

History

Milestones in the Bank's 82-Year History

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| 1923 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Bank established with government funds under special legislation as the central bank for industrial cooperatives | 1996 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws concerning the integration of the Bank and Shinnoren enacted |
| 1938 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gyokyo joins the Bank | 1998 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuance of ¥1 trillion in lower dividend rate stock to Shinnoren and Shingyoren and ¥0.5 trillion in subordinated loan transaction completed |
| 1943 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forestry cooperatives (Shinrinkumiai) join the Bank• The Bank's name officially changed to the Norinchukin Bank | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Substantial reorganization of the market risk investment sections, updating these to match global asset management styles |
| 1950 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first Norinchukin Bank debentures issued | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Representative offices open in Hong Kong and Beijing |
| 1959 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redemption of the government's equity stake completed, thereby becoming a private bank | 2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Norinchukin-Zenkyoren Asset Management Co., Ltd., begin |
| 1974 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign exchange operations begin | 2001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Norinchukin Bank Law is revised |
| 1977 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investment and trading in foreign currency denominated bonds begin | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Law concerning the reorganization and strengthening of credit business by the Bank and specified cooperatives is revised |
| 1982 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A representative office opens in New York (the Bank's first overseas foothold) | | |
| 1984 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The New York Representative Office upgraded to branch status | 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The JA Banking System begins• A capital increase of ¥100 billion in common stock is conducted, and ¥183 billion in funds is procured through the issuance of perpetual subordinated loans |
| 1985 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A representative office opens in London | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The consolidation of Shinnoren with the Bank begins |
| 1986 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fiduciary services for corporate bonds begin• Norinchukin International plc opens in London | | |
| 1989 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Bank's U.S. dollar denominated notes issued in the Euromarket | 2003 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• JF Marine Bank implements fundamental policies (January)• Another ¥183 billion is procured through the issuance of perpetual subordinated loans |
| 1990 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A representative office opens in Singapore | | |
| 1991 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The London Representative Office upgraded to branch status | 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Norinchukin Securities Co., Ltd., liquidated• Integration of prefectural Shinnoren (total of nine) |
| 1993 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Singapore Representative Office upgraded to branch status• Norinchukin Securities Co., Ltd., established• Norinchukin Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd., established | | |
| 1995 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preferred stocks issued, opening the way for capital increases through the participation of ordinary investors• The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., established | | |