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Items Disclosed on Internet Pursuant to Laws and Regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
For the 11th Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)



Pursuant to laws and regulations, and the provision of Article 15 of the Articles of Incorporation, the items listed above are disclosed through postings on our website (http://www.jp-bank.japanpost.jp/en_index.html).

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Significant accounting policies

1. Trading account securities

Trading account securities are stated at fair value.

2. Securities

- (1) Held-to-maturity securities, which are expected to be held to maturity with the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) determined by the moving-average method.

Investments in affiliates are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Available-for-sale securities that are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities are primarily carried at the fiscal year-end market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). However, available-for-sale securities that are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. Net unrealized gains and losses including foreign exchange fluctuations, but excluding cases where the fair value hedge accounting method is applied to hedge exposure to the risks of foreign exchange fluctuations, net of applicable income taxes, are stated in a separate component of net assets.

- (2) Securities invested in money held in trust are stated at fair value. The balance sheet amount is stated at the average market price of the final month of the fiscal year for equity securities and at the market price at the balance sheet date for other securities (the costs of other securities sold are determined primarily based on the moving-average method). However, the securities that are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, net of applicable income taxes, are stated in a separate component of net assets.

3. Derivatives

Derivatives are stated at fair value.

4. Fixed assets

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is computed by the straight-line method. The range of useful lives is principally from 3 to 50 years for buildings and from 2 to 75 years for others.

(2) Intangible fixed assets

The amortization of intangible fixed assets is computed by the straight-line method. Capitalized cost of computer software developed and obtained for internal use is amortized over the estimated useful life (mainly 5 years).

5. Reserves

(1) Reserve for possible loan losses

The reserve for possible loan losses is provided for in accordance with the prescribed standards for write-offs and reserves as described below:

Loans to normal borrowers and borrowers requiring caution, as provided by “Practical Guidance for Checking Internal Controls for Self-Assessments of Assets by Banks and Other Financial Institutions and for Audits of Loans Written Off and Loan Loss Allowance Provisions” (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants <JICPA>, Special Committee for Audits of Banks, etc., Report No. 4, released on July 4, 2012), are classified into certain groups, and a reserve is provided for each group based on the estimated rate of loan losses.

For loans to doubtful borrowers, a reserve is provided in the amount of loans, net of amounts expected to be collected through disposition of collateral or through execution of guarantees, and considered to be necessary based on a solvency assessment. For loans to bankrupt or substantially bankrupt borrowers, a reserve is provided based on the amount of loans, net of amounts expected to be collected through disposition of collateral or to be recoverable under guarantees.

All loans are assessed initially by the marketing and other departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The asset evaluation department, which is independent from the marketing and other departments, reviews these self-assessments.

(2) Reserve for bonuses

The reserve for bonuses is provided for the estimated amount of employees' bonuses attributable to the fiscal year.

(3) Reserve for employees' retirement benefits

The reserve for employees' retirement benefits, which is provided for future payments to employees, is recorded in the amount deemed accrued based on the projected benefit obligation as of March 31, 2017. The method of attributing projected benefit obligation to the periods ending on or before March 31, 2017 is by the benefit formula basis.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method for a fixed period (10 years), within the employees' average remaining service period.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the straight-line method for a fixed period (10 years), within the employees' average remaining service period, from the following year after they are incurred.

(4) Reserve for management board benefit trust

The reserve for management board benefit trust, which is provided for the payment of the Bank's shares, etc. to Executive Officers, is recorded in the amount expected to be incurred at the end of the fiscal year based on the estimated amount of stock benefit obligations at the end of the fiscal year.

(5) Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

The reserve for reimbursement of deposits, which is provided for depositor's requests for refunds in relation to deposits that are no longer recorded as liabilities, is recorded in the amount of expected losses to be incurred, which is estimated based on future requests for refunds.

6. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are translated into Japanese yen principally at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

7. Hedge accounting

(1) Hedging against interest rate risks

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk on its monetary assets. The Bank applies the deferred hedge accounting method for hedges of interest rate risk on its monetary assets.

Evaluating the effectiveness of hedges, the Bank considers the hedges deemed to be highly effective because the Bank designates the hedges in such a way that the major conditions of the hedged items are almost the same as the hedging instruments, which allows the interest rate swaps to meet conditions stipulated for special accounting treatment for interest rate swaps.

(2) Hedging against foreign exchange fluctuation risks

The Bank applies the deferred hedge accounting method, the fair value hedge accounting method, and the accounting method translating foreign currency receivables at forward rates to reduce its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on the portion of the net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities exposed to the risks of foreign exchange fluctuations.

In order to hedge risk arising from volatility of exchange rates for securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Bank applies portfolio hedges, on the conditions that the hedged foreign securities are designated in advance and that sufficient on-balance (actual) or off-balance (forward) liability exposure exists to cover the cost of the hedged foreign securities denominated in the same foreign currencies.

In case of the individual hedges, the Bank considers its hedges to be highly effective because the Bank designates the hedges in such a way that the major conditions of the hedged items and the hedging instruments are almost the same.

8. Consumption taxes

The Bank is subject to Japan's national and local consumption taxes. Japan's national and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

Additional information

(Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

The Bank has adopted the “Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No. 26, released on March 28, 2016), from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

(Transactions for Delivery of the Bank’s Shares, etc. to its Executive Officers through Trusts)

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Bank introduced a performance-linked stock compensation system using a trust for the Bank’s Executive Officers.

Regarding the accounting treatment of relevant trust agreements, the Bank adopted the “Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company’s Own Stock to Employees etc. through Trusts” (Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 30, released on March 26, 2015).

(1) Overview of transactions

The Bank grants points to its Executive Officers in accordance with the Stock Benefit Regulations, and delivers the Bank’s shares to Executive Officers who have satisfied the beneficiary requirements as set forth in the Stock Benefit Regulations (hereinafter the “beneficiary”) in accordance with the number of points granted to the beneficiary. A certain portion of the Bank’s shares scheduled to be delivered will be converted into cash and the money will be paid by the trust (the management board benefit trust).

As for shares which the Bank intends to deliver to its Executive Officers, a trust bank acquires the Bank’s shares from the stock market, including those intended for future deliveries, using money entrusted by the Bank in advance to establish the trust, and such acquired shares are separately managed as trust assets.

(2) Residual shares remaining in the trust

The Bank recorded the shares remaining in the trust as treasury stock under net assets, at the book value in the trust (excluding incidental expenses). The book value and the number of said shares of treasury stock, as of March 31, 2017, were ¥412 million and 323 thousand shares, respectively.

Notes related to non-consolidated balance sheet

1. The securities of affiliates totaled ¥1,385 million.
2. Among the securities borrowed under the contract of loan for consumption (securities borrowing transactions) and those borrowed with cash collateral under securities lending agreements, that the Bank had the right to sell or pledge without restrictions, the Bank held ¥8,882,990 million of securities neither sold nor pledged as of March 31, 2017.
3. There were no loans to bankrupt borrowers, non-accrual delinquent loans, past-due loans for three months or more, or restructured loans.

Loans to bankrupt borrowers refer to loans for which accrued interest is not recognized upon determination that collection or repayment of principal or interest is unlikely due to a delay in payment of principal or interest over a considerable period or for some other reasons (excluding the portion written down, hereinafter “non-accrual loans”) which satisfy the conditions stipulated in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 3, (a) through (e) of the Order for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act (Cabinet Order No.97 of 1965) or Item 4 of the same Paragraph.

Non-accrual delinquent loans refer to non-accrual loans other than the loans to bankrupt borrowers and the loans for which interest payments are deferred with the objective of restructuring businesses of the borrowers or supporting them.

Past-due loans for three months or more refer to loans with principal or interest unpaid for three months or more after the day following the due date, excluding loans to bankrupt borrowers and non-accrual delinquent loans.

Restructured loans refer to loans of which terms and conditions have been amended in favor of the borrowers, such as by a reduction of the original interest rate, deferral of interest payments, extension of principal repayments or debt forgiveness, with the objective of restructuring businesses of the borrowers or supporting them, excluding the loans to bankrupt borrowers, non-accrual delinquent loans and past-due loans for three months or more.

4. Assets pledged as collateral and their relevant liabilities were as follows:

Assets pledged as collateral:

Securities	¥25,943,822 million
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Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral:

Deposits	¥11,150,781 million
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Payables under repurchase agreements	¥960,937 million
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Payables under securities lending transactions	¥13,694,294 million
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In addition, the settlement accounts of Bank of Japan overdrafts, exchange settlement transactions, or derivative transactions were collateralized, and margins for future transactions were substituted by securities of ¥682,251 million.

“Other assets” included guarantee deposits of ¥1,993 million, margins with central counterparty of ¥125,475 million and other margins, etc. of ¥2,005 million, respectively.

5. Contracts of overdraft facilities and loan commitments are contracts with customers to lend funds up to a certain limit agreed in advance. The Bank will make the loans upon the request of an obligor to draw down funds under such loan agreements, unless any terms or conditions stipulated in the relevant loan agreement are violated. The unused commitment balance relating to these loan agreements amounted to ¥19,548 million as of March 31, 2017. Of this amount, there were no loans in which the term of the agreement was less than one year, or the unconditional cancellation of the agreement was allowed at any time as of March 31, 2017.

In many cases, the term of the agreement runs its course without the loan ever being drawn down. Therefore, the unused amount will not necessarily affect future cash flows. Conditions are included in certain loan agreements that allow the Bank to decline the

request for a loan draw-down when there is due cause to do so, such as when there is a change in financial condition or when it is necessary to protect the Bank's credit. At the inception of contracts, the Bank has the obligor pledge collateral to the Bank in the form of real estate, securities, etc., if considered to be necessary. Subsequently, the Bank reviews the obligor's financial condition in accordance with the Bank's established internal procedures and takes necessary measures to protect its credit.

6. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets was ¥167,835 million.
7. Monetary assets to affiliates totaled ¥112 million.
8. Monetary liabilities to affiliates totaled ¥321,789 million.
9. The Bank has contractual obligations to make future payments on consignment contracts for system-related services (such as usage of hardware, software, telecommunication services, and maintenance). The details were as follows:

One year or less	¥589 million
Over one year	¥624 million
10. "Transfer deposits" correspond to "Current deposits" and "TEIGAKU deposits" to "Other deposits" in liabilities in accordance with the "Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Banking Act." "Special deposits" represent deposits received from the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance, an independent administrative agency. "TEIGAKU deposits" are a kind of 10-year-maturity time deposits unique to the Bank. The key feature is that depositors have the option to withdraw money anytime six months after the initial deposit. The interest rates on such deposits rise every six months in a staircase pattern, with duration of up to three years. After three years, the interest is compounded using fixed interest rates until the maturity of 10 years.

Notes related to non-consolidated statement of income

1. Income earned from transactions with affiliates was as follows:

Total fees and commissions income ¥40 million

Total other operating income and other ordinary income ¥11 million

Expenses on transactions with affiliates were as follows:

Other expenses ¥23,959 million

2. Transactions with related parties

(1) Transactions between the Bank and the parent company, or major corporate shareholders

JAPAN POST HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. (Parent company)

Ownership of voting rights held	89.00% of the Bank's shares (direct)	
Nature of transactions	Management of JAPAN POST GROUP Concurrent holding of positions by executive management directors	
Details of transactions	Payment of grants(*)	Payment of brand royalty fees(**)
Transaction amount	¥8,371 million	¥4,091 million
Account	—	Other liabilities
Outstanding balance at the end of the fiscal year	—	¥368 million

Transaction conditions and policies on determining transaction conditions, etc.

* Payment is made pursuant to Article 122 of the Postal Service Privatization Act.

** The Bank pays brand royalty fees for benefits received as a result of membership in the JAPAN POST GROUP, at the amount calculated by multiplying the representative performance metric i.e. average deposit balance for the previous fiscal year that reflects the benefits the Bank receives from the brand value of JAPAN POST GROUP by a certain rate.

Note: Transaction amount is exclusive of consumption taxes. Year-end balance includes consumption taxes.

(2) Transactions between the Bank and unconsolidated subsidiaries or affiliates

None

(3) Transactions between the Bank and companies with the same parent or subsidiaries of the Bank's affiliates

JAPAN POST Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary of parent company)

Ownership of voting rights held	Nil				
Nature of transactions	Concurrent holding of positions by executive management directors, Commissions on bank agency services, etc., Bank counter services agreement and Consignment contracts for logistics operations				
Details of transactions	Payment of commissions on bank agency services, etc. (*)	Receipt and payment of funds related to bank agency services		Payment of consignment fees for logistics Operations (****)	
Transaction amount	¥612,465 million	¥888,493 million	— (***)	¥3,008 million	
Account	Other liabilities	Other assets(**)	Other liabilities (***)	Other liabilities	Accrued expenses
Outstanding balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥54,857 million	¥840,000 million	¥9,723 million	¥335 million	¥83 million

Transaction conditions and policies on determining transaction conditions, etc.

* The figures are determined based on costs, etc., incurred in connection with commissions on bank agency services, etc.

** The figures represent advance payments of funds necessary for delivery of deposits in bank agency services. The transaction amounts are presented on an average balance basis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

*** The figures represent the unsettled amount between the Bank and JAPAN POST Co., Ltd. in connection with receipt/payment operations with customers in bank agency services. Transaction amounts are not presented because, being settlement transactions, these amounts are substantial.

**** Payment is made for consigned operations, such as loading and unloading, storage, and delivery of articles at rates determined based on arm's length principle.

Note: Transaction amount is exclusive of consumption taxes. Year-end balance includes consumption taxes.

Japan Post Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary of parent company)

Ownership of voting rights held	Nil				
Nature of transactions	Concurrent holding of positions by executive management directors Payment of IT system (PNET) service charge				
Details of transactions	Payment of IT system (PNET) service charge (*)				
Transaction amount	¥13,947 million				
Account	Accrued expenses				
Outstanding balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,258 million				

Transaction conditions and policies on determining transaction conditions, etc.

* Payment is made for data processing services using JAPAN POST GROUP internal networks at rates determined based on arm's length principle.

Note: Transaction amount is exclusive of consumption taxes. Year-end balance includes consumption taxes.

- (4) Transactions between the Bank and directors and/or executive officers, or major individual shareholders
None

Notes related to non-consolidated statement of changes in net assets

1. Type and number of shares issued and treasury stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Thousand shares)					
	Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year	Notes
Shares issued					
Common stock	4,500,000	—	—	4,500,000	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	750,525	328	4	750,848	(*)(**) (***)

* An increase of 328 thousand shares of treasury stock is due to the purchases of treasury stock by the management board benefit trust.

** A decrease of 4 thousand shares of treasury stock is due to the 4 thousand shares of benefits paid by the management board benefit trust and the sale of treasury stock in response to the request to purchase shares of less than one unit.

*** The number of shares of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year included 323 thousand shares of treasury stock held by the management board benefit trust.

2. Dividends

(1) Dividends distributed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

Resolution	Type	Cash dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
May 13, 2016 at the meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥93,736	¥25.00	March 31, 2016	June 22, 2016
November 14, 2016 at the meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥93,736	¥25.00	September 30, 2016	December 6, 2016

(Note) The total amount of dividends resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 14, 2016 included dividends of ¥8 million for the Bank's shares held by the management board benefit trust.

(2) Dividends with the record date within the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 and with the effective date coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash dividends (Millions of yen)	Resource of dividends	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
May 15, 2017 at the meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥93,736	Retained earnings	¥25.00	March 31, 2017	June 21, 2017

(Note) The total amount of dividends resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 15, 2017 included dividends of ¥8 million for the Bank's shares held by the management board benefit trust.

Financial instruments

1. Notes related to the conditions of financial instruments

(1) Policy for handling financial instruments

The Bank's operations comprise deposit-taking up to designated limits, syndicated loans and other lending, securities investment, domestic and foreign exchange, retail sales of Japanese government bonds, investment trusts, and insurance products, intermediary services including mortgages, and credit card operations.

The Bank raises funds primarily through deposits from individuals, and subsequently manages those funds by investing in securities including Japanese bonds, which consist of Japanese government bonds, etc., and foreign bonds, etc., as well as by making loans. Most of these financial assets and liabilities are subject to price fluctuations associated with interest rate movements and other risks, making it necessary to manage them so that future interest rate and foreign exchange rate movements do not have a negative impact on the Bank including affecting the stability of its earnings. The Bank therefore strives to appropriately manage its earnings and risks using integrated asset-liability management (ALM), and as part of this, engages in derivative transactions including interest rate swaps, currency swaps and others.

Since its incorporation in October 2007, the Bank has diversified its earnings sources through investment diversification and consequently the outstanding amount of financial assets with credit risk has steadily grown. However, these investments are made with careful regard to the securities in which the Bank invests and the amount invested so that the occurrence of a credit risk event or other factors will not result in excessive losses.

(2) Details of financial instruments and associated risks

The financial assets held by the Bank are securities including Japanese bonds, which consist of Japanese government bonds, etc., and foreign bonds, etc. These financial assets contain credit risk with regard to the issuer and risks associated with interest rate fluctuations, market price movements, and other factors. Financial assets also include loans and equity investments via money held in trust, but the amounts of these investments are less than those of bonds and other securities.

From the viewpoints of the Bank's ALM, the Bank utilizes interest rate swaps as hedging instruments for interest rate-related instruments to avoid the risks of changes in future economic values and interest rates (cash flows) of securities, loans, and time deposits on fluctuations of the yen interest rate. For currency-related instruments, the Bank utilizes currency swaps and others as hedging instruments to avoid the risk of foreign exchange fluctuations in connection with the translation of foreign currency-denominated securities held by the Bank and related yen translation amounts of redemption of principal and interest.

Derivatives which meet certain requirements are accounted for by the hedge accounting method to control the effect on financial accounting within a fixed range when utilizing derivatives for hedging purposes.

The hedging instruments, the hedged items, the hedging policy, and the way to evaluate the effectiveness of hedges are included in the section "Significant accounting policies 7. Hedge accounting."

(3) Risk management structure for financial instruments

(i) Basic policy

The Executive Committee has established special advisory committees, the Risk Management Committee and the ALM Committee, to handle risk management responsibilities. These advisory committees submit risk management reports based on the nature of each risk and discuss risk management policies and measures.

(ii) Credit risk

The Bank manages credit risk using Value at Risk (VaR: a statistical method that identifies the maximum loss possible based on designated probabilities in the financial assets and liabilities held) based on internal guidelines to quantitatively measure the amount of credit risk. The Bank sets appropriate risk limits to reflect risk capital allocations and then ensures the amounts of credit risk do not exceed its limits based on its financial strength, which is driven by a number of factors including capital.

In order to control credit concentration, the Bank has set credit limits for individual companies and corporate groups according to their creditworthiness, as well as credit guidelines for countries and areas, and monitors the portfolios in an appropriate manner by adhering to these limits and guidelines.

The Risk Management Department oversees the Bank's internal credit rating system, self-assessments of loans, and other credit risk management activities. The Credit Department assigns internal credit ratings, monitors borrower status, watches large borrowers, and judges individual loans.

The Risk Management Committee, the ALM Committee, and the Executive Committee regularly hold meetings to discuss matters related to the maintenance and management of the credit risk management structure, and matters related to the implementation of credit risk management.

(iii) Market risk

As per the Bank's ALM policy, the Bank makes investments in instruments including Japanese and foreign bonds and equities as part of its banking operations, and these investments may therefore be affected by interest rate, exchange rate, share price and other fluctuations. However, based on internal guidelines regarding market risk management, the Bank measures the amount of market risk using the VaR statistical method. The Bank sets appropriate risk limits to reflect risk capital allocations and then ensures the amounts of market risk do not exceed its limits based on its financial strength, which is driven by a number of factors including capital.

The main financial instruments held by the Bank or transactions undertaken by the Bank that are affected by changes in variable components of major market risk (interest rates, currency exchange rates, stock prices) are call loans, monetary claims bought, money held in trust, securities, loans, deposits and derivative transactions.

The Bank measures and manages market risk using the VaR method. For its market risk measurement model, the Bank uses a historical simulation method (holding period of 240 operating days (one year); confidence interval of 99%; observation period of 1,200 operating days (five years)). For liability measurement, the Bank uses its own internal model. In addition, beginning from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, this method was modified to include the effect of negative interest rates in order to make measurements more indicative of actual circumstances, considering that negative yen interest rates have become normal.

As of March 31, 2017, the Bank calculates the amounts of its market risk volume (estimated potential losses from such risk) at ¥2,413,737 million. VaR provides the major market risk exposure which is statistically calculated under certain probability based on

historical market fluctuations. Thus, it may not capture fully the risk stemming from extraordinary changes in the market environment that are normally considered improbable. To complement such risks, the Bank conducts stress testing using a variety of scenarios.

The Risk Management Committee, the ALM Committee, and the Executive Committee regularly hold meetings to discuss matters related to the maintenance and management of the market risk management structure, and matters related to the implementation of market risk management.

In addition, the Bank has a distinctive asset and liability structure, with Japanese government bonds, etc. accounting for the majority of its assets and TEIGAKU deposits for a majority of its liabilities. Recognizing the importance of the impact of interest rate risk on the Bank's profit structure, the Bank closely monitors and carefully controls interest rate risk by performing earnings simulations based on various market scenarios as part of its ALM.

Policy with regard to its ALM is discussed and determined at meetings of the Executive Committee, and the status of its implementation is reported to the ALM Committee and the Executive Committee.

The Bank manages market risk that arises from derivative transactions by separating the responsibilities of executing transactions, evaluating the effectiveness of hedges and operational management, and by establishing an internal control structure, based on internal guidelines related to derivatives.

(iv) Funding liquidity risk

The Bank's funding liquidity risk management consists primarily of closely monitoring funding conditions and taking timely and appropriate actions. It then maintains appropriate liquidity reserves for unexpected fund outflows.

Through these steps, the Bank sets, monitors, and analyzes its funding liquidity indicators to ensure stable liquidity management.

The Risk Management Committee, the ALM Committee, and the Executive Committee regularly hold meetings to discuss matters related to the maintenance and management of the funding liquidity risk management structure and matters related to the implementation of funding liquidity risk management.

(4) Supplementary explanation of items related to the fair value of financial instruments

The Bank determines the fair value of financial instruments based on the market price, but could use a rational estimate in cases where a market price does not exist. Various assumptions are used in these price estimates, and these prices may differ based on different assumptions and other factors.

2. Notes related to the fair value of financial instruments

The amounts on the balance sheet, the fair values, and the differences between the two as of March 31, 2017, were as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Amount on the balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and due from banks	51,281,921	51,281,921	—
(2) Call loans	470,000	470,000	—
(3) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	8,718,905	8,718,905	—
(4) Monetary claims bought	252,214	252,214	—
(5) Trading account securities: Securities classified as trading purposes	9	9	—
(6) Money held in trust	3,803,267	3,803,267	—
(7) Securities: Held-to-maturity securities	38,316,923	39,761,722	1,444,799
Available-for-sale securities	100,349,714	100,349,714	—
(8) Loans: Reserve for possible loan losses (*)	4,064,120 (114)		
	4,064,005	4,109,451	45,445
Total assets	207,256,962	208,747,207	1,490,245
(1) Deposits	179,434,686	179,731,889	297,203
(2) Call money	45,436	45,436	—
(3) Payables under repurchase agreements	960,937	960,937	—
(4) Payables under securities lending transactions	13,694,294	13,694,294	—
(5) Commercial paper	40,324	40,324	—
Total liabilities	194,175,679	194,472,882	297,203
Derivative transactions (**): For which hedge accounting is not applied	3,730	3,730	—
For which hedge accounting is applied	(218,856)	(218,856)	—
Total derivative transactions	(215,126)	(215,126)	—

* Reserve for possible loan losses is the general reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to loans.

** Figures are total derivative transactions recorded as other assets or other liabilities.

The net amount is shown for net claims and obligations arising from derivative transactions, with totals that are net obligations shown in parentheses.

Hedges covered by designation of foreign exchange forward contracts, etc., are treated as being an inseparable part of the foreign securities being hedged, and their fair value is therefore included in that of corresponding foreign securities.

(Note 1) Valuation methodology for financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and due from banks

The fair value of due from banks that do not have a maturity date is approximately the same as their book value, and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value. For due from banks that have a maturity date, their contract tenors are short term (within one year) and their fair value is approximately the same as the book value, and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value.

(2) Call loans, (3) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions

Contract tenors are short term (within one year) and the fair value is approximately the same as the book value, and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value.

(4) Monetary claims bought

The Bank uses the price provided by a broker, etc., as the fair value.

(5) Trading account securities

The Bank uses the purchase price provided by the Bank of Japan as the fair value.

(6) Money held in trust

For invested securities representing trust assets in money held in trust, the Bank uses the price at the exchange market for equities and the Reference Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association for bonds as the fair value.

Notes pertaining to money held in trust by holding purpose are included in the section "Money held in trust."

(7) Securities

For bonds, the Bank uses the price at the exchange market, the Reference Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association, and the comparable price method, or the price provided by a broker, etc., as the fair value. The Bank uses the funds' unit price for investment trust as the fair value.

Notes pertaining to securities by holding purpose are included in the section "Securities."

(8) Loans

Loans with floating interest rates reflect market interest rates within the short term. Unless a borrower's credit standing has changed significantly after the loan was originated, the fair value is approximately the same as the book value, and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value. For fixed-rate loans, the Bank calculates the fair value for each loan based on total principal and interest amounts discounted at the interest rate that reflects the remaining tenor and credit risk of the borrower.

For loans that are limited to within a designated percentage of the amount of pledged assets, such as loans secured by deposit, the fair value is approximately the same as the book value based on the repayment period, interest rate conditions, etc., and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value.

Liabilities

(1) Deposits

For demand deposits including transfer deposits and ordinary deposits, the Bank uses the amount that might be paid on demand at the balance sheet date (the book value) as the fair value.

For fixed-term deposits including time deposits and TEIGAKU deposits, the Bank classifies the deposits by specified tenors and then calculates the present value by discounting the projected future cash flow. In addition, for TEIGAKU deposits, the projected future cash flow reflects an early cancellation rate calculated using historical results. The Bank uses the interest rates on newly accepted fixed-term deposits as the discount rates.

(2) Call money, (3) Payables under repurchase agreements, (4) Payables under securities lending transactions, (5) Commercial paper

Contract tenors are short term (within one year) and the fair value is approximately the same as the book value, and therefore the Bank uses the book value as the fair value.

Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions consist of interest rate-related transactions (interest rate futures, interest rate swaps), currency-related transactions (foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps) and bond-related transactions (bond futures), and the Bank calculates the fair value using the price at the exchange market and the discounted present value.

(Note 2) The amount on the balance sheet of financial instruments for which the Bank deems it extremely difficult to determine a fair value was as follows. The fair value information for these financial instruments is not included in “(6) Money held in trust” and “(7) Securities” in total assets.

(Millions of yen)	
Type	Amount on the balance sheet
Money held in trust (*)	14,641
Securities	
Unlisted stocks (**)	1,390
Investment trusts (***)	122,477
Investments in partnerships (****)	1,942
Total	140,451

* Money held in trust, within which the trust asset components were deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value such as private REIT, is not included in the scope of fair value disclosures.

** Unlisted stocks are not included in the scope of fair value disclosures because they did not have a market price and it was deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value.

*** Investment trusts, within which the trust asset components were deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value such as unlisted stocks, are not included in the scope of fair value disclosures.

**** Investments in partnerships are not included in the scope of fair value disclosures because they consisted of partnership asset components such as unlisted stocks which were deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value.

(Note 3) Scheduled redemption amounts of monetary claims and securities with a maturity date subsequent to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	One Year or Less	> One and ≤ Three Years	> Three and ≤ Five Years	> Five and ≤ Seven Years	> Seven and ≤ Ten Years	Over Ten Years
Due from banks	51,120,549	—	—	—	—	—
Call loans	470,000	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	8,718,905	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	22,437	59,793	45,683	10,706	25,310	87,679
Securities:	15,443,655	26,853,603	25,336,822	24,606,123	7,565,381	4,438,228
Held-to-maturity securities	7,206,625	10,887,190	9,031,200	11,197,770	—	—
Available-for-sale securities (with maturity date)	8,237,029	15,966,413	16,305,622	13,408,353	7,565,381	4,438,228
Loans	2,400,568	725,958	405,261	217,684	221,988	89,861
Total	78,176,116	27,639,356	25,787,767	24,834,514	7,812,680	4,615,769

(Note 4) Scheduled repayment amounts of interest-bearing liabilities subsequent to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	One Year or Less	> One and ≤ Three Years	> Three and ≤ Five Years	> Five and ≤ Seven Years	> Seven and ≤ Ten Years	Over Ten Years
Deposits (*)	92,053,298	19,724,134	25,644,654	13,861,706	28,150,891	—
Call money	45,436	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under repurchase agreements	960,937	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	13,694,294	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	40,388	—	—	—	—	—
Total	106,794,356	19,724,134	25,644,654	13,861,706	28,150,891	—

* Demand deposits are included in "One Year or Less."

Securities

The fair value information of securities was as follows.

Securities discussed here include trading account securities, negotiable certificates of deposit recorded under cash and due from banks, monetary claims bought, as well as Japanese government bonds, Japanese local government bonds, commercial paper, Japanese corporate bonds, Japanese stocks, and other securities listed on the balance sheet.

1. Trading account securities as of March 31, 2017

There were no unrealized gains or losses from trading account securities included in the profit and loss recorded in the statement of income for the fiscal year.

2. Held-to-maturity securities as of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Amount on the balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
Those for which the fair value exceeds the amount on the balance sheet	Japanese government bonds	35,317,430	36,691,257	1,373,826
	Japanese local government bonds	44,618	44,733	115
	Japanese corporate bonds	2,889,963	2,960,589	70,626
	Others:	64,911	76,892	11,981
	Foreign bonds	64,911	76,892	11,981
	Total	38,316,923	39,773,472	1,456,549
Those for which the fair value does not exceed the amount on the balance sheet	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Japanese local government bonds	—	—	—
	Japanese corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Others:	—	—	—
	Foreign bonds	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—
Total		38,316,923	39,773,472	1,456,549

3. Investments in subsidiaries, etc. and affiliates, etc. as of March 31, 2017

There were no investments in subsidiaries, etc.

The securities of affiliates, etc. (¥1,385 million) were all unlisted, and did not have a market price. Since it was extremely difficult to determine a fair value of the securities, the fair value and the difference were not disclosed.

4. Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is available as of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Amount on the balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference (*)
Those for which the amount on the balance sheet exceeds the acquisition cost	Bonds:	43,897,296	42,351,852	1,545,444
	Japanese government bonds	32,379,992	31,044,284	1,335,708
	Japanese local government bonds	5,342,533	5,247,901	94,632
	Commercial paper	—	—	—
	Japanese corporate bonds	6,174,770	6,059,666	115,103
	Others:	43,917,055	41,830,116	2,086,938
	Foreign bonds	13,266,884	11,621,764	1,645,119
	Investment trusts (**)	30,589,848	30,148,925	440,922
	Total	87,814,351	84,181,969	3,632,382
Those for which the amount on the balance sheet does not exceed the acquisition cost	Bonds:	3,724,735	3,751,657	(26,921)
	Japanese government bonds	1,107,565	1,122,495	(14,929)
	Japanese local government bonds	695,073	698,799	(3,726)
	Commercial paper	233,998	233,998	—
	Japanese corporate bonds	1,688,097	1,696,364	(8,266)
	Others:	9,127,842	9,451,132	(323,290)
	Foreign bonds	6,811,672	7,121,635	(309,962)
	Investment trusts (**)	2,014,396	2,020,269	(5,872)
	Total	12,852,577	13,202,790	(350,212)
Total		100,666,928	97,384,759	3,282,169

* Of the difference shown above, ¥185,342 million losses were included in the statement of income because of the application of fair value hedge accounting.

** Investment trusts are mainly invested in foreign bonds.

Note: Available-for-sale securities that are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value were as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Amount on the balance sheet
Japanese stocks	5
Investment trusts	122,477
Investments in partnerships	1,942
Total	124,425

Since these securities did not have a market price and it was extremely difficult to determine a fair value, they are not included in "Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is available" shown above.

5. Held-to-maturity securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

There were no held-to-maturity securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

6. Available-for-sale securities sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Sales proceeds	Total realized gains	Total realized losses
Bonds:	232,597	1,134	(1,764)
Japanese government bonds	216,688	1,134	—
Japanese corporate bonds	15,908	—	(1,764)
Others:	1,177,891	10,780	(12,516)
Foreign bonds	1,176,118	10,692	(12,516)
Total	1,410,489	11,914	(14,280)

7. Securities for which accounting for impairment was applied

For securities (excluding trading securities) with market quotations, whose fair value shows a substantial decline from their acquisition cost and is not judged to recover to their acquisition cost, the Bank reduces its book value of securities to fair value on the balance sheet and charges valuation differences to income (hereafter “impairment losses”) in the fiscal year in which they are recognized. No impairment losses were recognized for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

The criteria for determining if a security’s fair value shows a “substantial decline,” as a general principle, are as follows:

- a) Bonds and bonds equivalent
 - Securities whose fair value is 70% or less than the acquisition cost
- b) Securities other than a)
 - Securities whose fair value is 50% or less than the acquisition cost, or
 - Securities whose fair value is 70% or less but over 50% of the acquisition cost and the market price continues to be less than a certain level

Money held in trust

The fair value information of money held in trust was as follows.

1. Money held in trust for the purpose of trading as of March 31, 2017

The Bank did not hold money held in trust for the purpose of trading.

2. Money held in trust for the purpose of held-to-maturity as of March 31, 2017

The Bank did not hold money held in trust for the purpose of held-to-maturity.

3. Money held in trust (excluding trading and held-to-maturity purposes) as of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)					
	Amount on the balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference	Those for which the amount on the balance sheet exceeds the acquisition cost	Those for which the amount on the balance sheet does not exceed the acquisition cost
Money held in trust classified as: Available-for-sale	3,803,267	2,704,605	1,098,661	1,102,370	(3,708)

Notes: 1. The amount on the balance sheet is stated at the average market price of the final month for the fiscal year for equity securities and at the market price at the balance sheet date for other securities.

2. "Those for which the amount on the balance sheet exceeds the acquisition cost" and "Those for which the amount on the balance sheet does not exceed the acquisition cost" represent the breakdown of the "Difference" for the respective items.

3. Money held in trust classified as available-for-sale that is deemed to be extremely difficult to determine a fair value was as follows.

(Millions of yen)	
	Amount on the balance sheet
Money held in trust classified as: Available-for-sale	14,641

Since these money held in trust did not have a market price and it was extremely difficult to determine a fair value, they are not included in "Money held in trust (excluding trading and held-to-maturity purposes)" shown above.

4. Money held in trust for which accounting for impairment was applied

For the money held in trust (excluding money held in trust for the purpose of trading) that are under management as trust assets, whose fair value shows a substantial decline from their acquisition cost and is not judged to recover to their acquisition cost, the Bank reduces its book value of securities to fair value on the balance sheet and charges valuation differences to income (hereafter "impairment losses") in the fiscal year in which they are recognized. Impairment losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 amounted to ¥3,734 million.

The criteria for determining if a security's fair value shows a "substantial decline," as a general principle, are as follows:

a) Bonds and bonds equivalent

- Securities whose fair value is 70% or less than the acquisition cost

b) Securities other than a)

- Securities whose fair value is 50% or less than the acquisition cost, or
- Securities whose fair value is 70% or less but over 50% of the acquisition cost and the market price continues to be less than a certain level

Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2017 were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Deferred tax assets:	
Reserve for possible loan losses	87
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	45,586
Depreciation	8,463
Accrued interest on deposits	427
Unrealized losses of money held in trust	2,642
Net deferred losses on hedges	51,461
Accrued enterprise taxes	3,101
Other	22,998
Total deferred tax assets	134,770
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(1,399,193)
Other	(6,127)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,405,320)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(1,270,550)

Per share data

Net assets per share as of March 31, 2017 and net income per share for the fiscal year then ended were as follows:

	(Yen)
Net assets per share (*) (***)	3,142.05
Net income per share (**) (***)	83.28

* Net assets per share is calculated using the net assets of ¥11,780,037 million divided by the number of common stock outstanding (excluding treasury stock) as of March 31, 2017 (3,749,151 thousand shares).

** Net income per share is calculated using the net income of ¥312,264 million divided by the average number of common stock outstanding for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 (3,749,190 thousand shares).

*** To calculate net assets per share, the treasury stock deducted from the number of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2017 included 323 thousand shares of treasury stock held by the management board benefit trust.
To calculate net income per share, the treasury stock deducted to calculate the average number of outstanding shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 included 284 thousand shares of treasury stock held by the management board benefit trust.

Profit or loss from equity method, etc.

The details for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Investments in affiliates	1,385
Investments, if equity method was adopted	1,485
Investment gains, if equity method was adopted	13

