Financial Review

■ Financial Results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (Consolidated)

The Norinchukin Bank's ("the Bank") financial results on a consolidated basis as of March 31, 2023 include the results of 21 consolidated subsidiaries and 6 affiliates which are accounted for by the equity method.

The following is a summary of Financial Results for the fiscal year 2022 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023).

Balance of Assets and Liabilities

Consolidated Total Assets decreased by ¥11,633.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥94,504.9 billion, and consolidated Total Net Assets decreased by ¥1,621.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥5,673.5 billion.

On the assets side, Loans and Bills Discounted decreased by ¥5,927.7 billion to ¥17,414.1 billion, and Securities decreased by ¥7,022.8 billion to ¥39,725.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, respectively.

On the liabilities side, Deposits decreased by ¥200.4 billion to ¥63,809.4 billion, and Debentures increased by ¥93.7 billion to ¥454.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, respectively.

Income

Consolidated Ordinary Profits* were \(\frac{\pmathbf{4}}{40.4}\) billion, down \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{198.1}\) billion from the previous fiscal year, and Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent was \(\frac{\pmathbf{5}}{50.9}\) billion, down \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{133.6}\) billion from the previous fiscal year.

* Ordinary Profits represent Ordinary Income less Ordinary Expenses. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income, and Ordinary Expenses represent Total Expenses less certain special expenses.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios (Basel III standard) were as follows: Consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio 17.82%, Consolidated Tier 1 Capital Ratio 21.98%, and Consolidated Total Capital Ratio 22.03% as of March 31, 2023.

Key Management Indicators (Consolidated)

(Billions of Yen/Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1))

				(Dillions	or renzivillions or o.c	5. Dollars (Note 1))
	2019/3	2020/3	2021/3	2022/3	2023/3	2023/3
Total Income	¥ 1,732.1	¥ 1,546.3	¥ 1,358.8	¥ 1,268.6	¥ 2,201.7	\$ 16,497
Total Expenses	1,607.8	1,422.3	1,065.2	1,005.0	2,138.4	16,023
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	103.5	92.0	208.2	184.6	50.9	382
Total Comprehensive Income	238.5	(111.1)	769.8	(551.6)	(1,479.3)	(11,084)
Total Net Assets	7,473.2	7,261.6	7,955.5	7,294.6	5,673.5	42,511
Total Assets	105,953.9	105,482.0	107,647.8	106,138.3	94,504.9	708,114
Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS) (Note 2)						
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	16.59	19.49	19.86	17.87	17.82	17.82
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	19.65	23.02	23.19	21.22	21.98	21.98
Total Capital Ratio (%)	19.65	23.02	23.19	21.23	22.03	22.03

Notes: 1. U.S. dollars have been converted at the rate of ¥133.46 to U.S. \$1, the effective rate of exchange at March 31, 2023.

The calculation of the 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) issued in 2006.

■ Financial Results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (Non-consolidated)

Balance of Assets and Liabilities

Total Assets of the Bank at the end of the fiscal year decreased by \$11,940.9 billion to \$91,425.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the fiscal year decreased by \$1,674.4 billion to \$5,470.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

On the assets side, Loans and Bills Discounted was \\ \frac{1}{6},902.5 \] billion, and Securities was \\ \frac{4}{4}0,062.6 \] billion. On the liabilities side, Deposits amounted to \\ \frac{4}{6}3,832.3 \] billion, and Debentures was \\ \frac{4}{4}55.0 \] billion.

Income

Interest income of the Bank for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 totaled to ¥132.4 billion, down ¥110.5 billion from the previous fiscal year.

The total credit costs were ¥6.0 billion in net earnings mainly due to the reversal of general reserve for possible loan losses and others.

As for securities investments, net gains/losses on sales were net gains of ¥72.7 billion, up ¥138.2 billion from the previous fiscal year and the expenses of

provisions and impairments for price-decline of securities and other reasons were nil, decreased by \u22042.6 billion from the previous fiscal year.

As a result, with all of the factors mentioned above, the Bank recorded ¥23.4 billion in Ordinary Profits, down ¥195.6 billion and ¥43.2 billion in Net Income, down ¥129.4 billion from the previous fiscal year, respectively. The Bank's net operating profits stood at ¥52.4 billion.

The Bank invests in securities utilizing Money Held in Trust on a large scale. Therefore, the Bank's net operating losses including gains/losses on Money Held in Trust-related transactions, which are substantially the same as investment in securities stood at ¥40.8 billion.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios (Basel III standard) were as follows: Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio 17.53%, Tier 1 Capital Ratio 21.76%, and Total Capital Ratio 21.80% as of March 31, 2023.

Key Management Indicators (Non-consolidated)

(Billions of Yen/Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1))

				,		(//
	2019/3	2020/3	2021/3	2022/3	2023/3	2023/3
Total Income	¥ 1,709.1	¥ 1,520.9	¥ 1,337.1	¥ 1,239.1	¥ 2,174.8	\$ 16,295
Total Expenses	1,591.9	1,403.1	1,043.9	994.7	2,128.4	15,948
Net Income	100.6	89.4	212.0	172.6	43.2	323
Paid-in Capital	4,040.1	4,040.1	4,040.1	4,040.1	4,040.1	30,272
Total Net Assets	7,381.8	7,174.8	7,826.0	7,144.5	5,470.0	40,986
Total Assets	104,176.8	103,403.5	105,238.1	103,366.3	91,425.4	685,039
Deposits	66,821.5	65,656.0	65,675.4	64,019.8	63,832.3	478,287
Debentures	1,262.2	791.4	361.4	363.7	455.0	3,409
Loans and Bills Discounted	18,438.0	19,828.8	21,824.0	22,955.4	16,902.5	126,648
Securities	55,751.1	54,694.3	48,491.4	47,057.2	40,062.6	300,184
Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS) (Note 2)						
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	16.73	19.56	19.84	17.85	17.53	17.53
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	19.86	23.15	23.22	21.27	21.76	21.76
Total Capital Ratio (%)	19.86	23.15	23.23	21.27	21.80	21.80

Notes: 1. U.S. dollars have been converted at the rate of ¥133.46 to U.S. \$1, the effective rate of exchange at March 31, 2023.

The calculation of the 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) issued in 2006.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries As of March 31

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
-	2023	2022	2023
Assets			-
Cash and Due from Banks (Notes 30, 32 and 33)	¥22,430,679	¥ 18,140,525	\$168,070
Receivables under Resale Agreements	305,076	366	2,285
Monetary Claims Bought (Notes 32 and 33)	321,441	387,819	2,408
Trading Assets (Notes 3, 32 and 33)	3,635	2,466	27
Money Held in Trust (Notes 10, 32 and 34)	8,419,368	10,867,985	63,085
Securities (Notes 4, 6, 10, 21, 32 and 33)	39,725,740	46,748,553	297,660
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 5, 6, 10, 20 and 32)	17,414,105	23,341,865	130,481
Foreign Exchange Assets (Notes 6 and 7)	584,996	375,980	4,383
Other Assets (Notes 6, 8, 10 and 32)	1,608,236	3,178,992	12,050
Tangible Fixed Assets (Note 9)	134,914	151,442	1,010
Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 9)	51,669	52,174	387
Net Defined Benefit Asset (Note 17)	129,465	119,913	970
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 18)	307,942	4,315	2,307
Deferred Tax Assets for Land Revaluation	1,600		11
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Notes 6 and 19)	3,197,577	2,915,891	23,959
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (Note 32)	(131,441)	(149,942)	(984)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses Total Assets	(61) ¥94,504,944	¥106,138,351	**************************************
Total Assets	£94,304,944	¥100,136,331	\$700,114
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 11 and 32)	¥63,809,449	¥ 64,009,893	\$478,116
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (Note 32)	2,296,478	2,140,966	17,207
Debentures (Notes 12 and 32)	454,034	360,280	3,402
Call Money and Bills Sold (Note 32)	390,000	_	2,922
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Notes 10 and 32)	10,613,476	19,327,671	79,525
Trading Liabilities (Notes 13 and 32)	2,786	1,692	20
Borrowed Money (Notes 10, 14 and 32)	3,988,241	4,924,931	29,883
Foreign Exchange Liabilities (Note 15)	28	_	0
Short-term Entrusted Funds (Note 32)	797,420	684,692	5,974
Other Liabilities (Notes 16 and 32)	3,262,753	4,150,052	24,447
Reserve for Bonus Payments	7,693	7,554	57
Net Defined Benefit Liability (Note 17)	10,234	21,742	76
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	1,229	1,043	9
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 18)	_	295,753	_
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	_	1,499	_
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 19)	3,197,577	2,915,891	23,959
Total Liabilities	88,831,402	98,843,664	665,603
Net Assets			
Paid-in Capital (Note 22)	4,040,198	4,040,198	30,272
Capital Surplus	23,399	23,399	175
Retained Earnings	2,154,690	2,236,608	16,144
Total Owners' Equity	6,218,288	6,300,206	46,592
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	(678,339)	758,987	(5,082)
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments	77,079	177,259	577
Revaluation Reserve for Land	(2,099)	5,970	(15)
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	1,451	517	10
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Note 17)	46,671	41,753	349
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(555,236)	984,488	(4,160)
Non-controlling Interests	10,490	9,992	78
Total Net Assets	5,673,542	7,294,687	42,511

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(1) Consolidated Statement of Operations

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

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)	
	2023	2022	2023	
Income				
Interest Income:	¥1,290,279	¥ 715,757	\$ 9,667	
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	229,975	97,994	1,723	
Interest and Dividends on Securities	991,826	601,800	7,431	
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	(8)	(793)	(0)	
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	988	(574)	7	
Interest on Due from Banks	51,507	11,673	385	
Other Interest Income	15,990	5,657	119	
Fees and Commissions	30,797	28,964	230	
Trading Income (Note 23)	302	104	2	
Other Operating Income (Note 24)	556,949	100,106	4,173	
Other Income (Note 25)	323,466	423,701	2,423	
Total Income	2,201,794	1,268,633	16,497	
Expenses				
Interest Expenses:	1,352,753	514,517	10,136	
Interest on Deposits	140,584	12,285	1,053	
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	59,572	3,010	446	
Interest on Debentures	7,031	1,294	52	
Interest on Borrowed Money	46,400	37,359	347	
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	(583)	(0)	(4)	
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	163,884	(27,402)	1,227	
Other Interest Expenses	935,863	487,970	7,012	
Fees and Commissions	17,001	15,330	127	
Trading Expenses (Note 26)	61	_	0	
Other Operating Expenses (Note 27)	482,232	294,393	3,613	
General and Administrative Expenses	158,529	146,066	1,187	
Other Expenses (Note 28)	127,875	34,784	958	
Total Expenses	2,138,454	1,005,092	16,023	
Income before Income Taxes	63,340	263,540	474	
Income Taxes — Current	26,147	4,946	195	
Income Taxes — Deferred	(15,067)	73,319	(112)	
Total Income Taxes	11,080	78,265	83	
Profit	52,260	185,275	391	
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	1,265	624	9	
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥ 50,994	¥ 184,650	\$ 382	
			HC D II	
	Ye	en	U.S. Dollars	
	2022	2022	(Note 1)	
B 64 4 4 1 4 1 4 0 6 8 7 4 61	2023	2022 V25.10	2023	
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share	¥(0.25)	¥25.18	\$(0.00)	

(2) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)	
	2023	2022	2023	
Profit	¥ 52,260	¥ 185,275	\$ 391	
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,531,659)	(736,929)	(11,476)	
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (Note 29)	(1,436,607)	(1,188,833)	(10,764)	
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments (Note 29)	(100,152)	457,347	(750)	
Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 29)	_	2,247	_	
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments (Note 29)	950	440	7	
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Note 29)	4,891	(7,623)	36	
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method (Note 29)	(740)	(506)	(5)	
Total Comprehensive Income	¥(1,479,399)	¥ (551,654)	\$ (11 , 084)	
Attributable to:				
Owners of Parent	(1,480,661)	(552,280)	(11,094)	
Non-controlling Interests	1,262	626	9	

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

Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

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

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)	
	2023	2022	2023	
Capital Surplus				
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	¥ 23,399	¥ 24,993	\$ 175	
Additions:	_	_	_	
Deductions:				
Change in Ownership Interest of Parent due to Transactions		1,594		
with Non-controlling Interests	_	1,394	_	
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	23,399	23,399	175	
Retained Earnings				
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	2,236,608	2,146,592	16,758	
Additions:				
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	50,994	184,650	382	
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land	8,069	10,589	60	
Deductions:				
Dividends	90,211	105,223	675	
Redemption of Treasury Preferred Stock	50,770	_	380	
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥2,154,690	¥2,236,608	\$16,144	

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries For the fiscal years ended March 31

Cash Flows from Operating Activities: ¥ 63,340 ¥ 263,540 \$ 4 Income before Income Taxes ¥ 63,340 ¥ 263,540 \$ 4 Depreciation 24,831 23,159 15 Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets 261 — Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates (12,695) (5,932) (6 Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (18,795) 14,616 (1	66 1 (25) (0) 0
Income before Income Taxes $$\Psi$$ 63,340 $$\Psi$$ 263,540 $$\Psi$$ Depreciation $$24,831$$ 23,159 $$150$ Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets $$261$$ — Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates $$(12,695)$$ $$(5,932)$$	66 1 (25) (0) 0
Depreciation 24,831 23,159 15 Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets 261 — Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates (12,695) (5,932)	66 1 (25) (0) 0
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates 261 (12,695) (5,932)	1 (5) (0) 0 1
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates (12,695) (5,932)	(5) (0) (0) 1
	0 0 1
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (18,795) 14,616 (1	0 1
	1
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses 61 (270)	_
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments 139	4)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset (9,551) (7,762)	1)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability (11,508) (7,743)	6)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits 185 (416)	1
Interest Income (1,290,279) (715,757) (9,6	7)
Interest Expenses 1,352,753 514,517 10,1	6
Losses (Gains) on Securities (225,353) 140,051 (1,6	8)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust 95,336 10,479 7	4
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains) (2,745,815) (3,230,110) (20,5	4)
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets (23,294) (24,969)	4)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets (1,168) 4,843	(8)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities 1,094 (3,445)	8
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted 5,956,338 (1,200,828) 44,60	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits (200,443) (1,642,269)	1)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit 155,512 (959,293) 1,1	5
Net Increase (Decrease) in Debentures 93,754 4,801 7	2
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money) (928,069) (189,053)	3)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks (64,198) (89,033)	1)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other (239,476) 524,588 (1,79)	4)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other (8,324,194) 2,253,744 (62,3	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds 112,727 (193,050) 8	4
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets (209,015) (85,963)	6)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities 28 (0)	0
Interest Received 1,228,320 659,205 9,2	3
Interest Paid (1,304,816) (512,767) (9,7)	6)
Other, Net 803,858 528,903 6,0	3
Subtotal (5,720,135) (3,926,213) (42,80	
Income Taxes Paid (23,254) (243,760) (1	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities (5,743,389) (4,169,973) (43,0	4)

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2023	2022	2023
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchases of Securities	(10,910,221)	(14,541,719)	(81,749)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	13,755,693	7,221,548	103,069
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	4,897,656	9,734,315	36,697
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(787,925)	(1,194,665)	(5,903)
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	3,127,897	1,005,215	23,436
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(2,016)	(4,012)	(15)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(14,205)	(9,067)	(106)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	38,800	41,200	290
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	10,105,678	2,252,814	75,720
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money		(923)	_
Purchase of Treasury Preferred Stock	(50,770)	_	(380)
Proceeds from Share Issuance to Non-controlling Interests		60	_
Purchase of Treasury Shares of Subsidiaries	_	(3,605)	_
Dividends Paid	(90,211)	(105,223)	(675)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Interests	(764)	(470)	(5)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(141,746)	(110,162)	(1,062)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,368	4,699	17
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,222,910	(2,022,621)	31,641
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	17,099,172	19,121,793	128,122
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year (Note 30)	¥ 21,322,082	¥ 17,099,172	\$159,763

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Norinchukin Bank and Subsidiaries

1. Basis of Presentation

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

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

Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers. The exchange rate of \(\pm\)133.46=U.S.\(\pm\)1, the approximate rate of exchange prevailing on March 31, 2023, has been used for translation purposes. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen amounts have been, or could be, readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at the aforementioned rate or at any other rate.

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

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Principles of Consolidation

Scope of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

The number of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2022 was 22, 21 of which were consolidated and the remaining subsidiary was unconsolidated. The number of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023 was 23, 21 of which were consolidated and the remaining 2 subsidiaries were unconsolidated.

The major consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.

The major unconsolidated subsidiary is as follows:

NORINCHUKIN INNOVATION FUND L.P.

The unconsolidated subsidiaries were excluded from the scope of consolidation, since its impact on the consolidated financial statements was not so material as to hinder a rational judgement of the financial position and results of operations in terms of Total Assets, Ordinary Income, Net Income, Retained Earnings and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

The dates of the fiscal year-end of all consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

Closing date: December 31, 2022 Number of subsidiaries: 9
Closing date: March 31, 2023 Number of subsidiaries: 12

The necessary adjustments have been made to the financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective closing dates and the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Affiliates

Affiliates are, in general, the companies, other than subsidiaries, in which the Bank 1) holds, directly and/or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting shares; 2) holds, directly and/or indirectly, 15% or more of the voting shares and also is able to influence the decision-making body through sharing of personnel, provision of finance and technology, and other relationships; or 3) holds more than 20% of the voting shares together with those entities that would vote or agree to vote with the Bank due to their close relationship with the Bank through sharing of personnel, provision of finance and technology and other relationships and, at the same time,

is able to influence the decision-making body in a material degree, unless evidence exists which shows that the Bank does not have such influence.

The numbers of affiliates as of March 31, 2023 and 2022 were 6 and 6, respectively, all of which were accounted for by the equity method. Differences between the cost and the underlying net equity at fair value of investments in companies which are accounted for by the equity method have been amortized by the straight-line method over 20 years except for immaterial goodwill which are charged to income in the year of acquisition. Negative goodwill is credited to income in the year of acquisition. The major affiliate accounted for by the equity method is as follows:

JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD.

BOT Lease Co., Ltd. was newly included in the scope of application of the equity method during the fiscal year due to acquisition of shares.

JAML MRC Holdings, Inc. was excluded from the scope of application of the equity method during the fiscal year since it was no longer an affiliate due to the sale of its shares.

(2) Transactions for Trading Purposes

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

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

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.

Derivatives are measured at fair value based on net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities with respect to specific market risk or specific credit risk.

(3) Financial Instruments

a. Securities

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

Other securities are valued at fair value (the cost of securities sold is calculated by the moving average method). Stocks and others which are no market prices ("Stocks and others with no market prices") are valued at cost determined by the moving average method.

Net Unrealized Gains or Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes, are reported separately in Net Assets.

Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued using the same methods described in (2) and (3) a. above.

b. Derivatives

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

The fair value of Derivatives is calculated based on net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities with respect to specific market risk or specific credit risk.

c. Hedge Accounting

(a) Hedge of Interest Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting to the 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 Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, issued on March 17, 2022). 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.

(b) Hedge of Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting to the hedge transactions 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 Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, issued on October 8, 2020). 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 deferral 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 exceed 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 Committee Practical Guideline 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.

(d) Hedges Applied to "the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR"

As for Hedges mentioned above, all of hedges under "the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (The Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) the PITF No. 40 for Practical Solution, issued on March 17, 2022) are applied to the specific treatments designated by the PITF. Hedges applied to the PITF are as follows.

I Hedge Methods: The Deferral Method or The Accrual Method specifically permitted for certain interest rate swap

Hedge Instruments: Interest rate swaps

Hedged Items: Loans and Bill Discounted, Securities (Bonds) and others

Type of Hedge Transactions: Offsetting market movements

II Hedge Method: The Deferral Method Hedge Instruments: Interest rate swaps

Hedged Items: Payables under Repurchase Agreements and others

Type of Hedge Transactions: Fixing cash flows

III Hedge Method: The Deferral Method Hedge Instruments: Currency swaps

Hedged Items: Financial monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and others

Type of Hedge Transactions: Offsetting market movements

(4) Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

a. Depreciation

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method. However, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding buildings and accompanying facilities) and buildings and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are calculated using the straight-line method.

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

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

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

b. Land Revaluation

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

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

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

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

The costs of software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized and amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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

a. Reserve for loans to debtors who are legally bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under Company Law or other similar laws ("debtors in bankruptcy") or debtors who are substantially bankrupt under those laws ("debtors in default") 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 disposals of collateral or the execution of guarantees.

With respect to loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt and that are secured by collateral or guarantees, the remaining book value of the loan, after the deduction of the amount of collateral or the execution of guarantees, is directly written off. Direct write-offs were \mathbb{\pmathbb{\text{8}}},554 million (\mathbb{\pmathbb{\text{6}}}4 million) and \mathbb{\mathbb{\text{10}}},286 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

- b. Reserve for loans to debtors who are not currently bankrupt, but are likely to become bankrupt ("doubtful debtors"), is determined after taking into account a comprehensively evaluated repayment ability of debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees.
- c. Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans ("debtors under requirement of control") (see Note 6) and other debtors requiring close monitoring going forward ("other substandard debtors") 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 primarily by the contractual interest rate before the terms of the loan were restructured.

- d. Reserve for loans to "debtors under requirement of control" other than those indicated above, the Bank principally estimates expected losses for the next 3 years. Whereas "other substandard debtors" and debtors who maintain favorable operating conditions and who have no particular financial difficulties ("standard"), the Bank estimates expected losses for the next year. The expected losses are calculated by long-term averages of the historical loan-loss ratios based on past 1-or 3-year loan-loss experience and further adjusted for the risks identified based on future forecasts. Specifically, the reserve for possible loans losses is recorded, taking into account the current position in economic cycles and the likelihood of each scenario in light of future outlook, by referring to historical loan losses, based on the macroeconomic indicators (Indexes of Business Conditions (Composite Index (Coincident Index))) which are highly correlated to historical records of loan losses and the Bank's outlook for economic fluctuations. The future forecasts are approved by directors after consultation with a committee composed of management (the Risk Management Committee).
- e. Specific reserve for loans to certain countries with financial difficulties is provided based on the expected amount of losses taking into account the political, economic and other conditions in each country.

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

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

(9) 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.

(10) Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

(11) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits for the payments of retirement benefits for directors (including Executive Officers) and corporate auditors is recognized as the required amount accrued at the end of the period.

(12) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used for attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year.

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 in which the difference has arisen.

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 has arisen.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries, in calculating Net Defined Benefit Liability and retirement benefit cost, adopt the simplified method whereby the retirement benefit obligations are calculated at an amount that would be paid if all eligible employees voluntarily retired at the consolidated balance sheet date.

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

"Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the consolidated statement of cash flows represents cash, non-interest bearing due from banks and due from the Bank of Japan in Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet.

(14) Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share is computed based upon the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

The total dividends for lower dividend rate stocks, the total special dividends and redemption difference of preferred stocks 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 Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share.

(15) Accounting Principles and Procedures When Related Accounting Standards Are Not Clear

Profit and losses on cancellation of Investment Trust are accounted in "Interest and Dividends on Securities" on Profit and Loss Statement.

(16) Significant Accounting Estimates

Items for which the amount was recorded in the consolidated financial statements for this fiscal year due to accounting estimates and which may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following consolidated fiscal year are as follows:

a. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

- (a). Reserve for Possible Loan Losses on the consolidated financial statements were ¥131,441 million (\$984 million) and ¥149,942 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- (b). Information relating the content of significant accounting estimates for identified items
- I. Calculation methods

The Bank's Reserve for Possible Loan Losses is calculated based on the determination of the debtor classification ("standard," "other substandard debtors," "debtors under requirement of control," "doubtful," "debtors in default," "debtors in bankruptcy") based on each debtor's future debt repayment capacity through asset assessments, as well as a certain calculation method according to debtor classification, as stated in (8) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses.

The Bank reflects the risks identified based on future forecasts in calculating Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of "standard," "other substandard debtors" and "debtors under requirement of control" in order to maintain stable lending to other institutions regardless of economic fluctuations caused by various risks.

II. Key assumptions

The debtor's future forecasts including its expected business performance are the key assumptions in determining the debtor classification.

In forecasting the future when calculating Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of "standard," "other substandard debtors," "debtors under requirement of control," the likelihood of each scenario based upon current position in economic cycles and an outlook for future is a key assumption.

The Bank estimates the current position in the economic cycles as a period of expansion in the fiscal year. As for the future outlook, the main scenario is the continuation of a moderate economic recovery, given that the measure of inhibition of infection for COVID-19 has been relaxed. In addition, the assumptions partially reflect the economic recession scenario, mainly due to the rapid slowdown of overseas economies resulting from the tightening monetary policy triggered by inflation, materialization of geopolitical risks (the situation in Ukraine), and the spread of infectious diseases by new COVID variants.

III. Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

Changes in the assumptions used in the estimates due to changes in the performance of debtors and in economic conditions, such as slowdown of overseas economies, geopolitical risks (the situation in Ukraine), and COVID-19 infection status, could have a significant impact on Reserve for Possible Loan Losses in the following fiscal year.

b. Deferred Tax Assets

(a). Deferred Tax Assets on the consolidated financial statements were \(\pm\)307,942 million (\(\pm\)2,307 million) and \(\pm\)4,315 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(b). Information relating the content of significant accounting estimates for identified items

I. Calculation methods

The Bank recognizes Deferred Tax Assets for deductible temporary differences that are deemed to have the effect of reducing the tax burden in the future (i.e., recoverability). In determining the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Bank recognizes Deferred Tax Assets based on the estimates such as the classification of an entity and the scheduling of deductible temporary differences, in accordance with Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No. 26).

In determining the classification of an entity, the Bank considers the estimates of future taxable income based on the situation where financing costs, such as funding costs in foreign currencies, have increased as a result of the interest rate hikes, mainly in Europe and the Unites States, as well as the trends of the past and current period taxable income.

II. Key assumptions

The estimation of future taxable income is based on medium- and long-term earnings prospects considering various simulations and other factors. The key assumptions are the forecasts of future financial and economic environment such as market fluctuations of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and the trends of the financial position by the Bank's portfolio management in response to such forecasts.

III. Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

If the assumptions used in the Bank's estimates change due to the fluctuation in financial economic environment or the change in the financial position by the Bank's portfolio management, the change could have a significant impact on Deferred Tax Assets in the following fiscal year.

- c. Fair Value of Foreign Bonds for which the Bank cannot Obtain Quoted Market Prices
- (a). Amounts accounted on consolidated financial statements are as follows.

As of March 31, 2023	Millions	s of Yen	Millions of U	J.S. Dollars
	Consolidated		Consolidated	
	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value
Items	Amount		Amount	
Foreign Bonds				
Other securities	¥ 29,486	¥ 29,486	\$ 220	\$ 220
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	7,668,102	7,590,166	57,456	56,872
Total	¥7,697,588	¥7,619,652	\$57,677	\$57,093

As of March 31, 2022	Millions of Yen	
	Consolidated	
	Balance Sheet Fair Value	3
Items	Amount	
Foreign Bonds		
Other securities	¥ 93,474 ¥ 93,474	
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	5,915,115 5,897,089	1
Total	¥6,008,589 ¥5,990,564	

(b). Information relating the content of significant accounting estimates for identified items

I. Calculation methods

As for fair value of foreign bonds for which the Bank cannot obtain quoted market prices, the prices of the bonds are evaluated by using the valuation obtained from the third parties such as information venders or by calculating the value of the bonds based on the Bank's own estimates. In both of the cases, Income approach (the valuation method that shows current market expectation for future cash flows as discounted present value) are adopted. As for calculating the fair value, the Bank has adopted the valuation model which reflects the nature, characteristics, and risks of each financial instrument and has mainly used observable inputs. Additionally, the Bank uses inputs such as default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates and discount rates, to calculate the fair value.

Where the Bank adopts the valuation obtained from the third party, it verifies the validity of the valuation with appropriate methods such as confirmation of valuation models and inputs, comparison with the fair values for similar financial instruments.

II. Key Assumptions

In terms of verifying the validity of valuation obtained from the third party and calculating the fair value based on the Bank's estimates, key assumptions are default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates and discount rates according to characteristics in asset classes. As for calculating discount rates, the Bank has considered benchmark interest rates and transactions for similar financial instruments.

III. Impact on the consolidated financial statements in the following fiscal year

If the assumption used in the Bank's estimates changes due to the fluctuation in financial economic environment, the change could have a significant impact on the fair values in the following fiscal year.

(17) Other Information

(Change in Accounting Policies)

(Adoption of Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement)

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, revised on June 17, 2021) at the beginning of the fiscal year.

As a result, the change had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Trading Assets

-	Millions	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Trading Securities	¥ 20	¥ 4	\$ 0
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	0	_	0
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	3,613	2,462	27
Total	¥3,635	¥2,466	\$27

4. Securities

4. Occurres	Million	Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 6,933,134	¥ 7,992,279	\$ 51,949
Municipal Government Bonds	149,682	158,369	1,121
Corporate Bonds	1,049,380	1,178,570	7,862
Stocks	810,962	821,668	6,076
Other	30,782,580	36,597,665	230,650
Foreign Bonds	21,793,927	28,067,892	163,299
Foreign Stocks	50,426	39,298	377
Investment Trusts	7,694,359	7,351,359	57,652
Other	1,243,867	1,139,114	9,320
Total	¥39,725,740	¥46,748,553	\$297,660

The maturity profile of securities is as follows:

• •	Millions of Yen				
_	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	With no
	or	1 Year to	5 Years to	10 Years	maturity
As of March 31, 2023	Less	5 Years	10 Years	10 fears	date
Bonds	¥263,893	¥ 537,097	¥ 2,735,410	¥4,595,794	¥ —
Japanese Government Bonds	16,010	4,898	2,692,604	4,219,620	_
Municipal Government Bonds	4,205	50,430	14,518	80,528	_
Corporate Bonds	243,677	481,769	28,287	295,646	_
Stocks	_	_	_	_	810,962
Other	340,357	4,597,310	15,820,619	4,167,748	5,856,545
Foreign Bonds	279,462	3,769,453	15,135,940	2,609,071	_
Foreign Stocks	_	_	_	_	50,426
Investment Trusts	4,222	370,437	319,405	1,494,485	5,505,807
Other	56,671	457,419	365,273	64,191	300,311
Total	¥604,251	¥5,134,407	¥18,556,029	¥8,763,543	¥6,667,507

	Millions of Yen				
	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	With no
	or	1 Year to	5 Years to	10 Years	maturity
As of March 31, 2022	Less	5 Years	10 Years	10 Tears	date
Bonds	¥1,421,147	¥1,088,251	¥ 2,826,943	¥3,992,877	¥ —
Japanese Government Bonds	1,205,151	464,418	2,704,399	3,618,310	_
Municipal Government Bonds	9,005	49,631	14,589	85,142	_
Corporate Bonds	206,990	574,202	107,953	289,423	_
Stocks	_	_	_	_	821,668
Other	536,433	7,275,889	19,125,684	3,493,573	6,166,084
Foreign Bonds	415,069	6,697,358	18,242,457	2,713,006	_
Foreign Stocks	_	_	_	_	39,298
Investment Trusts	82,661	268,771	405,380	724,299	5,870,246
Other	38,702	309,758	477,847	56,267	256,539
Total	¥1,957,581	¥8,364,140	¥21.952.628	¥7,486,450	¥6.987.752

	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
_	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	With no
	or	1 Year to	5 Years to	10 Years	maturity
As of March 31, 2023	Less	5 Years	10 Years	10 16a18	date
Bonds	\$1,977	\$ 4,024	\$ 20,496	\$34,435	* —
Japanese Government Bonds	119	36	20,175	31,617	_
Municipal Government Bonds	31	377	108	603	_
Corporate Bonds	1,825	3,609	211	2,215	_
Stocks	_	_	_	_	6,076
Other	2,550	34,447	118,542	31,228	43,882
Foreign Bonds	2,093	28,244	113,411	19,549	_
Foreign Stocks	_	_	_	_	377
Investment Trusts	31	2,775	2,393	11,198	41,254
Other	424	3,427	2,736	480	2,250
Total	\$4,527	\$38,471	\$139,038	\$65,664	\$49,958

 $Notes: 1. \ The \ above \ amount \ is \ based \ on \ the \ consolidated \ balance \ sheet \ amount \ at \ the \ end \ of \ the \ fiscal \ year.$

5. Loans and Bills Discounted

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Loans on Deeds	¥15,592,060	¥21,695,831	\$116,829
Loans on Bills	486,753	401,960	3,647
Overdrafts	1,333,797	1,242,269	9,993
Bills Discounted	1,492	1,803	11
Total	¥17,414,105	¥23,341,865	\$130,481

^{2.} Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and foreign trusts.

6. Non Performing Loans Based on the Norinchukin Bank Act and the Financial **Reconstruction Law**

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets	¥ 5,312	¥ 1,846	\$ 39
Doubtful Assets	60,990	83,523	456
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	515	573	3
Restructured Loans	28,352	27,849	212
Total	¥95,172	¥113,793	\$713

- Notes: 1. These assets consist of those included in the accounts of bonds included in "Securities" (its principal's redemption and interest payments are guaranteed, in whole or in part, and the corporate bonds issue is limited to a private placement of the securities (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.)), "Loans," "Foreign Exchanges Assets," accrued interest income and suspense payment in "Other assets" and "Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees" on the consolidated balance sheet, and securities in the notes (Limited to those under a loan for use or lending agreement.) that are in case of loan.
 - 2. Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets are credits against debtors in bankruptcy due to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the commencement of corporate reorganization proceedings, and the petition of rehabilitation proceedings, as well as credits of a similar nature.
 - 3. Doubtful Assets are credits that the debtor is not yet in a state of bankruptcy, but its financial position and business performance have deteriorated, and it is highly probable that principal's collection and interest on credits in accordance with the terms of the contract will not be received. These credits do not fall under the category of Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets.

 4. Loans Past Due for Three Months or More are loans on which payments of principal and/or interest have not been made for a period of three months or more
 - since the next day following the first due date, and which are not included in Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets, or Doubtful Assets.
 - 5. 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 loans, and which are not included in Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets, Doubtful Assets or Loans Past Due for Three Months or More.

7. Foreign Exchange Assets

	Million	as of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Due from Foreign Banks	¥584,996	¥375,980	\$4,383
Total	¥584,996	¥375,980	\$4,383

8. Other Assets

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Prepaid Expenses	¥ 2,365	¥ 1,775	\$ 17
Accrued Income	186,636	135,294	1,398
Derivatives other than for Trading	280,528	343,244	2,101
Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments	155,671	1,511,691	1,166
Other	983,034	1,186,986	7,365
Total	¥1,608,236	¥3,178,992	\$12,050

9. Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets

Tangible Fixed Assets

	Million	ns of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Buildings	¥ 33,191	¥ 31,596	\$ 248
Land	74,919	74,919	561
Lease Assets	15,124	18,242	113
Construction in Progress	5,125	5,250	38
Other	6,552	21,434	49
Total Net Book Value	134,914	151,442	1,010
Accumulated Depreciation Deducted	¥ 84,817	¥103,647	\$ 635

Intangible Fixed Assets

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Software	¥28,514	¥31,300	\$213
Lease Assets	7,196	8,896	53
Other	15,958	11,977	119
Total	¥51,669	¥52,174	\$387

10. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral comprise the following:

	Millions	of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Securities	¥11,244,349	¥20,029,042	\$84,252
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,473,284	2,728,873	11,039

Liabilities secured by the above assets are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥10,353,399	¥19,007,856	\$77,576
Borrowed Money	1,754,279	2,264,378	13,144

In addition, as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of \(\xi\)10,960,100 million (\xi\)82,122 million) and \(\xi\)11,357,736 million, respectively, and Foreign Exchange Assets (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of \(\xi\)28,801 million (\xi\)215 million) and \(\xi\)3,434 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

As of March 31, 2023 and 2022, initial margins of futures markets of ¥119,438 million (\$894 million) and ¥87,622 million, respectively, cash collateral paid for financial instruments of ¥155,671 million (\$1,166 million) and ¥1,511,691 million, respectively, other cash collateral paid of ¥616,020 million (\$4,615 million) and ¥811,029 million, respectively, and guarantee deposits of ¥5,218 million (\$39 million) and ¥8,103 million, respectively, were included in Other Assets.

11. Deposits

•	Million	Millions of Yen	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Time Deposits	¥54,140,903	¥55,692,535	\$405,671
Deposits at Notice	8,708	10,629	65
Ordinary Deposits	4,784,825	3,291,796	35,852
Current Deposits	65,223	96,632	488
Other Deposits	4,809,788	4,918,299	36,039
Total	¥63,809,449	¥64,009,893	\$478,116

12. Debentures

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.	
	Willions	or ren	Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Long-term Coupon Debentures	¥454,034	¥360,280	\$3,402	
Total	¥454.034	¥360,280	\$3,402	

13. Trading Liabilities

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	¥ 1	¥ —	\$ 0
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	2,784	1,692	20
Total	¥2,786	¥1,692	\$20

14. Borrowed Money

Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of \$1,316,972 million (\$9,867 million) and \$1,316,972 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities.

15. Foreign Exchange Liabilities

10. I oreign Exeriange Elabinaes	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Foreign Bills Payable	¥28	¥	\$0	
Total	¥28	¥	\$0	

16. Other Liabilities

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Accrued Expenses	¥ 86,500	¥ 37,868	\$ 648	
Income Taxes Payable	7,971	6,251	59	
Unearned Income	1,077	2,130	8	
Derivatives other than for Trading	524,345	1,379,646	3,928	
Accounts Payable for Securities Purchased	2,312,011	2,557,398	17,323	
Other	330,846	166,757	2,478	
Total	¥3,262,753	¥4,150,052	\$24,447	

17. Retirement Benefit Plans

(1) Outline of the Adopted Retirement Benefit Plans

The Bank has a point based plan on which points are granted according to years of employees' service etc. The Bank has a defined benefit pension plan (funded) and, in addition, has a lump-sum payment pension plan (originally unfunded, but establishing a retirement benefit trust makes this plan funded). On the defined benefit pension plan, a lump-sum payment or pension is granted based on employees' salary and length of service. On the lump-sum payment pension plan, a lump-sum payment is granted based on employees' salary and length of service. Additional retirement benefits are paid to employees in certain cases.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries adopt lump-sum payment pension plans, defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans.

Some of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries, in calculating Net Defined Benefit Liability and retirement benefit cost, adopt the simplified method whereby retirement benefit obligations are calculated at an amount that would be paid if all eligible employees voluntarily retired at the consolidated balance sheet date.

The Bank revised its retirement pension rules and retirement benefit rules in the year ended March 31, 2023 in line with the changes in the personnel systems effective April 1, 2023.

(2) Defined Benefit Plan

a. The changes in the retirement benefit obligations for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, except for the plans accounted for by the simplified method, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	¥144,567	¥142,749	\$1,083	
Service Cost	4,623	4,437	34	
Interest Cost	436	430	3	
Actuarial Differences	(13,190)	1,949	(98)	
Retirement Benefit Paid	(5,517)	(4,999)	(41)	
Prior Service Cost	(746)	_	(5)	
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥130,171	¥144,567	\$ 975	

b. The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, except for the plans accounted for by the simplified method, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.	
			Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	¥243,954	¥226,562	\$1,827	
Expected Return on Plan Assets	2,831	2,448	21	
Actuarial Differences	4,764	5,503	35	
Contributions by the Bank	1,765	11,963	13	
Retirement Benefit Paid	(2,639)	(2,523)	(19)	
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥250,677	¥243,954	\$1,878	

c. The changes in Net Defined Benefit Liability of the plans accounted for by the simplified method for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Millions	of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	¥1,216	¥1,148	\$9
Retirement Benefit Expense	348	376	2
Retirement Benefit Paid	(270)	(250)	(2)
Contributions to the Plans	(19)	(57)	(0)
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥1,275	¥1,216	\$ 9

d. The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2023 and 2022 for the Bank's and the consolidated subsidiaries' defined benefit plans:

Millions	of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
2023	2022	2023
¥ 131,202	¥ 145,610	\$ 983
(251,350)	(244,645)	(1,883)
(120,148)	(99,035)	(900)
917	865	6
(119,231)	(98,170)	(893)
10,234	21,742	76
129,465	119,913	970
¥(119,231)	¥ (98,170)	\$ (893)
	2023 ¥ 131,202 (251,350) (120,148) 917 (119,231) 10,234 129,465	¥ 131,202 ¥ 145,610 (251,350) (244,645) (120,148) (99,035) 917 865 (119,231) (98,170) 10,234 21,742 129,465 119,913

 $Note: The \ above \ table \ includes \ the \ plans \ accounted \ for \ by \ the \ simplified \ method.$

e. The components of retirement benefit expense are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
For the fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Service Cost	¥ 4,623	¥ 4,437	\$ 34
Interest Cost	436	430	3
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(2,831)	(2,448)	(21)
Amortization of Actuarial Differences	(11,935)	(14,107)	(89)
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	_	_	_
Retirement Benefit Expense by the Simplified Method	348	376	2
Other	738	980	5
Retirement Benefit Expense on Defined Benefit Plan	¥ (8,621)	¥(10,331)	\$(64)

f. Effect of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans on Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The components of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (before tax effect) are as follows:

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
For the fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Prior Service Cost	¥ 746	¥ —	\$ 5
Actuarial Differences	6,022	(10,552)	45
Total	¥6,769	¥(10,552)	\$50

g. Effect of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans on Consolidated Balance Sheet

The components of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet (before tax effect) are as follows:

	Million	s of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	¥ 746	¥ —	\$ 5
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	63,944	57,922	479
Total	¥64,691	¥57,922	\$484

h. Particulars of Plan Assets

(a) The fair value of Plan Assets, by major category, as a percentage of total Plan Assets are as follows:

As of March 31	2023	2022
Bonds	14%	14%
Stocks	79%	79%
Insurance Assets (General Account)	6%	6%
Other	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

(b) Method for estimating the expected rates of return on Plan Assets

The expected rates of return on Plan Assets have been estimated based on the current and anticipated allocation to each asset class and the current and expected long-term returns on assets held in each category of Plan Assets.

i. The Assumptions Used in Accounting for the Above Plan

The major assumptions used in accounting for the above plan are as follows:

As of or for the fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022
Discount Rate	0.9%	0.3%
Expected Rates of Increase in Salary	2.0-3.9%	2.0-3.9%
Expected Rates of Return on Plan Assets	0-3.0%	0-3.0%

(3) Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Contributions by the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries to the defined contribution pension plans were ¥272 million (\$2 million) and ¥35 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

18. Accounting for Income Taxes

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

components of deferred tax assets and natiffacts are as follows.	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	¥ 16,123	¥ 22,675	\$ 120	
Write-off of Loans	1,030	1,011	7	
Losses on Revaluation of Securities	15,524	17,202	116	
Net Defined Benefit Liability	5,758	854	43	
Depreciation Expense	519	470	3	
Net Operating Losses Carried Forward	1,401	1,457	10	
Unrealized Losses on Other Securities	263,269	7	1,972	
Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments	58,214	60,212	436	
Unrealized Losses on Reclassification	2,504	2,547	18	
Conversion of Investment Form of Securities	47,693	91,466	357	
Other	105,997	112,619	794	
Subtotal	518,037	310,526	3,881	
Valuation Allowance	(73,365)	(91,616)	(549)	
Total Deferred Tax Assets	444,671	218,909	3,331	
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Gains from Contribution of Securities to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	(4,968)	(4,968)	(37)	
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(27,719)	(18,001)	(207)	
Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	(35)	(287,359)	(0)	
Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments	(87,689)	(128,154)	(657)	
Unrealized Gains on Reclassification	(3)	(170)	(0)	
Conversion of Investment Form of Securities	(271)	(194)	(2)	
Other	(16,040)	(71,499)	(120)	
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(136,728)	(510,348)	(1,024)	
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	¥ 307,942	¥(291,438)	\$ 2,307	

19. Acceptances and Guarantees

-	Million	Millions of Yen	
	Willion		
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Guarantees	¥3,197,577	¥2,915,891	\$23,959
Total	¥3,197,577	¥2,915,891	\$23,959

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

20. Commitments to Overdrafts and Loans

Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the pre-agreed amount at the customer's request as long as no violation of the conditions stipulated in the commitment agreement exists. The amounts of undrawn commitments in relation to such agreements were \(\frac{\pmathbf{4}}{4},620,214\) million (\(\frac{\pmathbf{3}}{3}4,618\) million) and \(\frac{\pmathbf{4}}{4},651,462\) million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The amounts of the undrawn commitments, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without cause, were \(\frac{\pmathbf{2}}{2},719,434\) million (\(\frac{\pmathbf{2}}{2}0,376\) million) and \(\frac{\pmathbf{2}}{2},674,153\) million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The amount of undrawn commitments does not necessarily affect the future cash flow of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries because the majority of such agreements are terminated without being exercised. Most of these agreements have provisions which stipulate that the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries may not extend the loan or may decrease the commitment when there are certain changes in the 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 and its consolidated subsidiaries periodically check the financial condition of its customers based on predefined policies and procedures and acts to secure loans as necessary.

21. Securities Loaned

Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) totaling nothing and ¥452,360 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements and others, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities re-pledge of \(\xi\)1,420,147 million (\\$10,640 million) and \(\xi\)1,572,038 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and include securities held without re-pledge of \(\xi\)61,085 million (\\$457 million) and \(\xi\)26,050 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. No such securities are re-loaned to the third parties.

22. Paid-in Capital

•	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Common Stock	¥4,015,198	¥4,015,198	\$30,085
Preferred Stock	_	24,999	_
Other Stock	24,999	_	187
Total	¥4,040,198	¥4,040,198	\$30,272

The Common Stock account includes lower dividend rate stock with a total par value of \(\xi_3,589,481\) million (\\$26,895\) million) and \(\xi_3,589,481\) million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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

In accordance with Article 15-1-1 of Act on Preferred Equity Investment by Cooperative Structured Financial Institution as of May 12, 1993, the Bank cancelled the total amount of preferred stock on February 16, 2023. Following the cancellation of preferred stock, the Bank reclassified preferred stock of \(\frac{1}{2}\)4,999 million (\(\frac{1}{2}\)187 million) to other stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

23. Trading Income

_	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥ —	¥ 11	
Income from Securities and Derivatives Related to	_	47	_
Trading Transactions	_	77	-
Income from Trading-related Financial Derivatives	302	45	2
Total	¥302	¥104	\$ 2

24. Other Operating Income

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ 420	¥ —	\$ 3	
Gains on Sales of Bonds	443,514	39,427	3,323	
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	0	0	0	
Gains on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	60,368	9,352	452	
Other	52,645	51,325	394	
Total	¥556,949	¥100,106	\$4,173	

25. Other Income

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S.
	William	Willions of Ten	
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	¥ 71,641	¥134,557	\$ 536
Gains on Money Held in Trust	211,234	253,754	1,582
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	12,695	5,932	95
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	24,238	26,333	181
Recoveries of Written-off Claims	504	395	3
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	230	_	1
Other	2,920	2,728	21
Total	¥323,466	¥423,701	\$2,423

26. Trading Expenses

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023	
Expenses on Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥45	¥—	\$0	
Expenses on Securities and Derivatives Related to	16		0	
Trading Transactions	10			
Total	¥61	¥—	\$0	

27. Other Operating Expenses

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	¥ 1,339	¥ 933	\$ 10
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	_	9,435	_
Losses on Sales of Bonds	433,787	238,675	3,250
Losses on Redemption of Bonds	2	5	0
Losses on Revaluation of Bonds	_	595	_
Other	47,103	44,748	352
Total	¥482,232	¥294,393	\$3,613

28. Other Expenses

P	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
Fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Write-off of Loans	¥ 130	¥ 30	\$ 0
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	_	17,151	_
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	8,419	99	63
Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	_	2,332	_
Losses on Money Held in Trust	109,679	4,774	821
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	944	1,363	7
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	261	_	1
Other	8,440	9,031	63
Total	¥127,875	¥34,784	\$958

29. Other Comprehensive Income

Reclassification adjustments and tax effects on the Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	2023 ,677,200) 689,882 ,987,317)	¥(1,641,061)	2023
Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	689,882		
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	689,882		
Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:			\$(20,059)
Tax effects Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	087 317)	(1,801)	5,169
Total Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	,701,311)	(1,642,863)	(14,890)
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	550,710	454,029	4,126
Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	,436,607)	(1,188,833)	(10,764)
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:		·	
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	6,181	365,121	46
Amounts before tax effects Tax effects Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	(144,801)	267,886	(1,084)
Total Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	(138,619)	633,007	(1,038)
Revaluation Reserve for Land: Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	38,467	(175,659)	288
Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	(100,152)	457,347	(750)
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:		· -	
Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	_	_	_
Amounts before income tax effects Income tax effects Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	_	_	_
Total Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	_		_
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:	_	2,247	_
	_	2,247	_
		· -	
Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	950	440	7
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss		_	_
Amounts before tax effects	950	440	7
Tax effects	_	_	_
Total	950	440	7
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	18,704	3,554	140
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	(11,935)	(14,107)	(89)
Amounts before tax effects	6,769	(10,552)	50
Tax effects	(1,877)	2,928	(14)
Total	4,891	(7,623)	36
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted			
for by the equity method:			
Gains (Losses) during the fiscal year	(980)	(562)	(7)
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	239	56	1
Total	(740)	(506)	(5)
Total Other Comprehensive Income \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \)	,531,659)	¥ (736,929)	\$(11,476)

30. 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:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Cash and Due from Banks	¥22,430,679	¥18,140,525	\$168,070
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	(1,108,596)	(1,041,353)	(8,306)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥21,322,082	¥17,099,172	\$159,763

31. Segment Information

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(1) Segment Information

Segment Information is not shown in these statements, since the banking business is the only reportable segment.

(2) Related Information

a. Information about Services

	Millions of Yen					
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Loan Business	Securities Investment Business	Others	Total		
Ordinary Income from External Customers	¥233,013	¥1,789,283	¥155,258	¥2,177,556		
_		Millions of U.	Millions of U.S. Dollars			
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Loan Business	Securities Investment Business	Others	Total		
Ordinary Income from External Customers	\$1,745	\$13,406	\$1,163	\$16,316		

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.

b. Information about Geographic Areas

(a) Ordinary Income

	\$15,050	\$699	\$225	\$340	\$16,316
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
		1	Millions of U.S. Dollar	rs	
	¥2,008,647	¥93,395	¥30,075	¥45,437	¥2,177,556
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
			Millions of Yen		

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.

- 2. Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.
- 3. Ordinary Income is categorized by countries or areas based on the location of the Bank's head office, branches and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- 4. Americas includes the United States of America and Cayman Islands. Europe includes the United Kingdom.

(b) Tangible Fixed Assets

			Millions of Yen		
As of March 31, 2023	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
	¥133,181	¥197	¥1,056	¥478	¥134,914
		1	Millions of U.S. Dollar	'S	
As of March 31, 2023	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
	\$997	\$1	\$7	\$3	\$1,010

c. Information about Major Customers

·		Milli	ons of Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Name of Customer	Ordinary Income	Name of Related Segments
	U.S. Department of the Treasury	¥122,668	_
		Millions	of U.S. Dollars
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Name of Customer	Ordinary Income	Name of Related Segments
	U.S. Department of the Treasury	\$919	_

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.
2. Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.

(3) Information about Impairment Loss of Fixed Assets in Reportable Segments

Information about Impairment Loss of Fixed Assets in Reportable Segments is not shown in these statements, since the banking business is the only reportable segment.

^{2.} Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.

(4) Information about Amortization and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill in Reportable Segments None

(5) Information about Gain on Recognition of Negative Goodwill in Reportable Segments

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(1) Segment Information

Segment Information is not shown in these statements, since the banking business is the only reportable segment.

(2) Related Information

a. Information about Services

	Millions of Yen				
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022	Loan Business	Securities Investment Business	Others	Total	
Ordinary Income from External Customers	¥99,904	¥1,043,414	¥98,980	¥1,242,300	

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.

b. Information about Geographic Areas

(a) Ordinary Income

			Millions of Yen		
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
	¥1,199,876	¥24,874	¥3,025	¥14,522	¥1,242,300

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.

- 2. Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.
- 3. Ordinary Income is categorized by countries or areas based on the location of the Bank's head office, branches and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- 4. Americas includes the United States of America and Cayman Islands. Europe includes the United Kingdom.

(b) Tangible Fixed Assets

			Millions of Yen		
As of March 31, 2022	Japan	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
	¥149,555	¥209	¥1,140	¥536	¥151,442

c. Information about Major Customers

		Milli	ons of Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022	Name of Customer	Ordinary Income	Name of Related Segments
	U.S. Department of the Treasury	¥207,019	_

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income.

(3) Information about Impairment Loss of Fixed Assets in Reportable Segments

Information about Impairment Loss of Fixed Assets in Reportable Segments is not shown in these statements, since the banking business is the only reportable segment.

(4) Information about Amortization and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill in Reportable Segments None

(5) Information about Gain on Recognition of Negative Goodwill in Reportable Segments None

^{2.} Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.

^{2.} Ordinary Income is shown in place of Sales for non-financial companies.

32. Financial Instruments

(1) Particulars of Financial Instruments

a. Policy on Financial Instruments

The Bank is a financial institution which takes as its foundation the Japanese agricultural, forestry and fisheries industry cooperatives. The Bank mainly raises procurement funds from its cooperative members' deposits (mainly 1 year) and 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 businesses.

b. Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

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

Loans and Bills Discounted are exposed to credit risk. Securities and Money Held in Trust mainly consist of bonds, equities, credit and alternative assets, which are held for held-to-maturity, available for sale, and trading purposes. These securities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rates, currency exchange rates and price fluctuations, 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 Bills Sold 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 difficulties of securing necessary funds in certain cases such as market crashes.

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

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

c. Risk Management for Financial Instruments

(a) Integrated Risk Management

The Bank, under its "Basic Policies for Risk Management," focuses on comprehensive risk management, where risks it faces in conducting business are identified and managed taking into account their respective natures, and its overall risk measured using quantitative methods is managed in comparison with its capital, the Bank's financial strength. To implement integrated risk management, the Bank has established the 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 Portfolio Management Committee (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk), the Credit Committee, the Food and Agri Finance Committee (credit risk), and other committees, 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) Market Risk Management

The Bank has established its "Policies and Procedures for Market Risk Management" and other rules for market risk, and aligns its market risk management framework with other relevant frameworks, policies and procedures.

Specifically, 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 Portfolio Management Committee sets market portfolio allocation policy, the front sections execute the transactions in accordance with the allocation policy, and the middle sections conduct monitoring.

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 interest rate risk sensitivity, and correlation among asset classes. 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.

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, 2023 and 2022 summed up to ¥1 million (\$0 million) and ¥2 million, respectively, in total under the variance-covariance method with the holding period of one business day, a 99% confidence interval, and the observation period of 1,000 business days.

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 \(\frac{\frac{\text{2}}}{2}\),670,731 million (\(\frac{\text{2}}{2}\),011 million) and \(\frac{\text{2}}{2}\),782,851 million as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, under the historical simulation method with holding period of 1 year, a 99.5% confidence interval, and the observation period from fiscal year 1995 to recent day. Since the Bank adopts mid- to long-term investment policies, as to the impact of the short-term market volatilities, the variance-covariance method VaR and others are separately calculated while market risks are basically measured by 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. From the back-testing for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 actual results, the Bank had only one exception for each fiscal year 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. The Bank measures losses under various scenarios (stress test) to complement the said limits and weakness of the model.

(c) 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. Specifically, 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 Risk Management Committee, the 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.

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.

(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 at the head office in collaboration with relevant branches, and various indicators for each currency, funding instrument and funding base are established by the Risk Management Committee. The cash flow management plan, which sets out specific cash flow policy, is approved by the Portfolio Management Committee.

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

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

Stocks and others with no market prices are excluded from the table below (ref. Note 1). In addition to this, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Cash and Due from Banks, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements, and Short-term Entrusted Funds, are omitted because these instruments are settled in a short period and then their fair values would approximate their carrying values.

"Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount," "Fair Value" and "Difference" as of March 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

_		Millions of Yen		Mi	llions of U.S. Doll	ars
As of March 31, 2023	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ 321,441	¥ 321,019	¥ (422)	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,405	\$ (3)
Trading Assets (*2)						
Trading Securities	20	20	_	0	0	_
Money Held in Trust (*1)						
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes	40,034	40,034	_	299	299	_
Other Money Held in Trust	8,375,186	8,370,200	(4,986)	62,754	62,716	(37)
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	12,761,431	12,544,899	(216,532)	95,619	93,997	(1,622)
Other Securities	25,525,567	25,525,567	_	191,260	191,260	_
Loans and Bills Discounted	17,414,105			130,481		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (*1)	(128,434)			(962)		
_	17,285,670	17,234,087	(51,582)	129,519	129,132	(386)
Total Assets	¥64,309,352	¥64,035,829	¥(273,523)	\$481,862	\$479,812	\$(2,049)
Deposits	¥63,809,449	¥63,809,460	¥ 11	\$478,116	\$478,116	\$ 0
Debentures	454,034	437,852	(16,181)	3,402	3,280	(121)
Borrowed Money	3,988,241	3,988,241	_	29,883	29,883	_
Total Liabilities	¥68,251,725	¥68,235,555	¥ (16,170)	\$511,402	\$511,280	\$ (121)
Derivative Instruments (*3)						
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	¥ 4,966	¥ 4,966	¥ —	\$ 37	\$ 37	\$ —
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(247,955)	(247,955)	_	(1,857)	(1,857)	_
Total Derivative Instruments	¥ (242,989)	¥ (242,989)	¥ —	\$ (1,820)	\$ (1,820)	\$ —

^{(*) 1.} Money Held in Trust and Loans and Bills Discounted are net of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses. Money Held in Trust is 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.

The fair value of certain interest rate swaps to which the accrual method of hedge accounting is applied, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is reflected in fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted, Debentures and Borrowed Money as the hedging instruments are accounted for together with the Loans and Bills Discounted and other items.

	Millions of Yen				
As of March 31, 2022	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference		
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ 387,819	¥ 388,122	¥ 303		
Trading Assets (*2)					
Trading Securities	4	4	_		
Money Held in Trust (*1)					
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes	4,669	4,669	_		
Other Money Held in Trust	10,862,875	10,864,506	1,631		
Securities					
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	8,734,596	8,700,508	(34,088)		
Other Securities	36,687,132	36,687,132	_		
Loans and Bills Discounted	23,341,865				
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (*1)	(143,402)				
_	23,198,462	23,197,090	(1,372)		
Total Assets	¥79,875,560	¥79,842,034	¥(33,525)		
Deposits	¥64,009,893	¥64,009,925	¥ 32		
Debentures	360,280	349,198	(11,082)		
Borrowed Money	4,924,931	4,924,931	_		
Total Liabilities	¥69,295,104	¥69,284,055	¥(11,049)		
Derivative Instruments (*3)					
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	¥ 154	¥ 154	¥ —		
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(1,035,786)	(1,035,786)	_		
Total Derivative Instruments	¥(1,035,631)	¥(1,035,631)	¥ —		

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

(Note) The following tables list Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount of Stocks and others with no market prices, Investments in Partnership and others as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

"Securities" in "Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items" excludes these financial instruments.

Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
V 202 504	\$1,525
/	9.254
	Millions of Yen ¥ 203,594 1,235,145

^{(*) 1.} The amount of revaluation losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was nil on Unlisted Stocks.

^{2.} Investments in Partnership are out of scope from the disclosure of the fair value measurement due to being applied to Article 24-16 of Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31 on 17th June 2021).

As of March 31, 2022	Millions of Yen
Stocks and others with no market prices (*1)	¥ 190,693
Investments in Partnership and others (*2)	¥1,134,388

^{(*) 1.} The amount of revaluation losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 was ¥86 million (\$0 million) on Unlisted Stocks.

^{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.

^{2.} Investments in Partnership are out of scope from the disclosure of the fair value measurement due to being applied to Article 24-16 of Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31 on 17th June 2021).

(Note 2) The redemption schedule of money claims and securities with stated maturities after the consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

Millions of Yen

	Millions of Yen						
	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	Over	Over	
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	10 Years	
As of March 31, 2023	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 Tears	
Due from Banks (*1)	¥22,383,695	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	
Receivables under Resale Agreements	305,076	_	_	_	_	_	
Monetary Claims Bought	2,719	_	7,914	33,145	28,460	249,207	
Securities							
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	82,730	759,384	581,033	1,436,520	4,386,598	5,512,001	
Japanese Government Bonds	16,000	_	_	_	_	2,925,200	
Corporate Bonds	_	300	100,000	_	_	_	
Foreign Bonds	66,730	759,083	481,033	1,436,520	4,386,598	2,586,801	
Other Securities held that have	522,170	1,088,159	2,886,548	7,587,158	6,306,070	3,281,894	
Maturity	322,170	1,000,139	2,000,340	7,307,130	0,300,070	, ,	
Japanese Government Bonds	_	_	4,900	2,044,900	670,000	1,377,200	
Municipal Government Bonds	4,204	32,609	17,860	14,603	_	65,500	
Corporate Bonds	243,617	241,385	140,701	8,408	20,300	259,569	
Foreign Bonds	213,453	526,006	2,183,389	5,229,739	5,212,049	20,948	
Investment Trust	4,222	105,710	264,727	4,820	314,585	1,494,485	
Other	56,671	182,448	274,970	284,686	89,134	64,191	
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	6,144,065	4,432,451	2,720,229	1,656,143	1,271,680	1,120,303	
Total	¥29,440,457	¥6,279,995	¥6,195,727	¥10,712,967	¥11,992,810	¥10,163,406	

	Millions of U.S. Dollars							
_	1 Year Over Over Over				Over			
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	10 Years		
As of March 31, 2023	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 Years		
Due from Banks (*1)	\$167,718	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Receivables under Resale Agreements	2,285	_	_	_	_	_		
Monetary Claims Bought	20	_	59	248	213	1,867		
Securities								
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	619	5,689	4,353	10,763	32,868	41,300		
Japanese Government Bonds	119	_	_	_	_	21,918		
Corporate Bonds	_	2	749	_	_	_		
Foreign Bonds	500	5,687	3,604	10,763	32,868	19,382		
Other Securities held that have	3,912	8,153	21,628	56,849	47,250	24,590		
Maturity	3,912	0,133	21,020	30,049	47,230	24,390		
Japanese Government Bonds	_	_	36	15,322	5,020	10,319		
Municipal Government Bonds	31	244	133	109	_	490		
Corporate Bonds	1,825	1,808	1,054	63	152	1,944		
Foreign Bonds	1,599	3,941	16,359	39,185	39,053	156		
Investment Trust	31	792	1,983	36	2,357	11,198		
Other	424	1,367	2,060	2,133	667	480		
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	46,036	33,211	20,382	12,409	9,528	8,394		
Total	\$220,593	\$47,055	\$46,423	\$80,270	\$89,860	\$76,153		

 $^{(*)\ 1.\} Demand\ deposits\ within\ Due\ from\ Banks\ are\ included\ in\ ``1\ Year\ or\ Less."$

^{2.} Loans to debtors in bankrupicy, debtors in default, doubtful debtors and others of ¥63,230 million (\$473 million) for which the redemption amount cannot be estimated, and loans with no maturity of ¥6,000 million (\$44 million) within Loans and Bills Discounted, are excluded from the table above.

	Millions of Yen							
-	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	Over	0		
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	Over 10 Years		
As of March 31, 2022	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 1 cars		
Due from Banks (*1)	¥18,075,530	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —		
Receivables under Resale Agreements	_				_	_		
Monetary Claims Bought	2,382		7,302	50,020	53,771	273,204		
Securities								
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	647,882	431,663	540,379	597,481	4,825,298	1,701,206		
Japanese Government Bonds	387,500	16,000			_	500,000		
Corporate Bonds	_	655		100,000	_	_		
Foreign Bonds	260,382	415,007	540,379	497,481	4,825,298	1,201,206		
Other Securities held that have Maturity	1,304,803	1,604,613	5,835,058	5,090,129	11,828,222	5,637,232		
Japanese Government Bonds	813,690	446,600	_	_	2,714,900	3,202,200		
Municipal Government Bonds	9,004	6,809	42,861	9,606	5,001	65,500		
Corporate Bonds	206,986	429,253	144,719	3,000	5,000	239,383		
Foreign Bonds	153,759	644,825	5,146,072	4,622,888	8,668,378	1,349,581		
Investment Trust	82,661	8,904	259,867	104,110	301,270	724,299		
Other	38,702	68,221	241,537	350,525	133,672	56,267		
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	12,886,825	4,040,047	2,862,600	1,336,067	1,174,619	954,471		
Total	¥32,917,425	¥6,076,324	¥9,245,340	¥7,073,699	¥17,881,912	¥8,566,114		

^{(*) 1.} Demand deposits within Due from Banks are included in "1 Year or Less."

(Note 3) 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	Over	Over	Over	Over	Over			
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	10 Years			
As of March 31, 2023	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 Tears			
Deposits (*1)	¥63,488,261	¥ 278,357	¥ 42,830	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,296,478	_	_	_	_	_			
Debentures	120,384	_	200,190	_	133,460	_			
Call Money and Bills Sold	390,000	_	_	_	_	_			
Payables under Repurchase	10,613,476								
Agreements	10,013,470	_	_	_	_	_			
Borrowed Money (*2)	855,403	1,663,710	121,322	20,507	10,326	1,316,972			
Short-term Entrusted Funds	797,420	_	_	_	_	_			
Total	¥78,561,424	¥1,942,067	¥364,342	¥20,507	¥143,786	¥1,316,972			

	Millions of U.S. Dollars									
	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	Over	Over				
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	10 Years				
As of March 31, 2023	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 Tears				
Deposits (*1)	\$475,710	\$ 2,085	\$ 320	\$ —	\$ —	* —				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	17,207	_	_	_	_	_				
Debentures	902	_	1,500	_	1,000	_				
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,922	_	_	_	_	_				
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	79,525	_	_	_	_	_				
Borrowed Money (*2)	6,409	12,465	909	153	77	9,867				
Short-term Entrusted Funds	5,974	_	_	_	_	_				
Total	\$588,651	\$14,551	\$2,729	\$153	\$1,077	\$9,867				

^{(*) 1.} Demand deposits within Deposits are included in "1 Year or Less."

Loans to debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, doubtful debtors and others of \(\frac{\pmathbb{4}}{8}\)1,233 million for which the redemption amount cannot be estimated, and loans with no maturity of \(\frac{\pmathbb{4}}{6}\),000 million within Loans and Bills Discounted, are excluded from the table above.

^{2.} Perpetual subordinated borrowings within Borrowed Money are included in "Over 10 Years."

	Millions of Yen								
	1 Year	Over	Over	Over	Over	Over			
	or	1 Year to	3 Years to	5 Years to	7 Years to	10 Years			
As of March 31, 2022	Less	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	10 1 ears			
Deposits (*1)	¥63,595,549	¥ 354,183	¥ 60,159	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,140,966	_		_	_	_			
Debentures	118,900	119,000	61,190	_	61,190	_			
Call Money and Bills Sold	_	_		_	_	_			
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	19,327,671	_	_	_		_			
Borrowed Money (*2)	1,355,254	1,944,168	269,957	19,255	19,323	1,316,972			
Short-term Entrusted Funds	684,692								
Total	¥87,223,034	¥2,417,352	¥391,306	¥19,255	¥80,513	¥1,316,972			

^{(*) 1.} Demand deposits within Deposits are included in "1 Year or Less."

(3) Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items by Level within the Fair Value Hierarchy

According to observability and significance of inputs used by calculating fair values, fair values for these financial instruments are classified into the following three-level hierarchy.

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for the financial instrument.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the instruments.

If multiple inputs which have a significant impact on market value calculation are used, a financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities whose fair values are equal to consolidated balance sheet amounts are as follows.

		Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars				
As of March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ —	¥ 127,893	¥ 484	\$ —	\$ 958	\$ 3		
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities	20	_	_	0	_	_		
Money Held in Trust								
Money Held in Trust for		40,034		_	299			
Trading Purposes	_	40,034	_	_	2))	_		
Other Money Held in Trust	6,379,320	1,804,200	1,040	47,799	13,518	7		
Securities								
Other Securities								
Stocks	636,446	_	_	4,768	_	_		
Bonds	3,979,536	1,098,761	_	29,818	8,232	_		
Japanese Government Bonds	3,979,536	_	_	29,818	_	_		
Municipal Government Bonds	_	149,682	_	_	1,121	_		
Corporate Bonds	_	949,079	_	_	7,111	_		
Other	9,185,490	10,558,482	66,849	68,825	79,113	500		
Foreign Bonds	8,866,408	3,181,852	38,132	66,434	23,841	285		
Foreign Stocks	30,068	_	_	225				
Investment Trust	289,012	7,376,629	28,717	2,165	55,272	215		
Total Assets	¥20,180,814	¥13,629,373	¥68,374	\$151,212	\$102,123	\$512		
Derivative Instruments								
Related to Currencies	¥ —	¥ (347,050)	¥ —	\$ —	\$ (2,600)	\$ —		
Related to Interest Rates	_	104,062	_	_	779	_		
Related to Bonds	(0)			(0)				
Total Derivative Instruments	¥ (0)	¥ (242,988)	¥ —	\$ (0)	\$ (1,820)	<u> </u>		

^{2.} Perpetual subordinated borrowings within Borrowed Money are included in "Over 10 Years."

	Millions of Yen							
As of March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ —	¥ 138,315	¥ 574					
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities	4	_	_					
Money Held in Trust								
Money Held in Trust for		4,669						
Trading Purposes		4,009	_					
Other Money Held in Trust	8,521,772	2,190,201	1,348					
Securities								
Other Securities								
Stocks	654,352	_						
Bonds	7,088,687	1,236,284	_					
Japanese Government Bonds	7,088,687	_						
Municipal Government Bonds		158,369						
Corporate Bonds		1,077,914						
Other	17,119,346	10,479,405	109,057					
Foreign Bonds	16,708,551	3,541,145	87,848					
Foreign Stocks	18,904	_	_					
Investment Trust	391,890	6,938,260	21,209					
Total Assets	¥33,384,162	¥14,048,876	¥110,980					
Derivative Instruments			_					
Related to Currencies	¥ —	¥(1,286,489)	¥ —					
Related to Interest Rates		250,857	_					
Related to Bonds			<u> </u>					
Total Derivative Instruments	¥ —	¥(1,035,631)	¥ —					

Financial assets and liabilities whose fair values are not equal to consolidated balance sheet amounts are as follows.

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars							
As of March 31, 2023	Level 1			Level 2		Level 3	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Monetary Claims Bought	¥	_	¥	176,522	¥	16,118	\$		\$	1,322	\$	120
Money Held in Trust												
Other Money Held in Trust		_		855		184,784		_		6		1,384
Securities												
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities												
Japanese Government Bonds	2,81	6,409		16,496		_	21	,103		123		_
Corporate Bonds		_		99,272		_		_		743		_
Foreign Bonds		_	9	9,601,990		10,731		_		71,946		80
Loans and Bills Discounted		_		_	17	,234,087		_		_	12	9,132
Total Assets	¥2,81	6,409	¥	9,895,135	¥17	7,445,721	\$21	,103	\$	74,143	\$13	0,718
Deposits	¥	_	¥6.	3,809,460	¥		\$		\$4	78,116	\$	
Debentures		_		437,852		_		_		3,280		_
Borrowed Money		_		3,988,241		_		_		29,883		_
Total Liabilities	¥	_	¥68	8,235,555	¥	_	\$	_	\$5	11,280	\$	_

	Millions of Yen								
As of March 31, 2022	Leve	el 1		Level 2	Level 3				
Monetary Claims Bought	¥	_	¥	230,141	¥	19,091			
Money Held in Trust									
Other Money Held in Trust		_		431		149,155			
Securities									
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities									
Japanese Government Bonds	478	3,816		408,095		_			
Corporate Bonds		_		100,569					
Foreign Bonds		_	,	7,569,081		143,946			
Loans and Bills Discounted		_		_	23	,197,090			
Total Assets	¥478	3,816	¥	8,308,319	¥23	,509,283			
Deposits	¥	_	¥6	4,009,925	¥	_			
Debentures		_		349,198		_			
Borrowed Money		_		4,924,931					
Total Liabilities	¥	_	¥6	9,284,055	¥				
			_		_				

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

Assets

Monetary Claims Bought

Monetary Claims Bought are valued and classified according to the same methods described in "Loans and Bills Discounted" and "Securities" below.

Trading Assets

Trading Securities are valued and classified according to the same methods described in "Securities" below.

Money Held in Trust

Loans and Bills Discounted and Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued and classified according to the same methods described in "Loans and Bills Discounted" and "Securities" below.

Relevant notes concerning the fair value of Money Held in Trust of each classification are described in section 34. Fair Value of Money Held in Trust.

Securities

When unadjusted quoted prices are available in an active market, such securities are classified into Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples of Level 1 securities include listed equities and government bonds.

When quoted prices are available but not traded actively, such securities are classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 2 securities mainly include municipal bonds and corporate bonds. When quoted prices are not available, the Bank and its subsidiaries generally estimate fair values by using prices obtained from independent pricing vendors, or by using valuation technique such as Discount Cash Flow method. As for valuation, the Bank and its subsidiaries maximize the use of observable inputs. Inputs include default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates and discount rates. Where significant inputs adopted to the fair value measurements for securities are unobservable, such securities are classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, probability of redemption or sale at net asset value are reflected on classification of the fair value hierarchy for Investment Trusts. Net asset value for certain Investment Trusts is adjusted by liquidity discount and such Investment Trust is classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Loans and Bills Discounted

The fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted with floating rates approximates the book value since it is repriced reflecting market interest fluctuations within a short period, unless the creditworthiness of the debtors has changed significantly after execution. Accordingly, the book 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 main inputs include the default rates based on the current credit rating of the debtors, recovery rates, and other inputs. As for mortgages, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The main inputs include the default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates and other inputs.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted to doubtful debtors and others, the fair value is calculated by the present value of expected future cash flows or the estimated recovery amount of collateral and guarantee.

With respect to Loans and Bills Discounted without stated maturity for which credit is extended up to the value of the collateral assets, the book value is deemed to approximate the fair value, taking into account expected maturities, interest rates and other terms. All of Loans and Bills Discounted are classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy since significant inputs for the assets are unobservable.

Liabilities

Deposits

With respect to demand deposits, the amounts payable on demand as of the consolidated balance sheet date (the book value) are estimated at fair value. The fair value of time deposits with floating rates approximates the book 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 significantly. Accordingly, the fair value is deemed to be the book value. As for time deposits with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method, and these discount rates are the currently-applied deposit rates determined as interest rates similar to the market basis. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 year or less), and the fair value approximates the book value. Accordingly, the fair value is deemed to be the book value. All of the calculated fair values for deposits are classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Debentures

As for Debentures, the fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The main input of this method is the rate which would be applied if a similar debenture was issued. Debentures are classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy considering the market liquidity for those.

Borrowed Money

The fair value of Borrowed Money with floating rates approximates the book 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 significantly. Accordingly, the book value is deemed to be the fair value. Therefore, Borrowed Money with floating rate is classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

As for Borrowed Money with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The input of this method is the interest rate which would be applied to a similar borrowed money. Where unobservable inputs have a significant impact on the fair value for Borrowed Money with fixed rates, the instrument is classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Where not, the instrument is classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Borrowed Money within a year or less with fixed rates approximates the book value and then the fair value is deemed to be the book value. Such Borrowed Money is classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative Instruments

When unadjusted quoted prices are available for Derivative instruments in an active market, such instruments are classified into Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples of these Derivative instruments include Bond Futures, Interest Rate Futures and others.

Where quoted market price is unavailable, the Bank estimates fair values for Derivative instruments by a net present value method, an option pricing model and other methods as appropriate. Main inputs used by valuation methods mentioned above are interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, volatility and other variables. Further, the fair value for derivative instruments such as Swap and others is reflected on the price adjustment based on credit risk of counter parties and the Bank itself. Where unobservable inputs are not adopted or their impact is not significant on the fair value for Derivative instruments, such derivative instruments are classified into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Derivatives that are evaluated using valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs are classified into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Relevant notes regarding the fair value of derivative instruments are described in section 35. Fair Value of Derivative Instruments.

(Note 2) The Fair value of Level 3 for financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows Quantitative Information of Significant Unobservable Inputs about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

As of March 31, 2023

None

As of March 31, 2022

None

Table of a Reconciliation from Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year to Balance at the End of the Period, and Unrealized Gain/Loss recorded as Profit/Loss in the Period is as follows

		Millions	s of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollar			
		Profit or L	oss for the	Net		Profit or L	loss for the	Net	
	Balance	Current	Period or	Amount of	Balance	Current	Period or	Amount of	
	at the	Other Con	nprehensive	Purchase.	at the	Other Con	nprehensive	Purchase,	
	Beginning	Inc	ome	Sale,	Beginning	Inc	ome	Sale,	
	of the	Recorded	Recorded	Issuance	of the	Recorded	Recorded	Issuance	
		in Profit or	in Other	and		in Profit or	in Other	and	
Ag of Moroh 21, 2022	341 1441	Loss	Comprehensive Income (*1)	Settlement		Loss	Comprenensive	Settlement	
As of March 31, 2023	¥ 574	¥	$\frac{\text{Income (*1)}}{Y}$ (1)	¥ (87)	\$ 4	•	Income (*1) \$ (0)	\$ (0)	
Monetary Claims Bought Money Held in Trust	Ŧ 3/ 4	Ŧ—	¥ (1)	¥ (07)	φ 4	φ—	\$ (U)	\$ (0)	
•	1 2/10		(251)	261	10		(2)	2	
Other Money Held in Trust	1,348	_	(351)	364	10	_	(2)	2	
Securities									
Other Securities									
Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Corporate Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Other	109,057	_	(12,813)	29,923	817	_	(96)	224	
Foreign Bonds	87,848	_	(9,172)	18,774	658	_	(68)	140	
Investment Trust	21,209	_	(3,640)	11,148	158	_	(27)	83	
Total Assets	¥110,980	¥—	¥(13,167)	¥30,199	\$831	\$ —	\$(98)	\$226	

		Millions	s of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars						
	Transfers Transfers from Fair Bay		Balance at the End of the Period	Unrealized Gain/Loss recorded as Profit/Loss alance at during the the End of Period for		Transfers from Fair Value of the End of Level 3 the Period (*2)		Unrealized Gain/Loss recorded as Profit/Loss during the Period for			
As of March 31, 2023				Period				Period			
Monetary Claims Bought	¥—	¥ —	¥ 484	¥—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —			
Money Held in Trust		(224)	4 0 40			(4)	_				
Other Money Held in Trust	_	(321)	1,040	_	_	(2)	7	_			
Securities											
Other Securities											
Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			
Corporate Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			
Other	_	(59,316)	66,849	_	_	(444)	500	_			
Foreign Bonds	_	(59,316)	38,132	_	_	(444)	285	_			
Investment Trust	_	_	28,717	_	_	_	215	_			
Total Assets	¥—	¥(59,637)	¥68,374	¥—	\$ —	\$(446)	\$512				

^{(*) 1. &}quot;Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income" is included Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities in Other Comprehensive Income of Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

^{2.} These are transfers from the fair value of Level 3 to that of Level 2. This is because observability of inputs used by calculating fair values has been improved. This transfer is implemented at the end of the period.

		Millions of Yen					
	Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Other Com Inco Recorded in Profit or	oss for the Period or aprehensive ome Recorded in Other Comprehensive	Net Amount of Purchase, Sale, Issuance and			
As of March 31, 2022		Loss	Income (*1)	Settlement			
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ 674	¥—	¥ (3)	¥ (97)			
Money Held in Trust							
Other Money Held in Trust	2,061	_	(59)	(125)			
Securities							
Other Securities							
Bonds	_	_	_				
Corporate Bonds	_	_	_				
Other	57,992	_	(2,823)	41,580			
Foreign Bonds	25,317	_	(5,187)	55,409			
Investment Trust	32,674	_	2,363	(13,829)			
Total Assets	¥60,728	¥—	¥(2,886)	¥ 41,358			

	Millions of Yen							
				Unrealized				
				Gain/Loss				
				recorded as				
	Transfers	Transfers		Profit/Loss				
	to Fair	from Fair	Balance at	during the				
	Value of	Value of	the End of	Period for				
	Level 3	Level 3	the Period	Financial Assets				
	(*2)	(*3)		and Financial				
				Liabilities held				
				at the End of the				
As of March 31, 2022				Period				
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 574	¥				
Money Held in Trust								
Other Money Held in Trust		(528)	1,348					
Securities								
Other Securities								
Bonds		_	_	_				
Corporate Bonds		_	_	_				
Other	12,307	_	109,057	_				
Foreign Bonds	12,307	_	87,848	_				
Investment Trust		_	21,209	_				
Total Assets	¥12,307	¥(528)	¥110,980	¥—				

^{(*) 1. &}quot;Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income" is included Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities in Other Comprehensive Income of Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Explanation of Market Value Evaluation Process

Supervisory Department for Fair Value Measurement in the Bank establishes guidelines and procedures for fair value and Fair Value Measurement Department calculates fair value in compliance with these guidelines and procedures. Assessment Department, which is independent from Fair Value Measurement Department verifies appropriateness of the calculation result of fair value, and the result of the verification is reported in the Risk Management Committee. Thus, the Bank confirms the appropriateness of guidelines and procedures for fair value measurement.

Moreover, as for fair value measurement, the Bank adopts pricing models which the most properly reflect on types, characteristics, and risks for individual financial instrument. Where market values obtained from independent pricing vendors are used, the Bank verifies the validity of the vendors' market values by means of appropriate approaches such as assessment of pricing models and inputs which the vendors adopt, comparison with fair values of similar financial instruments and others.

^{2.} These are transfers from the fair value of Level 2 to that of Level 3. This is because observability of inputs has been lowered. This transfer is implemented at the end of the period.

^{3.} These are transfers from the fair value of Level 3 to that of Level 2. This is primarily because credit spreads for similar financial instruments as observable inputs have become available. This transfer is implemented at the end of the period.

Explanation of an Impact on Fair Value in the Case of Changing Significant Unobservable Inputs

As of March 31, 2023

None

As of March 31, 2022

None

33. Fair Value of Securities

Trading Securities

ridding decumed	Million	Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	2023	2022	2023
	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Gains
	(Losses) included	(Losses) included	(Losses) included
	in the Income for	in the Income for	in the Income for
As of March 31	the fiscal year	the fiscal year	the fiscal year
Trading Securities	¥—	¥—	\$ —

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

-		Millions of Yen					Millions of U.S. Dollars						
		Consolidated						Consolidated					
		Balan	ce Sheet	Fair V	/alue	Dif	fference	Balance	e Sheet	Fair V	alue	Diffe	erence
As of March 31, 2023	3 Type	An	nount					Amo	ount				
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	Japanese Government Bonds	¥	16,010	¥ 1	6,496	¥	485	\$	119	\$	123	\$	3
	Municipal Government Bonds		_		_		_		_		_		_
Whose Fair Value	Corporate Bonds		300		301		0		2		2		0
exceeding Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Other	1,7	99,549	1,81	6,855		17,305	1	13,483		13,613		129
	Foreign Bonds	1,7	34,008	1,75	1,235		17,227	1	12,992		13,121		129
	Other	65,541		6	5,620		78		491		491	0	
	Subtotal	1,8	15,861	1,83	3,653		17,791	1	3,606	1.	3,739		133
II-14 to Material	Japanese Government Bonds	2,9	37,586	2,81	6,409	(1	21,177)	2	2,010	2	1,103		(907)
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	Municipal Government Bonds		_		_		_		_		_		_
Whose Fair Value	Corporate Bonds	1	00,000	9	8,971		(1,029)		749		741		(7)
not exceeding	Other	8,1	01,046	7,98	8,506	(1	12,539)	6	0,700	5	9,856		(843)
Consolidated Balance	Foreign Bonds	7,9	73,525	7,86	1,485	(1	12,039)	5	9,744	5	8,905		(839)
Sheet Amount	Other	1	27,520	12	7,020		(500)		955		951		(3)
	Subtotal	11,1	38,632	10,90	3,886	(2	234,746)	8	3,460	8	1,701	(1,758)
Total		¥12,9	54,494	¥12,73	7,539	¥(2	216,954)	\$9	7,066	\$9.	5,440	\$(1,625)

Note: The above analysis of Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities includes Securities and trust beneficiary interests in Monetary Claims Bought in the consolidated balance sheet.

		Millions of Yen					
		Consolidated					
		Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Difference			
As of March 31, 2022	Type	Amount					
Held-to-Maturity	Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 403,959	¥ 408,095	¥ 4,135			
Debt Securities	Municipal Government Bonds	_					
Whose Fair Value	Corporate Bonds	655	657	2			
exceeding	Other	1,933,464	1,954,886	21,421			
Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Foreign Bonds	1,805,732	1,826,671	20,938			
Sheet Alliount	Other	127,732	128,215	482			
	Subtotal	2,338,079	2,363,639	25,559			
Hold to Motority	Japanese Government Bonds	499,633	478,816	(20,817)			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities Whose Fair Value	Municipal Government Bonds	_	_	_			
not exceeding	Corporate Bonds	100,000	99,912	(88)			
Consolidated Balance	Other	6,045,813	6,007,374	(38,439)			
Sheet Amount	Foreign Bonds	5,924,615	5,886,356	(38,259)			
Sheet Amount	Other	121,197	121,017	(179)			
	Subtotal	6,645,447	6,586,102	(59,344)			
	Total	¥8,983,526	¥8,949,741	¥(33,785)			

Note: The above analysis of Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities includes Securities and trust beneficiary interests in Monetary Claims Bought in the consolidated balance sheet.

Millions of Yen

						-							
As of March 31, 2023	3 Type	Bala	nsolidated ance Sheet amount		quisition Cost	D	ifference	Balan	olidated ce Sheet nount	_	uisition Cost	Diff	erence
	Stocks	¥	624,043	¥	233,584	¥	390,459	\$	4,675	\$	1,750	\$	2,925
	Bonds		184,564		178,273		6,291		1,382		1,335		47
	Japanese Government Bonds		98,832		92,551		6,280		740		693		47
Other Securities Whose Consolidated	Municipal Government Bonds		2,328		2,326		1		17		17		0
Balance Sheet	Corporate Bonds		83,403		83,395		8		624		624		0
Amount exceeding	Other	3	3,527,404	2	,948,012		579,391		26,430		22,089		4,341
Acquisition Cost	Foreign Bonds		542,630		512,491		30,138		4,065		3,840		225
	Foreign Stocks		19,231		8,618		10,612		144		64		79
	Investment Trusts	2	2,906,576	2	,368,188		538,387		21,778		17,744		4,034
	Other		58,965		58,713		252		441		439		1
	Subtotal	4	,336,011	3	,359,870		976,141		32,489		25,175		7,314
	Stocks		12,402		13,875		(1,472)		92		103		(11)
	Bonds	4	1,893,733	5	,051,281		(157,547)		36,668		37,848		(1,180)
Other Securities	Japanese Government Bonds	3	3,880,704	4	,016,605		(135,901)		29,077		30,095		(1,018)
Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet	Municipal Government Bonds		147,353		152,944		(5,590)		1,104		1,145		(41)
Amount not	Corporate Bonds		865,675		881,731		(16,056)		6,486		6,606		(120)
exceeding	Other	16	,425,141	17	,911,522	(1	1,486,380)		123,071	1	34,208	(11,137)
Acquisition Cost	Foreign Bonds	11	,543,764	12	,698,428	(1	1,154,664)		86,496		95,147		(8,651)
Acquisition Cost	Foreign Stocks		10,837		13,376		(2,538)		81		100		(19)
	Investment Trusts	4	1,787,782	5	,116,700		(328,917)		35,874		38,338		(2,464)

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

83,017

¥26,336,550 ¥ (669,260)

22,976,679

(260)

(1,645,401)

82,757

21,331,278

¥25,667,290

Subtotal

Other

Total

Other Securities

(1)

(12,328) \$ (5,014)

620

159,832

\$192,321

622

172,161

\$197,336

Millions of U.S. Dollars

^{2.} Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and foreign trusts.

		Millions of Yen					
		Consolidated	Agguigition				
		Balance Sheet	Acquisition Cost	Difference			
As of March 31, 2022	Type	Amount	Cost				
	Stocks	¥ 640,688	¥ 235,659	¥ 405,029			
	Bonds	1,488,169	1,434,122	54,046			
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,459,720	1,405,691	54,029			
Other Securities Whose Consolidated	Municipal Government Bonds	10,838	10,831	6			
Balance Sheet	Corporate Bonds	17,610	17,600	10			
Amount exceeding	Other	9,797,367	8,577,601	1,219,765			
Acquisition Cost	Foreign Bonds	7,315,285	6,841,381	473,903			
	Foreign Stocks	18,904	8,092	10,812			
	Investment Trusts	2,346,384	1,612,482	733,902			
	Other	116,792	115,645	1,146			
	Subtotal	11,926,225	10,247,383	1,678,841			
	Stocks	13,663	16,819	(3,155)			
	Bonds	6,836,801	7,003,297	(166,495)			
Other Securities	Japanese Government Bonds	5,628,966	5,787,028	(158,062)			
Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet	Municipal Government Bonds	147,530	150,086	(2,555)			
Amount not	Corporate Bonds	1,060,304	1,066,181	(5,877)			
exceeding	Other	18,062,793	18,762,709	(699,916)			
C	Foreign Bonds	13,022,258	13,602,592	(580,333)			
Acquisition Cost	Foreign Stocks		_				
	Investment Trusts	5,004,974	5,124,548	(119,573)			
	Other	35,559	35,568	(8)			
	Subtotal	24,913,258	25,782,825	(869,567)			
	Γotal	¥36,839,483	¥36,030,209	¥ 809,274			

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

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries sold no held-to-maturity debt securities for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

•	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Sales	Gains on	Losses on	Sales	Gains on	Losses on	
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Proceeds	Sales	Sales	Proceeds	Sales	Sales	
Stocks	¥ 61,504	¥ 40,741	¥ 928	\$ 460	\$ 305	\$ 6	
Bonds	2,079,068	24,770	9,422	15,578	185	70	
Japanese Government Bonds	2,079,068	24,770	9,422	15,578	185	70	
Municipal Government Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Corporate Bonds	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Other	11,064,536	449,643	431,856	82,905	3,369	3,235	
Foreign Bonds	10,900,563	413,281	424,358	81,676	3,096	3,179	
Foreign Stocks	16	0	_	0	0	_	
Investment Trusts	157,036	33,962	7,495	1,176	254	56	
Other	6,919	2,398	3	51	17	0	
Total	¥13,205,109	¥515,155	¥442,207	\$98,944	\$3,859	\$3,313	

Note: Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and foreign trusts.

^{2.} Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and foreign trusts.

	Millions of Yen						
	Sales	Gains on	Losses on				
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022	Proceeds	Sales	Sales				
Stocks	¥ 42,029	¥ 27,422	¥ 99				
Bonds	1,403,830	1,556	40,967				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,403,830	1,556	40,967				
Municipal Government Bonds		_	_				
Corporate Bonds		_	_				
Other	5,868,999	145,006	197,707				
Foreign Bonds	5,668,410	29,740	197,641				
Foreign Stocks	0	_	_				
Investment Trusts	175,476	114,829	66				
Other	25,112	436	_				
Total	¥7,314,859	¥173,985	¥238,774				

Note: Investment Trusts include Japanese trusts and foreign trusts.

Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Securities other than those for trading purposes (except Stocks and others with no market prices and Investments in Partnership) are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the book value and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 ("revaluation loss"), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the book value unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was nil.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 was ¥2,840 million including ¥2,245 million on Stocks and ¥595 million on Investment Trusts.

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 book value

Securities whose fair values remain between 50% (exclusive) and 70% (inclusive) of their book value for a certain period

34. Fair Value of Money Held in Trust

Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes

Million	s of Yen	Millions of	U.S. Dollars
Consolidated		Consolidated	Unrealized
	Gain		Gain
	Recognized as		Recognized as
Amount	Income	Amount	Income
¥40,034	¥—	\$299	\$ —
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Balance Sheet Amount Gain Recognized as Income	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount

	Million	s of Yen
As of March 31, 2022	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
AS 01 Watch 31, 2022		Illcome
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes	¥4,669	¥—

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

Other Money Held in Trust	¥8,379,333	¥8,972,948	¥(593,615)	¥13,419	¥607,034
As of March 31, 2023				Acquisition Cost	Acquisition Cost
	Sheet Amount			exceeding	exceeding
	Sheet Amount	Cost	Sheet Amount		Sheet Amount not
	Balance	Acquisition	Difference	Consolidated Balance	Consolidated Balance
	Consolidated			in Trust Whose	in Trust Whose
				Other Money Held	Other Money Held
			Millions of Yen		

		M	illions of U.S. Do	llars	
As of March 31, 2023	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost	Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	\$62,785	\$67,233	\$(4,447)	\$100	\$4,548

Note: "Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost" and "Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost" are gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the consolidated balance sheet amount presented in "Difference."

			Millions of Yen		
				Other Money Held	Other Money Held
	Consolidated			in Trust Whose	in Trust Whose
	Balance	Acquisition	Difference	Consolidated Balance	Consolidated Balance
	Sheet Amount	Cost	Difference	Sheet Amount	Sheet Amount not
	Sheet Amount			exceeding	exceeding
As of March 31, 2022				Acquisition Cost	Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	¥10,863,315	¥10,944,909	¥(81,593)	¥65,863	¥147,457

Note: "Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost" and "Other Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost" are gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the consolidated balance sheet amount presented in "Difference."

35. Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

(1) Derivative Instruments not accounted for as hedges

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

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

Interest Rate-Related Derivative Instruments

_		Millions	of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars			
		Amount or Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss		t Amount or al Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2023	Total	Over 1 Year	7 4140		Total	Over 1 Year	, arac	Oum, 2000
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Interest Rate Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Forward Rate Agreements:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Interest Rate Swaps:								
Rec.: FixPay.: Flt.	1,142,403	385,525	(408)	(408)	8,559	2,888	(3)	(3)
Rec.: FltPay.: Fix.	192,603	185,725	2,104	2,104	1,443	1,391	15	15
Rec.: FltPay.: Flt.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥1,696	¥1,696	\$ /	\$ /	\$12	\$12

Note: Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

	Millions of Yen							
		Amount or Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss				
As of March 31, 2022	Total	Over 1 Year	varae	Gain/ 2003				
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Interest Rate Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Forward Rate Agreements:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Interest Rate Swaps:								
Rec.: FixPay.: Flt.	2,466,110	179,267	1,844	1,844				
Rec.: FltPay.: Fix.	136,953	129,267	(1,277)	(1,277)				
Rec.: FltPay.: Flt.	_	_	_	_				
Interest Rate Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Other:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ 567	¥ 567				

Note: Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Currency-Related Derivative Instruments

		Mil	lions of Yen			Millions of U	J.S. Dollars	
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair —— Value			Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2023	Total	Over 1 Ye	ear value	Gani/Loss	Total	Over 1 Year	Value	Gaill/Loss
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Currency Futures:								
Sold	¥ -	- ¥ -	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased	-		_	_	_	_	_	_
Currency Options:								
Sold	-		· <u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	-		_	_	_	_	_	_
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Currency Swaps	-		· <u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Forwards:								
Sold	533,17	3,212	639	639	3,995	24	4	4
Purchased	794,06	2,865	2,631	2,631	5,949	21	19	19
Currency Options:								
Sold	-		. <u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	-		<u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Other:								
Sold	-		. <u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	-		· <u> </u>	_	_	_	_	_
Total	¥	/ ¥ /	¥3,271	¥3,271	\$ /	\$ /	\$24	\$24

Note: Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

	Millions of Yen							
_		Amount or l Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized				
As of March 31, 2022	Total	Over 1 Year	varue	Gain/Loss				
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Currency Futures:								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Currency Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Currency Swaps	_	_	_	_				
Forwards:								
Sold	481,349	2,314	(16,161)	(16,161)				
Purchased	629,524	2,206	15,749	15,749				
Currency Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Other:								
Sold	_	_	_	_				
Purchased	_	_	_	_				
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥ (412)	¥ (412)				

Note: Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Stock-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Stock-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Bond-Related Derivative Instruments

_		Millions	Millions of Yen			Millions of U	J.S. Dollars	
	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Unrealized Value Gain/Loss —	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss	
As of March 31, 2023	Total	Over 1 Year	value	Galli/Loss -	Total	Over 1 Year	varue	Gam/Loss
Exchange-traded Transactions								
Bond Futures:								
Sold	¥260	¥—	¥(1)	¥(1)	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (0)	\$ (0)
Purchased	58	_	0	0	0	_	0	0
Bond Futures Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Over-the-counter Transactions								
Bond Options:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other:								
Sold	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥(0)	¥(0)	\$ /	\$ /	\$(0)	\$(0)

 $Note: Derivative\ instruments\ are\ measured\ at\ fair\ value.\ Changes\ in\ fair\ value\ are\ included\ in\ the\ consolidated\ statement\ of\ operations.$

		Millions	of Yen	
		Amount or al Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
As of March 31, 2022	Total	Over 1 Year	varuc	Gaill/Loss
Exchange-traded Transactions				
Bond Futures:				
Sold	¥	¥	¥	¥
Purchased	_	_	_	_
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_
Over-the-counter Transactions				
Bond Options:				
Sold	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_
Other:				
Sold	_	_	_	_
Purchased	_	_	_	_
Total	¥ /	¥ /	¥—	¥

Note: Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Commodities-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Commodities-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Credit Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Credit Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

(2) Derivative Instruments accounted for as hedges

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

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

Interest Rate-Related Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2023			Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars			
Method of Type of Derival Hedges Instruments	Type of Derivative	Hedged Items		t Amount or al Amount Fair Value		Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Value	
rieuges	mstruments		Total	Over 1 Year	value =	Total	Over 1 Year	varue	
The Deferral	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.: FixPay.: Flt.)	Debentures	¥ 80,000	¥ —	¥ 37	\$ 599	\$ —	\$ 0	
Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FltPay.: Fix.)	Yen-denominated Securities, Deposits and Others	2,269,731	2,250,630	102,328	17,006	16,863	766	
	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FixPay.: Flt.)	Debentures, Borrowed Money	210,190	210,190	Note 2	1,574	1,574	Note 2	
The Accrual Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FltPay.: Fix.)	Loans and Bills Discounted, Yen-denominated Securities and Others	472,239	395,031	Note 2	3,538	2,959	Note 2	
	Total		¥ /	¥ /	¥102,365	\$ /	\$ /	\$767	

Notes: I. Primarily, the Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, issued on March 17, 2022).

^{2.} The fair value of certain interest rate swaps to which the accrual method of hedge accounting is applied, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is not included in the table above as the hedging instruments are accounted for together with the Loans and Bills Discounted and other items (ref: 32. Financial Instruments (2) Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items).

As of March 31, 2022				Millions of Yen	
Method of Hedges	Type of Derivative	Hedged Items		Amount or Amount	Fair Value
Treages	instruments		Total	Over 1 Year	
The Deferral	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.: FixPay.: Flt.)	Debentures	¥ 200,000	¥ 80,000	¥ 177
Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FltPay.: Fix.)	Yen-denominated Securities, Deposits and Others	8,501,588	8,153,773	250,113
	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FixPay.: Flt.)	Debentures, Borrowed Money	_	_	Note 2
The Accrual Method	Interest Rate Swaps (Rec.:FltPay.: Fix.)	Loans and Bills Discounted, Yen-denominated Securities and Others	393,616	290,710	Note 2
Total			¥ /	¥ /	¥250,290

Notes: 1. Primarily, the Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, issued on March 17, 2022).

Currency-Related Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2023			Millions of Yen			M	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
Method of Hedges	Type of Derivative Instruments	Hedged Items	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Value	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Value	
			Total	Over 1 Year	value -	Total	Over 1 Year	value	
The Deferral	Currency Swaps	Foreign Currency Denominated	¥18,517,834	¥12,982,674	¥(347,872)	\$138,751	\$97,277	\$(2,606)	
Method	Forex Forward	Securities and Others	5,052,249	_	(2,449)	37,855	_	(18)	
Total		¥ /	¥ /	¥(350,321)	\$ /	\$ /	\$(2,624)		

Note: Primarily, the Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, issued on October 8, 2020).

As of March 31, 2022			Millions of Yen			
Method of Hedges	Type of Derivative Instruments	Hedged Items	Contract Amount or Notional Amount		Fair Value	
	histiuments		Total	Over 1 Year	varue	
The Deferral	Currency Swaps Foreign Currency Denominated		¥15,706,728	¥11,234,807	¥(1,047,456)	
Method	Forex Forward	Securities and Others	4,081,435		(238,620)	
Total			¥ /	¥ /	¥(1,286,077)	

Note: Primarily, the Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, issued on October 8, 2020).

Stock-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Stock-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Bond-Related Derivative Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no Bond-Related Derivative Instruments as of March 31, 2023 and 2022.

^{2.} The fair value of certain interest rate swaps to which the accrual method of hedge accounting is applied, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is not included in the table above as the hedging instruments are accounted for together with the Loans and Bills Discounted and other items (ref: 32. Financial Instruments (2) Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items).

36. The Norinchukin Bank (Parent Company)

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheet			Mail. CITC
	Million	Millions of U.S. Dollars	
As of March 31	2023	2022	2023
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥22,348,159	¥ 18,070,056	\$167,452
Receivables under Resale Agreements	304,742	_	2,283
Monetary Claims Bought	321,441	387,819	2,408
Trading Assets	3,635	2,466	27
Money Held in Trust	8,417,071	10,864,800	63,068
Securities	40,062,645	47,057,256	300,184
Loans and Bills Discounted	16,902,539	22,955,497	126,648
Foreign Exchange Assets	584,996	375,980	4,383
Other Assets	1,597,511	3,129,171	11,969
Tangible Fixed Assets	132,538	149,530	993
Intangible Fixed Assets	47,649	49,732	357
Prepaid Pension Cost	71,996	57,465	539
Deferred Tax Assets	343,817	· —	2,576
Deferred Tax Assets for Land Revaluation	1,600	_	11
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	409,059	415,117	3,065
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(122,496)	(147,046)	(917)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(1,481)	(1,481)	(11)
Total Assets	¥91,425,426	¥103,366,368	\$685,039
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥63,832,307	¥ 64,019,836	\$478,287
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,296,478	2,140,966	17,207
Debentures	455,034	363,780	3,409
Call Money	390,000	_	2,922
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	10,613,476	19,327,671	79,525
Trading Liabilities	2,786	1,692	20
Borrowed Money	3,931,746	4,868,429	29,460
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	28		0
Short-term Entrusted Funds	797,420	684,692	5,974
Other Liabilities	3,205,231	4,104,171	24,016
Reserve for Bonus Payments	5,719	5,665	42
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	15,150	15,031	113
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	898	730	6
Deferred Tax Liabilities	070 —	272,524	_
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	_	1,499	_
Acceptances and Guarantees	409,059	415,117	3,065
Total Liabilities	85,955,337	96,221,809	644,053
Total Elabilities	03,733,331	90,221,809	
Net Assets			
Paid-in Capital	4,040,198	4,040,198	30,272
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020	187
Retained Earnings	2,067,877	2,157,550	15,494
Total Owners' Equity			-
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes	6,133,096	6,222,769	45,954
	(680,481)	756,155	(5,098)
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	19,573	159,663	146
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	(2,099)	5,970	(15)
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	(663,007)	921,789	(4,967)
Total Net Assets	5,470,089	7,144,559	40,986
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥91,425,426	¥103,366,368	\$685,039

(2) Non-consolidated Statement of Operations	Millions	Millions of Yen	
For the fiscal years ended March 31	2023	2022	2023
Income			
Interest Income:	¥1,292,580	¥ 716,343	\$ 9,685
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	198,104	76,401	1,484
Interest and Dividends on Securities	1,026,165	623,465	7,688
Interest on Call Loans	(6)	(724)	(0)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	988	(574)	7
Interest on Due from Banks	51,337	12,114	384
Other Interest Income	15,991	5,660	119
Fees and Commissions	15,013	11,960	112
Trading Income	302	104	2
Other Operating Income	551,107	94,335	4,129
Other Income	315,806	416,402	2,366
Total Income	2,174,811	1,239,146	16,295
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:	1,355,070	516,191	10,153
Interest on Deposits	140,587	12,167	1,053
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	59,561	3,010	446
Interest on Debentures	7,031	1,294	52
Interest on Borrowed Money	46,279	37,222	346
Interest on Call Money	(569)	(0)	(4)
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	166,321	(25,467)	1,246
Other Interest Expenses	935,859	487,964	7,012
Fees and Commissions	26,415	21,933	197
Trading Expenses	61	21,,,,,,,	0
Other Operating Expenses	481,531	293,429	3,608
General and Administrative Expenses	138,355	128,272	1,036
Other Expenses	127,036	34,926	951
Total Expenses	2,128,472	994,754	15,948
	, ,	,	
Income before Income Taxes	46,339	244,392	347
Income Taxes — Current	18,070	(2,132)	135
Income Taxes — Deferred	(14,970)	73,830	(112)
Total Income Taxes	3,100	71,698	23
Net Income	¥ 43,238	¥ 172,693	\$ 323
	**		110 5 11
	2023		
Net Income per Share	¥(2.07)	2022 ¥22.37	\$(0.01)
THE THEORIE PEI SHATE	¥(2.U1)	±44.37	φ(υ.υ1)

37. Appropriation of Retained Earnings

The following dividends were approved at the Council of Delegates held on June 23, 2023.

	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
Cash Dividends		
Special Dividends	¥ 4,649	\$ 34
Dividends on Common Stock		
(at the rate of 3% of the ¥100 face value, or ¥3.00 per share)	12,771	95
Dividends on Lower Dividend Rate Stock		
(at the rate of 1.3% of the ¥100 face value, or ¥1.30 per share)	46,663	349

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors The Norinchukin Bank

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Norinchukin Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, capital surplus and retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Measurement of reserve for possible loan losses to the loans and bills discounted				
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response			
The Norinchukin Bank (the Bank) is engaged	Our audit procedures performed to evaluate			
in lending to a wide variety of industries in	the appropriateness of the debtor			
Japan and overseas. The amount of the loans	classification determined by the Bank as well			
and bills discounted included in the	as the appropriateness of recognition of			
consolidated balance sheet as of March 31,	reserve for possible loan losses adjusted for			
2023 was 17,414,105 million yen, accounting	risks identified based on the future forecasts			

Measurement of reserve for possible loan losses to the loans and bills discounted

Description of Key Audit Matter

Auditor's Response

for 18% of the Total Assets.

The collectability of loans and bills discounted recorded by the Bank is affected by uncertainties including the financial condition of the debtors and the deterioration of the economic environment, possibly leading to loan losses.

To provide for such loan losses, the Bank calculates the amount of expected losses that will not be collected and records them as reserve for possible loan losses.

The amount of the Reserve for Possible Loan Losses included in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2023 was 131,441 million yen.

The reserve for possible loan losses is calculated in accordance with the Bank's internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality and recognizing write-offs and provisions.

The calculation process includes the determination of debtor classification and certain calculation method according to the debtor classification.

The specific method of recognition is described in Section (8) "Reserve for Possible Loan Losses" and (16) "Significant Accounting Estimates" of Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Determination of debtor classification

In determining the debtor classification, the debtor's future debt repayment capacity is assessed, taking into account the debtor's future forecasts including its expected business performance, considering the debtor's solvency based on certain factors such as the debtor's type of business, financial position, cash flows and profitability. The debtor's future forecasts

included the following, among others:

- (1) Evaluation of internal control
- We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls over determination of debtor classification and recognition of reserve for possible loan losses adjusted for the risks identified based on the future forecasts
- (2) Determination of debtor classification
- We selected samples of debtors by taking into account the type of business of the debtor, financial position, business performance, the effects of COVID-19 and geopolitical risks, in addition to considering the monetary impact of changes in debtor classification on the amount recorded in reserve for possible loan losses.
- We evaluated the selected debtors' recent financial position, cash flows and business performance by inspecting a set of documents related to the Bank's selfassessment of asset quality of the debtors.
 We also made inquiries to the Credit Risk Management Division and other relevant divisions to obtain supporting evidence as necessary.
- We examined the reasonableness and likelihood of future outlook of individual debtors by analyzing the trends from past results of the major financial indicators. Our procedures also consisted of evaluating the accuracy of estimates based on the historical achievement of business plans in previous fiscal years. We also considered and evaluated relevant market and industry information, when available, that corroborated or contracted managements assumptions used in the classification of debtors.

Measurement of reserve for possible loan losses to the loans and bills discounted

Description of Key Audit Matter

including its expected business performance are the key assumptions in determining the debtor classification.

(2) Recognition of reserve for possible loan losses adjusted for the risks identified based on future forecasts

In recognizing the reserve for possible loan losses, the amount of expected losses is estimated after adjusting for the risks identified based on future forecasts.

Specifically, the reserve for possible loans losses is recorded, taking into account the current position in economic cycles and the likelihood of each scenario in light of future outlook, by referring to historical loan losses, based on the macroeconomic indicators (Indexes of Business Conditions (Composite Index (Coincident Index))) which are highly correlated to historical records of loan losses and the Bank's outlook for economic fluctuations. The current position in economic cycles and the likelihood of each scenario in light of future outlook are the key assumptions in predicting future forecasts.

The future forecasts of debtors' performance, the current position in economic cycles and the likelihood of each scenario in light of future outlook are highly dependent on estimation uncertainty and the management's judgement since they are affected by changes in the business environment surrounding the debtors as well as by the slowdown of overseas economies resulting from the tightening monetary policy, geopolitical risks, and the situation of COVID-19 infections.

Based on the above, the appropriateness of the determination of debtor classification and the recognition of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses adjusted for the risks identified based on future forecasts is considered a key audit matter.

Auditor's Response

- (3) Recognition of reserve for possible loan losses adjusted for the risks identified based on the future forecasts
- We examined the likelihood of each scenario based on the current position in economic cycles and the future forecasts by comparing the documents of the decision-making bodies that discussed the future forecasts with available external information, such as external economists' reports. In performing these procedures, we involved our risk management specialists.
- We examined the amount of the reserve for possible loan losses calculated based on the assumptions applied, by inspecting the inputs and testing the accuracy through recalculation

Judgements over recoverability of deferred tax assets

Description of Key Audit Matter

As of March 31, 2023, the amount of deferred tax assets recorded on the Bank's consolidated balance sheet was 307,942 million yen, as stated in Section (16) "Significant Accounting Estimates" of Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements

The Bank recognizes Deferred Tax Assets for deductible temporary differences that are deemed to have the effect of reducing the tax burden in the future (i.e., recoverability). In determining the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Bank recognizes Deferred Tax Assets based on the estimates such as the classification of an entity and the scheduling of deductible temporary differences, in accordance with Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No. 26)".

In determining the classification of an entity, the Bank considers the estimates of future taxable income based on the situation where financing costs, such as funding costs in foreign currencies, have increased as a result of the interest rate hikes, mainly in Europe and the Unites States, as well as the trends of the past and current period taxable income.

The estimation of future taxable income is based on medium- to-long term earnings prospects considering various simulations and other factors. As the Bank has diverse financial assets and liabilities based on the basic concept of "globally diversified investment", the key assumptions are the forecasts of future financial and economic environment such as market fluctuations of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and the trends of the financial position by the Bank's portfolio management in response to such forecasts.

Auditor's Response

Our audit procedures performed to examine the appropriateness of judgements over recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Bank included the following, among others:

- (1) Evaluation of internal control
- We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls over recognition of deferred tax assets.
- (2) Estimate of taxable income in the future
- We examined whether the estimates of future taxable income and the underlying medium- and long-term earnings prospects are consistent with the various simulations and other factors approved by the Board of Directors.
- We recalculated the medium- and longterm earnings prospects, which serve as a basis for estimating future taxable income, based on the outlook of the future financial and economic environment and of the expected asset balances.
- The key assumptions of the forecasts of future financial and economic environment such as market fluctuations of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which are included in the medium- and long-term earnings prospects, were assessed for consistency with available external information, such as market forecasts and reports published by external organizations.
- The key assumptions of the trends of the financial position by the Bank's portfolio management, included in the medium- and long-term earnings prospects, were assessed by considering the past trading results, market quoted prices and other factors.

Judgements over recoverability of deferred tax assets			
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response		
These key assumptions in determining the classification of an entity are affected by the financial and economic environments and the trends of the financial position, and are therefore subject to a high degree of the estimation uncertainty and management's judgements.			
Accordingly, appropriateness of judgements over recoverability of deferred tax assets is considered a key audit matter.			

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report as a part of the Integrated Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Value Report as a part of the Integrated Report, which are expected to be made available to us after that date. Management is responsible for preparation and disclosure of the other information. Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Group's reporting process of the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2023 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC Tokyo, Japan

August 2, 2023

/s/ Hiroki Matsumura Designated Engagement Partner Certified Public Accountant

/s/ Mitsuhiro Nagao
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant