

# Financial Statements for the Fiscal 2017

Name : **The Norinchukin Bank**

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

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

The Person Responsible for Inquiries : Yoshihiro Ito, Executive Officer, General Manager of Financial Planning & Control  
Division

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

## 1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2017(for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018)

### (1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from previous fiscal year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2017	1,449,954	6.2	171,015	(20.1)	147,604	(28.4)
Fiscal 2016	1,365,365	6.0	214,065	(34.1)	206,109	(24.0)

(Note) Comprehensive Income for Fiscal 2017 (192,993) millions of Yen —% for Fiscal 2016 (109,282) millions of Yen —%

	Net Assets Net Income Ratio		Total Assets Ordinary Profits Ratio		Ordinary Income Ordinary Profits Ratio	
		%		%		%
Fiscal 2017	2.2		0.2		11.8	
Fiscal 2016	2.9		0.2		15.7	

(Ref) Equity in Earnings of Affiliates for Fiscal 2017 7,205 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2016 (615) millions of Yen

### (2) Consolidated Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2017	104,927,769	6,746,088	6.4
Fiscal 2016	107,062,747	7,008,813	6.5

(Ref) Net Assets - Non-controlling Interests for Fiscal 2017 6,736,605 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2016 7,000,219 millions of Yen

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

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

### (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 2017	(1,825,501)	7,540,491	(69,927)	27,874,673
Fiscal 2016	13,423,556	(4,698,863)	(118,694)	22,229,610

※ Notes

(1) Changes in Significant Subsidiaries in the fiscal year

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

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

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

2. Non-consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal 2017(for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018)

(1) Non-consolidated Results of Operations

(Percentage represents change from previous fiscal year)

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2017	1,425,693	5.4	158,856	(25.5)	129,960	(36.1)
Fiscal 2016	1,352,154	6.1	213,340	(33.8)	203,414	(25.1)

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Net Assets Ratio (Note)
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal 2017	103,417,613	6,654,084	6.4
Fiscal 2016	105,812,432	6,939,055	6.6

(Ref) Net Assets for Fiscal 2017 6,654,084 millions of Yen for Fiscal 2016 6,939,055 millions of Yen

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

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

(Note) This report is not subject to the audit procedures.

## Qualitative Information

### 1 Qualitative information relating to the Results of Operations

The global economy in our fiscal 2017 showed modest growth due to steady economic recovery in the US and Europe.

The US economy continued steady expansion primarily due to employment and domestic consumption, the European economies also continued the cyclical recovery primarily due to domestic consumption. The economy in China slowed down primarily due to structural reforms, such as regulatory reforms. The economies in other emerging countries continued to grow primarily due to export expansion supported by global recovery. In Japan, while the economy continued to recover primarily due to production and exportation, wage growth and inflation remained at low levels.

In the financial markets, even though the long-term interest rates declined in the first half of fiscal year temporarily due to the geopolitical risk increase. After the last half of fiscal year, long-term interest rates rose and stock prices went down temporarily due to U.S. monetary policy normalization. As a result, throughout the fiscal year, the long-term interest rates and stock prices rose and the yen appreciated in value against US dollar. The US implemented the raise of interest rates three times owing to robust economic index. Throughout the fiscal year, Long-term interest rate in Japan remained at low levels.

Under such earnings environment, Consolidated Ordinary Profits were ¥171.0 billion, down ¥43.0 billion from the previous fiscal year and Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent was ¥147.6 billion, down ¥58.5 billion from the previous fiscal year.

The Norinchukin Bank (“the Bank”) has been managing operations to secure steady accumulation of interest income, and the non-consolidated interest income of the Bank totaled to ¥172.9 billion, down ¥101.3 billion from the previous fiscal year.

The total credit costs were ¥4.0 billion in net earnings mainly from the reversal of reserves due to the improvement of our customer’s corporate performances.

As for securities investments, net gains/losses on sales were net gains of ¥22.8 billion, down ¥14.9 billion from the previous fiscal year and the expenses of provisions and impairments for price-decline of securities and other reasons increased by ¥0.7 billion to ¥0.7 billion from the previous fiscal year.

As a result, with all of the factors mentioned above, the Bank recorded ¥158.8 billion in Ordinary Profits, down ¥54.4 billion and ¥129.9 billion in Net Income, down ¥73.4 billion from the previous fiscal year, respectively. The Bank’s net operating profits stood at ¥41.7 billion.

### 2 Qualitative information relating to the Financial Conditions

Consolidated Total Assets at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥2,134.9 billion to ¥104,927.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

Total Assets of the Bank at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥2,394.8 billion to ¥103,417.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. Total Net Assets at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥284.9 billion to ¥6,654.0 billion from the previous fiscal year-end.

As to the balances of the major accounts on the assets side, Loans and Bills Discounted at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥205.9 billion to ¥11,742.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, and Securities at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥9,775.4 billion to ¥52,332.7 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. For those on the liabilities side, Deposits at the end of the fiscal year increased by ¥3,919.6 billion to ¥65,823.8 billion, and Debentures at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥649.3 billion to ¥1,774.4 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, respectively.

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

# Consolidated Financial Statements

## Principles of Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1 Scope of Consolidation

- (1) Consolidated subsidiaries 13 companies

Names of principal companies:

The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Kyodo Housing Loan Co., Ltd.

JA Card Co., Ltd. was consolidated from the fiscal 2017 due to the acquisition of its shares.

- (2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries 0 companies

### 2 Application of the Equity Method

- (1) Affiliates which were accounted for by the equity method 7 companies

Names of principal companies:

JAMITSUI LEASING, LTD.

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

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. ceased to be affiliates through a share exchange.

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

### 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, 2018                      Number of subsidiaries: 13

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

### 4 Amortization of the Goodwill

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

### 5 Appropriations of Retained Earnings

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

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (As of March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (As of March 31, 2018)
<b>(Assets)</b>		
Loans and Bills Discounted	12,058,289	11,858,949
Foreign Exchange Assets	224,101	324,698
Securities	62,079,090	52,321,859
Money Held in Trust	6,983,612	7,439,710
Trading Assets	10,715	8,582
Monetary Claims Bought	257,888	354,872
Call Loans and Bills Bought	146,220	630,000
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	1,173	-
Cash and Due from Banks	22,939,086	28,756,371
Other Assets	1,001,888	1,585,342
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>	<b>117,791</b>	<b>122,356</b>
Buildings	45,206	47,443
Land	48,100	47,545
Lease Assets	21,394	23,347
Construction in Progress	158	5
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	2,931	4,014
<b>Intangible Fixed Assets</b>	<b>31,141</b>	<b>43,480</b>
Software	11,639	24,550
Lease Assets	5,882	6,275
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	13,618	12,654
<b>Net Defined Benefit Asset</b>	<b>45,596</b>	<b>52,510</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>2,026</b>
<b>Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees</b>	<b>1,215,882</b>	<b>1,474,730</b>
<b>Reserve for Possible Loan Losses</b>	<b>(56,730)</b>	<b>(47,716)</b>
<b>Reserve for Possible Investment Losses</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>107,062,747</b>	<b>104,927,769</b>
<b>(Liabilities)</b>		
Deposits	61,886,185	65,799,561
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,689,270	2,920,656
Debentures	2,412,824	1,766,498
Trading Liabilities	6,150	5,034
Borrowed Money	4,371,611	4,641,504
Call Money and Bills Sold	3,365	-
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	19,645,010	15,080,638
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	1,013	-
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	2	38
Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,257,432	1,405,187
Other Liabilities	4,929,423	4,569,727
Reserve for Bonus Payments	7,894	7,591
Net Defined Benefit Liability	38,624	35,481
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	1,286	1,508
Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry		
Industry Subsidies	523	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	578,827	464,915
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	8,607	8,607
<b>Acceptances and Guarantees</b>	<b>1,215,882</b>	<b>1,474,730</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>100,053,934</b>	<b>98,181,681</b>
<b>(Net Assets)</b>		
Paid-in Capital	3,480,488	3,480,488
Capital Surplus	24,993	24,993
Retained Earnings	1,910,262	1,988,359
Treasury Preferred Stock	(150)	-
<b>Total Owners' Equity</b>	<b>5,415,594</b>	<b>5,493,842</b>
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	1,584,281	1,152,861
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments	(26,550)	59,823
Revaluation Reserve for Land	14,312	14,312
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(53)	(110)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	12,635	15,876
<b>Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>1,584,624</b>	<b>1,242,763</b>
<b>Non-controlling Interests</b>	<b>8,594</b>	<b>9,482</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>7,008,813</b>	<b>6,746,088</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>107,062,747</b>	<b>104,927,769</b>

## Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

### (1) Consolidated Statement of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (Year ended March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (Year ended March 31, 2018)
<b>Ordinary Income</b>	<b>1,365,365</b>	<b>1,449,954</b>
Interest Income	1,106,541	1,146,827
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	63,079	79,458
Interest and Dividends on Securities	1,026,605	1,050,275
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	(607)	(912)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	(0)	(0)
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	244	147
Interest on Due from Banks	10,509	12,847
Other Interest Income	6,710	5,011
Fees and Commissions	29,239	29,076
Trading Income	5	163
Other Operating Income	81,447	92,874
Other Ordinary Income	148,131	181,012
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	-	5,335
Recoveries of Written-off Claims	425	164
Other Ordinary Income	147,705	175,511
<b>Ordinary Expenses</b>	<b>1,151,299</b>	<b>1,278,939</b>
Interest Expenses	858,813	1,021,366
Interest on Deposits	52,753	84,872
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	23,324	30,896
Interest on Debentures	9,004	5,602
Interest on Borrowed Money	80,017	81,256
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	68	13
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	69,927	121,255
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	3	0
Interest on Bonds	622	-
Other Interest Expenses	623,092	697,469
Fees and Commissions	16,487	17,339
Trading Expenses	4	246
Other Operating Expenses	62,740	68,292
General and Administrative Expenses	162,574	162,899
Other Ordinary Expenses	50,678	8,795
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	2,924	-
Other Ordinary Expenses	47,754	8,795
<b>Ordinary Profits</b>	<b>214,065</b>	<b>171,015</b>
<b>Extraordinary Profits</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>14,484</b>
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	8,149	206
Other Extraordinary Profits	-	14,278
<b>Extraordinary Losses</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,606</b>
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	1,262	1,606
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	0	-
<b>Income before Income Taxes</b>	<b>220,952</b>	<b>183,892</b>
<b>Income Taxes - Current</b>	<b>23,932</b>	<b>12,735</b>
<b>Income Taxes - Deferred</b>	<b>(9,982)</b>	<b>22,283</b>
<b>Total Income Taxes</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>35,019</b>
<b>Profit</b>	<b>207,002</b>	<b>148,873</b>
<b>Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,268</b>
<b>Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent</b>	<b>206,109</b>	<b>147,604</b>

## (2) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (Year ended March 31,2017)	Fiscal 2017 (Year ended March 31,2018)
<b>Profit</b>	<b>207,002</b>	<b>148,873</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(316,284)</b>	<b>(341,866)</b>
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	(534,579)	(431,906)
Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments	204,940	86,208
Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments	(1)	(10)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	12,791	3,128
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method	565	713
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(109,282)</b>	<b>(192,993)</b>
Attributable to:		
Owners of Parent	(110,184)	(194,256)
Non-controlling Interests	902	1,262

## Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (Year ended March 31,2017)	Fiscal 2017 (Year ended March 31,2018)
<b>(Capital Surplus)</b>		
<b>Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>24,993</b>
<b>Additions:</b>	-	-
<b>Deductions:</b>	<b>26</b>	-
Capital increase of consolidated subsidiaries	26	-
<b>Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>24,993</b>	<b>24,993</b>
<b>(Retained Earnings)</b>		
<b>Balance at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>1,770,832</b>	<b>1,910,262</b>
<b>Additions:</b>	<b>207,817</b>	<b>147,604</b>
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	206,109	147,604
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land	1,708	-
<b>Deductions:</b>	<b>68,387</b>	<b>69,507</b>
Dividends	68,387	69,507
<b>Balance at the End of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>1,910,262</b>	<b>1,988,359</b>



## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (Year ended March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (Year ended March 31, 2018)
<b>I Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Income before Income Taxes	220,952	183,892
Depreciation	14,654	16,362
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	0	-
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliates	615	(7,205)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(37,124)	(9,013)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Investment Losses	10	(6)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	183	(302)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	(17,626)	(6,914)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	(1,131)	(3,142)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	107	221
Net Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies	(12,161)	(523)
Interest Income	(1,106,541)	(1,146,827)
Interest Expenses	858,813	1,021,366
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(107,341)	(48,624)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	36,247	(825)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	552,865	855,626
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(6,887)	1,400
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	3,569	2,132
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	(2,325)	(1,115)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	5,963,871	199,339
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	3,062,811	3,913,375
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	90,931	(768,613)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Debentures	(709,253)	(646,325)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	1,281,491	269,892
Net Decrease (Increase) in Interest-bearing Due from Banks	724,869	(172,171)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Other	(20,233)	(580,777)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,047,879	1,173
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold and Other	1,155,880	(4,567,737)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Entrusted Funds	(140,299)	147,755
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(902,874)	(1,013)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	13,231	(100,597)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(15)	36
Interest Received	1,137,018	1,184,377
Interest Paid	(857,507)	(1,017,707)
Other, Net	230,348	(497,652)
Subtotal	13,475,030	(1,780,143)
Income Taxes Paid	(51,474)	(45,357)
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</b>	<b>13,423,556</b>	<b>(1,825,501)</b>
<b>II Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Purchases of Securities	(13,834,995)	(14,994,997)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	1,925,617	8,928,067
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	7,363,698	14,695,131
Increase in Money Held in Trust	(970,421)	(2,085,643)
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	825,014	1,022,188
Purchases of Tangible Fixed Assets	(7,536)	(9,212)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(11,452)	(16,094)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	11,211	1,055
Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)	-	(2)
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities</b>	<b>(4,698,863)</b>	<b>7,540,491</b>
<b>III Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(50,000)	-
Proceeds from Stock Issuance to Non-controlling Interests	88	-
Dividends Paid	(68,387)	(69,507)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Interests	(395)	(420)
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities</b>	<b>(118,694)</b>	<b>(69,927)</b>
<b>IV Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>8,605,997</b>	<b>5,645,062</b>
<b>V Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>13,623,612</b>	<b>22,229,610</b>
<b>VI Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year</b>	<b>22,229,610</b>	<b>27,874,673</b>

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

### Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

#### (2) Securities

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

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

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

#### (3) Derivatives

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

#### (4) Depreciation

##### a. Tangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the Bank is calculated using the declining-balance method. However, depreciation on buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding buildings and accompanying facilities) and buildings and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are calculated using the straight-line method. The applicable share of estimated annual depreciation cost for the period is recorded based on the following range of useful lives.

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

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets of the consolidated subsidiaries is primarily calculated using the

declining-balance method over their estimated economic useful lives.

b. Intangible Fixed Assets (other than Lease Assets)

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

c. Lease Assets

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

(5) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

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

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

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

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

With respect to loans to borrowers who are legally or substantially bankrupt and that are secured by collateral or guarantees, the remaining book value of the loan, after the deduction of the amount of collateral or the execution of guarantees, is directly written off. Direct write-offs were ¥16,648 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

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

(6) Reserve for Possible Investment Losses

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

(7) Reserve for Bonus Payments

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

(8) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

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

(9) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used for attributing expected retirement benefits to periods through March 31, 2018.

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized over a certain period (10 years) within the employees' average remaining service period using the straight-line method beginning in the fiscal year in which the difference has arisen.

Unrecognized actuarial differences are amortized over a certain period (10 years) within the employees' average remaining service period using the declining-balance method beginning in the fiscal year after the difference has arisen.

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

(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) Hedge Accounting

a. Hedge of Interest Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting to the hedge transactions to manage interest rate risk associated with various financial assets and liabilities, which is described in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to the Adoption of the 'Accounting for Financial Instruments' for Banks," issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA"), (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, issued on February 13, 2002). Hedge effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed by identified groups of hedged items, such as loans and deposits, and the corresponding groups of hedging instruments, such as interest rate swaps within the same maturity bucket. Hedge effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation of the interest rate risk indicators of the hedged items and that of the hedging instruments.

b. Hedge of Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferral method of hedge accounting to the hedge transactions to manage foreign exchange rate

risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which is described in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25, issued on July 29, 2002). Hedge effectiveness is assessed by reviewing whether the amount of the hedged items, such as financial monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, exceeds that of the hedging instruments, such as currency swap or foreign exchange swap transactions, entered into to mitigate the foreign exchange rate risk arising from the hedged items.

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

### c. Internal Derivative Transactions

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

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

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

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

### (13) Consumption Taxes

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

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Stocks and investments in affiliates ¥80,116 million

2. Securities include securities loaned under unsecured lending agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) of ¥1,142,492 million as of March 31, 2018.

Securities borrowed under unsecured borrowing agreements (Saiken Taishaku Torihiki) and securities purchased under resale agreements and cash-collateralized borrowing agreements, which can be sold or re-pledged by the Bank, include securities held without re-pledge of ¥581,414 million as of March 31, 2018. No such securities are re-pledged or re-loaned to the third parties.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted include loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings of ¥286 million and delinquent loans of ¥26,042 million.

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

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

4. Loans and Bills Discounted include those past-due for three months or more of ¥198 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 ¥15,945 million.

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

6. The total amount of loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings, delinquent loans, loans past-due for three months or more and restructured loans was ¥42,472 million.

The amounts of loans indicated in 3. to 6. above are amounts before deducting the Reserve for Possible Loan Losses.

7. Bills Discounted are treated as finance transactions based on JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Based on the Report, the Bank has the right to appropriate freely deposited banker’s acceptances, commercial notes, documentary bills, and purchased foreign exchange, etc., through sales or collateralization. The face value of the total Bills Discounted was ¥3,070 million.

8. Assets pledged as collateral consist of the followings:

Assets Pledged

Loans and Bills Discounted	¥1,928,190 million
Securities	¥19,560,428 million

Liabilities secured by the above assets are as follows:

Borrowed Money	¥3,011,560 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥15,080,638 million

In addition, Securities (including transactions of Money Held in Trust) of ¥11,344,295 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and derivative transactions or as margins of futures transactions.

Initial margins of futures markets of ¥4,063 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments of ¥137,702 million, other cash collateral paid of ¥605,618 million and guarantee deposits of ¥7,659 million were included in Other Assets.

9. Commitments related to overdrafts and loans represent agreements to extend overdrafts or loans up to the pre-agreed amount at the customer's request as long as no violation of the conditions stipulated in the commitment agreement exists. The amount of undrawn commitments in relation to such agreements was ¥3,318,911 million as of March 31, 2018. The amount of undrawn commitments, which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries could cancel at any time without cause, was ¥2,272,177 million as of March 31, 2018.

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

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

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

11. Accumulated Depreciation Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥99,687 million

12. Accumulated Amount of Tax Basis Adjustments Deducted from Tangible Fixed Assets ¥3,731 million

13. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥1,513,296 million which have a special agreement that requires the fulfillment of the payment obligations of such borrowing to be subordinated to other general liabilities. Above subordinated borrowing includes ¥1,415,480 million qualifying Tier 2 capital stipulated in Notification No.4 of the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Standards for Judging the Soundness of Management of the Norinchukin Bank) issued in 2006.

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

15. Total Monetary Credits to Directors, Supervisory Committee and the Auditors of the Bank ¥50 million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Operations)

1. Other Ordinary Income includes Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥8,289 million and Gains on Money Held in Trust of ¥153,500 million.

2. Other Ordinary Expense includes Write-off of Loans of ¥25 million, Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥7 million, Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥1,106 million and Losses on Money Held in Trust of ¥207 million.

3. Other Extraordinary Profits include Gains on Exchange of Shares of Affiliates of ¥14,272 million.

(Note to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Reclassification adjustments and income tax effects on the Other Comprehensive Income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities:

Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	¥(567,800) million
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	<u>(29,631) million</u>
Amounts before income tax effects	(597,431) million
Income tax effects	<u>165,524 million</u>
Total	<u>¥(431,906) million</u>

Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments:

Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	¥(228,616) million
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	<u>348,013 million</u>
Amounts before income tax effects	119,396 million
Income tax effects	<u>(33,188) million</u>
Total	<u>¥86,208 million</u>

Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments:

Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	¥(10) million
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	<u>— million</u>
Amounts before income tax effects	(10) million
Income tax effects	<u>— million</u>
Total	<u>¥(10) million</u>

Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans :

Gains (Losses) arising during the fiscal year	¥7,963 million
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	<u>(3,633) million</u>
Amounts before income tax effects	4,330 million
Income tax effects	<u>(1,201) million</u>
Total	<u>¥3,128 million</u>

Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates accounted for by the equity method:

Gains (Losses) during the fiscal year	¥362 million
Reclassification Adjustments to profit or loss	<u>350 million</u>



Total	<u>713 million</u>
Total Other Comprehensive Income	<u>¥(341,866) million</u>

(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	¥28,756,371 million
Less: Interest-bearing Due from Banks	(881,697)million
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year	¥27,874,673 million

(Financial Instruments)

#### 1. Particulars of Financial Instruments

##### (1) Policy on Financial Instruments

The Bank is a financial institution which takes as its foundation the Japanese agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industry cooperatives. The Bank mainly raises procurement funds from its cooperative members’ deposits (mainly 1 year), issuance of debentures (term 5 years), various financial markets, and invests these funds mainly in loans and securities. The Bank oversees the management of its securities based on the fundamental concept “globally diversified investment.” In terms of geographical area, the Bank invests in Japan, the United States, Europe, and other regions. The Bank classifies its assets as bonds, equities, credit assets, and alternative investments, depending on the investment allocation. The Bank possesses various financial assets and liabilities, and its integrated risk management framework is conducted in concert with its financial management framework (asset and liability management (“ALM”), market portfolio management, credit portfolio management and others). In addition, these include derivative instruments. It is also important to note that in the management of foreign currency assets, the Bank takes steps to limit the foreign exchange rate risk in most of these investments by employing various tools, such as cross-currency swaps.

Some of the Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries conduct banking business, mortgage loan business and other business.

##### (2) Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments

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

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

The main financial liabilities of the Bank consist of Deposits from members, Debentures, Borrowed Money, Call Money and Payables under Repurchase Agreements. These financial liabilities are exposed to market risk arising from interest rates and currency exchange rates. Procurement fund from the financial markets is exposed to liquidity risk arising from market crashes and other forms of liquidity risk.

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

Ref: Accounting Policies (11) Hedge Accounting for hedged items and hedging instruments related to hedge accounting,

hedge policy and hedge effectiveness

### (3) Risk Management for Financial Instruments

#### a. Integrated Risk Management

The Bank, under its “Basic Policies for Risk Management,” focuses on comprehensive risk management, where risks it faces in conducting business are identified and managed taking into account their respective natures, and its overall risk measured using quantitative methods is managed in comparison with its capital, the Bank’s financial strength. To implement integrated risk management, the Bank has established the Risk Management Committee. The Committee also ensures that the total amount of risk undertaken is kept within the Bank’s financial strength. The Bank has also established a number of committees which are categorized according to the type of risk they handle, e.g. the Portfolio Management Committee (Market, Credit and Liquidity risk), the Credit Committee (Credit risk) and the Food & Agri Business Finance Committee (Credit risk) to enable the top management to discuss risk management policies, including planned risk-taking. The framework also requires the integrated risk management situation to be regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

The Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries have managed to align each risk management framework in accordance with the Bank’s “Management and Operation Policy for Group Companies,” taking account of the Bank’s “Basic Policies for Risk Management” as well as the nature of its own business activities and the risk profile.

#### b. Market Risk Management

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

Specifically, through the investment execution process, the Bank ensures the segregation of duties among divisions in charge for decisions (planning) on allocation policy, execution of individual transactions, and monitoring of risk positions. The Portfolio Management Committee sets market portfolio allocation policy, the front sections execute the transactions in accordance with the allocation policy, and the middle sections conduct monitoring.

The risk balance of the market portfolio is managed by analyzing and understanding market portfolio conditions based on the degree of market risk measured by the middle sections, including the amount of aggregate risk, risk indicators such as Value at Risk (VaR) and interest rate risk sensitivity, and correlation among asset classes. In principle, market risk measurements cover all financial assets and liabilities in the Bank’s portfolio and make use of the Internal Model for the calculation of VaR.

From a risk management perspective, the front sections executing trades for the trading accounts are explicitly separated from the front sections executing trades for the banking accounts. Targets for profits, and position and loss limits are revised semi-annually. Progress in achieving profit targets within approved limits is monitored on a daily basis. When positions or losses exceed approved limits, the middle sections alert the front sections to take appropriate action, which includes preparing corrective measures, reducing trading volumes, or suspending trading altogether.

The Bank adopts the variance-covariance method to measure the VaR of the trading securities within Trading Assets and certain interest-related, bond-related or other derivative transactions within Derivative Instruments, which are accounted for as trading operations. The market risk (the estimate of the potential loss) of the Bank’s trading operations as of March 31, 2018, the end of fiscal 2017, summed up to ¥19 million in total under the variance-covariance method with the holding period of one business day, a 99% confidence interval, and the observation period of 1,000 business days.

In order to measure the VaR of the financial assets and liabilities from the banking operations (the operations other

than trading operations), the Bank adopts the historical simulation method. The market risk (the estimate of the potential net loss) of the Bank from the banking operations totaled ¥2,202,220 million as of March 31, 2018, the end of fiscal 2017, under the historical simulation method with holding period of 1 year, a 99.5% confidence interval, and the observation period from fiscal year 1995 to recent day. Since the Bank adopts mid- to long-term investment policies, as to the impact of the short-term market volatilities, the variance-covariance method VaR and others are separately calculated while market risks are basically measured by using the historical simulation method VaR as mentioned above.

The Bank also performs a back-testing to compare the model-measured VaR with the actual profits and losses. From the back test for the fiscal year actual results, the Bank concludes that the adopted measurement method provides a sufficient accuracy of the market risk measurement.

VaR, however, is designed to measure the market risk under the certain occurrence probability hypothesis based on the statistical calculation of the historical market movements. Therefore, VaR may not cover the risks in extremely volatile market conditions. The Bank measures losses under various scenarios (stress test) to complement the said limits and weakness of the model.

#### c. Credit Risk Management

The Bank has established its “Policies and Procedures for Credit Risk Management” and other rules for credit risk, and manages to align the credit risk management framework with the Bank’s internal rating, credit risk analysis, credit ceiling, credit management and others. Specifically, as for the credit risk assets, which consist of loans and various products for the item, area and business, the Bank comprehensively manages credit risk on an entire credit portfolio basis as well as individual credit basis for whole credit risk assets.

The Bank’s credit risk management framework is comprised of several committees (Including the Risk Management Committee, the Portfolio Management Committee and other committees), which determine the credit risk management framework as well as credit investment policy. Front sections execute loan transactions and credit investments in accordance with the credit policy and within the credit limits approved by the committees. Middle sections, which are segregated from the front sections, monitor changes in the credit risk portfolio and report them to the committees. Those reports are used for upgrading the risk management framework and for future credit investment planning.

The Bank performs specialized analysis for all outstanding credit according to borrower type, such as cooperatives, corporates, public entities, financial institutions, overseas borrowers and securitized products.

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

#### d. Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with its “Policies and Procedures for Liquidity Risk Management.” Considering the profiles of the Bank’s ALM together with the relatively less liquid assets that it holds, the Bank takes initiatives to diversify and enhance the varieties of funding instruments, placing an emphasis on the stability of cash flows. Cash flow management is conducted on an aggregate basis at the head office in collaboration with relevant branches, and various limits for each currency, funding tool and funding base are established by the Risk Management Committee. The cash flow management plan, which sets out specific cash flow policy, is approved by the Portfolio Management Committee.

(4) Supplementary Explanations for the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items

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

## 2. Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items

“Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount,” “Fair Value” and “Difference” as of March 31, 2018 are as follows:

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

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Loans and Bills Discounted Reserve for Possible Loan Losses(※1)	11,858,949 (45,441)		
	11,813,507	11,834,792	21,284
(2) Securities			
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	16,184,983	16,253,721	68,737
Other Securities	35,389,227	35,389,227	—
(3) Money Held in Trust(※1)			
Other Money Held in Trust	7,439,433	7,446,785	7,351
(4) Trading Assets(※2)			
Trading Securities	3,064	3,064	—
(5) Monetary Claims Bought	354,872	355,047	175
(6) Call Loans and Bills Bought	630,000	630,000	—
(7) Cash and Due from Banks	28,756,371	28,756,371	—
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>100,571,460</b>	<b>100,669,010</b>	<b>97,549</b>
(1) Deposits	65,799,561	65,799,582	21
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,920,656	2,920,656	—
(3) Debentures	1,766,498	1,770,670	4,172
(4) Borrowed Money	4,641,504	4,641,504	—
(5) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	15,080,638	15,080,638	—
(6) Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,405,187	1,405,187	—
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>91,614,045</b>	<b>91,618,238</b>	<b>4,193</b>
Derivative Instruments (※3)			
Transactions not Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	1,495	1,495	—
Transactions Accounted for as Hedge Transactions	381,594	381,594	—
<b>Total Derivative Instruments</b>	<b>383,090</b>	<b>383,090</b>	<b>—</b>

- (※) 1 Loans and Bills Discounted and Money Held in Trust are net of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses. Money Held in Trust is presented by net on the consolidated balance sheet as the reserve amounts are immaterial.
- 2 Derivative Instruments are excluded from Trading Assets.
- 3 Derivative Instruments within Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, Other Assets and Other Liabilities are shown by net position. Receivables and payables which arise from Derivative Instruments are shown on a net basis.

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

### Assets

#### (1) Loans and Bills Discounted

The carrying value of Loans and Bills Discounted with floating rates approximates the fair value since they are repriced reflecting market interest fluctuations within a short period, unless the creditworthiness of the debtors has been revised. Accordingly, the carrying value is deemed to be the fair value. As for Loans and Bills Discounted with fixed rates, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining

variables include the default rates based on each credit rating, recovery rates, and other variables. As for mortgages, the fair value is calculated according to the Discounted Cash Flow method. The price-determining variables include the default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and other variables.

As for Loans and Bills Discounted to doubtful debtors and others, the reserves for those assets are provided by the amount not expected to be recovered based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the recovery amount of collateral and guarantee. Accordingly, the carrying values net of the reserve approximate the fair value.

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

## (2) Securities

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

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

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

As for investments for “Partnership” and “Limited Partnership” (“Investments in Partnership and Others”), fair value is based on the share of NAV which is valued assets of “Partnership” or “Limited Partnership,” if available. Relevant notes about the fair value of securities of each classification are described in following “Securities.”

## (3) Money Held in Trust

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

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

## (4) Trading Assets

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

## (5) Monetary Claims Bought

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

## (6) Call Loans and Bills Bought

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

#### (7) Cash and Due from Banks

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

### Liabilities

#### (1) Deposits

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

#### (2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

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

#### (3) Debentures

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

#### (4) Borrowed Money

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

#### (5) Payables under Repurchase Agreements and (6) Short-term Entrusted Funds

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

### Derivative Instruments

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

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

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

Instruments	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks and Others(※1)(※2)	128,707
Investment Trusts(※3)	274,236
Investments in Partnership and Others (※4)	344,703
Total	747,648

(※) 1 Unlisted Stocks and Others are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items,” since there are no market prices and their fair value is extremely difficult to determine.

2 The amount of revaluation losses for the fiscal year was ¥988 million on Unlisted Stocks and Others.

3 Out of Investments in Investment Trusts, certain “Private REIT” whose fair value is extremely difficult to determine are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items.”

4 Out of Investments in Partnership and Others, certain “Partnership” or “Limited Partnership” whose fair value is extremely difficult to determine are excluded from “Disclosures Regarding the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Other Items.”

(Note 3) The redemption schedule of money claims and securities with stated maturities subsequent to the consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Loans and Bills Discounted(※1)	4,982,022	2,571,835	2,486,183	784,145	657,036	341,788
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	2,016,848	4,928,726	3,081,722	462,712	2,000,846	3,684,906
Other Securities held that have Maturity	1,548,256	6,982,544	2,225,358	2,561,571	6,915,427	3,421,980
Monetary Claims Bought	138,100	—	4,674	7,460	93,768	110,878
Call Loans and Bills Bought	630,000	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Banks(※2)	28,700,497	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38,015,725	14,483,105	7,797,938	3,815,890	9,667,079	7,559,553

(※) 1 Loans to debtors in bankruptcy, debtors in default, doubtful debtors and others of ¥25,938 million for which the redemption date cannot be estimated, and ¥10,000 million with no term to maturity within Loans and Bills Discounted, are excluded from the table above.

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



(Note 4) The redemption schedule of Borrowed Money and other interest-bearing liabilities subsequent to the consolidated balance sheet date is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years to 7 Years	Over 7 Years to 10 Years	Over 10 Years
Deposits(※1)	65,696,356	102,694	510	—	—	—
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,920,656	—	—	—	—	—
Debentures	638,093	875,946	252,455	2	—	—
Borrowed Money(※2)	588,949	1,780,537	751,243	1,392,315	30,642	97,816
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	15,080,638	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term Entrusted Funds	1,405,187	—	—	—	—	—
Total	86,329,881	2,759,177	1,004,209	1,392,318	30,642	97,816

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

2 Perpetual subordinated borrowings within Borrowed Money are included in the entry for “Over 10 Years.”

(Securities)

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

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

	Unrealized Gain Recognized as Income
Trading Securities	30

## 2. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities (as of March 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Transactions for Fair Value exceeding Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	2,483,403	2,492,183	8,780
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	3,325	3,353	27
	Other	8,536,234	8,612,380	76,146
	Subtotal	11,022,963	11,107,917	84,954
Transactions for Fair Value not exceeding Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Japanese Government Bonds	4,326,845	4,313,750	(13,094)
	Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
	Other	1,165,007	1,162,060	(2,946)
	Subtotal	5,491,852	5,475,810	(16,041)
Total		16,514,815	16,583,728	68,912

## 3. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost	Stocks	749,167	261,147	488,020
	Bonds	4,930,821	4,665,916	264,905
	Japanese Government Bonds	4,811,581	4,547,363	264,217
	Municipal Government Bonds	83	78	5
	Corporate Bonds	119,156	118,474	682
	Other	15,637,228	14,374,162	1,263,066
	Subtotal	21,317,217	19,301,226	2,015,991
Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost	Stocks	7,492	8,908	(1,415)
	Bonds	566,107	566,636	(529)
	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal Government Bonds	8,695	8,700	(4)
	Corporate Bonds	557,411	557,936	(524)
	Other	13,547,356	13,978,852	(431,495)
	Subtotal	14,120,956	14,554,397	(433,440)
Total		35,438,174	33,855,623	1,582,551

## 4. Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities Sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

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

5. Other Securities Sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Sales Proceeds	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	8,644	4,706	6
Bonds	—	—	—
Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
Municipal Government Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Other	8,854,330	43,736	25,586
Total	8,862,974	48,443	25,593

6. Securities Recognized for Revaluation Loss

Securities other than those for trading purposes and those whose fair value is difficult to determine, are revalued to their fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost (and other) and the fair value is treated as a realized loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (“revaluation loss”), if the fair value has significantly deteriorated from the acquisition cost (and other), and unless a recovery in the fair value is deemed probable.

The amount of revaluation loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 was ¥117 million, all of which was on stocks.

The criteria for determining whether the securities’ fair value has “significantly deteriorated” are outlined as follows:

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

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

(Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes (as of March 31, 2018)

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries held no money held in trust for trading purposes.

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust (as of March 31, 2018)

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

3. Other Money Held in Trust (Money Held in Trust other than that for trading purposes or held-to-maturity) (as of March 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount exceeding Acquisition Cost	Transactions for Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount not exceeding Acquisition Cost
Other Money Held in Trust	7,439,710	7,467,227	(27,517)	149,633	177,150

(Note)

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

(Per Share Information)

Net Assets per Share at the end of the fiscal year was ¥849.11 (Non-controlling Interests, the residual assets for the holders of lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks, the total dividends on lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks, and the total special dividends are deducted from the numerator, and the aggregate number of lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of Net Assets per Share.)

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share for the fiscal year was ¥24.11 (The total dividends for lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks and the total special dividends are deducted from the numerator, the aggregate number of lower dividend rate stocks and preferred stocks is deducted from the denominator respectively in the calculation of Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share.)

# Non-consolidated Financial Statements

## Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (As of March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (As of March 31, 2018)
<b>(Assets)</b>		
<b>Loans and Bills Discounted</b>	<b>11,948,542</b>	<b>11,742,630</b>
Loans on Deeds	10,476,391	10,168,870
Loans on Bills	370,443	401,018
Overdrafts	1,099,295	1,169,670
Bills Discounted	2,411	3,070
<b>Foreign Exchange Assets</b>	<b>224,101</b>	<b>324,698</b>
Due from Foreign Banks	224,101	324,698
<b>Securities</b>	<b>62,108,251</b>	<b>52,332,765</b>
Japanese Government Bonds	13,166,759	11,612,797
Municipal Government Bonds	148	83
Short-term Corporate Bonds	150,000	-
Corporate Bonds	272,622	679,893
Stocks	881,571	891,488
Other Securities	47,637,150	39,148,501
<b>Money Held in Trust</b>	<b>6,982,774</b>	<b>7,438,320</b>
<b>Trading Assets</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>8,582</b>
Trading Securities	3,913	3,064
Derivatives of Trading Securities	4	-
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	8	24
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	6,787	5,493
<b>Monetary Claims Bought</b>	<b>257,888</b>	<b>354,872</b>
<b>Call Loans</b>	<b>146,220</b>	<b>630,000</b>
<b>Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and Due from Banks</b>	<b>22,912,982</b>	<b>28,729,996</b>
Cash	95,371	55,871
Due from Banks	22,817,610	28,674,125
<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>997,741</b>	<b>1,580,600</b>
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Debit	194	35
Prepaid Expenses	418	411
Accrued Income	196,382	172,228
Initial Margins of Futures Markets	3,944	4,063
Variation Margins of Futures Markets	617	-
Derivatives other than for Trading	414,707	597,343
Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments	149,628	137,702
Others	231,847	668,814
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>	<b>115,392</b>	<b>120,920</b>
Buildings	44,345	46,873
Land	47,280	47,280
Lease Assets	21,119	23,099
Construction in Progress	44	5
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	2,601	3,661
<b>Intangible Fixed Assets</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>40,043</b>
Software	9,844	22,145
Lease Assets	5,880	6,274
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	12,700	11,623
<b>Prepaid Pension Cost</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>20,821</b>
<b>Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees</b>	<b>120,867</b>	<b>141,073</b>
<b>Reserve for Possible Loan Losses</b>	<b>(54,203)</b>	<b>(46,681)</b>
<b>Reserve for Possible Investment Losses</b>	<b>(1,344)</b>	<b>(1,032)</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>105,812,432</b>	<b>103,417,613</b>

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (As of March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (As of March 31, 2018)
<b>(Liabilities)</b>		
<b>Deposits</b>	<b>61,904,218</b>	<b>65,823,858</b>
Time Deposits	54,444,528	56,839,908
Deposits at Notice	36,227	32,094
Ordinary Deposits	2,988,208	3,442,679
Current Deposits	90,932	97,820
Other Deposits	4,344,321	5,411,355
<b>Negotiable Certificates of Deposit</b>	<b>3,689,270</b>	<b>2,920,656</b>
<b>Debentures</b>	<b>2,423,827</b>	<b>1,774,498</b>
Debentures Issued	2,423,827	1,774,498
<b>Trading Liabilities</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>5,034</b>
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	9	18
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	6,141	5,015
<b>Borrowed Money</b>	<b>4,315,111</b>	<b>4,585,004</b>
Borrowings	4,315,111	4,585,004
<b>Call Money</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Payables under Repurchase Agreements</b>	<b>19,645,010</b>	<b>15,080,638</b>
<b>Payables under Securities Lending Transactions</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Foreign Exchange Liabilities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>
Foreign Bills Payable	2	38
<b>Short-term Entrusted Funds</b>	<b>1,257,432</b>	<b>1,405,187</b>
<b>Other Liabilities</b>	<b>4,894,665</b>	<b>4,528,441</b>
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Credit	936	613
Accrued Expenses	62,989	66,461
Income Taxes Payable	11,348	613
Unearned Income	671	1,103
Employees' Deposits	9,070	8,672
Variation Margins of Futures Markets	-	64
Derivatives other than for Trading	228,773	214,744
Cash Collateral Received for Financial Instruments	433,362	419,712
Lease Liabilities	24,045	27,100
Accounts Payable for Securities Purchased	4,115,602	3,773,492
Others	7,865	15,863
<b>Reserve for Bonus Payments</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>6,022</b>
<b>Reserve for Retirement Benefits</b>	<b>22,301</b>	<b>24,614</b>
<b>Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,121</b>
<b>Reserve for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Industry Subsidies</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>573,768</b>	<b>458,731</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>8,607</b>
<b>Acceptances and Guarantees</b>	<b>120,867</b>	<b>141,073</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>98,873,376</b>	<b>96,763,528</b>
<b>(Net Assets)</b>		
<b>Paid-in Capital</b>	<b>3,480,488</b>	<b>3,480,488</b>
Common Stock	3,455,488	3,455,488
(including Lower Dividend Rate Stock)	3,029,771	3,029,771
Preferred Stock	24,999	24,999
<b>Capital Surplus</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>25,020</b>
Capital Surplus Reserve	24,999	24,999
Other Capital Surplus	20	20
Reserve for Revaluation	20	20
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>1,862,453</b>	<b>1,922,906</b>
Legal Reserves	668,466	709,566
Voluntary Reserves	1,193,987	1,213,340
Special Reserves	236,400	277,500
General Reserves	559,403	559,403
Reserves for Tax Basis Adjustments of Fixed Assets	7,596	7,343
Others	7	7
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	390,580	369,086
Net Income	203,414	129,960
<b>Total Owners' Equity</b>	<b>5,367,962</b>	<b>5,428,416</b>
<b>Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of taxes</b>	<b>1,583,476</b>	<b>1,151,642</b>
<b>Net Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedging Instruments, net of taxes</b>	<b>(26,695)</b>	<b>59,713</b>
<b>Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of taxes</b>	<b>14,312</b>	<b>14,312</b>
<b>Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments</b>	<b>1,571,093</b>	<b>1,225,668</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>6,939,055</b>	<b>6,654,084</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>105,812,432</b>	<b>103,417,613</b>

## Non-consolidated Statement of Operations

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal 2016 (Year ended March 31, 2017)	Fiscal 2017 (Year ended March 31, 2018)
<b>Ordinary Income</b>	<b>1,352,154</b>	<b>1,425,693</b>
Interest Income	1,107,459	1,147,253
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	59,733	76,152
Interest and Dividends on Securities	1,030,871	1,054,024
Interest on Call Loans	(607)	(912)
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	(0)	(0)
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	244	147
Interest on Due from Banks	10,507	12,830
Other Interest Income	6,710	5,011
Fees and Commissions	15,456	15,082
Exchange Fees	904	888
Other Commissions Receivable	14,551	14,194
Trading Income	5	163
Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	2	39
Income from Trading-related Financial Derivatives	3	124
Other Operating Income	79,380	90,360
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	1,354	-
Gains on Sales of Bonds	28,198	40,144
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	705	3,444
Gains on Financial Derivatives	2,861	469
Other Operating Income	46,259	46,301
Other Ordinary Income	149,853	172,833
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	-	4,058
Recoveries from Written-off Claims	394	129
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	34,653	8,289
Gains on Money Held in Trust	96,917	153,497
Others	17,887	6,857
<b>Ordinary Expenses</b>	<b>1,138,813</b>	<b>1,266,837</b>
Interest Expenses	858,766	1,021,264
Interest on Deposits	52,753	84,872
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	23,324	30,896
Interest on Debentures	9,038	5,619
Interest on Borrowed Money	80,568	81,266
Interest on Call Money	68	13
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	69,927	121,255
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	3	0
Interest on Interest Rate Swap	221,368	291,345
Other Interest Expenses	401,714	405,994
Fees and Commissions	14,327	15,292
Exchange Fees	1,132	1,463
Other Commissions	13,195	13,828
Trading Expenses	4	246
Expenses on Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	4	246
Other Operating Expenses	62,738	68,299
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	111	105
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	1,818
Losses on Sales of Bonds	25,020	25,585
Other Operating Expenses	37,606	40,790
General and Administrative Expenses	153,436	153,013
Other Ordinary Expenses	49,538	8,721
Provision of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	2,707	-
Write-off of Loans	1	20
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	50	7
Losses on Revaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	0	1,106
Losses on Money Held in Trust	37,114	207
Others	9,664	7,380
<b>Ordinary Profits</b>	<b>213,340</b>	<b>158,856</b>
<b>Extraordinary Profits</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>92</b>
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	8,146	-
Other Extraordinary Profits	-	92
<b>Extraordinary Losses</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,578</b>
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	1,113	1,578
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	0	-
<b>Income before Income Taxes</b>	<b>220,373</b>	<b>157,369</b>
<b>Income Taxes - Current</b>	<b>21,942</b>	<b>10,141</b>
<b>Income Taxes - Deferred</b>	<b>(4,984)</b>	<b>17,267</b>
<b>Total Income Taxes</b>	<b>16,958</b>	<b>27,409</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>203,414</b>	<b>129,960</b>
<b>Unappropriated Retained Earnings Brought Forward</b>	<b>185,457</b>	<b>239,125</b>
<b>Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unappropriated Retained Earnings at the End of the Year</b>	<b>390,580</b>	<b>369,086</b>