

RISK MANAGEMENT

Advances in financial globalization and information technology have led to rapid growth in the diversity and complexity of banking operations, making risk management at financial institutions increasingly important. We place a high priority on risk management and are taking steps to refine our sophisticated framework for risk management, including the identification and control of the risks associated with our operational activities.

Our basic policy is to appropriately manage risks in view of our management strategies and risk characteristics and most effectively utilize our capital. By doing so, we are able to increase enterprise value while maintaining sound finances and appropriate operations.

The authorities and responsibilities of organizational entities and of directors and employees involved in risk management are assigned so that conflicts of interest do not arise. In addition, we have established a system that provides for appropriate cross-checks.

Risk Categories and Definitions

We broadly classify and define risks into the following categories, and manage the risks according to their characteristics.

Risk Category	Risk Definition
Market risk	Risk associated with fluctuations in market conditions, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and stock prices. The risk of losses arising from fluctuations in the values of assets and liabilities (including off-balance-sheet items) and the risk of losses arising from fluctuations in revenues and profits generated by assets and liabilities.
Market liquidity risk	The risk of losses arising from market disruptions that result in us being unable to conclude market transactions or having no choice but to conclude transactions at prices that are substantially worse than normal.
Funding liquidity risk	The risk of losses arising either from timing mismatches between funding requirements and fund-raising or from unpredictable fund outflows that make it difficult for us to obtain necessary funding or that result in us being obligated to raise funds at interest rates that are substantially higher than normal.
Credit risk	The risk of losses arising from decline in the value of assets (including off-balance-sheet assets) due to deterioration in the financial condition of a borrower or counterparty.
Operational risk	The risk that losses will be incurred due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or due to external events.
Processing risk	The risk of losses arising from failed processing due to negligence, accidents, or fraud by officers or employees.
IT system risk	The risk of losses arising from the failure of, the malfunctioning of, defects in, or unauthorized use of IT systems.
Information asset risk	The risk of losses arising from the loss, falsification, inappropriate use, or external leakage of information due to IT system damage or inappropriate processing.
Legal risk	The risk of losses arising from compensation for damages, penalties, or surcharges, or a decline in customer trust, due to an inability to rigorously comply with laws (including laws, ordinances, internal regulations, and processing procedures, etc.).
Human resources risk	The risk of losses arising from discriminatory acts in human resources administration.
Tangible assets risk	The risk of losses arising from damages to tangible assets resulting from natural disasters or other events.
Reputational risk	The risk of losses arising from the spread among the public, or a certain segment of the public, of false information about us, causing a loss of the Bank's credibility, damage to our image, and as a result, a loss of customers or fund-raising counterparties, or causing a worsening of transaction conditions.

Risk Management System

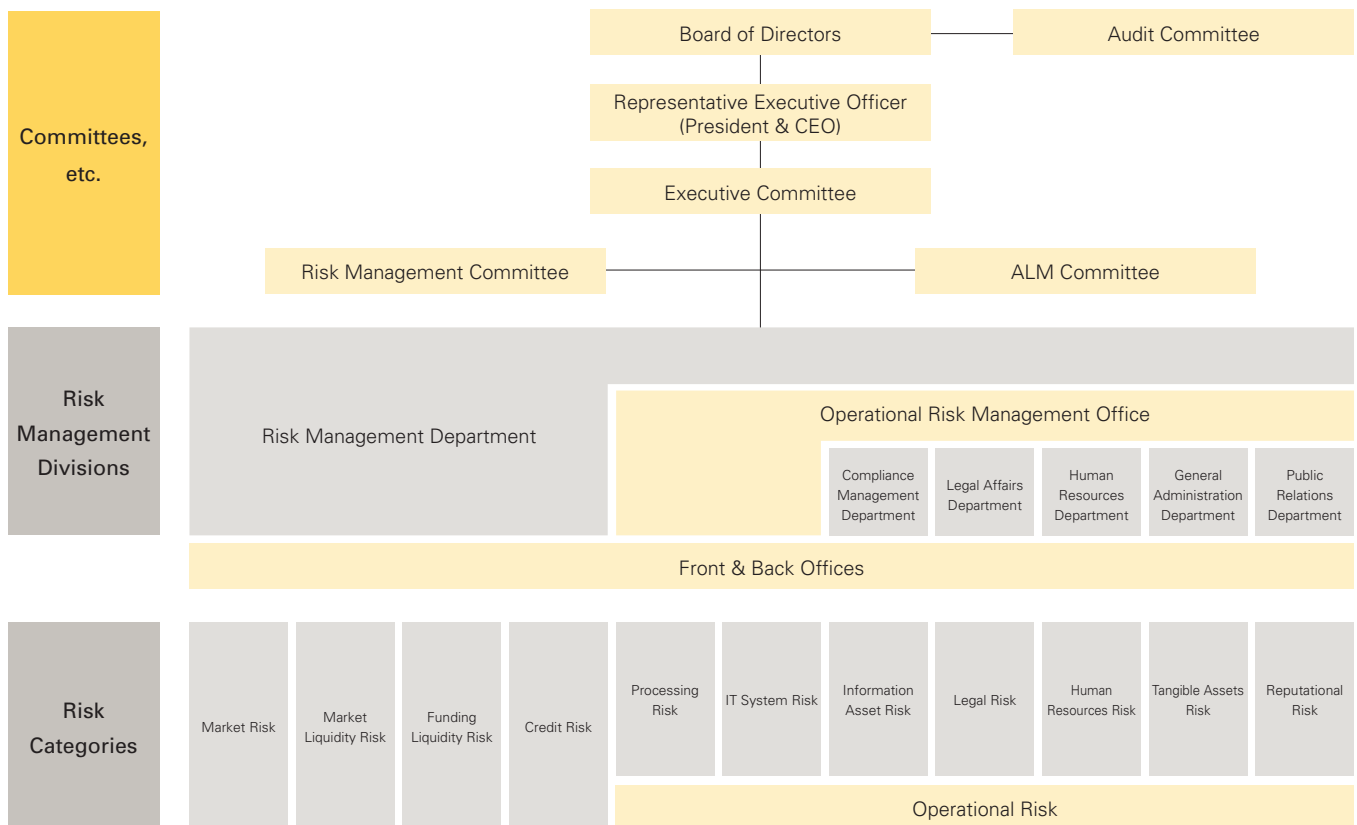
We have established risk management entities for each risk category as well as the Risk Management Department, which is responsible for monitoring the risks within the risk categories in an integrated manner in order to ensure the effectiveness of our comprehensive risk management. The Risk Management Department operates independently from other departments.

Management of operational risk, which is the main risk from the perspective of appropriate operations, is overseen by the Operational Risk Management Office.

We have established special advisory committees to the Executive Committee to handle risk management responsibilities: the Risk Management Committee and the ALM Committee. These advisory committees submit risk management reports based on risk characteristics and hold discussions about risk management policies and systems.

Prior to launching new products, services, or businesses, we assess potential risks and select appropriate methods to measure risks.

Risk Management System



Compliance with Basel Regulations

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has set capital adequacy standards, which are international standards to ensure bank soundness. Basel II, a version of these standards that has been revised to more appropriately respond to risk conditions, has been applied in Japan since March 31, 2007.

Basel II is based on three pillars. Pillar 1 is minimum capital requirements. Pillar 2 is the assessment and management of risks faced by the business as a whole, including risks not addressed by Pillar 1 (such as interest rate risk in the banking book and credit concentration risk) and the determination of the amount of capital required for business management. Pillar 3 is market discipline allowing for market assessment through appropriate disclosures. We comply with all provisions of Basel II.

In calculating our capital adequacy ratio, we have adopted the standardized approach to calculate our credit risk-weighted assets, as well as a basic indicator approach to assess the capital requirements for operational risk. We have adopted special exemptions for market risk amounts.

Basel 2.5, which has been applied since December 31, 2011, requires financial institutions to bolster their management of securitization exposure and upgrade disclosure, among other provisions. We comply with all provisions of Basel 2.5.

Integrated Risk Management

We broadly classify and define risks into five categories: market, market liquidity, funding liquidity, credit, and operational risks. We manage these risks using both quantitative and qualitative approaches.

In our quantitative approach, we have introduced integrated risk management that quantifies and controls risk. Specifically, we establish in advance a total amount of equity capital that is available to take on risk, or risk capital. Risk capital is then allocated to each business in accordance with the type of expected risk and nature of the business activities. To quantify market risk and credit risk and control risk exposure, we use value at risk ("VaR") techniques. VaR is a statistical method used to compute the maximum expected loss based on assets and liabilities held at given probabilities and for given periods of time. In addition, we conduct stress testing based on scenarios that assume deterioration in the macroeconomic environment to confirm the impact on our financial condition, capital adequacy ratio and so forth.

In our qualitative approach, which is used in conjunction with the quantitative methodology, we assess the nature of the risks. For instance, for operational risk we have established a plan, do, check, action ("PDCA") cycle that recognizes, evaluates, manages, and mitigates risk across our business activities.

Allocation of risk capital is determined by the Representative Executive Officer (President & CEO) following discussions in the ALM Committee and the Executive Committee.