

Financial Statements for the First Half of Fiscal 2016

Name : **The Norinchukin Bank**

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

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

The Person Responsible for Inquiries : Shigeo Miyachi, General Manager of Financial Planning & Control Division

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

1 Consolidated Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2016 (for the six months ended September 30, 2016)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the corresponding period of the preceding year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
1H Fiscal 2016	700,628	(0.9)	188,306	(28.5)	143,456	(33.4)
1H Fiscal 2015	706,816	1.1	263,383	(3.9)	215,280	1.2

(Note) Comprehensive Income for 1H Fiscal 2016 (56,664) millions of Yen –% for 1H Fiscal 2015 (275,568) millions of Yen –%

(2) Consolidated Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%
1H Fiscal 2016	102,160,405	7,061,342	6.9
Fiscal 2015	101,182,920	7,186,790	7.1

(Ref) Net Assets – Non-controlling Interests for 1H Fiscal 2016 7,053,372 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2015 7,178,817 millions of Yen

(Note) Net Assets Ratio is computed by dividing (Net Assets – Non-controlling Interests) by Total Assets.

Net Assets Ratio above is not the one calculated 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).

※ Notes

(1) Changes in Significant Subsidiaries during the Period

(Changes in specified subsidiaries in accordance with changes in the scope of consolidation) : None

(2) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Restatements

- ① Changes in Accounting Policies due to revisions of Accounting Standards : Yes
- ② Changes in Accounting Policies other than ① above : None
- ③ Changes in Accounting Estimates : None
- ④ Restatements : None

(Note) The details are reported in “Changes in Accounting Policies” (page 15).

2 Non-consolidated Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2016(for the six months ended September 30, 2016)

(1) Non-consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the corresponding period of the preceding year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
1H Fiscal 2016	692,991	(0.8)	185,993	(28.6)	142,439	(33.4)
1H Fiscal 2015	698,468	0.6	260,373	(5.2)	213,771	(0.2)

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%
1H Fiscal 2016	101,004,073	7,007,358	6.9
Fiscal 2015	100,130,096	7,133,639	7.1

(Ref) Net Assets for 1H Fiscal 2016 7,007,358 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2015 7,133,639 millions of Yen

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

Net Assets Ratio above is not the one calculated on the formula found in Notification No.4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank).

Note on the implementation status of the Semi-annual Audit Procedure

This report is out of the scope of the external auditor's semi-annual audit procedure. The procedure of the semi-annual audit which is implemented on a voluntary basis on the consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements for the period was completed as of the disclosure date.

Qualitative Information

Qualitative information relating to the Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2016

(1) Qualitative information relating to Non-consolidated Results of Operations

Looking back at the financial markets of the first half of fiscal 2016, even though the markets disrupted temporarily due to the risk avoidance from the result of the U.K. national referendum over the withdrawal from the EU, long term interest rates and stock prices generally maintained the level of the fiscal 2015. In exchange rate, the yen accelerated its appreciation against the U.S. dollar as receding prospects for a U.S. interest rate hike.

Under such earning environments, The Norinchukin Bank (“the Bank”) has been managing operations to secure steady accumulation of interest income, and the non-consolidated interest income of the Bank totaled to ¥124.4 billion, down ¥139.1 billion on a year-over-year basis.

The total credit costs were ¥8.8 billion in net earnings mainly from the reversal of the reserve for possible loan losses in foreign currencies due to the appreciation of yen.

As for securities investments, net gains/losses on sales were net gains of ¥60.2 billion, up ¥48.4 billion on a year-over-year basis and the expenses of provisions and impairments for price-decline of securities and other reasons increased by ¥1.0 billion to ¥0.2 billion on a year-over-year basis.

As a result, with all of the factors mentioned above, the Bank recorded ¥185.9 billion in Ordinary Profits, down ¥74.3 billion, and ¥142.4 billion in Net Income for the first half of fiscal 2016, down ¥71.3 billion on a year-over-year basis, respectively. The Bank’s net operating profits stood at ¥93.7 billion.

(2) Qualitative information relating to Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

Total Assets of the Bank at the end of the period increased by ¥873.9 billion to ¥101,004.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the period decreased by ¥126.2 billion to ¥7,007.3 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

As to the balances of major accounts on the assets side, Loans and Bills Discounted at the end of the period decreased by ¥5,168.6 billion to ¥12,747.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, and Securities at the end of the period decreased by ¥3,628.9 billion to ¥54,700.8 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. For those on the liabilities side, Deposits at the end of the period increased by ¥2,790.4 billion to ¥61,629.0 billion, and Debentures at the end of the period decreased by ¥354.8 billion to ¥2,778.2 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, respectively.

The Bank’s shares in the consolidated financial statements are very high.

Consolidated Total Assets at the end of the period increased by ¥977.4 billion to ¥102,160.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Consolidated Ordinary Profits for the period were ¥188.3 billion, down ¥75.0 billion on a year-over-year basis and consolidated Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent for the period was ¥143.4 billion, down ¥71.8 billion on a year-over-year basis.

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

List of Group Companies

(As of September 30, 2016)

Company Name	Address	Nature of Business	Date of Establishment	Capital Percentage of Voting Rights (%)
The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Trust & Banking	August 17, 1995	¥20,000 million 100.00
Norinchukin Value Investments Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Investment Advisory Services	October 2, 2014	¥400 million 100.00 (30.00)
Norinchukin Research Institute Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Research	March 25, 1986	¥300 million 100.00
Norinchukin Facilities Co., Ltd.	12-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Building Management & Facility Management	August 6, 1956	¥197 million 100.00
Nochu Business Support Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Provider of various administrative services for The Norinchukin Bank	August 18, 1998	¥100 million 100.00
Norinchukin Academy Co., Ltd.	12-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Training	May 25, 1981	¥20 million 100.00
Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.	15-3, Chuocho 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Mortgage Loans & Housing Loan Guarantee	August 10, 1979	¥10,500 million 92.12
Nochu Information System Co., Ltd.	2-3, Toyosu 3-chome, Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan	System Development & Maintenance	May 29, 1981	¥100 million 90.00
Norinchukin-Zenkyoren Asset Management Co., Ltd.	7-9, Hirakawacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Asset Management & Investment Advice	September 28, 1993	¥3,420 million 50.91
Norinchukin Finance (Cayman) Limited	PO Box 309, Uglan House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Issuances of Subordinated Bonds, Lending of Subordinated Loans	August 30, 2006	US \$50,000 100.00
Ant Capital Partners Co., Ltd.	2-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Private Equity Investments & Fund Management	October 23, 2000	¥3,086 million 39.61
The Cooperative Servicing Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Management and Collection of Non-Performing Loans	April 11, 2001	¥500 million 37.96
JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD.	13-1, Ginza 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Leasing Business	April 1, 2008	¥32,000 million 33.40
Gulf Japan Food Fund GP	PO Box 309, Uglan House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Investments	July 29, 2015	US \$50,000 20.10
JAML MRC Holding, Inc.	286 Madison Ave., Suite 301, New York, NY, 10017, USA	Investments	March 6, 2015	US \$42million 20.00
The Agribusiness Investment & Consultation Co., Ltd.	1-12, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Investment in Agricultural Corporations	October 24, 2002	¥4,070 million 19.97
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.	14-1, Sotokanda 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Credit Card Business	June 7, 1951	¥109,312 million 15.01
Investment Limited Partnership for Renewable Energy in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	13-2, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Investment in Renewable Energy Projects	April 30, 2014	¥320 million —

(Note) The percentage of voting rights in parentheses indirectly owned by The Norinchukin Bank.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Principles of Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Scope of Consolidation

- (1) Consolidated subsidiaries 10 companies

Names of principal companies:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

- (2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries 0 companies

2 Application of the Equity Method

- (1) Affiliates which were accounted for by the equity method 8 companies

Names of principal companies:

JAMITSUI LEASING, LTD.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

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

- (2) Affiliates which were not accounted for by the equity method 0 companies

Daiichi Life Norinchukin Building Management Co., Ltd. has been liquidated in September 2016.

3 The First Half of the Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

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

Closing date: September 30, 2016 Number of subsidiaries: 10

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2015 (As of March 31, 2016)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (As of September 30, 2016)
(Assets)		
Loans and Bills Discounted	18,022,160	12,854,382
Foreign Exchange Assets	237,332	201,177
Securities	58,306,391	54,676,884
Money Held in Trust	4,922,923	5,547,822
Trading Assets	14,284	9,642
Monetary Claims Bought	244,023	257,399
Call Loans and Bills Bought	139,877	136,181
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,049,052	1,013
Cash and Due from Banks	15,057,960	26,249,127
Other Assets	1,037,001	1,019,096
Tangible Fixed Assets	108,304	108,635
Intangible Fixed Assets	20,362	25,133
Net Defined Benefit Asset	27,969	28,421
Deferred Tax Assets	1,999	2,177
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	1,087,130	1,126,864
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(93,854)	(83,549)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	-	(5)
Total Assets	101,182,920	102,160,405
(Liabilities)		
Deposits	58,823,374	61,612,319
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,598,338	2,155,187
Debentures	3,122,077	2,767,760
Bonds	50,000	-
Trading Liabilities	8,476	8,477
Borrowed Money	3,090,120	3,542,235
Call Money and Bills Sold	4,276	5,056
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	18,488,218	17,045,055
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	903,887	1,013
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	17	3
Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,397,731	1,960,753
Other Liabilities	2,645,958	4,171,376
Reserve for Bonus Payments	7,711	7,889
Net Defined Benefit Liability	39,756	39,437
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	1,179	1,128
Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies	12,684	6,746
Deferred Tax Liabilities	705,928	639,037
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	9,263	8,718
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,087,130	1,126,864
Total Liabilities	93,996,130	95,099,062
(Net Assets)		
Paid-in Capital	3,480,488	3,480,488
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020
Retained Earnings	1,770,832	1,847,320
Treasury Preferred Stock	(150)	(150)
Total Owners' Equity	5,276,191	5,352,679
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	2,118,533	1,953,076
Net Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments	(231,632)	(266,583)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	16,020	14,600
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(48)	(161)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(246)	(239)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	1,902,626	1,700,692
Non-controlling Interests	7,972	7,970
Total Net Assets	7,186,790	7,061,342
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	101,182,920	102,160,405

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(1) Consolidated Statement of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	First Half of Fiscal 2015 (Six Months ended September 30, 2015)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (Six Months ended September 30, 2016)
Ordinary Income	706,816	700,628
Interest Income	584,320	507,607
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	32,361	29,557
Interest and Dividends on Securities	543,467	471,438
Fees and Commissions	13,032	14,401
Trading Income	109	54
Other Operating Income	36,061	65,294
Other Ordinary Income	73,292	113,270
Ordinary Expenses	443,432	512,321
Interest Expenses	338,331	397,114
Interest on Deposits	17,015	22,130
Fees and Commissions	7,366	7,634
Trading Expenses	128	29
Other Operating Expenses	23,579	19,199
General and Administrative Expenses	66,226	80,932
Other Ordinary Expenses	7,800	7,411
Ordinary Profits	263,383	188,306
Extraordinary Profits	76	5,903
Extraordinary Losses	1,223	351
Income before Income Taxes	262,237	193,858
Income Taxes - Current	57,904	41,603
Income Taxes - Deferred	(11,414)	8,401
Total Income Taxes	46,489	50,004
Profit	215,747	143,854
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	467	397
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	215,280	143,456

(2) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	First Half of Fiscal 2015 (Six Months ended September 30, 2015)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (Six Months ended September 30, 2016)
Profit	215,747	143,854
Other Comprehensive Income	(491,316)	(200,518)
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	(470,057)	(165,361)
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments	(18,954)	(34,990)
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(0)	(21)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(2,290)	(21)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(14)	(123)
Total Comprehensive Income	(275,568)	(56,664)
Attributable to:		
Owners of Parent	(276,014)	(57,058)
Non-controlling Interests	446	393

Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

(Millions of Yen)

	First Half of Fiscal 2015 (Six Months ended September 30, 2015)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (Six Months ended September 30, 2016)
(Capital Surplus)		
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	25,020	25,020
Additions:	-	-
Deductions:	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	25,020	25,020
(Retained Earnings)		
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	1,576,096	1,770,832
Additions:	216,244	144,875
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	215,280	143,456
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land	964	1,419
Deductions:	77,510	68,387
Dividends	77,510	68,387
Balance at the End of the Period	1,714,830	1,847,320

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	First Half of Fiscal 2015 (Six Months ended September 30, 2015)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (Six Months ended September 30, 2016)
I Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Income before Income Taxes	262,237	193,858
Depreciation	9,290	6,912
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	113	0
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates	(5,271)	(3,734)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(5,385)	(10,305)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(787)	5
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	44	178
Net Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	(214)	(451)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	(249)	(318)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	(41)	(51)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies	-	(5,938)
Interest Income	(584,320)	(507,607)
Interest Expenses	338,331	397,114
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(32,576)	(101,527)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(16,066)	(17,736)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	(233,962)	4,315,878
Losses (Gains) on Disposals of Fixed Assets	1,032	(5,552)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	1,988	4,641
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	162	0
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	922,558	5,167,778
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	1,339,157	2,788,945
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	367,587	(1,443,150)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Debentures	(189,380)	(354,316)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	70,501	452,115
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks	(242,849)	940,696
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other	54,644	(9,699)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivable under Securities Borrowing Transactions	74,807	2,048,039
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other	2,989,209	(1,442,383)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds	827,236	563,022
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(70,612)	(902,874)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	27,289	36,154
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(32)	(14)
Interest Received	590,460	549,648
Interest Paid	(177,137)	(232,441)
Other, Net	(82,924)	(74,487)
Subtotal	6,234,842	12,352,401
Income Taxes Paid	(91,034)	(41,515)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	6,143,808	12,310,886
II Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of Securities	(3,704,003)	(5,072,452)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	111,710	1,311,781
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	2,888,870	3,512,047
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(19,159)	(334,925)
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	472,907	524,354
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(2,614)	(3,793)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(3,253)	(5,785)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	443	8,532
Payments for Transfer of Business	(780)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(255,880)	(60,241)
III Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Borrowed Money	22,775	-
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	-	(50,000)
Proceeds from Issuance of Stock	45,551	-
Dividends Paid	(77,510)	(68,387)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders	(253)	(395)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(9,438)	(118,783)
IV Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,878,489	12,131,862
V Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	6,202,122	13,623,612
VI Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	12,080,612	25,755,475

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Accounting Policies

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

Transactions for trading purposes are those seeking gains arising from short-term market movements or from the arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market related indices. Such transactions are reported as Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities in the 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 period, 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 period, from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Securities

a. Held-to-maturity debt securities are valued at amortized cost (straight-line method), as determined by the moving average method. In principle, other securities are valued at fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (the cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other securities which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are valued at cost determined by the moving average method or are valued at amortized cost.

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

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

(3) Derivatives

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

(4) Depreciation

a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method. However, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding 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, and the applicable share of estimated annual depreciation cost for the period is recorded based on the following range of useful lives.

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

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

b. Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

c. Lease Assets

Depreciation of Lease Assets in Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets which are finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessees is calculated using the straight-line method over the lease term with zero residual value unless residual value is guaranteed by the corresponding lease contracts.

(5) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Reserve for loans to debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under the Company Law or other similar laws is provided based on the remaining book value of the loans after the direct write-off described below and the deduction of the amount expected to be collected through the disposals of collateral or the execution of guarantees. Reserve for loans to debtors who are not currently bankrupt, but are likely to become bankrupt (“doubtful debtors”), is determined after taking into account a comprehensively evaluated repayment ability of debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposals of collateral or the execution of guarantees.

Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Note 5. to Consolidated Balance Sheet below) is provided based on the Discounted Cash Flow method if the loan balance exceeds a specific amount and the future cash flows of the principal and interest of the loan can be reasonably estimated. Under the Discounted Cash Flow method, reserve is measured as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of expected future cash flows, discounted by the contractual interest rate before the terms of the loan were restructured.

Reserve for loans other than those indicated above, is provided primarily at the amount calculated using the default rates which the Bank has calculated based on actual defaults experienced in the past. Specific reserve for loans to certain countries with financial difficulties is provided based on the expected amount of losses taking into account the political, economic and other conditions in each country.

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

With respect to loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt and that are secured by collateral or guarantees, the remaining book value of the loan, after the deduction of the amount of collateral or the execution of guarantees, is directly written off. Direct write-offs were ¥16,647 million at the end of the period.

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.

(6) Reserve for Possible Investment Losses

Reserve for Possible Investment Losses represents an amount determined to be necessary to cover the estimated loss from the investments, taking into account the financial condition and other factors of the issuer of the securities.

(7) Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

(8) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(9) Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies

Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies is provided at the amount determined to be necessary to cover the estimated subsidies likely to be granted under "Support Program for Increasing Agricultural Income and Revitalizing Local Communities".

(10) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used for attributing expected retirement benefits to periods through September 30, 2016.

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.

(11) 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.

(12) 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 the 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, issued on February 13, 2002). 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 Audit Committee Report No. 25, issued on July 29, 2002). 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 exceeds those of the acquisition costs of the foreign currency securities designated as hedged items.

c. Internal Derivative Transactions

Internal derivative transactions between trading accounts and banking accounts or inter-division transactions, which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated. The related gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations or are deferred in the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the hedge accounting rules, because the internal interest rate swap and currency swap transactions, that are designated as hedging instruments, are traded in a non-discretionary manner and are appropriately and ultimately covered by third party transactions, which are conducted in accordance with the standards stipulated in the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24 and No.25.

For certain other assets or liabilities, the Bank applies the deferral method or the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps. Under the deferral method, the recognition of income or expenses associated with a hedging instrument is deferred to the period when the income or expense arising from the hedged item is recognized.

(13) Scope of “Cash and Cash Equivalents” in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

“Cash and Cash Equivalents” in the consolidated statements 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) Consumption Taxes

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

(15) Accounting for Income Taxes

Income Taxes-Current and Income Taxes-Deferred for the period are calculated based upon assumption that reversal from or transfer to Reserve for Tax Basis Adjustments of Fixed Assets by the disposal of Retained Earnings is made at the end of the fiscal year.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

(Adoption of the Practical Solution on a change in depreciation method due to Tax Reform 2016)

Effective from the beginning of the first half of fiscal 2016, in accordance with the revision to the Corporation Tax Act, the Bank and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the “Practical Solution on a change in depreciation method due to Tax Reform 2016” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (“ASBJ”) Practical Issues Task Force No. 32, issued on June 17, 2016) and changed the depreciation method for buildings and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method.

Effects of this change to Ordinary Profits and Income before Income Taxes for the period are immaterial.

(Additional Information)

(Adoption of the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

Effective from the beginning of the first half of fiscal 2016, the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the “Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets” (ASBJ Guidance No. 26, issued on March 28, 2016).

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Stocks and investments in affiliates

¥114,282 million

2. Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥943,727 million as of September 30, 2016.

Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities held without re-pledge of ¥476,677 million as of September 30, 2016. No such securities are re-pledged or re-loaned to the third parties.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥657 million and delinquent loans of ¥93,134 million.

Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings are loans (excluding the parts written-off for possible loan losses) stipulated in Article 96-1-3, 4 of Order for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act (Cabinet Order No.97, 1965) on which interest is placed on a no-accrual status (hereinafter referred to as “Non-accrual Loans”) since the loan principals and/or their pertaining interests are determined to be uncollectible considering the period of time past due and other reasons.

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

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include those past-due for three months or more of ¥150 million.

Loans past-due for three months or more are loans whose principal or interest is past-due for three months or more, other than loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings and delinquent loans.

5. Loans and Bills Discounted include restructured loans of ¥16,476 million.

Restructured loans are loans whereby its terms are modified in favor of the borrowers by reducing the interest rate, deferral of payments of interest or principal, waiving principal repayments, etc., in order to support the borrowers’

rehabilitation and facilitate the collection of the loan, except for the loans pertaining to 3 and 4 above.

6. The total amount of loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings, delinquent loans, loans past-due for three months or more and restructured loans was ¥110,419 million.

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

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange, etc. , through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥2,037 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged

Loans and Bills Discounted	¥4,714,422 million
Securities	¥19,290,240 million

Liabilities secured by the above assets are as follows:

Borrowed Money	¥1,912,333 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥17,045,055 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥1,013 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of ¥8,933,520 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

Initial margins of futures markets of ¥4,585 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments of ¥373,430 million and guarantee deposits of ¥23,953 million were included in Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the pre-agreed amount at the customer's request as long as no violation of the conditions stipulated in the commitment agreement exists. The amount of undrawn commitments in relation to such agreements was ¥3,557,025 million as of September 30, 2016. The amount of undrawn commitments, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without cause, was ¥2,418,191 million as of September 30, 2016.

The amount of undrawn commitments does not necessarily affect the future cash flow of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries because the majority of such agreements are terminated without being exercised. Most of these agreements have provisions which stipulate that the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries may not extend the loan or may decrease the commitment when there are certain changes in the overall financial conditions, certain issues relating to collateral and other reasons. At the time of extending loans to customers, the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are able to request collateral in the form of premises or securities as necessary. After extending loans, the Bank periodically checks the financial condition of its customers based on predefined policies and procedures and acts to secure loans as necessary.

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

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

11. Accumulated Depreciation Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥98,812 million

12. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,513,296 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities. Above subordinated borrowing includes ¥1,415,480 million qualifying Tier 2 capital stipulated 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.

13. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥3,300 million.

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Other Ordinary Income includes Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of ¥8,831 million, Recoveries of Written-off Claims of ¥163 million, Gains on Sales of Stocks of ¥32,501 million and Gains on Money Held in Trust of ¥56,853 million.

2. Other Ordinary Expenses include Write-off of Loans of ¥61 million, Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥5 million, Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥292 million and Losses on Money Held in Trust of ¥109 million.

3. Extraordinary Profits include Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets of ¥5,903 million.

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

The reconciliation of Cash and Due from Banks in the consolidated balance sheet to “Cash and Cash Equivalents” at the end of the period is as follows:

Cash and Due from Banks	¥26,249,127 million
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	¥(493,651)million
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	¥25,755,475 million

(Financial Instruments)

Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items

“Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount,” “Fair Value” and “Difference” as of September 30, 2016 are as follows:

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

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted	12,854,382		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	(80,825)		
	12,773,556	12,797,118	23,562
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	17,596,854	17,701,784	104,930
Other Securities	36,511,783	36,511,783	-
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes	257	257	-
Other Money Held in Trust	5,547,368	5,555,928	8,560
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	510	510	-
(5) Monetary Claims Bought	257,399	257,970	570
(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought	136,181	136,181	-
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	26,249,127	26,249,127	-
Total Assets	99,073,038	99,210,661	137,623
(1) Deposits	61,612,319	61,612,368	48
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,155,187	2,155,187	-
(3) Debentures	2,767,760	2,782,765	15,004
(4) Borrowed Money	3,542,235	3,542,293	57
(5) Call Money and Bills Sold	5,056	5,056	-
(6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	17,045,055	17,045,055	-
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,960,753	1,960,753	-
Total Liabilities	89,088,369	89,103,479	15,110
Derivative Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(1,917)	(1,917)	-
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	(14,899)	(14,899)	-
Total Derivative Instruments	(16,816)	(16,816)	-

- (※) 1 Loans and Bills Discounted and Money Held in Trust 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.

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

Assets

(1) Loans and Bills Discounted

The carrying value of Loans and Bills Discounted with floating rates approximates the fair value since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuations within a short period, unless the creditworthiness of the debtors has been revised. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Loans and Bills Discounted with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates based on each credit rating, recovery rates, and other variables. As for mortgages, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and other variables.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted to doubtful debtors and others, the reserves for those assets are provided by the

amount not expected to be recovered based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the recovery amount of collateral and guarantee. Accordingly, the carrying values net of the reserve approximate the fair value.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted without stated maturity for which credit is extended up to the value of the collateral assets, the carrying value is deemed to approximate the fair value, taking into account expected maturities, interest rates and other terms.

(2) Securities

Regarding the valuation of stocks, fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange. With respect to investment trusts, fair value is based on the net asset value ("NAV") published or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. As for bonds, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, reasonably estimated amounts (using the Discounted Cash Flow method and other methods of valuation), or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders.

As for corporate bonds issued through private offerings, the fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts which are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates based on each credit rating, recovery rates and other variables. The estimates for the valuations of some securitized products are calculated according to the prices calculated by the Discounted Cash Flow method, using variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and other variables, or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders, or both.

Concerning floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely traded in the current market, the Bank continues to determine that market prices are not deemed as fair value, and that the fair value of these bonds is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the period, which are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other variables.

As for investments for "Partnership" and "Limited Partnership" ("Investments in Partnership and Others"), fair value is based on the share of NAV which is valued assets of "Partnership" or "Limited Partnership," if available.

Relevant notes about the fair value of securities of each classification are described in following "Securities."

(3) Money Held in Trust

Loans and Bills Discounted and Securities included in Money Held in Trust are valued according to the same methods described in (1) and (2) above.

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

(4) Trading Assets

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

(5) Monetary Claims Bought

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

(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought

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

(7) Cash and Due from Banks

For Due from Banks without stated maturity, fair value approximates the carrying value. For Due from Banks with stated maturity, as the contractual terms are short-term (1 year or less), fair value approximates the carrying value. Concerning negotiable certificates of deposit, fair value is determined based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the period. The reasonably estimated amounts of negotiable certificates of deposit are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variable is the over-the-counter rate, etc.

Liabilities

(1) Deposits

With respect to demand deposits, the amounts payable on demand as of the consolidated balance sheet date (the carrying value) are estimated at fair value. The carrying value of Time Deposits with floating rates approximates the fair value since it is repriced reflecting market interest rate fluctuations within a short period (1 year or less), unless the creditworthiness of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Time Deposits with fixed rates, are calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method, and these discount rates are the currently-applied deposit rates. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 year or less), and fair value approximates the carrying value.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

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

(3) Debentures

As for Debentures, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variable of this method is the rate which would be applied if a similar debenture was issued.

(4) Borrowed Money

The carrying value of Borrowed Money with floating rates approximates the fair value since it is repriced reflecting market interest rate fluctuations within a short period (1 year or less), unless the creditworthiness of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Borrowed Money with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variable of this method is the rate which would be applied to a similar Borrowed Money. The fair value of the Borrowed Money with a short-term (1 year or less), approximates the carrying value.

(5) Call Money and Bills Sold, (6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements, (7) Short-term Entrusted Funds

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

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments include interest rate-related derivative instruments (interest rate swaps and others) and currency-related derivative instruments (currency swaps and others). The fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange, a discounted net present value model, an option pricing model or other models as appropriate. The accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps, is valued with the valuation of hedged items, so that the fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and other items.

(Note 2) The following table lists Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount of financial instruments, the fair value of which is extremely difficult to determine:

“Assets (2) Other Securities” in Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items excludes these financial instruments.

(Millions of Yen)

Instruments	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks and Others (※1)(※2)	317,002
Investments in Partnership and Others (※3)	251,244
Total	568,246

- (※) 1 Unlisted Stocks and Others are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items,” since there are no market prices and their fair value is extremely difficult to determine.
- 2 The amount of revaluation losses for the period was ¥0 million on Unlisted Stocks and Others.
- 3 Out of Investments in Partnership and Others, certain “Partnership” or “Limited Partnership” whose fair value is extremely difficult to determine are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items.”

(Securities)

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

1. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of September 30, 2016)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeding Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	6,003,353	6,036,820	33,467
	Municipal Government Bonds	-	-	-
	Corporate Bonds	4,990	5,074	84
	Other	7,531,554	7,622,573	91,019
	Sub total	13,539,897	13,664,469	124,571
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeding Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	1,517,792	1,515,750	(2,042)
	Municipal Government Bonds	-	-	-
	Corporate Bonds	-	-	-
	Other	2,634,054	2,617,026	(17,028)
	Sub total	4,151,847	4,132,776	(19,070)
Total		17,691,744	17,797,245	105,500

2. Other Securities (as of September 30, 2016)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost	Stocks	596,392	250,309	346,083
	Bonds	6,299,872	5,927,893	371,978
	Japanese Government Bonds	6,132,384	5,760,713	371,671
	Municipal Government Bonds	181	170	10
	Corporate Bonds	167,306	167,009	297
	Other	28,228,592	26,474,433	1,754,159
	Sub total	35,124,857	32,652,636	2,472,221
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost	Stocks	19,334	22,418	(3,083)
	Bonds	83,590	83,657	(67)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,300	5,300	(0)
	Municipal Government Bonds	-	-	-
	Corporate Bonds	78,289	78,356	(66)
	Other	1,469,265	1,510,683	(41,418)
	Sub total	1,572,189	1,616,759	(44,569)
Total		36,697,047	34,269,395	2,427,651

3. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Securities other than those for trading purposes and those whose fair value is difficult to determine, are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost (and other) and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the period ("revaluation loss"), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (and other), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the period was ¥291 million, all of which was on stocks.

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

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of September 30, 2016)

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

2. Other Money Held in Trust (Money Held in Trust other than that for trading purposes or held-to-maturity) (as of September 30, 2016)

				(Millions of Yen)	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	5,547,564	5,329,409	218,155	218,725	570

(Note)

“Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost” and “Transactions for 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”.

(Per share Information)

Net Assets per Share at the end of the period was ¥932.94 (Non-controlling Interests and the residual assets for the holders of lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks are deducted from the numerator, and the aggregate number of lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of Net Assets per Share.)

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share for the period was ¥33.69 (The aggregate number of lower dividend rate stock and preferred stock is deducted from the denominator in the calculation of Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share.)

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2015 (As of March 31, 2016)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (As of September 30, 2016)
(Assets)		
Loans and Bills Discounted	17,915,833	12,747,173
Foreign Exchange Assets	237,332	201,177
Securities	58,329,733	54,700,832
Money Held in Trust	4,922,102	5,547,191
Trading Assets	14,284	9,642
Monetary Claims Bought	244,023	257,399
Call Loans	139,877	136,181
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,049,052	1,013
Cash and Due from Banks	15,031,730	26,219,277
Other Assets	1,032,564	1,013,819
Tangible Fixed Assets	106,405	106,672
Intangible Fixed Assets	18,597	23,042
Prepaid Pension Cost	8,111	10,595
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	173,161	112,409
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(91,370)	(81,013)
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	(1,344)	(1,344)
Total Assets	100,130,096	101,004,073
(Liabilities)		
Deposits	58,838,558	61,629,018
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,598,338	2,155,187
Debentures	3,133,079	2,778,263
Trading Liabilities	8,476	8,477
Borrowed Money	3,085,120	3,487,235
Call Money	4,276	5,056
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	18,488,218	17,045,055
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	903,887	1,013
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	17	3
Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,397,731	1,960,753
Other Liabilities	2,611,934	4,132,258
Reserve for Bonus Payments	6,227	6,301
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	18,846	20,490
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	850	825
Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies	12,684	6,746
Deferred Tax Liabilities	705,782	638,899
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	9,263	8,718
Acceptances and Guarantees	173,161	112,409
Total Liabilities	92,996,456	93,996,715
(Net Assets)		
Paid-in Capital	3,480,488	3,480,488
Common Stock	3,455,488	3,455,488
(including Lower Dividend Rate Stock)	3,029,771	3,029,771
Preferred Stock	24,999	24,999
Capital Surplus	25,020	25,020
Capital Surplus Reserve	24,999	24,999
Other Capital Surplus	20	20
Retained Earnings	1,725,717	1,801,189
Legal Reserves	613,866	668,466
Voluntary Reserves	1,111,851	1,132,723
Special Reserves	181,800	236,400
General Reserves	559,403	559,403
Reserve for Tax Basis Adjustments of Fixed Assets	7,139	7,596
Others	7	7
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	363,501	329,316
Total Owners' Equity	5,231,226	5,306,698
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of taxes	2,118,027	1,952,684
Net Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	(231,634)	(266,625)
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	16,020	14,600
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,902,413	1,700,659
Total Net Assets	7,133,639	7,007,358
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	100,130,096	101,004,073

Non-consolidated Statement of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	First Half of Fiscal 2015 (Six Months ended September 30, 2015)	First Half of Fiscal 2016 (Six Months ended September 30, 2016)
Ordinary Income	698,468	692,991
Interest Income	588,174	510,236
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	30,637	27,884
Interest and Dividends on Securities	549,051	475,741
Fees and Commissions	6,611	7,654
Trading Income	109	54
Other Operating Income	35,001	64,327
Other Ordinary Income	68,571	110,718
Ordinary Expenses	438,095	506,997
Interest Expenses	338,299	397,108
Interest on Deposits	17,016	22,130
Fees and Commissions	6,303	6,704
Trading Expenses	128	29
Other Operating Expenses	23,579	19,199
General and Administrative Expenses	62,046	76,863
Other Ordinary Expenses	7,738	7,093
Ordinary Profits	260,373	185,993
Extraordinary Profits	76	5,900
Extraordinary Losses	1,215	351
Income before Income Taxes	259,234	191,542
Income Taxes - Current	56,860	40,532
Income Taxes - Deferred	(11,397)	8,570
Total Income Taxes	45,462	49,103
Net Income	213,771	142,439
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Brought Forward	90,956	185,457
Transfer from Land Revaluation Reserve	964	1,419
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	305,692	329,316

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

(Significant Accounting Policies)

The bank's shares in the consolidated financial statements are very high and "Significant Accounting Policies" are generally the same as "Accounting Policies" stated in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," except for the treatment of unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service cost.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

(Adoption of the Practical Solution on a change in depreciation method due to Tax Reform 2016)

Effective from the beginning of the first half of fiscal 2016, in accordance with the revision to the Corporation Tax Act, the Bank has adopted the "Practical Solution on a change in depreciation method due to Tax Reform 2016" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Practical Issues Task Force No.32, issued on June 17, 2016) and changed the depreciation method for buildings and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method.

Effects of this change to Ordinary Profits and Income before Income Taxes for the period are immaterial.

(Additional Information)

(Adoption of the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

Effective from the beginning of the first half of fiscal 2016, the Bank has adopted the "Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets"(ASBJ Guidance No.26, issued on March 28,2016)

(Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Stocks and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates ¥153,991million
2. Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥943,727 million as of September 30, 2016.
Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities held without re-pledge of ¥476,677 million as of September 30, 2016. No such securities are re-pledged or re-loaned to the third parties.
3. Loans and Bills Discounted include loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥437 million and delinquent loans of ¥90,163 million.
Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings are loans (excluding the parts written-off for possible loan losses) stipulated in Article 96-1-3, 4 of Order for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act (Cabinet Order No.97, 1965) on which interest is placed on a non-accrual status (hereinafter referred to as "Non-accrual Loans") since the loan principals and/or their pertaining interests are determined to be uncollectible considering the period of time past due and other reasons.
Delinquent loans are also non-accrual loans other than loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings or loans whereby payments of interests are deferred in order to support the borrowers' rehabilitation.
4. Loans and Bills Discounted include those past-due for three months or more of ¥ -.

Loans past-due for three months or more are loans whose principal or interest is past-due for three months or more, other than loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings and delinquent loans.

5. Loans and Bills Discounted include restructured loans of ¥14,935 million.

Restructured loans are loans whereby its terms are modified in favor of the borrowers by reducing the interest rate, deferral of payments of interest or principal, waiving principal repayments, etc., in order to support the borrowers' rehabilitation and facilitate the collection of the loan, except for the loans pertaining to 3 and 4 above.

6. The total amount of loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings, delinquent loans, loans past due for three months or more and restructured loans was ¥105,537 million.

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

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of the 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, issued on February 13, 2002). Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange, etc., through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥2,037 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged

Loans and Bills Discounted	¥4,714,422 million
Securities	¥19,290,240 million

Liabilities secured by the above assets are as follows:

Borrowed Money	¥1,912,333 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥17,045,055 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥1,013 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of ¥8,919,876 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

Initial margins of futures markets of ¥4,585 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments of ¥373,430 million, and guarantee deposits of ¥23,693 million were included in Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the pre-agreed amount at the customer's request as long as no violation of the conditions stipulated in the commitment agreement exists. The amount of undrawn commitments in relation to such agreements was ¥3,750,325 million as of September 30, 2016. The amount of undrawn commitments, which the Bank could cancel at any time without cause, was ¥2,611,491 million as of September 30, 2016.

The amount of undrawn commitments does not necessarily affect the future cash flow of the Bank because the majority of such agreements are terminated without being exercised. Most of these agreements have provisions which stipulate that the Bank may not extend the loan or may decrease the commitment when there are certain changes in the overall financial conditions, certain issues relating to collateral and other reasons. At the time of extending loans to customers, the Bank is able to request collateral in the form of premises or securities as necessary. After extending loans, the Bank periodically checks the financial condition of its customers based on predefined policies and procedures and acts to secure loans as necessary.

10. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,513,296 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities. Above subordinated borrowing includes ¥1,415,480 million qualifying Tier 2 capital stipulated 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.

11. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥3,300 million.

(Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Other Ordinary Income includes Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of ¥8,884 million, Recoveries from Written-off Claims of ¥163 million, Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥32,501 million and Gains on Money Held in Trust of ¥56,851 million.

2. Other Ordinary Expenses include Write-off of Loans of ¥8 million, Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥5 million, Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥292 million and Losses on Money Held in Trust of ¥109 million.

3. Extraordinary Profits include Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets of ¥5,900 million.

(Securities)

Stock of subsidiaries and affiliates (as of September 30, 2016)

The Bank held no stocks and investments of subsidiaries and affiliates, the fair value of which is readily determinable.

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

(Millions of Yen)	
	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Stocks of Subsidiaries	45,850
Stocks and Investments of Affiliates	108,140
Total	153,991

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