May 21, 2010

Financial Statements for the Fiscal 2009

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： Shinichi Saitoh, General Manager of Financial Planning & Control Division

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

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2009 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the previous year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2009	1,268,037	(11.3)	76,620	―	33,087	―
Fiscal 2008	1,429,247	(45.9)	(616,656)	―	(572,102)	―

	Net Assets Net Income Ratio	Total Assets Ordinary Profits Ratio	Ordinary Income Ordinary Profits Ratio
	%	%	%
Fiscal 2009	1.0	0.1	6.0
Fiscal 2008	(20.0)	(1.0)	(43.1)

(Ref) Equity in Earnings of Affiliates for Fiscal 2009 (48,202) millions of Yen for Fiscal 2008 (1,422) millions of Yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Conditions

*Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio as of March 31, 2010 is preliminary.

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note 1)	Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (Note 2)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Fiscal 2009	68,676,723	3,956,092	5.8	19.21
Fiscal 2008	62,593,968	2,492,768	3.9	15.56

(Ref) Net Assets - Minority Interests for Fiscal 2009 3,950,244 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2008 2,487,033 millions of Yen

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

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

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
Fiscal 2009	4,566,098	(4,439,001)	14,479	1,029,012
Fiscal 2008	3,618,310	(4,746,071)	1,834,458	887,436

(4) Changes in the Scope of Consolidation (Specified Subsidiaries) in the fiscal year : No

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

① Changes due to revisions of Accounting Standards : Yes

② Changes other than ① above : No

(Note) Please refer to the Note II "Changes in Accounting Policies" in Consolidated Financial Statements on page 17 for details.

2. Non-consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2009 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010)

(1) Non-consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from the previous year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2009	1,257,221	(11.2)	71,655	—	29,561	—
Fiscal 2008	1,415,724	(46.0)	(612,719)	—	(565,712)	—

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

*Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio as of March 31, 2010 is preliminary.

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note 1)	Non-Consolidated BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (Note 2)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	%
Fiscal 2009	68,470,391	3,931,677	5.7	19.26
Fiscal 2008	62,499,278	2,472,301	3.9	15.65

(Ref) Net Assets for Fiscal 2009 3,931,677 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2008 2,472,301 millions of Yen

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

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

The FY 2009 in Review

Under the "Business Renewal Plan (FY2009-FY2012)" which the Norinchukin Bank ("the Bank") has established, the Bank is carrying out a new business strategy which is based on three pillars: First, "Financial Restoration which Enables the Stable Distribution of Profits"; Second, "Enhancement of its Role as the Central Organization for the Cooperative System"; Third, "Bank-initiated Reform Efforts to Curtail Management Costs". During fiscal year 2009, the Bank saw an improvement in unrealized losses on securities due to the recovery of financial markets. While the Bank implemented financial management policies which focused on the delivery of steady earnings, it also made pro-active efforts in restructuring its outsourcing operations as well as in shifting its global investment policies so that the primary focus would be placed on the quality of its diversified portfolios. As a result of the reasons stated above, the Bank was able to achieve both its earnings and financial recovery targets, as planned.

Total Assets of the Bank at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥5,971.1 billion to ¥68,470.3 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥1,459.3 billion to ¥3,931.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.
On the asset side, Loans and Bills Discounted at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥2,090.2 billion to 13,038.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, and Securities at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥4,454.8 billion to 44,013.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. On the liability side, Deposits at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥1,607.1 billion to 39,108.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, and Debentures at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥356.7 billion to 5,611.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

On the economic climate, financial market was recomposed by some financial authorities' policies, while weak real economy was actualized late. In this earning environment, the Bank accumulated interest income steadily under the conservative financial management, and interest income of the Bank were ¥129.0 billion, up ¥68.4 billion from the previous fiscal year.
Total credit cost increased by ¥78.7 billion to ¥152.9 billion from the previous fiscal year for additional reserve due to worsening business performance of our clients.
As for net gains on securities, net gains on sales were increased by ¥239.4 billion to ¥149.6 billion from the previous fiscal year by quickly responding to the fluctuation in the financial markets, meanwhile expenses for holding securities were decreased by ¥199.5 billion to ¥147.1 billion from the previous fiscal year.
As a result of the factors mentioned above, the Bank's Ordinary Profits were ¥71.6 billion, up ¥684.3 billion from the previous fiscal year and Net Income was ¥29.5 billion, up ¥595.2 billion from the previous fiscal year. The Bank's net operating profits were ¥69.3 billion and net operating profits (before provision of general reserve for possible loan losses) were ¥ 93.4 billion.

The Bank's shares in the consolidated financial statements are extremely high. Consolidated Total Assets at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥6,082.7 billion to ¥68,676.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Consolidated Ordinary Profits were ¥76.6 billion, up ¥693.2 billion from the previous fiscal year and consolidated Net Income was ¥33.0 billion, up ¥605.1 billion from the previous fiscal year.

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

Capital Adequacy Ratio

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

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

	Fiscal 2009 (preliminary)	Fiscal 2008	Change
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	19.26	15.65	3.61
Tier I Ratio (%)	13.88	9.61	4.27
Total capital	52,605	37,435	15,170
Total tier I capital	37,908	23,006	14,902
Total capital requirements	21,846	19,133	2,712
Risk Adjusted Assets	273,075	239,171	33,904

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

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

	Fiscal 2009 (preliminary)	Fiscal 2008	Change
BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	19.21	15.56	3.65
Tier I Ratio (%)	14.01	9.62	4.39
Total capital	52,286	37,514	14,771
Total tier I capital	38,129	23,187	14,942
Total capital requirements	21,768	19,275	2,493
Risk Adjusted Assets	272,111	240,943	31,167

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

1 The Bank's Management Policies

In fiscal year 2008, the Bank raised capital worth ¥ 1,917.6 billion from its member cooperatives in order to rebuild its stable financial base. The Bank takes very seriously the fact that it has had to raise a large amount of capital from its member banks. Therefore, the Bank has established a set of business operation policies, referred to as "The Business Renewal Plan" (FY 2009 – FY 2012). The plan was created based on two major management goals, first, "to re-evaluate both the financial and the risk management approaches" and, second, "to further the Bank's role as the central organization for the cooperative system." Since fiscal year 2009, every member of the Bank's staff has been making a concerted effort toward achieving this plan.

The Bank believes that, among all of its commitments to the member banks, the highest priority should be placed on achieving the aims of the Business Renewal Plan. At the same time, each of the Bank's employees, while being extremely mindful of the fact that they are members of the cooperative system, acknowledges the significance of executing the Business Renewal Plan in a steady fashion.

The Bank will firmly promote the Business Renewal Plan while ensuring that various stakeholders, mainly the member banks, understand and support the Plan. Furthermore, the Bank will seek to elevate its presence as a financial institution in the global markets through the "steady growth of both the member banks and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries" and the "expansion of the Bank's global investment and loan operations".

2 Current Issues to be Addressed

The Bank will mainly address the following issues, which are listed in the "Business Renewal Plan".

(1) Re-evaluation of both the financial and the risk management approaches

As far as securities investment is concerned, the Bank plans to invest in safer financial products. In addition to its portfolio management practice which ensures an optimal balance between capital, risk and profits, the bank has set its sights on achieving stable financial management practice which is more immune to market fluctuations. To that end, the Bank has carried out the restructuring of its risk management approaches based on lessons it has learned from the financial crisis. Specifically, the Bank has been working toward achieving increased management involvement in the determination process of operating policies, strengthened credit risk analysis framework, more accurate and sophisticated market environment analysis, and enhanced stress testing.

With respect to the Bank's future approaches to the financial management, the Bank will strive to deliver stable returns to its member banks while maintaining its capital adequacy ratio at a high level.

(2) Strengthening of the Bank's role as the central organization for cooperatives

As part of the Bank's commitment to take on an increased role as the central organization for the cooperative system, the Bank has taken steps toward establishing a system for planning and implementing various measures to help its member banks operate their businesses smoothly as well as to strengthen the Bank's role in providing financial services to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery & Ecology Business Division was established in July 2009 for the purpose of enabling the entire cooperative system including the member banks (JA and JF) to satisfy the financial needs of farmers, foresters and fishermen. Likewise, the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery & Ecology Business Departments were established on a branch level. Furthermore, the Bank has started offering the "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Environment Business Loans" for a wider range of targets as one of its loan product offerings. On the other hand, it has provided various opportunities for business meetings and social events in order to satisfy demands for an alliance between the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and the commercial industries. The Bank believes that it is important to press on with its initiatives so as to further its role as the financial services provider for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries.

List of Group Companies

（As of March 31, 2010）

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

(Notes)

1. Figure in parentheses ( ) in the voting rights column indicate voting rights held indirectly via subsidiaries.
2. Due to acquisition of its share in October, 2009, JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD. was newly accounted for by the equity method.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Principles of Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Scope of Consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries 8 companies

Names of principal companies:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

(2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries 0 companies

2 Application of the Equity Method

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

Names of principal companies:

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD.

Due to acquisition of its share, JA MITSUI LEASING, LTD. was newly accounted for by the equity method in the fiscal year. Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over 20 years.

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

Name of the company:

Daiichi Life Norinchukin Building Management Co., Ltd.

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

3 The Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

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

Closing date: March 31, 2010 Number of subsidiaries: 8

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

4 Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of the Consolidated Subsidiaries in Acquisition

Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries were valuated at fair value at the time of the acquisition.

5 Amortization of the Goodwill

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

6 Appropriations of Retained Earnings

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (As of March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Assets)			
Loans and Bills Discounted	**13,097,635**	**11,022,692**	**2,074,942**
Foreign Exchange Assets	**12,925**	**81,703**	**(68,777)**
Securities	**43,994,790**	**39,540,599**	**4,454,190**
Money Held in Trust	**6,556,615**	**5,654,876**	**901,739**
Trading Assets	**13,054**	**24,842**	**(11,787)**
Monetary Claims Bought	**490,182**	**646,139**	**(155,956)**
Call Loans and Bills Bought	**1,336,137**	**1,155,692**	**180,444**
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	**-**	**140,422**	**(140,422)**
Cash and Due from Banks	**2,195,337**	**2,773,412**	**(578,074)**
Other Assets	**384,535**	**938,415**	**(553,880)**
Tangible Fixed Assets	**143,169**	**134,384**	**8,785**
Buildings	45,345	46,349	(1,003)
Land	73,935	71,388	2,547
Lease Assets	17,077	1,811	15,266
Construction in Progress	5	6,145	(6,140)
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	6,804	8,689	(1,885)
Intangible Fixed Assets	**54,310**	**33,026**	**21,284**
Software	48,793	1,060	47,732
Lease Assets	4,413	366	4,047
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	1,104	31,599	(30,495)
Deferred Tax Assets	**204,530**	**241,435**	**(36,905)**
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	**502,932**	**407,668**	**95,263**
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	**(303,340)**	**(201,344)**	**(101,995)**
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	**(6,094)**	**-**	**(6,094)**
Total Assets	**68,676,723**	**62,593,968**	**6,082,755**
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	**39,101,635**	**37,492,819**	**1,608,816**
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**702,799**	**321,249**	**381,549**
Debentures	**5,605,767**	**5,252,065**	**353,701**
Bonds	**265,806**	**270,718**	**(4,912)**
Trading Liabilities	**12,576**	**13,725**	**(1,149)**
Borrowed Money	**2,043,307**	**5,647,557**	**(3,604,249)**
Call Money and Bills Sold	**948,151**	**510,000**	**438,151**
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	**9,667,031**	**4,606,862**	**5,060,168**
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**98,543**	**530,276**	**(431,733)**
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	**1**	**51**	**(50)**
Short-term Entrusted Funds	**4,277,171**	**4,077,454**	**199,716**
Other Liabilities	**1,469,168**	**945,561**	**523,607**
Reserve for Bonus Payments	**4,519**	**4,608**	**(88)**
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	**1,783**	**921**	**862**
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	**994**	**838**	**155**
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	**18,439**	**18,819**	**(379)**
Acceptances and Guarantees	**502,932**	**407,668**	**95,263**
Total Liabilities	**64,720,631**	**60,101,200**	**4,619,430**
(Net Assets)			
Paid-in Capital	**3,425,909**	**3,421,370**	**4,539**
Capital Surplus	**25,020**	**25,020**	**-**
Retained Earnings	**837,448**	**803,522**	**33,926**
Treasury Preferred Stock	**(150)**	**(150)**	**-**
Total Owners' Equity	**4,288,228**	**4,249,763**	**38,465**
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	**(406,850)**	**(1,872,359)**	**1,465,508**
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	**36,923**	**76,840**	**(39,916)**
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	**31,968**	**32,807**	**(838)**
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	**(26)**	**(19)**	**(6)**
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	**(337,984)**	**(1,762,730)**	**1,424,746**
Minority Interests	**5,847**	**5,734**	**112**
Total Net Assets	**3,956,092**	**2,492,768**	**1,463,324**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**68,676,723**	**62,593,968**	**6,082,755**

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ordinary Income	**1,268,037**	**1,429,247**	**(161,210)**
Interest Income	719,196	1,018,159	(298,962)
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	102,854	126,524	(23,670)
Interest and Dividends on Securities	566,640	815,221	(248,580)
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	4,788	17,063	(12,274)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	60	2,032	(1,971)
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	583	4,772	(4,188)
Interest on Due from Banks	7,436	42,197	(34,760)
Other Interest Income	36,832	10,348	26,484
Fees and Commissions	16,964	17,097	(133)
Trading Income	106	1,739	(1,633)
Other Operating Income	247,406	115,633	131,773
Other Ordinary Income	284,363	276,617	7,746
Ordinary Expenses	**1,191,416**	**2,045,903**	**(854,487)**
Interest Expenses	648,014	1,091,843	(443,829)
Interest on Deposits	110,857	248,490	(137,633)
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,252	9,412	(7,160)
Interest on Debentures	66,535	57,286	9,248
Interest on Borrowed Money	95,088	40,513	54,574
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	583	3,835	(3,252)
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	20,414	48,343	(27,928)
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	204	1,518	(1,314)
Interest on Bonds	12,594	12,055	538
Other Interest Expenses	339,483	670,387	(330,904)
Fees and Commissions	10,745	12,796	(2,051)
Trading Expenses	776	422	354
Other Operating Expenses	173,725	537,944	(364,219)
General and Administrative Expenses	114,880	115,574	(694)
Other Ordinary Expenses	243,275	287,322	(44,047)
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	139,337	70,679	68,657
Other Ordinary Expenses	103,937	216,642	(112,705)
Ordinary Profits(Losses)	**76,620**	**(616,656)**	**693,277**
Extraordinary Profits	**2,523**	**8,847**	**(6,324)**
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	216	193	23
Recoveries of Written-off Claims	2,306	7,525	(5,218)
Other Extraordinary Profits	-	1,128	(1,128)
Extraordinary Losses	**3,478**	**2,289**	**1,189**
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	908	1,231	(323)
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,570	1,058	1,512
Income(Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	**75,664**	**(610,098)**	**685,763**
Income Taxes - Current	**6,477**	**1,606**	**4,871**
Income Taxes - Deferred	**36,000**	**(39,402)**	**75,403**
Total Income Taxes	**42,478**	**(37,795)**	**80,274**
Minority Interests in Net Income(Loss)	**98**	**(199)**	**298**
Net Income(Loss)	**33,087**	**(572,102)**	**605,190**

Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Capital Surplus)			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	**25,020**	**25,020**	**-**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deductions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	**25,020**	**25,020**	**-**
(Retained Earnings)			
Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	**803,522**	**1,457,413**	**(653,891)**
Additions:	**33,926**	**1,400**	**32,525**
Net Income for the Fiscal Year	33,087	-	33,087
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	838	1,400	(562)
Deductions:	**-**	**655,291**	**(655,291)**
Net Loss for the Fiscal Year	-	**572,102**	(572,102)
Dividends	-	83,188	(83,188)
Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year	**837,448**	**803,522**	**33,926**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ⅰ Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	75,664	(610,098)	685,763
Depreciation	10,031	6,797	3,234
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,570	1,058	1,512
Amortization of Goodwill	-	(36)	36
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates	48,202	1,422	46,779
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	101,995	60,833	41,162
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	6,094	(53,455)	59,549
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	(88)	(1,218)	1,129
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	862	88	773
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	155	47	108
Interest Income	(719,196)	(1,018,159)	298,962
Interest Expenses	648,014	1,091,843	(443,829)
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(72,021)	688,417	(760,439)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	6,195	102,170	(95,975)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	1,490,696	650,839	839,857
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	691	1,037	(346)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	11,787	23,191	(11,403)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	(1,149)	(1,522)	372
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(2,074,942)	(1,168,789)	(906,153)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	1,608,816	(1,311,542)	2,920,359
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	381,549	(216,769)	598,319
Net Increase (Decrease) in Debentures	353,701	430,089	(76,387)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	(3,614,200)	4,136,500	(7,750,700)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks	719,856	(969,917)	1,689,773
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other	(36,320)	1,077,710	(1,114,031)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivable under Securities Borrowing Transactions	140,422	968,357	(827,935)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other	5,498,320	(102,948)	5,601,269
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds	199,716	(323,739)	523,455
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(431,733)	33,639	(465,372)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	68,777	(74,583)	143,361
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(50)	49	(100)
Interest Received	732,242	1,067,266	(335,024)
Interest Paid	(691,449)	(1,126,130)	434,681
Other, Net	101,562	387,954	(286,391)
Subtotal	4,566,777	3,750,403	816,373
Income Taxes Paid	(678)	(132,092)	131,413
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	**4,566,098**	**3,618,310**	**947,787**
Ⅱ Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchases of Securities	(34,389,377)	(15,343,927)	(19,045,450)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	3,291,245	2,596,380	694,865
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	26,992,585	6,596,130	20,396,454
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(2,309,489)	(1,520,983)	(788,506)
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	1,996,677	2,947,148	(950,471)
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(3,044)	(5,444)	2,399
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(18,631)	(17,449)	(1,181)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	995	1,970	(975)
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets	38	-	38
Purchases of Stock of Subsidiaries (No Impact on the Scope of Consolidation)	-	(55)	55
Proceeds of Stock of Subsidiaries (No Impact on the Scope of Consolidation)	-	158	(158)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(4,439,001)**	**(4,746,071)**	**307,069**
Ⅲ Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Borrowed Money	9,950	1,476,057	(1,466,107)
Repayment of Subordinated Borrowed Money	-	(963,700)	963,700
Proceeds from Issuance of Stock	4,539	1,405,337	(1,400,798)
Dividends Paid	-	(83,188)	83,188
Dividends Paid to Minority Interests	(9)	(47)	37
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	**14,479**	**1,834,458**	**(1,819,978)**
Ⅳ Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**141,576**	**706,697**	**(565,121)**
Ⅴ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	**887,436**	**180,738**	**706,697**
Ⅵ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year	**1,029,012**	**887,436**	**141,576**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Ⅰ. Significant accounting policies

1. Standards of Accounting Method

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

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

Securities, monetary claims and certain other instruments held for trading purposes are valued at fair value prevailing at the end of the fiscal year. Derivatives held for trading purposes, such as swaps, futures and options, are valued on the assumption that they were settled at the end of the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include interest received and paid in the fiscal year, gains or losses resulting from any change in the fair value of securities and monetary claims from the end of the previous fiscal year and gains or losses of derivatives resulting from any change in the fair value, which is determined assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year, from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Securities

a. Held-to-maturity debt securities are valued at amortized cost (straight-line method), as determined by the moving average method. Investments in affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are valued at cost, as determined by the moving average method. Other securities that have readily determinable fair value are valued at fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (the cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other securities which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are valued at cost determined by the moving average method or are valued at amortized cost.

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

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

(3) Derivatives

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

(4) Depreciation

a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method, however, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding annex facilities of buildings) is calculated using the straight-line method.

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

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

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

b. Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

c. Lease Assets

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

(5) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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

Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet 5. 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. Reserve described above is 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 ¥74,286 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

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 costs of payment of employees' bonuses attributable to the fiscal year.

(8) Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits, which is provided for the payment of employees' retirement benefits, is recorded as the required amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated present value of projected benefit obligations ("PBO") and the estimated plan assets at the end of the fiscal year. In the case that plan assets exceed the amounts of the PBO adjusted by unrecognized prior service cost and actuarial differences, the excess portion is recorded as prepaid pension costs in Other Assets.

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized over a certain period of time (10 years) using the straight-line method beginning in the fiscal year which the difference had been incurred.

Unrecognized actuarial differences are amortized over a certain period of time (10 years) using the declining-balance method beginning in the fiscal year after the difference had been incurred.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method whereby the amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment and certain other alternative measure may be used without employing actuarial calculations in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit to calculate PBO.

(9) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(10) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, and accounts of overseas branches are translated into Japanese yen primarily using the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using the respective exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

(11) Accounting for Finance Leases

Finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessees, which commenced in fiscal years beginning prior to April 1, 2008, are accounted for by the same accounting method as for operating leases.

(12) Hedge accounting

a. Hedge of interest rate risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge transactions to manage interest rate risk associated with various financial assets and liabilities, which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks", issued by the Japanese Institute of

Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). Hedge effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed by identified groups of hedged items, such as loans and deposits, and the corresponding groups of hedging instruments, such as interest rate swaps within the same maturity bucket. Hedge effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation of the interest rate risk indicators of the hedged items and that of the hedging instruments.

Deferred hedge gains or losses were recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as a result of applying the hedge accounting method described in "Tentative Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15), to the macro hedges under which the Bank used derivatives to manage the overall interest rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits. Such deferred hedge gains or losses are amortized into Interest Income or Interest Expenses as calculated based on the maturity and notional amount of the hedging instruments, beginning in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004.

The unamortized balances of deferred hedge losses under the macro hedges as of March 31, 2010 were ¥1,244 million (before deducting the tax effect).

b. Hedge of foreign exchange rate risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to the hedges to manage foreign exchange rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25). Hedge effectiveness is assessed by reviewing whether the amount of the hedged items, such as financial monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, exceeds that of the hedging instruments, such as currency swap or foreign exchange swap transactions, entered into to mitigate the foreign exchange rate risk arising from the hedged items.

The deferred method or the fair value method of hedge accounting is applied to the portfolio hedges of foreign exchange risks associated with securities denominated in foreign currencies (other than debt securities), provided that (1) the securities denominated in foreign currencies are identified as hedged items in advance, and (2) foreign currency amounts of spot and forward liabilities exceeds those of the acquisition costs of the foreign currency securities designated as hedged items.

c. Internal derivative transactions

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

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

A certain Bank's consolidated subsidiary applies the accrual method of hedge accounting, as specifically permitted for certain interest rate swaps.

(13) Consumption taxes

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

2. Scope of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

Non-interest bearing due from bank includes due from Bank of Japan for which interest is paid on excess reserve balance based on a temporary measure introduced by Bank of Japan.

Ⅱ. Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

The Bank has adopted the standard of "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part3)"(ASBJ Statement No.19, July 31, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year.

As a result, the Bank used the same discount rate which was used by previous method, so the effect of this adoption on the consolidated financial statements is nothing.

Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted the standard of "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments"(ASBJ Statement No.10, March 10, 2008) and "Guidance on Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments"(ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 10, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year.

The effect of this adoption on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

(Additional information)

Partial Change in the Calculation Method for Fair Value of Securities

As for reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that reasonably estimated amounts need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. Reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products are estimated based on both the prices calculated by Discount Cash Flow method with the price decision variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and others, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders at the end of the fiscal year. The effect of this change on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Investments in Affiliates ¥89,221 million

2. Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥162,151million as of March 31, 2010.

Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities re-pledged out of ¥15,369 million and securities held without re-pledge of ¥739,538 million as of

March 31, 2010, respectively.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥6,444 million and delinquent loans of ¥226,270 million.
Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings are loans whose interest accruals are suspended (excluding the parts written-off for possible loan losses, hereinafter referred to as "Non-accrual Loans") since the loans are determined to be uncollectible considering the period of time past due and other reasons, as stipulated in Article 96-1-3, 4 of Corporate Tax Law (Law No.97, 1965).
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.
In addition, Money Held in Trust includes delinquent loans of ¥3,271 million.

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include past due for three months or more of ¥320 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 ¥71,796 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.

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 ¥308,103 million.
The amounts of loans indicated in 3. to 6. above are amounts before deducting the reserves for possible loan losses.

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥6,824 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged

Loans and Bills Discounted	¥6,989,835 million
Securities	¥14,110,113 million

Liabilities related to the above pledged assets are as follows:

Borrowed Money	¥532,300 million
Call Money	¥455,000 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥9,667,031 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥84,008 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Monetary Held in Trust) of ¥8,658,580 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margin of futures transactions.
Initial margins of future markets of ¥2,199 million, receivables under financial derivatives transactions of ¥17,099

million and guarantee deposits of ¥5,928 million were included in Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to a 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 is ¥2,524,614 million as of March 31, 2010. The amount, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without penalty, is ¥1,653,804 million as of March 31, 2010.
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 financial condition of the borrower, 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 has been 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 ¥96,692 million

12. Accumulated Amount of Tax Basis Adjustments Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥6.597 million

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

14. Bonds include subordinated bonds of ¥265,806 million.

15. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥15,533 million.

16. Net Assets per Share for the end of the fiscal year was ¥226.08 (Minority Interests, the residuary assets for 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 in the calculation of net assets per

share.)

17. Total Monetary Credits to Directors, Supervisory Committee and the Auditors of the Bank ¥162 million

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

19. Projected pension benefit obligations, etc. as of March 31, 2010 are analyzed as follows:

Projected Benefit Obligations	¥(85,915) million
Plan Assets (in fair value)	¥75,407 million
(Unfunded) Overfunded Retirement Benefit Obligations	¥(10,508) million
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥7,941 million
Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	¥1,487 million
Net Amounts Reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥(1,079) million
Prepaid Pension Costs	¥704 million
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	¥(1,783) million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Other Ordinary Expenses includes the write-off of loans of ¥12,918million and losses on revaluation of stocks and other securities of ¥5,736 million.

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

(Millions of yen)

Purpose of Use	Type	Area	Impairment Losses
Operating assets	Land and Buildings	Iwate prf, others	1,679
Idle assets	Land and Buildings	Tokyo , others	891

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

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

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

For the consolidated subsidiaries, assets of each individual subsidiary are grouped as one unit. Consolidated subsidiaries record no impairment losses on fixed assets.

3. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year is ¥7.77 (The aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stock and Preferred Stock is deducted from the denominator in the calculation of net income per share.)

(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 fiscal year is as follows:

Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 2,195,337 million
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	¥(1,166,325)million
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,029,012 million

(Financial Instruments)

1. Particulars of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

The Bank is a financial institution based on the cooperative of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries. The Bank mainly raises procurement funds from member's deposits (mainly 1 year), issuance of debentures (term 5 years), various financial markets, and mainly invests these funds in loans and securities. The basic concept in the Bank's management of its securities is "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 possess various financial assets and liabilities, thus the Bank's integrated risk management framework is conducted consistently with its financial management framework (asset and liability management("ALM"), market portfolio management, credit portfolio management and others) to maintain a balance between a sound financial position and adequate profitability. 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 risk in most of these investments by employing various tools, such as cross currency swaps.

Certain Bank's consolidated subsidiaries conduct banking business, mortgageloan business and others.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

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

Loans and Bills Discounted are exposed to the credit risk. Securities and Money Held in Trust mainly consist of bonds, stocks, credit and alternative assets, which are held for held-to maturity, available for sale, and trading purpose. These securities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rate, currency exchange and price fluctuation, the credit risk and the liquidity risk.

The main financial liabilities of the Bank consist of Deposit from members, Debenture, Borrowed Money, Call Money and Payables under Repurchase Agreements. These financial Liabilities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rate, currency exchange. Procurement fund from financial market are exposed to the liquidity risk arising from crash of market function and others.

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

Ref: Significant accounting policies (12) Hedge accounting for hedge item and hedge instrument related to hedge accounting, hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

(3) Risk Management for Financial Instruments

a. Integrated Risk Management

The Bank has drawn up its "Risk Management Policy", and stipulates a core risk management framework that quantifies and manages risk comprehensively in comparison with capital, which represents the Bank's financial strength. To implement integrated risk management, the Bank has set up the Integrated Risk Management Committee. The Committee also ensures that the total risk amount is kept within the Bank's maximum tolerable risk. The Bank has also established a number of committees according to the types of risk, i.e. the Market Portfolio Management Committee (market risk, liquidity risk), the Credit Portfolio Management Committee(credit risk), and Other, to enable the top managements to discuss risk management policies, including planned risk taking. The structure also requires the integrated risk management situation to be regularly reported to the Board of Directors.
The Bank's consolidated subsidiaries have managed to straighten each risk management framework in accordance with Internal Policy and relevant policies and procedures, based on the Bank's Risk Management Policy.

b. Credit Risk Management
The Bank has drawn up its "Policy and Procedure for Credit Risk Management" and other rules for credit risk, and manages to straighten credit risk management framework for internal rating, credit risk analysis, credit ceiling, credit management and others.
As for the credit risk assets, which consist of loans and various products for the item, area and business, the Bank comprehensively manages credit risk on an entire credit portfolio basis as well as individual credit basis for whole credit risk assets.
The Bank's credit risk management framework comprises some committees (The Integrated Risk Management Committee, The Credit Portfolio Management Committee and other committees), which decide 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.
As a result of the Bank's continuing efforts to further upgrade its credit risk analysis capabilities, the Bank performs highly specialized analysis for all outstanding credit according to borrower type, such as cooperatives, corporates, public entities, financial institutions, overseas borrowers and securitized products.
The Internal Audit Division periodically oversees and audits credit risk management, and reports to the Board of Directors.
To mitigate credit over-concentration risk, the Bank has installed credit ceiling systems. Total credit exposure for each ceiling category is monitored on a regularly basis and controlled to avoid any over-concentration on credit exposure.

c. Market Risk Management
The Bank has drawn up its "Policy and Procedure for Market Risk Management" and other rules for market risk, and manages to straighten market risk management framework. Specifically, the risk balance of the market portfolio is managed by analyzing and understanding the situation of the market portfolio based on market risk measured by the middle sections, including the amount of aggregate risk, risk indicators, such as Value at Risk (VaR) and Basis Point Value, and correlation among asset classes. The Bank also analyzes and takes into account its financial position, based on the outlook for economic and financial conditions supported by research into macro-economic factors and the financial markets, simulations of earnings, unrealized gains and losses of the portfolio and the capital adequacy ratio. In principle, market risk measurement covers all financial assets and liabilities in the Bank's portfolio, and applies the Internal Model (historical simulation method) for VaR calculation.Through the execution process of investments, the

Bank ensures the segregation of duties among divisions in charge for decisions (planning) on allocation policy, execution of individual transactions, and monitoring of risk positions. The Market Portfolio Management Committee sets market portfolio allocation policy, the front sections execute the transactions in accordance with allocation policy, and the middle sections conduct monitoring. From a risk management perspective, the front sections executing trades for the trading accounts are explicitly separated from the front sections executing trades for the Banking accounts. Targets for profits, and position and loss limits are revised semi-annually. Progress in achieving profit targets within approved limits is monitored on a daily basis. When positions or losses exceed the approved limits, the middle sections raise the alarm and require the front sections to take appropriate action, including preparing corrective measures, reducing trading volume, or suspending trading.

d. Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with its "Policy 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 emphases on stability of cash flows. The cash flow management is conducted on an aggregated basis at the head office, by each currency, funding instrument and funding operation center. The cash flow management plan is approved by the Market Portfolio Management Committee.

(4) Supplementary Explanation for Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted market price or reasonably estimated amount, if the quoted market price is not available. As the reasonably estimated amounts are calculated based on certain assumptions, these estimates could be significantly affected by different assumptions.

2. Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

"Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount", "Fair Value" and "Difference" as of March 31, 2010 are following:
Unlisted stocks and others which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are excluded from below list. (ref. Note 2)

(Millions of yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted	13,097,635		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	(213,692)		
	12,883,942	12,947,624	63,681
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	15,606,157	16,007,662	401,504
Other Securities	27,515,174	27,515,174	-
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	8,551	8,551	-
Other Money Held in Trust	6,540,639	6,563,386	22,746
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	78	78	-
(5) Monetary Claims Bought(※1)	437,417	437,454	37
(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,336,137	1,336,137	-
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	2,195,337	2,195,337	-
Total Assets	66,523,437	67,011,407	487,970

(1) Deposits	39,101,635	39,101,955	319
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	702,799	-
(3) Debentures	5,605,767	5,698,771	93,004
(4) Borrowed Money	2,043,307	2,043,307	-
(5) Call Money and Bills Sold	948,151	948,151	-
(6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	9,667,031	-
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	4,277,171	-
Total Liabilities	62,345,864	62,439,188	93,323
Derivatives Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not accounted for as hedge	1,818	1,818	-
Transactions accounted for as hedge	(284,536)	(284,536)	-
Total Derivatives Instruments	(282,717)	(282,717)	-

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

2 Derivatives instruments excluded Trading Assets.

3 Derivatives instruments within Trading Assets, Trading Liability, Other Assets and Other Liabilities are shown by net position. Receivable and payable arisen from Derivatives Instruments is shown on a net basis.

(Note 1) Calculation Methods of Fair Value for 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 values since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuation within a short period, unless the credit worthiness of debtors has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Loans and Bills Discounted with fixed rates, fair value is calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the default rates based on each debtors going rating, recovery rates, and other. As for mortgage, fair value is calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and other.

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 present value of projected future cash flow or estimated 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 are extended up to the value of collateral assets, the carrying value is deemed to approximate the fair value, taking into account expected maturity, interest rate and other terms.

(2) Securities

As for stocks, fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange. As for investment trust, 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 reasonably estimated amounts (Discount Cash Flow method and other), the quoted market price if available, or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders.

As for corporate bonds issued through private offerings, fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts. Reasonably estimated amounts of them are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the default rates based on each corporate going rating, recovery rates and other.

As for floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely transacted in the current market, the Bank continued to determine that market prices are not deemed as fair value, and fair value of such bonds is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year. Reasonably estimated amounts of floating-rate Japanese government bonds are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other.

As for reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that reasonably estimated amounts need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. Reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products are estimated based on both the prices calculated by Discount Cash Flow method with the price decision variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and others, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders at the end of the fiscal year. The effect of this change on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount is immaterial.

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 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 using the same methods described in (1) and (2) above.

Relevant notes about money held in trust of each classification are described in following "Money Held in Trust".

(4) Trading Assets

Trading Securities is based on the closing price at the exchange or quoted price provided by correspondent financial institution.

(5) Monetary Claims Bought

Monetary Claims Bought is valued using 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 approximate the carrying value.

(7) Cash and Due from Banks

As for Due from Banks without stated maturity, fair value approximate the carrying value. As for Due from Banks with stated maturity, as these contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), fair value approximate the carrying value. As for negotiable certificates of deposit, fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year. The reasonably estimated amounts of negotiable certificates of deposit are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variable is the over-the counter rate.

Liability

(1) Deposits

Demand deposits are estimated the carrying value at the fair value. Time deposits are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, and these discount rates are currently-applied deposit rates. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximate the carrying value.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

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

(3) Debentures

As for Debentures, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variable of this method is rate which would be applied if similar debenture is issued.

(4) Borrowed Money

The carrying value of Borrowed Money with floating rates approximates the fair value since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuation within a short period (1 Year or Less), unless the credit worthiness of the Bank and consolidated subsidiaries has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximate 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 fair value approximate the carrying value.

Derivatives Instruments

Derivatives instruments include interest rate-related derivative instruments (interest rate swaps and others) and currency-related derivative instruments (currency swaps and others). 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 valuation of hedge item, so that fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and others.

(Note 2) Financial instruments which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are as follows:

"Assets (2) Other Securities" of fair value of financial instruments exclude the transactions of below list.

(Millions of yen)

Instruments	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks(※1)(※4)	188,987
Bonds(※2)	292,292
Investments in Partnership and Others (※3)	388,757
Total	870,036

(※) 1 Unlisted Stocks are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments", since there are no market price and they are extremely difficult to determine their fair value.

2 Out of Bonds (include foreign bonds), real estate backed bonds, which are extremely difficult to estimate cash flow and to determine fair value, are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". As for doubtful bonds, Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of the Bank is provided for ¥61,165 million based on the internal rules.

3 Out of Investments in Partnership and Others, certain "Partnership" or "Limited Partnership" whose fair value are extremely difficult to determine are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments".

4 The amount of revaluation loss for Unlisted Stocks for the fiscal year was ¥4,345 million for the fiscal year.

(Note 3) Redemption schedule of money claim and securities with stated maturities after consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Loans and Bills Discounted(※1)	9,657,188	1,629,250	1,295,075	224,266	158,452	117,047
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	234,449	3,339,520	2,902,397	889,891	3,253,291	5,274,566
Other Securities held that have Maturity	9,408,058	4,468,482	3,155,671	1,013,024	795,977	1,517,635
Monetary Claims Bought	726	109,499	52,813	36,959	-	302,058
Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,336,137	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Banks(※2)	2,041,689	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,678,250	9,546,753	7,405,958	2,164,142	4,207,721	7,211,307

(※) 1 Loans and Bills Discounted, overdrafts and others without stated maturity, are included in "1 Year or Less". Debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, loans to doubtful debtors and others of ¥16,354 million, which redemption date could not be estimated, are excluded from above list.

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

(Note 4) Redemption schedule of borrowed money and other Interest-bearing liabilities after consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Deposit(※1)	39,076,782	15,872	8,980	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	1,021,538	2,413,092	2,171,130	6	-	-
Borrowed Money (※2)	552,300	5,000	-	-	-	1,486,007
Call Money and Bills Sold	948,151	-	-	-	-	-
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,245,774	2,433,964	2,180,111	6	-	1,486,007

(※) 1 Demand deposits within Deposit are included in "1Year or Less".

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

(Securities)

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

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of yen)

	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	0

2. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	7,600,268	7,843,348	243,079
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	5,947,829	6,211,558	263,728
	Sub total	13,548,098	14,054,906	506,808
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
	Sub total	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
Total		15,606,157	16,007,662	401,504

3. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	312,310	197,125	115,184
	Bonds	1,256,998	1,256,721	277
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,205,194	1,205,048	145
	Municipal Government Bonds	660	628	32
	Corporate Bonds	51,143	51,044	99
	Other	12,106,101	11,769,715	336,385
	Sub total	13,675,410	13,223,562	451,847
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	97,612	121,645	(24,032)
	Bonds	5,459,988	5,463,153	(3,165)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,332,075	5,332,655	(580)
	Municipal Government Bonds	392	395	(3)
	Corporate Bonds	127,519	130,102	(2,582)
	Other	8,746,664	9,724,125	(977,461)
	Sub total	14,304,265	15,308,924	(1,004,659)
Total		27,979,675	28,532,487	(552,812)

4. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Costs	Sales Proceeds	Losses on Sales
Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
Other	20,328	12,373	(7,955)
Total	20,328	12,373	(7,955)

Cause for Sales : Serious deterioration for the credit standing of bond.

5. Other Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	27,717	15,025	2,756
Bonds	2,507,836	55,268	10,029
Japanese Government Bonds	2,451,444	52,739	—
Municipal Government Bonds	6,667	106	3
Corporate Bonds	49,723	2,422	10,025
Other	710,314	79,642	38,642
Total	3,245,868	149,936	51,427

6. Securities Reclassified to Held-to-Maturity (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Fair Value	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes
Japanese Government Bonds	7,832,669	7,589,728	141,224
Other	6,259,835	6,106,456	(266,167)

7. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Certain securities (other than trading purpose) which have readily determinable fair values are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost (and other) and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 ("revaluation loss"), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (including amortized cost), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year was ¥87,194 million (including ¥1,390 million on Stocks and ¥85,803 million on Other).

The criteria for determining whether a security's fair value has "significantly deteriorated" are outlined as follows:

Securities whose fair values are 50% or less of their acquisition costs and other

Securities whose fair values are more than 50% and 70% or less of their acquisition costs and other for a certain period

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	8,551	321

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of March 31, 2010)

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

3. Other Money Held in Trust (other than for trading purpose or held-to-maturity) (as of March 31, 2010)

(Million s of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Net Unrealized Gain/Loss	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	6,548,064	6,419,450	128,614	168,161	39,547

(Note)

1. Consolidated balance sheet amount is stated based on the closing fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

2. "Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost" and "Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost" of "Net Unrealized Gain/Loss" is gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the consolidated balance sheet amount.

Segment Information

1 Segment Information by Type of Businesses

Segment Information by Type of Businesses is not shown in this statement, since the business segments, other than the banking businesses, are immaterial.

2 Segment Information By Geographic Areas

Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009) (Millions of Yen)

	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total	Elimination and Corporate Assets	Consolidated
Ⅰ Ordinary Income							
(1) Ordinary Income from Third-parties	1,338,910	12,484	42,644	35,207	1,429,247	—	1,429,247
(2) Inter-segment Ordinary Income	69,484	73,691	135,195	115,752	394,123	(394,123)	—
Total	1,408,395	86,176	177,840	150,959	1,823,371	(394,123)	1,429,247
Ordinary Expenses	2,050,781	61,561	176,465	151,219	2,440,027	(394,123)	2,045,903
Ordinary Profits (Ordinary Losses)	(642,386)	24,614	1,374	(259)	(616,656)	—	(616,656)
Ⅱ Assets	66,426,718	6,906,332	3,236,050	2,780,004	79,349,106	(16,755,138)	62,593,968

Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (Millions of Yen)

	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total	Elimination and Corporate Assets	Consolidated
Ⅰ Ordinary Income							
(1) Ordinary Income from Third-parties	1,225,787	2,675	18,305	21,269	1,268,037	—	1,268,037
(2) Inter-segment Ordinary Income	36,409	53,608	43,510	34,621	168,149	(168,149)	—
Total	1,262,196	56,283	61,815	55,890	1,436,186	(168,149)	1,268,037
Ordinary Expenses	1,210,003	36,087	57,841	55,634	1,359,566	(168,149)	1,191,416
Ordinary Profits	52,193	20,196	3,974	256	76,620	—	76,620
Ⅱ Assets	73,754,640	8,825,406	4,405,537	3,432,790	90,418,375	(21,741,652)	68,676,723

(Notes)
1. The Bank reported "Ordinary Income" and "Ordinary Profits" that corresponds to Sales and Operating Profit for non-financial companies, for the Bank's head office, branches and the consolidated subsidiaries according to the classification of geographic areas. The geographic classification is effected by geographical proximity, similarities in economic activities and inter-relationships among these activities.
2. "Americas" includes the United States of America and Cayman Islands. "Europe" includes the United Kingdom and "Asia" includes the Republic of Singapore.

3 Ordinary Income from International Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Ordinary Income from International Operations	Consolidated Ordinary Income	Ratio of Ordinary Income from International Operations over Consolidated Ordinary Income
Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009)	1,027,406	1,429,247	71.8%
Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010)	921,174	1,268,037	72.6%

(Notes)
1. "Ordinary Income from International Operations" is shown in place of Overseas Sales for non-financial companies.
2. "Ordinary Income from International Operations" comprises of foreign currency transactions, yen-denominated trade bills, yen-denominated transactions with non-Japanese residents, transactions in the offshore market in Japan, transactions by overseas branches of the Bank and transactions by overseas consolidated subsidiaries (excluding Inter-segment Ordinary Income between consolidated entities). The composition of this substantial volume of transactions is not broken down by counter-party. Therefore, segment information by geographic areas has not been presented.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (As of March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Assets)			
Loans and Bills Discounted	**13,038,081**	**10,947,810**	**2,090,271**
Loans on Deeds	11,338,466	8,771,553	2,566,913
Loans on Bills	111,366	171,449	(60,083)
Overdrafts	1,581,423	1,994,497	(413,073)
Bills Discounted	6,824	10,309	(3,484)
Foreign Exchange Assets	**12,925**	**81,703**	**(68,777)**
Due from Foreign Banks	12,925	81,703	(68,777)
Securities	**44,013,720**	**39,558,840**	**4,454,880**
Japanese Government Bonds	14,117,244	14,115,853	1,391
Municipal Government Bonds	1,053	7,718	(6,665)
Corporate Bonds	265,613	357,572	(91,959)
Stocks	607,761	578,966	28,795
Other Securities	29,022,047	24,498,729	4,523,318
Money Held in Trust	**6,555,624**	**5,653,984**	**901,639**
Trading Assets	**13,054**	**24,842**	**(11,787)**
Trading Securities	78	10,651	(10,572)
Derivatives of Trading Securities	-	25	(25)
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	4	14	(10)
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	12,971	14,151	(1,180)
Monetary Claims Bought	**490,182**	**646,139**	**(155,956)**
Call Loans	**1,336,137**	**1,155,692**	**180,444**
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	**-**	**140,422**	**(140,422)**
Cash and Due from Banks	**2,180,393**	**2,763,329**	**(582,935)**
Cash	153,643	94,010	59,632
Due from Banks	2,026,750	2,669,318	(642,568)
Other Assets	**381,057**	**932,219**	**(551,162)**
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Debit	39	37	1
Prepaid Expenses	922	757	164
Accrued Income	132,019	105,362	26,657
Initial Margins of Future Markets	2,199	1,268	931
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	67,125	113,902	(46,776)
Others	178,750	710,890	(532,140)
Tangible Fixed Assets	**141,131**	**132,562**	**8,569**
Buildings	44,448	45,641	(1,193)
Land	73,116	70,568	2,547
Lease Assets	16,987	1,811	15,176
Construction in Progress	5	6,145	(6,140)
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	6,573	8,394	(1,820)
Intangible Fixed Assets	**53,191**	**31,959**	**21,231**
Software	47,964	-	47,964
Lease Assets	4,408	366	4,041
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	818	31,593	(30,774)
Deferred Tax Assets	**202,355**	**238,848**	**(36,493)**
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	**354,512**	**383,950**	**(29,437)**
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	**(295,778)**	**(192,922)**	**(102,856)**
Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	**(6,199)**	**(103)**	**(6,095)**
Total Assets	**68,470,391**	**62,499,278**	**5,971,113**

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (As of March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (As of March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	**39,108,744**	**37,501,564**	**1,607,180**
Time Deposits	33,443,190	31,666,861	1,776,328
Deposits at Notice	39,168	38,892	276
Ordinary Deposits	1,005,778	1,103,027	(97,248)
Current Deposits	127,168	91,383	35,784
Other Deposits	4,493,439	4,601,399	(107,960)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**702,799**	**321,249**	**381,549**
Debentures	**5,611,743**	**5,255,031**	**356,711**
Debentures Issued	5,611,743	5,255,031	356,711
Trading Liabilities	**12,576**	**13,725**	**(1,149)**
Derivatives of Trading Securities	-	0	(0)
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	-	47	(47)
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	12,576	13,678	(1,102)
Borrowed Money	**2,284,402**	**5,873,611**	**(3,589,209)**
Borrowings	2,284,402	5,873,611	(3,589,209)
Call Money	**948,151**	**510,000**	**438,151**
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	**9,667,031**	**4,606,862**	**5,060,168**
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**98,543**	**530,276**	**(431,733)**
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	**1**	**51**	**(50)**
Foreign Bills Payable	1	51	(50)
Short-term Entrusted Funds	**4,277,171**	**4,077,454**	**199,716**
Other Liabilities	**1,449,309**	**930,267**	**519,042**
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Credit	135	194	(58)
Accrued Expenses	91,000	133,790	(42,790)
Income Taxes Payable	1,558	87	1,470
Unearned Income	1,567	1,905	(337)
Employees' Deposits	8,220	8,268	(48)
Valuation Margins of Future Markets	515	56	459
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	349,816	745,449	(395,633)
Lease Liabilities	22,866	2,147	20,718
Account Payables for Securities Purchased	924,564	973	923,591
Others	49,064	37,392	11,671
Reserve for Bonus Payments	**3,621**	**3,495**	**126**
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	**899**	**-**	**899**
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	**764**	**616**	**148**
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	**18,439**	**18,819**	**(379)**
Acceptances and Guarantees	**354,512**	**383,950**	**(29,437)**
Total Liabilities	**64,538,714**	**60,026,977**	**4,511,736**
(Net Assets)			
Paid-in Capital	**3,425,909**	**3,421,370**	**4,539**
Common Stock	3,400,909	3,396,370	4,539
(including Lower Dividend Rate Stock)	2,975,192	2,970,653	4,539
Preferred Stock	24,999	24,999	-
Capital Surplus	**25,020**	**25,020**	**-**
Capital Surplus Reserve	24,999	24,999	-
Other Capital Surplus	20	20	-
Reserve for Revaluation	20	20	-
Retained Earnings	**818,500**	**788,100**	**30,399**
Legal Reserves	432,066	432,066	-
Voluntary Reserves	386,434	356,034	30,399
Special Reserves	-	399,551	(399,551)
General Reserves	349,403	440,013	(90,609)
Reserves for Tax Basis Adjustments of Fixed Assets	6,623	6,886	(262)
Others	7	7	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Undisposed Losses)	30,399	(490,423)	520,823
Net Income (Loss)	29,561	(565,712)	595,273
Total Owners' Equity	**4,269,430**	**4,234,491**	**34,938**
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities, net of taxes	**(406,661)**	**(1,871,867)**	**1,465,206**
Net Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes	**36,940**	**76,870**	**(39,929)**
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes	**31,968**	**32,807**	**(838)**
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	**(337,752)**	**(1,762,190)**	**1,424,437**
Total Net Assets	**3,931,677**	**2,472,301**	**1,459,376**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**68,470,391**	**62,499,278**	**5,971,113**

Non-consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010) (A)	Fiscal 2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009) (B)	Change (A) − (B)
Ordinary Income	**1,257,221**	**1,415,724**	**(158,503)**
Interest Income	714,561	1,013,410	(298,849)
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	98,426	121,898	(23,472)
Interest and Dividends on Securities	566,443	815,150	(248,706)
Interest on Bills Bought	-	101	(101)
Interest on Call Loans	4,788	16,913	(12,125)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	60	2,032	(1,971)
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borroweing Transactions	583	4,772	(4,188)
Interest on Due from Banks	7,426	42,193	(34,766)
Interest on Interest Rate Swap	31,197	-	31,197
Other Interest Income	5,635	10,348	(4,713)
Fees and Commissions	12,758	12,346	412
Exchange Fees	925	978	(52)
Other Commissions Receivable	11,833	11,368	465
Trading Income	106	1,739	(1,633)
Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	106	307	(200)
Income from Trading-related Financial Derivatives	-	1,432	(1,432)
Other Operating Income	245,431	111,449	133,981
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	3,294	-	3,294
Gains on Sales of Bonds	175,838	57,793	118,044
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	16,454	2,677	13,777
Gains on Financial Derivatives	7,548	3,411	4,136
Other Operating Income	42,295	47,568	(5,272)
Other Ordinary Income	284,363	276,777	7,585
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	15,359	37,424	(22,065)
Gains on Money Held in Trust	267,205	237,425	29,779
Others	1,798	1,927	(128)
Ordinary Expenses	**1,185,565**	**2,028,443**	**(842,878)**
Interest Expenses	647,953	1,091,656	(443,703)
Interest on Deposits	110,870	248,523	(137,653)
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,252	9,412	(7,160)
Interest on Debentures	66,590	57,298	9,291
Interest on Borrowed Money	107,561	52,344	55,216
Interest on Call Money	583	3,835	(3,252)
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	20,414	48,343	(27,928)
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	204	1,518	(1,314)
Interest on Interest Rate Swap	-	209,958	(209,958)
Other Interest Expenses	339,476	460,422	(120,945)
Fees and Commissions	11,546	10,599	947
Exchange Fees	586	530	55
Other Commissions	10,960	10,069	891
Trading Expenses	776	422	354
Expenses on Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	479	422	56
Expenses on Trading-related Financial Derivatives	297	-	297
Other Operating Expenses	173,669	537,734	(364,064)
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	523	670	(146)
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	71,672	(71,672)
Losses on Sales of Bonds	38,639	105,725	(67,085)
Losses on Redemption of Bonds	1	1,979	(1,978)
Losses on Revaluation of Bonds	80,459	316,582	(236,123)
Other Operating Expenses	54,044	41,103	12,941
General and Administrative Expenses	107,812	107,938	(125)
Other Ordinary Expenses	243,806	280,092	(36,286)
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	138,808	64,874	73,933
Transfer to Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	6,095	64	6,030
Write-off of Loans	12,896	9,327	3,569
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	2,920	79,319	(76,398)
Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	55,268	30,061	25,206
Losses on Money Held in Trust	16,932	89,917	(72,984)
Others	10,883	6,527	4,355
Ordinary Profits(Losses)	**71,655**	**(612,719)**	**684,374**
Extraordinary Profits	**2,179**	**11,032**	**(8,853)**
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	216	193	23
Recoveries from Written-off Claims	1,963	7,525	(5,562)
Other Extraordinary Profits	-	3,314	(3,314)
Extraordinary Losses	**3,444**	**2,283**	**1,161**
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	873	1,224	(351)
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,570	1,058	1,512
Income(Loss) before Income Taxes	**70,390**	**(603,969)**	**674,360**
Income Taxes - Current	**5,035**	**87**	**4,947**
Income Taxes - Deferred	**35,794**	**(38,345)**	**74,139**
Total Income Taxes	**40,829**	**(38,257)**	**79,086**
Net Income(Loss)	**29,561**	**(565,712)**	**595,273**
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Brought Forward	**-**	**73,888**	**(73,888)**
Transfer from Land Revaluation Reserve	**838**	**1,400**	**(562)**
Unappropriated Retained Earnings(Undisposed Losses) at the End of the Year	**30,399**	**(490,423)**	**520,823**

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

1. Significant accounting policies

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

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

Securities, monetary claims and certain other instruments held for trading purposes are valued at fair value prevailing at the end of the fiscal year. Derivatives held for trading purposes, such as swaps, futures and options, are valued on the assumption that they were settled at the end of the non-consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include interest received and paid in the fiscal year, gains or losses resulting from any change in the fair value of securities and monetary claims from the end of the previous fiscal year and gains or losses of derivatives resulting from any change in the fair value, which is determined assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year, from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Securities

a. Held-to-maturity debt securities are valued at amortized cost (straight-line method), as determined by the moving average method. Stocks of subsidiaries (as defined in Article 56-2 of The Norinchukin Bank Law for rules on subsidiaries) are valued at cost determined by the moving average method. Other securities that have readily determinable fair value are valued at fair value, which is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the non-consolidated balance sheet date (the cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other securities which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are valued at cost determined by the moving average method or are valued at amortized cost.

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

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

(3) Derivatives

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

(4) Depreciation

a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method, however, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding annex facilities of buildings) is calculated using the straight-line method.

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

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

b. Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

c. Lease Assets

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

(5) Issuance costs

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

(6) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, and accounts of overseas branches are translated into Japanese yen primarily using the exchange rates in effect at the non-consolidated balance sheet date except for stocks of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies which are translated into Japanese yen using the respective exchange rates at the time of their acquisition.

(7) Reserves

a. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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

Reserve for loans to debtors with restructured loans (see Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet 5. 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. Reserve described above is 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 ¥72,841 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

b. Reserve for Possible Investment Losses

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

c. Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

d. Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits, which is provided for the payment of employees' retirement benefits, is recorded as the required amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated present value of projected benefit obligations ("PBO") and the estimated plan assets at the end of the fiscal year. In the case that plan assets exceed the amounts of the PBO adjusted by unrecognized prior service cost and actuarial differences, the excess portion is recorded as prepaid pension costs in Others of Other Assets.

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized over a certain period of time (10 years) using the straight-line method beginning in the fiscal year which the difference had been incurred.

Unrecognized actuarial differences are amortized over a certain period of time (10 years) using the declining-balance method beginning in the fiscal year after the difference had been incurred.

e. Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(8) Accounting for Finance Leases

Finance leases where the ownership of assets is not transferred to the lessees, which commenced in fiscal years beginning prior to April 1, 2008, are accounted for by the same accounting method as for operating leases.

(9) Hedge accounting

a. Hedge of interest rate risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge transactions to manage interest rate risk associated with various financial assets and liabilities, which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks", issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). Hedge effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed by identified groups of hedged items, such as loans and deposits, and the corresponding groups of hedging instruments, such as interest rate swaps within the same maturity bucket. Hedge effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation of the interest rate risk indicators of the hedged items and that of the hedging instruments.

Deferred hedge gains or losses were recorded in the non-consolidated balance sheet as a result of applying the hedge accounting method described in "Tentative Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15), to the macro hedges under which the Bank used derivatives to manage the overall interest rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits. Such deferred hedge gains or losses are amortized into Interest Income or Interest Expenses as calculated based on the maturity and notional amount of the hedging instruments, beginning in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004.

The unamortized balance of deferred hedge losses under the macro hedges as of March 31, 2010 was ¥1,244 million (before deducting the tax effect).

b. Hedge of foreign exchange rate risk

The Bank applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to the hedges to manage foreign exchange rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which is described in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25). Hedge effectiveness is assessed by reviewing whether the amount of the hedged items, such as financial monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, exceeds that of the hedging instruments, such as currency swap or foreign exchange swap transactions, entered into to mitigate the foreign exchange rate risk arising from the hedged items.

The deferred method or the fair value method of hedge accounting is applied to the portfolio hedges of foreign exchange risks associated with securities denominated in foreign currencies (other than debt securities), provided that (1) the securities denominated in foreign currencies are identified as hedged items in advance, and (2) foreign currency amounts of spot and forward liabilities exceeds those of the acquisition costs of the foreign currency securities designated as hedged items.

c. Internal derivative transactions

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

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

(10) Consumption taxes

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

2. Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

The Bank has adopted the standard of “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part3)”(ASBJ Statement No.19, July 31, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year.

As a result, the Bank used the same discount rate which was used by previous method, so the effect of this adoption on the non-consolidated financial statements is nothing.

Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted the standard of “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments”(ASBJ Statement No.10,

March 10, 2008) and "Guidance on Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments"(ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 10, 2008) at the end of the fiscal year.
The effect of this adoption on the non-consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

(Additional information)
Partial Change in the Calculation Method for Fair Value of Securities
As for reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that reasonably estimated amounts need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. Reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products are estimated based on both the prices calculated by Discount Cash Flow method with the price decision variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and others, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders at the end of the fiscal year. The effect of this change on the non-consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

(Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet)
1. Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥132,440 million

2. Other Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥162,151million as of March 31, 2010.
Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities re-pledged out of ¥15,369 million and securities held without re-pledge of ¥739,538 million as of March 31, 2010, respectively.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥6,239 million and delinquent loans of ¥212,797 million.
Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings are loans whose interest accruals are suspended (excluding the parts written-off for possible loan losses, hereinafter referred to as "Non-accrual Loans") since the loans are determined to be uncollectible considering the period of time past due and other reasons, as stipulated in Article 96-1-3, 4 of Corporate Tax Law (Law No.97, 1965).
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.
In addition, Money Held in Trust includes delinquent loans of ¥3,271 million.

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include 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 ¥67,785 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.

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 ¥290,094 million.

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

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker's acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥6,824 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged

Loans and Bills Discounted	¥6,989,835 million
Securities	¥14,110,113 million

Liabilities related to the above pledged assets are as follows:

Borrowed Money	¥532,300 million
Call Money	¥455,000 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥9,667,031 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥84,008 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Monetary Held in Trust) of ¥8,638,286 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margin of futures transactions.

Receivables under financial derivatives transactions of ¥17,099 million and guarantee deposits of ¥5,517 million were included in Others of Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to a 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 is ¥2,730,014 million as of March 31, 2010. The amount, which the Bank could cancel at any time without penalty, is ¥1,859,204 million as of March 31, 2010.

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 financial condition of the borrower, certain issues relating to collateral and other reasons. At the time of extending loans to customers, the Bank is able to request collateral in the form of premises or securities as necessary. After extending loans, the Bank periodically checks the financial condition of its customers based on predefined policies and procedures and acts to secure loans as necessary.

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

Date of Revaluation	March 31, 1998
Revaluation Method	Reasonably calculated in accordance with the Appraisal methods

stipulated in Article 25 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 ¥95,687 million

12. Accumulated Losses on Impairment of Tangible Fixed Assets ¥18,344 million

13. Accumulated Amount of Tax Basis Adjustments Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥6,597 million

14. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,752,102 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities.

15. The amount of guaranteed obligations for corporate bonds acquired through private offerings (as in Article 2-3 Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among those classified as corporate bonds in Securities was ¥15,533 million.

16. Net Assets per Share for the end of the fiscal year was ¥221.76 (The residuary assets for 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 in the calculation of net assets per share.)

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

18. Total Receivables Due from Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥563,023 million

19. Total Payable Due to Subsidiaries and Affiliates ¥311,794 million

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

(Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Operations)

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

(Millions of yen)

	Total Income	Total Expenses
Interest Income／Expenses	1,869	12,113
Fees and Commissions	469	2,124
Other Operating and Other Ordinary Income／Expenses	429	45,049
Other	—	—

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

(Millions of yen)

Purpose of Use	Type	Area	Impairment Losses
Operating assets	Land and Buildings	Iwate prf, others	1,679
Idle assets	Land and Buildings	Tokyo, others	891

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

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

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

3. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year is ¥6.94 (The aggregate number of Lower Dividend Rate Stock and Preferred Stock is deducted from the denominator in the calculation of net income per share.)

(Financial Instruments)

1. Particulars of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

The Bank is a financial institution based on the cooperative of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries. The Bank mainly raises procurement funds from member's deposits (mainly 1 year), issuance of debentures (term 5 years), various financial markets, and mainly invests these funds in loans and securities. The basic concept in the Bank's management of its securities is "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 possess various financial assets and liabilities, thus the Bank's integrated risk management framework is conducted consistently with its financial management framework (asset and liability management ("ALM"), market portfolio management, credit portfolio management and others) to maintain a balance between a sound financial position and adequate profitability. 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 risk in most of these investments by employing various tools, such as cross currency swaps.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

The main financial assets of the Bank consist of Loans and Bills Discounted, Securities and Money Held in Trust. Loans and Bills Discounted are exposed to the credit risk. Securities and Money Held in Trust mainly consist of bonds, stocks, credit and alternative assets, which are held for held-to maturity, available for sale, and trading purpose. These securities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rate, currency exchange and price fluctuation, the credit risk and the liquidity risk.

The main financial liabilities of the Bank consist of Deposit from members, Debenture, Borrowed Money, Call Money and Payables under Repurchase Agreements. These financial Liabilities are exposed to the market risk arising from interest rate, currency exchange. Procurement fund from financial market are exposed to the liquidity risk arising from crash of market function and others.

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

Ref: Significant accounting policies (9) Hedge accounting for hedge item and hedge instrument related to hedge accounting, hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

(3) Risk Management for Financial Instruments

a. Integrated Risk Management

The Bank has drawn up its "Risk Management Policy", and stipulates a core risk management framework that quantifies and manages risk comprehensively in comparison with capital, which represents the Bank's financial strength. To implement integrated risk management, the Bank has set up the Integrated Risk Management Committee. The Committee also ensures that the total risk amount is kept within the Bank's maximum tolerable risk. The Bank has also established a number of committees according to the types of risk, i.e. the Market Portfolio Management Committee (market risk, liquidity risk), the Credit Portfolio Management Committee (credit risk), and Other, to enable the top managements to discuss risk management policies, including planned risk taking. The structure also requires the integrated risk management situation to be regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

b. Credit Risk Management

The Bank has drawn up its "Policy and Procedure for Credit Risk Management" and other rules for credit risk, and manages to straighten credit risk management framework for internal rating, credit risk analysis, credit ceiling, credit management and others.

As for the credit risk assets, which consist of loans and various products for the item, area and business, the Bank comprehensively manages credit risk on an entire credit portfolio basis as well as individual credit basis for whole credit risk assets.

The Bank's credit risk management framework comprises some committees (The Integrated Risk Management Committee, The Credit Portfolio Management Committee and other committees), which decide 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.

As a result of the Bank's continuing efforts to further upgrade its credit risk analysis capabilities, the Bank performs highly specialized analysis for all outstanding credit according to borrower type, such as cooperatives, corporates, public entities, financial institutions, overseas borrowers and securitized products.

The Internal Audit Division periodically oversees and audits credit risk management, and reports to the Board of Directors.

To mitigate credit over-concentration risk, the Bank has installed credit ceiling systems. Total credit exposure for each ceiling category is monitored on a regularly basis and controlled to avoid any over-concentration on credit exposure.

c. Market Risk Management

The Bank has drawn up its Policy and Procedure for Market Risk Management and other rules for market risk, and manages to straighten market risk management framework. Specifically, the risk balance of the market portfolio is managed by analyzing and understanding the situation of the market portfolio based on market risk measured by the middle sections, including the amount of aggregate risk, risk indicators, such as Value at Risk (VaR) and Basis Point Value, and correlation among asset classes. The Bank also analyzes and takes into account its financial position, based on the outlook for economic and financial conditions supported by research into macro-economic factors and the financial markets, simulations of earnings, unrealized gains and losses of the portfolio and the capital adequacy ratio. In principle, market risk measurement covers all financial assets and liabilities in the Bank's portfolio, and applies the Internal Model (historical simulation method) for VaR calculation. Through the execution process of investments, the Bank ensures the segregation of duties among divisions in charge for decisions (planning) on allocation policy, execution of individual transactions, and monitoring of risk positions. The Market Portfolio Management Committee sets market portfolio allocation policy, the front sections execute the transactions in accordance with allocation policy, and the middle sections conduct monitoring. From a risk management perspective, the front sections executing trades for the trading accounts are explicitly separated from the front sections executing trades for the Banking accounts. Targets for profits, and position and loss limits are revised semi-annually. Progress in achieving profit targets within approved limits is monitored on a daily basis. When positions or losses exceed the approved limits, the middle sections raise the alarm and require the front sections to take appropriate action, including preparing corrective measures, reducing trading volume, or suspending trading.

d. Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with its "Policy 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 emphases on stability of cash flows. The cash flow management is conducted on an aggregated basis at the head office, by each currency, funding instrument and funding operation center. The cash flow management plan is approved by the Market Portfolio Management Committee.

(4) Supplementary Explanation for Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted market price or reasonably estimated amount, if the quoted market price is not available. As the reasonably estimated amounts are calculated based on certain assumptions, these estimates could be significantly affected by different assumptions.

2. Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

"Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount", "Fair Value" and "Difference" as of March 31, 2010 are following:

Unlisted stocks and others which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are excluded from below list. (ref. Note 2)

(Millions of yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted	13,038,081		
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	(205,562)		
	12,832,519	12,880,543	48,023
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	15,595,617	15,996,983	401,366
Other Securities	27,502,607	27,502,607	-
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	8,551	8,551	-
Other Money Held in Trust	6,539,652	6,562,394	22,742
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	78	78	-
(5) Monetary Claims Bought(※1)	437,417	437,454	37
(6) Call Loans	1,336,137	1,336,137	-
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	2,180,393	2,180,393	-
Total Assets	66,432,976	66,905,146	472,169
(1) Deposits	39,108,744	39,109,064	320
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	702,799	-
(3) Debentures	5,611,743	5,704,849	93,105
(4) Borrowed Money	2,284,402	2,284,402	-
(5) Call Money	948,151	948,151	-
(6) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	9,667,031	-
(7) Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	4,277,171	-
Total Liabilities	62,600,044	62,693,470	93,425
Derivatives Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not accounted for as hedge	1,818	1,818	-
Transactions accounted for as hedge	(284,536)	(284,536)	-
Total Derivatives Instruments	(282,717)	(282,717)	-

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

2 Derivatives instruments excluded Trading Assets.

3 Derivatives instruments within Trading Assets, Trading Liability, Other Assets and Other Liabilities are shown by net position. Receivable and payable arisen from Derivatives Instruments is shown on a net basis.

(Note 1) Calculation Methods of Fair Value for 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 values since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuation within a short period, unless the credit worthiness of debtors has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Loans and Bills Discounted with fixed rates, fair value is calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the default rates based on each debtors going rating, recovery rates, and other.

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 present value of projected future cash flow or estimated 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 are extended up to the value of collateral assets, the carrying value is deemed to approximate the fair value, taking into account expected maturity, interest rate and other terms.

(2) Securities

As for stocks, fair value is based on the closing price at the exchange. As for investment trust, 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 reasonably estimated amounts (Discount Cash Flow method and other), the quoted market price if available, or the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders.

As for corporate bonds issued through private offerings, fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts. Reasonably estimated amounts of them are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the default rates based on each corporate going rating, recovery rates and other.

As for floating-rate Japanese government bonds which are rarely transacted in the current market, the Bank continued to determine that market prices are not deemed as fair value, and fair value of such bonds is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year. Reasonably estimated amounts of floating-rate Japanese government bonds are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variables include the yield of Japanese government bonds, swaption volatilities and other.

As for reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, after considering the current market activity, the Bank determined that reasonably estimated amounts need to reflect the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders. Reasonably estimated amounts of some of securitization products are estimated based on both the prices calculated by Discount Cash Flow method with the price decision variables such as default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, discount rates and others, and the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders at the end of the fiscal year. The effect of this change on the Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount is immaterial.

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 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 using the same methods described in (1) and (2) above.

Relevant notes about money held in trust of each classification are described in following "Money Held in Trust".

(4) Trading Assets

Trading Securities is based on the closing price at the exchange or quoted price provided by correspondent financial institution.

(5) Monetary Claims Bought

Monetary Claims Bought is valued using the quoted prices provided by brokers or venders.

(6) Call Loans

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

(7) Cash and Due from Banks

As for Due from Banks without stated maturity, fair value approximate the carrying value. As for Due from Banks with stated maturity, as these contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), fair value approximate the carrying value. As for negotiable certificates of deposit, fair value is based on reasonably estimated amounts at the end of the fiscal year. The reasonably estimated amounts of negotiable certificates of deposit are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variable is the over-the counter rate.

Liability

(1) Deposits

Demand deposits are estimated the carrying value at the fair value. Time deposits are calculated by Discount Cash Flow method, and these discount rates are currently-applied deposit rates. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximate the carrying value.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

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

(3) Debentures

As for Debentures, fair value is based on the quoted market price if available, or calculated by Discount Cash Flow method. The price decision variable of this method is rate which would be applied if similar debenture is issued.

(4) Borrowed Money

The carrying value of Borrowed Money with floating rates approximates the fair value since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuation within a short period (1 Year or Less), unless the credit worthiness of the Bank has changed. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. Some contractual terms are short-term (1 Year or Less), and fair value approximate the carrying value.

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

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

Derivatives Instruments

Derivatives instruments include interest rate-related derivative instruments (interest rate swaps and others) and currency-related derivative instruments (currency swaps and others). 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 valuation of hedge item, so that fair value is included in the fair value of Loans and Bills Discounted and others.

(Note 2) Financial instruments which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are as follows:

"Assets (2) Other Securities" of fair value of financial instruments exclude the transactions of below list.

(Millions of yen)

Instruments	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks(※1)(※4)	231,025
Bonds(※2)	292,292
Investments in Partnership and Others (※3)	388,757
Total	912,075

(※) 1 Unlisted Stocks are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments", since there are no market price and they are extremely difficult to determine their fair value.

2 Out of Bonds (include foreign bonds), real estate backed bonds, which are extremely difficult to estimate cash flow and to determine fair value, are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". As for doubtful bonds, Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of the Bank is provided for ¥61,165 million based on the internal rules.

3 Out of Investments in Partnership and Others, certain "Partnership" or "Limited Partnership" whose fair value are extremely difficult to determine are excluded from "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments".

4 The amount of revaluation loss for Unlisted Stocks for the fiscal year was ¥53,877 million for the fiscal year.

(Note 3) Redemption schedule of money claim and securities with stated maturities after non-consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Loans and Bills Discounted(※1)	9,774,811	1,617,222	1,277,244	207,260	133,436	12,457
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	230,449	3,335,020	2,900,397	889,891	3,253,291	5,274,566
Other Securities held that have Maturity	9,408,020	4,464,974	3,150,163	1,010,524	795,966	1,517,635
Monetary Claims Bought	726	109,499	52,813	36,959	-	302,058
Call Loans	1,336,137	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Banks(※2)	2,026,750	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,776,895	9,526,717	7,380,619	2,144,636	4,182,694	7,106,717

(※) 1 Loans and Bills Discounted, overdrafts and others without stated maturity, are included in "1 Year or Less". Debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, loans to doubtful debtors and others of ¥15,649 million, which redemption date could not be estimated, are excluded from above list.

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

(Note 4) Redemption schedule of borrowed money and other Interest-bearing liabilities after non-consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Deposit(※1)	39,083,891	15,872	8,980	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	702,799	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	1,023,117	2,414,238	2,174,381	6	-	-
Borrowed Money(※2)	532,300	-	-	216,095	-	1,536,007
Call Money	948,151	-	-	-	-	-
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	9,667,031	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Entrusted Funds	4,277,171	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,234,462	2,430,110	2,183,362	216,101	-	1,536,007

(※) 1 Demand deposits within Deposit are included in "1Year or Less".

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

(Securities)

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

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of yen)

	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	0

2. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeded Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	7,589,728	7,832,669	242,941
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	5,947,829	6,211,558	263,728
	Sub total	13,537,558	14,044,228	506,669
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeded Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
	Sub total	2,058,059	1,952,755	(105,303)
Total		15,595,617	15,996,983	401,366

3. Stock of subsidiaries and Affiliates (as of March 31, 2010)

The Bank held no stock of subsidiaries and affiliates.

Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates which are extremely difficult to determine the fair value are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Stocks of Subsidiaries	43,047
Stocks of Affiliates	89,392
Total	132,440

Above transactions exclude “Stock of subsidiaries and Affiliates”, so there are no market price and they are extremely difficult to determine their fair value.

4. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	312,310	197,125	115,184
	Bonds	1,250,327	1,250,110	217
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,198,523	1,198,437	85
	Municipal Government Bonds	660	628	32
	Corporate Bonds	51,143	51,044	99
	Other	12,103,977	11,767,622	336,354
	Sub total	13,666,615	13,214,858	451,756
Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost	Stocks	97,612	121,645	(24,032)
	Bonds	5,456,905	5,460,065	(3,159)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,328,993	5,329,567	(573)
	Municipal Government Bonds	392	395	(3)
	Corporate Bonds	127,519	130,102	(2,582)
	Other	8,745,976	9,723,345	(977,369)
	Sub total	14,300,493	15,305,056	(1,004,562)
Total		27,967,108	28,519,914	(552,805)

5. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Costs	Sales Proceeds	Losses on Sales
Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
Other	20,328	12,373	(7,955)
Total	20,328	12,373	(7,955)

Cause for Sales : Serious deterioration for the credit standing of bond.

6. Other Securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	27,717	15,025	2,756
Bonds	2,507,836	55,268	10,029
Japanese Government Bonds	2,451,444	52,739	—
Municipal Government Bonds	6,667	106	3
Corporate Bonds	49,723	2,422	10,025

Other	709,630	79,641	38,588
Total	3,245,184	149,935	51,374

7. Securities Reclassified to Held-to-Maturity (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Fair Value	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of taxes
Japanese Government Bonds	7,832,669	7,589,728	141,224
Other	6,259,835	6,106,456	(266,167)

8. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Certain securities (other than trading purpose) which have readily determinable fair values are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost (and other) and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 ("revaluation loss"), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (including amortized cost), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year was ¥87,194 million (including ¥1,390 million on Stocks and ¥85,803 million on Other).

The criteria for determining whether a security's fair value has "significantly deteriorated" are outlined as follows:

Securities whose fair values are 50% or less of their acquisition costs and other

Securities whose fair values are more than 50% and 70% or less of their acquisition costs and other for a certain period

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Money Held in Trust for Trading Purpose	8,551	321

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of March 31, 2010)

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

3. Other Money Held in Trust (other than for trading purpose or held-to-maturity) (as of March 31, 2010)

(Millions of Yen)

	Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Net Unrealized Gain/Loss	Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	6,547,072	6,418,458	128,614	168,161	39,547

(Note)

1. Non-consolidated balance sheet amount is stated based on the closing fair value, which is determined at the

quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the non-consolidated balance sheet date.

2. "Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeded Acquisition Cost" and "Transactions for Non-consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeded Acquisition Cost" of "Net Unrealized Gain/Loss" is gross valuation of the difference between the acquisition cost and the non-consolidated balance sheet amount.

(Accounting for Income Taxes)

The major components of Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities as of March 31, 2010 were as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets	
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	¥77,750 million
Write-off of Loans	¥7,168 million
Losses on Revaluation of Securities	¥151,057 million
Reserve for Employees' Retirement Benefits	¥7,870 million
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	¥850 million
Net Unrealized Losses on Other Securities	¥143,709 million
Deferred Losses on Hedging Instruments	¥3,769 million
Unrealized Losses on Reclassification	¥121,766 million
Others	¥78,532 million
Subtotal	¥592,475 million
Valuation Allowance	¥(246,178)million
Total Deferred Tax Assets	¥346,297 million
Deferred Tax Liabilities	
Gain from Contribution of Securities to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	¥(5,577)million
Deferred Gains on Hedging Instruments	¥(20,482)million
Unrealized Gains on Reclassification	¥(65,238)million
Others	¥(52,643)million
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	¥(143,942)million
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥202,355 million