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

(5) Monetary Claims Bought

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

(6) Call Loans

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

(7) 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.

Liabilities

(1) Deposits

With respect to demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the non-consolidated balance sheet date (the carrying value) are estimated at 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) 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 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.

(5) Call Money, (6) 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.

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 hedged items, so that the fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and other items.

(Note 2) The following table lists financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine:
"Assets (2) Other Securities" of fair value of financial instruments exclude the transactions of the table below.

(Millions of yen)

Instruments	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks(※1)(※2)	235,309
Bonds(※2)(※3)	127,375
Investments in Partnership and Others (※4)	343,109
Total	705,795

(※) 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 The amount of revaluation losses for the fiscal year was ¥2,759 million on Unlisted Stocks and ¥346 million on Bonds.

3 Out of Bonds (including 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 ¥42,049 million in accordance with the Bank's internal rules.

4 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".

(Note 3) The redemption schedule of money claims and securities with stated maturities after the non-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
Loans and Bills Discounted(※1)	10,614,449	1,977,082	826,851	188,518	147,096	14,018
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	665,520	3,246,598	2,506,213	1,099,540	4,813,576	2,700,205
Other Securities held that have Maturity	8,934,451	4,305,787	1,452,847	976,556	2,424,946	1,314,895
Monetary Claims Bought	-	37,299	16,698	11,581	-	231,519
Call Loans	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Banks(※2)	1,724,325	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,238,746	9,566,767	4,802,610	2,276,197	7,385,619	4,260,638

(※) 1 Debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, loans to doubtful debtors and others of ¥234,380 million within Loans and Bills Discounted, for which the redemption date cannot be estimated, are excluded from the table above.

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

(Note 4) The redemption schedule of borrowed money and other Interest-bearing liabilities after the non-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
Deposits(※1)	40,921,486	30,928	4,632	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	768,118	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	1,131,939	2,502,831	1,786,881	11	-	-
Borrowed Money(※2)	335,000	-	-	204,598	-	1,536,007
Call Money	473,664	-	-	-	-	-
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,523,065	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,397,280	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,550,556	2,533,760	1,791,513	204,609	-	1,536,007

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

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

(Securities)

Information relating to Securities is provided as below. The Securities include Trading Securities in Trading Assets, negotiable certificates of deposit in Cash and Due from Banks and trust beneficiary interest in Monetary Claims Bought.

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of yen)

	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	6

2. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	7,579,177	7,852,908	273,730
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	4,799,722	4,980,400	180,677
	Sub total	12,378,900	12,833,308	454,408
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	2,501,838	2,453,134	(48,704)
	Sub total	2,501,838	2,453,134	(48,704)
Total		14,880,738	15,286,442	405,703

3. Stock of subsidiaries and Affiliates (as of March 31, 2011)

The Bank held no stock of subsidiaries and affiliates.

The following table lists stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine :

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Stocks of Subsidiaries	43,047
Stocks of Affiliates	104,060
Total	147,107

Above transactions are excluded from "Stock of subsidiaries and Affiliates", since there are no market prices and their fair value is extremely difficult to determine.

4. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	255,131	181,032	74,098
	Bonds	1,990,521	1,985,911	4,610
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,978,143	1,973,873	4,270
	Municipal Government Bonds	984	950	34
	Corporate Bonds	11,393	11,087	305
	Other	10,290,402	9,882,073	408,329
	Sub total	12,536,055	12,049,017	487,038
Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	91,572	123,312	(31,740)
	Bonds	5,788,083	5,791,314	(3,230)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,694,817	5,696,131	(1,313)
	Municipal Government Bonds	505	511	(6)
	Corporate Bonds	92,760	94,671	(1,910)
	Other	9,371,273	10,228,265	(856,992)
	Sub total	15,250,928	16,142,892	(891,963)
Total		27,786,984	28,191,909	(404,924)

5. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011

The Bank sold no held-to-maturity debt securities.

6. Other Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	24,605	12,326	37
Bonds	519,890	—	10,183
Japanese Government Bonds	456,382	—	10,183
Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	63,507	—	—
Other	3,361,636	46,917	166,672
Total	3,906,132	59,243	176,892

7. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Certain securities (other than trading purposes) 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, 2011 ("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 ¥28,940 million (including ¥8,404 million on Stocks and ¥20,536 million on Other).

The criteria for determining whether the securities' fair value has "significantly deteriorated" are outlined as follows:

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

Securities whose fair values remain in between 50% and 70% of their acquisition costs (and other) for a certain period

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Loss Recognized as Expenses
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	38,450	(122)

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of March 31, 2011)

The Bank held no held-to-maturity money held in trust.

3. Other Money Held in Trust (other than that for trading purpose or held-to-maturity) (as of March 31, 2011)

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	7,712,596	7,592,616	119,979	144,015	24,035

(Note)

"Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost" and "Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost" are gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the non-consolidated balance sheet amount presented in "Difference".

(Accounting for Income Taxes)

The major components of Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities as of March 31, 2011 were as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets	
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	¥64,166 million
Write-off of Loans	¥4,151 million
Losses on Revaluation of Securities	¥122,491 million
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	¥8,530 million
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	¥669 million
Net Operating Losses Carried Forward	¥6,389 million
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities	¥103,366 million
Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments	¥2,718 million
Unrealized Losses on Reclassification	¥76,651 million
Others	¥79,585 million
Subtotal	¥468,721 million
Valuation Allowance	¥(200,987)million
Total Deferred Tax Assets	¥267,733 million
Deferred Tax Liabilities	
Gain from Contribution of Securities to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	¥(5,577)million
Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments	¥(14,839)million
Unrealized Gains on Reclassification	¥(58,627)million
Others	¥(56,232)million
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	¥(135,277)million
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥132,456 million