1. Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and the Enforcement Regulation for the Banking Law, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which The Juroku Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥102.92 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2014. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014, include the accounts of the Bank and its eight (eight in 2013) significant subsidiaries, including Juroku Business Service Co., Ltd., Juroku Research Institute Co., Ltd., Juroku DC Card Co., Ltd., Juroku JCB Co., Ltd., Juroku Lease Co., Ltd., Juroku Computer Service Co., Ltd., Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd., and The Gifugin Hosho Services Co., Ltd. (together, the "Group").

Following the establishment of Juroku Research Institute Co., Ltd., the Bank includes it in the scope of consolidation as of March 31, 2014. Juroku Capital Co., Ltd. is excluded from consolidation as of March 31, 2014, because it was merged with Juroku Lease Co., Ltd.

Under the control concept, those companies in which the Bank, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated.

Investments in six (two in 2013) unconsolidated subsidiaries are stated at cost. If the equity method of accounting had been applied to the investments in these companies, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would not be material.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of an acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition is being amortized over a period of 20 years.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profits included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group have been eliminated in consolidation.

The balance sheet date for all consolidated subsidiaries is the end of March for each year, which is consistent with the balance sheet date of the Group.

b. Business Combination

In October 2003, the Business Accounting Council issued a Statement of Opinion, "Accounting for Business Combinations," and in December 2005, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Statement No. 7, "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance for Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures." The accounting standard for business combinations allowed companies to apply the pooling of interests method of accounting only when certain specific criteria were met such that the business combination was essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. For business combinations that did not meet the uniting-of-interests criteria, the business combination was considered to be an acquisition and the purchase method of accounting was required. This standard also prescribed the accounting for combinations of entities under common control and for joint ventures.

In December 2008, the ASBJ issued a revised accounting standard for business combinations, ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations." Major accounting changes under the revised accounting standard are as follows: (1) The revised standard requires accounting for business combinations only by the purchase method. As a result, the pooling of interests method of accounting is no longer allowed. (2) The previous accounting standard required research and development costs to be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development costs (IPR&D) acquired in the business combination are capitalized as an intangible asset. (3) The previous accounting standard provided for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes the bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash and amounts due from the Bank of Japan.

d. Trading securities

Trading securities are stated at fair value and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings. The cost of trading securities sold is determined based on the moving-average method.

e. Securities

Securities other than trading securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows: 1) held-to-maturity debt securities, which are expected to be held to maturity with the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost and 2) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as held-to-maturity, are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity. Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

For other than temporary declines in fair value, securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

Securities included in money held in trust for trading purposes are stated at fair value, and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings.

f. Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of premises and equipment of the Bank, except for leased assets, is computed by the declining-balance method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of premises and equipment of the consolidated subsidiaries, except for leased assets, is computed principally by the same method as the Bank.

The range of useful lives is principally from 15 to 50 years for buildings and from four to 20 years for other premises and equipment.

Depreciation of lease assets from finance lease transactions that do not deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee is computed using the straight-line method over the leasing period. Residual values of lease assets are the guaranteed value determined in the lease contracts or zero for assets without such guaranteed value.

Under certain conditions, such as exchanges of premises and equipment for similar kinds and sales and purchases resulting from expropriation, Japanese tax laws permit companies to defer the profit arising from such transactions by reducing the cost of the assets acquired or by providing a special reserve in the equity section. The deferred gain on premises and equipment by reducing the cost of the assets acquired, which is taxable for tax purposes in the future, was ¥1,064 million ($10,338 thousand) and ¥2,939 million as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

g. Long-lived assets

The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

h. Land revaluation

Under the "Law of Land Revaluation," the Bank elected a one-time revaluation of its own-use land to a value based on real estate appraisal information as of March 31, 1998.

The resulting land revaluation surplus represents unrealized appreciation of land and is stated, net of income taxes, as a component of equity. There was no effect on the consolidated statement of income. Continuous readjustment is not permitted unless the land value subsequently declines significantly such that the amount of the decline in value should be removed from the land revaluation surplus account and related deferred tax liabilities.

The carrying amount of the land after the above one-time revaluation exceeded the market value by ¥20,440 million ($198,601 thousand) and ¥21,166 million as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

i. Intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated by the straight-line method.

Amortization cost for software for internal use is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life, principally, five years.

j. Reserve for possible loan losses

The Bank implemented a self-assessment system for its asset quality. The quality of all loans is assessed by the related lending division with a subsequent audit by the asset audit division in accordance with the Bank's policies and rules for self-assessment of asset quality.

The Bank has established a credit rating system under which the customers are classified into five categories such as "normal," "caution," "possible bankruptcy," "virtual bankruptcy" and "legal bankruptcy." The credit rating system is used for the self-assessment of asset quality.

For normal and caution loans, the reserve for possible loan losses is calculated based on actual past loss ratios. For loans such as possible bankruptcy, the reserve for possible loan losses is calculated based on an amount deemed necessary to cover possible losses on loans considering the customer's solvency and other factors, after the estimated fair value of the collateral real estate or guaranteed amount has been deducted. For loans such as virtual bankruptcy or legal bankruptcy, the reserve for possible loan losses is calculated based upon the loan amount after the estimated fair value of the collateral real estate or guaranteed amount has been deducted.

For loans to possible bankruptcy customers and a rescheduled loan, if the exposure to a customer after deducting the estimated value of the collateral or guaranteed amount exceeds a certain amount, the discounted cash flow method is applied for reserve provision, under which the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of future cash flows discounted using the contractual interest rate in the case that future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated. For a rescheduled loan, the Bank applied the discounted cash flow method from the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The effects of applying this method are to decrease income before income taxes and minority interests of ¥686 million ($6,665 thousand).

Reserve for possible loan losses of consolidated subsidiaries is provided based on historical loan loss experience and estimated collectability of specific claims.

k. Liability for retirement benefits

The Bank has a contributory funded defined benefit pension plan and lump-sum payment severance plan for employees, and certain subsidiaries have lump-sum payment severance plans for employees and apply the simplified method to state the liability based on the amount that should be paid if employees retired at the consolidated balance sheet date.

The liability for retirement benefits is provided based on projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the end of the fiscal year. Any actuarial differences are amortized by the straight-line method mainly over 10 years within the average of employees' remaining service period, starting in the fiscal year following the occurrence of such differences.

In May 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," which replaced the accounting standard for retirement benefits that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and were followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009.

(a) Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus is recognized as a liability (liability for retirement benefits for employees) or asset (asset for retirement benefits for employees).

(b) The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and past service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts are recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining service period of the employees. However, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss are included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period shall be treated as reclassification adjustments (see Note 2.v).

(c) The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (a) and (b) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (c) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosure in March 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Bank applied the revised accounting standard and guidance for retirement benefits for (a) and (b) above, effective March 31, 2014. As a result, liability for retirement benefits for employees of ¥10,832 million ($105,247 thousand) was recorded as of March 31, 2014. Deferred tax liabilities as of March 31, 2014, decreased by ¥465 million ($4,518 thousand) and accumulated other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2014, decreased by ¥871 million ($8,463 thousand).

Liability for retirement benefits for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members of the Group is provided at the amount that would be required if all directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members retired at the balance sheet date.

Effective June 27, 2013, the Bank terminated its lump-sum severance payment plans for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members. The outstanding balance of liability for retirement benefits for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members of ¥200 million ($1,943 thousand) as of March 31, 2014, was reclassified to other liabilities. Certain subsidiaries have lump-sum severance payment plans for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members.

l. Leases

In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions.

(As lessee)

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information was disclosed in the note to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions be capitalized by recognizing lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. In addition, the revised accounting standard permits leases that existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee to continue to be accounted for as operating lease transactions with certain "as if capitalized" information disclosed in the notes to the lessee's financial statements.

The Group applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. In addition, the Bank continues to account for leases that existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee as operating lease transactions.

(As lessor)

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were treated as sales. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if sold" information was disclosed in the notes to the lessor's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance leases that are deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee be recognized as lease receivables and all finance leases that are not deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee be recognized as investments in leases.

The Group applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. For the finance lease contracts that existed on adoption and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee, the appropriate carrying amount of the leased assets (after deducting accumulated depreciation) at adoption is used as the beginning value of the investments in leases. Interest revenues of these finance lease contracts that existed at the adoption are calculated by the straight-line method over the remaining lease period as accepted by ASBJ Guidance No. 16, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Lease Transaction." As a result of this treatment, income before income taxes and minority interests is ¥203 million ($1,972 thousand), ¥316 million larger than the same calculated using the new standards for the contracts that existed at the adoption for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In regard to finance lease, sales and cost of sales are accounted when lease payments are paid.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

m. Bonuses to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members

Bonuses to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members of consolidated subsidiaries are accrued at the end of the year to which such bonuses are attributable.

n. Provision for losses from reimbursement of inactive accounts

The provision for losses from reimbursement of inactive accounts, which are derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions, is provided for possible losses on future claims of withdrawal based on historical reimbursement experience.

o. Provision for contingent losses

The provision for contingent losses is provided for the estimated future payments to credit guarantee corporations due to the implementation of a loss-sharing system.

p. Income taxes

The provision for current income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

q. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Group are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at the fiscal year end.

r. Derivatives and hedging activities

The Bank uses a variety of derivative financial instruments.

Derivative financial instruments and foreign currency transactions are classified and accounted for as follows: (1) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on the derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and (2) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if the derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on the derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

The interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements are recognized and included in interest expense or income. All other derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

s. Consumption taxes

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries account for consumption tax and local consumption tax by the tax-exclusion method.

t. Per share information

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted net income per share of common stock assumes full conversion of the outstanding convertible notes and bonds at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related interest expense, net of tax, and full exercise of outstanding warrants.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective years including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

u. Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows: (1) Changes in Accounting Policies—When a new accounting policy is applied following a revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions. (2) Changes in Presentation—When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation. (3) Changes in Accounting Estimates—A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods. (4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors—When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

v. New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits—On May 17, 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," which replaced the "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and were followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009.

Major changes are as follows:

(a) Treatment in the balance sheet

Under the current requirements, actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are not recognized in the balance sheet, and the difference between retirement benefit obligations and plan assets (hereinafter, "deficit or surplus"), adjusted by such unrecognized amounts, is recognized as a liability or asset.

Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss shall be recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus shall be recognized as a liability (liability for retirement benefits for employees) or asset (asset for retirement benefits for employees).

(b) Treatment in the statement of income and the statement of comprehensive income

The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts would be recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining service period of the employees. However, actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss shall be included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period shall be treated as reclassification adjustments.

(c) Amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefits to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases

The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefits to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (a) and (b) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (c) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014 or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosures in March 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Bank applied the revised accounting standard for (a) and (b) above effective March 31, 2014, and expects to apply (c) above from April 1, 2014. The estimated effect of applying the revised accounting standard is to increase retained earnings as of April 1, 2014, by ¥4,998 million ($48,562 thousand).

3. Business Combination

For the year ended March 31, 2014

Acquisition of Additional Shares of a Subsidiary

On September 27, 2013, the Bank acquired additional shares of Juroku DC Card Co., Ltd., Juroku Computer Service Co., Ltd., and Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd., consolidated subsidiaries of the Bank that operate credit card business, computer related business, and credit guarantee business, respectively, owned by Juroku Lease Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary, in exchange for treasury stock of the Bank of ¥2,525 million ($24,534 thousand) to strengthen the governance through the change in capital structure of the Group. This transaction has been eliminated in consolidation since this acquisition is an inter-company transaction.

The voting rights for each subsidiary before and after the acquisition were as follows:

Name of the entity	Before the acquisition	After the acquisition
Juroku DC Card Co., Ltd.	6.40%	22.16%
Juroku Computer Service Co., Ltd.	5.00%	19.03%
Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	3.00%	19.00%

The Bank accounted for this transaction as a transaction under common control pursuant to ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures" issued on December 26, 2008.

The Bank recognized a gain from negative goodwill of ¥2,454 million ($23,844 thousand) arising from the transaction, since the acquisition cost was lower than the decrease in minority interests.

Acquisition of Additional Shares of a Subsidiary

On December 3, 2013, the Bank acquired additional shares of Juroku JCB Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank which operates credit card business, owned by minority shareholders and consolidated subsidiaries, in exchange for cash and due from banks in the amount of ¥150 million ($1,457 thousand) to strengthen governance through a change in the capital structure of the Group. The amount of cash and due from banks is for the transaction with minority shareholders and the transaction with consolidated subsidiaries has been eliminated in consolidation since this acquisition is an intercompany transaction.

The voting rights for the subsidiary before and after the acquisition were as follows:

Name of the entity	Before the acquisition	After the acquisition
Juroku JCB Co., Ltd.	5.00%	95.00%

The Bank accounted for this transaction as a transaction under common control pursuant to ASBJ Statement No. 21, and ASBJ Guidance No. 10 issued on December 26, 2008.

The Bank recognized a gain from negative goodwill of ¥249 million ($2,419 thousand) arising from the transaction, since the acquisition cost was lower than the decrease in minority interests.

Acquisition of Additional Shares of a Subsidiary

On March 10, 2014, the Bank acquired additional shares of Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. and Jurku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd., consolidated subsidiaries of the Bank which operate Lease business and credit guarantee business, respectively, owned by minority shareholders, in exchange for cash and due from banks in the amount of ¥2,529 million ($24,572 thousand) to strengthen governance through a change in the capital structure of the Group.

The voting rights for the subsidiaries before and after the acquisition were as follows:

Name of the entity	Before the acquisition	After the acquisition
Juroku Lease Co., Ltd.	19.89%	35.78%
Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	19.00%	28.00%

The Bank accounted for this transaction as a transaction with minority shareholders pursuant to ASBJ Statement No. 21, and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, issued on December 26, 2008.

The Bank recognized a gain from negative goodwill of ¥1,616 million ($15,702 thousand) arising from the transaction, since the acquisition cost was lower than the decrease in minority interests.

4. Cash and Due from Banks

Cash and due from banks as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Cash	¥65,743	¥ 51,179	$638,778
Due from banks	28,684	277,536	278,702
Total	¥94,427	¥328,715	$917,480

A reconciliation between the cash and due from banks on the consolidated balance sheet and the cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Cash and due from banks	¥94,427	¥328,715	$917,480
Due from banks other than the Bank of Japan	(2,764)	(685)	(26,856)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥91,663	¥328,030	$890,624

5. Trading Securities and Securities

Trading securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
National government bonds	¥1,018	¥1,214	$ 9,891
Local government bonds	19	16	185
	¥1,037	¥1,230	$10,076

The Bank records net valuation gains and losses as other operating income and expenses, respectively. For the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Bank recorded net valuation losses of ¥(0) million ($(0) thousand) and net valuation gains of ¥5 million, respectively.

Securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Equity securities	¥ 118,442	¥ 108,045	$ 1,150,816
National government bonds	539,761	612,195	5,244,471
Local government bonds	395,261	306,533	3,840,468
Corporate bonds	483,408	315,213	4,696,930
Other securities	215,906	129,998	2,097,805
Total	¥1,752,778	¥1,471,984	$17,030,490

Information regarding available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 63,371	¥50,418	¥2,474	¥ 111,315
Debt securities	1,360,932	24,473	253	1,385,152
Other	211,004	3,073	1,565	212,512
Held-to-maturity:				
Debt securities	33,278	259	58	33,479

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 64,784	¥38,357	¥3,403	¥ 99,738
Debt securities	1,163,153	30,456	147	1,193,462
Other	121,626	4,453	371	125,708
Held-to-maturity:				
Debt securities	40,478	343	108	40,713

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	$ 615,731	$489,875	$24,038	$ 1,081,568
Debt securities	13,223,202	237,787	2,458	13,458,531
Other	2,050,175	29,868	15,206	2,064,827
Held-to-maturity:				
Debt securities	323,339	2,517	564	325,292

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the year ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen		
	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Equity securities	¥ 5,760	¥2,264	¥ 303
Debt securities:			
National government bonds	101,150	629	846
Local government bonds	22,075	309	29
Corporate bonds	7,917	41	27
Other	13,987	1,086	280
Total	¥150,889	¥4,329	¥1,485

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Equity securities	¥ 4,617	¥1,213	¥424
Debt securities:			
National government bonds	89,006	2,357	—
Local government bonds	12,919	570	—
Corporate bonds	12,929	189	55
Other	22,713	1,295	282
Total	¥142,184	¥5,624	¥761

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Equity securities	$ 55,966	$21,998	$ 2,944
Debt securities:			
National government bonds	982,802	6,112	8,220
Local government bonds	214,487	3,002	282
Corporate bonds	76,924	398	262
Other	135,901	10,552	2,721
Total	$1,466,080	$42,062	$14,429

In addition, held-to-maturity securities amounting to ¥145 million ($1,409 thousand) and ¥302 million were reclassified as available-for-sale securities due to a decline in the issuer's credit worthiness as of March 31, 2014 and 2013.

The impairment losses on available-for-sale equity securities for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥77 million ($748 thousand) (consisting of equity securities) and ¥247 million (consisting of equity securities of ¥145 million and corporate bonds of ¥102 million), respectively.

Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Unrealized gain before deferred tax on: Available-for-sale securities	¥74,532	¥70,103	$724,174
Deferred tax liabilities	(25,287)	(23,806)	(245,696)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities before interest adjustments	49,245	46,297	478,478
Minority interest	(235)	(300)	(2,283)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	¥49,010	¥45,997	$476,195

Unrealized gain before deferred tax on available-for-sale securities includes ¥860 million ($8,356 thousand) and ¥758 million of revaluation gain on available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which are held by investment limited partnership and similar groups.

Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and associated companies as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥287 million ($2,789 thousand) and ¥940 million, respectively.

6. Money Held in Trust

Information regarding money held in trust for trading purposes as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, was as follows:

	Carrying Amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Money held in trust classified as trading purpose	¥ 5,873	¥ 6,000	$ 57,064
Money held in trust-other	4,620	4,620	44,889
Total	¥10,493	¥10,620	$101,953

7. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans and bills discounted as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Bills discounted	¥ 28,626	¥ 32,691	$ 278,138
Loans on bills	167,642	171,438	1,628,857
Loans on deeds	3,139,907	2,981,407	30,508,230
Overdrafts	401,602	457,179	3,902,079
Others	2,902	4,017	28,197
Total	¥3,740,679	¥3,646,732	$36,345,501

"Nonaccrual loans," which include loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and past due loans, are defined as loans upon which the Bank has discontinued the accrual of interest income. Borrowers are generally placed on nonaccrual status when substantial doubt is deemed to exist as to the ultimate collectability of either the principal or interest and if the loans are past due for a certain period of time or for other reasons.

"Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy" represent nonaccrual loans to debtors who are legally bankrupt, which is defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for the Corporate Tax Law. Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥5,900 million ($57,326 thousand) and ¥3,928 million, respectively.

"Past due loans" are nonaccrual loans other than loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and loans of which interest payments are deferred in order to assist the financial recovery of a debtor in financial difficulty. Past due loans as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥108,812 million ($1,057,248 thousand) and ¥131,887 million, respectively.

"Accruing loans past due three months or more" are defined as loans on which principal or interest is past due more than three months. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and past due loans are excluded from accruing loans past due three months or more. Accruing loans past due three months or more as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥691 million ($6,714 thousand) and ¥1,039 million, respectively.

"Restructured loans" are defined as loans in which the Group is providing financial support to a borrower by a reduction of interest rates, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates, or reduction of the face or maturity amount of the debt or accrued interest. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy, past due loans and accruing loans past due three months or more are excluded from restructured loans. Restructured loans as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥11,442 million ($111,174 thousand) and ¥12,095 million, respectively.

The total amount of loans to borrowers in bankruptcy, past due loans, accruing loans past due three months or more and restructured loans as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥126,845 million ($1,232,462 thousand) and ¥148,949 million, respectively.

Bills discounted are accounted for as financing transactions in accordance with "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing in Applying Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in the Banking Industry" issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The Bank has rights to sell or pledge accepted commercial bills discounted and foreign bills of exchange bought without restrictions. The total fair value of commercial bills discounted and foreign bills of exchange bought included in foreign exchanges as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥30,698 million ($298,271 thousand) and ¥34,407 million, respectively.

8. Foreign Exchanges

Foreign exchanges as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Assets:			
Due from foreign correspondent account	¥2,974	¥2,927	$28,897
Foreign bills of exchange bought	2,072	1,716	20,132
Foreign bills of exchange receivable	1,254	1,069	12,184
Total	¥6,300	¥5,712	$61,213
Liabilities:			
Due to foreign correspondent account	¥ 516	¥ 303	$ 5,014
Foreign bills of exchange payable	270	77	2,623
Total	¥ 786	¥ 380	$ 7,637

9. Other Assets

Other assets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Accrued income	¥ 6,945	¥ 6,604	$ 67,480
Accounts receivable	9,476	8,508	92,072
Installment receivables	8,701	8,627	84,541
Derivative assets	4,047	6,358	39,322
Other	9,934	9,866	96,521
Total	¥39,103	¥39,963	$379,936

10. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Land	¥46,678	¥46,542	$453,537
Building	13,234	13,227	128,585
Construction in progress	73	198	709
Other	5,025	6,051	48,825
Total	¥65,010	¥66,018	$631,656

The accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, amounted to ¥60,614 million ($588,943 thousand) and ¥64,849 million, respectively.

11. Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees

All contingent liabilities arising from acceptances and guarantees are reflected in acceptances and guarantees. As a contra account, the customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees are presented as assets, representing the Bank's right of indemnity from applicants.

The Enforcement Ordinance of the Banking Law was revised on April 17, 2007, and effective from the fiscal years beginning on and after April 1, 2006. The Bank offset customer's liabilities for acceptance and guarantees with acceptance and guarantees of ¥33,598 million ($326,448 thousand) and ¥41,014 million arising from guarantees of private placement securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

12. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral and their relevant liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Assets pledged as collateral:			
Securities	¥201,062	¥138,951	$1,953,576
Lease receivables and investments in leases	992	1,818	9,639
Other assets	72	77	699
Total	¥202,126	¥140,846	$1,963,914
Relevant liabilities to above assets:			
Deposits	¥ 83,090	¥112,102	$ 807,326
Payables under securities lending transactions	115,969	48,915	1,126,788
Borrowed money	11,128	16,460	108,123
Total	¥210,187	¥177,477	$2,042,237

In addition, the following assets were pledged or deposited with respect to foreign exchange settlements and derivatives as of March 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Securities	¥65,877	¥81,884	$640,080
Other assets	7	8	68
Total	¥65,884	¥81,892	$640,148

Guarantee deposits included in other assets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥2,242 million ($21,784 thousand) and ¥2,285 million, respectively.

13. Deposits

Deposits as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Current deposits	¥ 274,818	¥ 316,830	$ 2,670,210
Ordinary deposits	1,958,653	1,915,866	19,030,830
Deposits at notice	28,205	44,703	274,048
Savings deposits	94,432	97,075	917,528
Time deposits	2,587,291	2,562,978	25,138,855
Other deposits	82,737	63,596	803,896
Total	¥5,026,136	¥5,001,048	$48,835,367

14. Borrowed Money and Lease Obligation

Borrowed money and lease obligation as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Borrowings due serially to September 2022 with weighted average interest rates of 1.07% in 2014 and 1.02% in 2013	¥57,072	¥72,314	$554,528
Lease obligation	217	263	2,108

Weighted average interest rates of lease obligation are not represented because lease obligation is disclosed on the balance sheet without deducting the interest portion which is included in the amount of lease obligation.

Annual maturities of borrowings as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

Year Ending March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2015	¥19,271	$187,243
2016	6,510	63,253
2017	5,592	54,333
2018	3,307	32,132
2019	1,145	11,125
2020 and thereafter	21,247	206,442
Total	¥57,072	$554,528

Year Ending March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen
2014	¥24,397
2015	6,807
2016	5,327
2017	4,409
2018	2,124
2019 and thereafter	29,250
Total	¥72,314

Borrowings include subordinated borrowings of the Bank, which amounted to ¥21,000 million ($204,042 thousand) and ¥29,000 million as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Annual maturities of lease obligation as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

Year Ending March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2015	¥ 46	$ 447
2016	46	447
2017	46	447
2018	46	447
2019	33	320
Total	¥217	$2,108

Year Ending March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen
2014	¥ 46
2015	46
2016	46
2017	46
2018	46
2019	33
Total	¥263

15. Bonds

Bonds as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Unsecured Yen subordinated bonds due December 2022 (*)	¥10,000	¥10,000	$97,163
Total	¥10,000	¥10,000	$97,163

(*) The interest rates of the bonds are 1.01% for the period from December 22, 2012 to December 21, 2017 and the six-month Euroyen London InterBank Offered Rate plus 2.2% for the period from December 22, 2017 to December 21, 2022.

16. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Domestic exchange settlement account, credit (*)	¥ 8	¥ 27	$ 78
Income taxes payable	2,350	790	22,833
Accrued expenses	5,789	8,194	56,247
Deferred income	11,143	9,862	108,269
Employees' deposits	2,823	2,715	27,429
Derivative liabilities	4,201	6,540	40,818
Accounts payable	8,270	5,879	80,354
Other	10,455	11,122	101,583
Total	¥45,039	¥45,129	$437,611

(*) The domestic exchange settlement account consisted of outstanding remittance bills from other banks and/or collection bills for which the Bank has received notices for payment from other banks which have not been settled.

17. Retirement and Pension Plans

The Bank has a contributory funded defined benefit pension plan and lump-sum payment severance plan for employees and certain subsidiaries have lump-sum payment severance plans for employees and apply the simplified method to state the liability based on the amount that would be paid if employees retired at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Year ended March 31, 2014

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the year ended March 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Balance at beginning of year	¥48,494	$471,182
Current service cost	1,500	14,574
Interest cost	967	9,396
Actuarial losses	2,108	20,482
Benefits paid	(2,144)	(20,832)
Balance at end of year	¥50,925	$494,802

(2) The changes in plan assets for the year ended March 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Balance at beginning of year	¥35,700	$346,871
Expected return on plan assets	910	8,842
Actuarial losses	3,157	30,674
Contributions from the employer	2,032	19,744
Benefits paid	(1,706)	(16,576)
Balance at end of year	¥40,093	$389,555

(3) Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Funded defined benefit obligation	¥43,138	$419,141
Plan assets	(40,093)	(389,555)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥ 3,045	$ 29,586

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Liability for retirement benefits for employees	¥ 7,787	$ 75,661
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥10,832	$105,247

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the year ended March 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Service cost	¥1,500	$14,574
Interest cost	967	9,396
Expected return on plan assets	(910)	(8,842)
Recognized actuarial losses	422	4,101
Net periodic benefit costs	¥1,979	$19,229

(5) Accumulated other comprehensive income on defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Unrecognized actuarial losses	¥1,336	$12,981
Total	¥1,336	$12,981

(6) Plan assets
(a) Components of plan assets
Plan assets consisted of the following:

Debt investments	30%
Equity investments	45
General account for life insurance	19
Others	6
Total	100%

(*1) The retirement benefit trust that contributed to the pension plan is included in the plan assets and constitutes 16% of the total plan assets.

(b) Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets
The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the current and future asset portfolio and the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the variety of plan assets in the asset portfolio.

(7) Assumptions used for the year ended March 31, 2014, were set forth as follows:

	2014
Discount rate:	
Lump-sum payment	2.0%
Pension plan	2.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	3.0%

Year ended March 31, 2013

The liability for retirement benefits for employees as of March 31, 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen
Projected benefit obligation	¥48,494
Fair value of plan assets	(35,700)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	(2,807)
Net liability	¥ 9,987

The components of net periodic retirement benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Service cost	¥1,508
Interest cost	957
Expected return on plan assets	(817)
Recognized actuarial loss	1,122
Net periodic retirement costs	¥2,770

Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2013, were set forth as follows:

	2013
Periodic recognition of projected benefit obligation	Straight-line method
Discount rate	2.0 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets	3.0 %
Recognition period of actuarial gain/loss	10 years

18. Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recognized for obligations of restoring leased buildings, such as branch premises, to their original state, based on the real estate lease contracts and asbestos removal costs.

Asset retirement obligations are calculated based on the estimated available periods of 10 to 47 years depending on the expected useful lives of buildings using discount rates from 1.395% to 2.461%.

The changes in asset retirement obligations, which are included in other liabilities, for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Balance at beginning of year	¥200	¥284	$1,943
Reconciliation associated with passage of time	4	11	39
Decrease due to fulfillment of asset retirement obligations	(11)	(95)	(107)
Balance at end of year	¥193	¥200	$1,875

19. Equity

Japanese banks are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

(a) Dividends
Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, the Bank cannot do so because it does not meet the criteria. Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

(b) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights
The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by specific formula. Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity. The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

Other than above, the Japanese Banking Law provided that an amount equal to at least 20% of the aggregate amount of cash dividends and certain other cash payments which are made as an appropriation of retained earnings applicable to each fiscal period shall be set aside as a legal reserve until the total additional paid-in capital and legal reserve equals 100% of stated capital. The amount of total additional paid-in capital and legal reserve which exceeds 100% of stated capital can be transferred to retained earnings by resolution of the shareholders, which may be available for dividends. The Bank's legal reserve amount, which is included in retained earnings, totals ¥20,155 million ($195,832 thousand) and ¥20,155 as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

20. Stock options

The stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2014, are as follows:

Stock Option	Persons Granted	Number of Options Granted	Date of Grant	Exercise Price	Exercise Period
2013 Stock Option	11 directors	126,200 shares	2013.7.23	¥ 1 ($0.01)	From July 24, 2013 To July 23, 2043

The stock option activity is as follows:

	2013 Stock Option
Year Ended March 31, 2014	
Non-vested	
March 31, 2013—Outstanding	
Granted	126,200
Canceled	(14,700)
Vested	(87,300)
March 31, 2014—Outstanding	24,200
Vested	
March 31, 2013—Outstanding	
Vested	87,300
Exercised	(14,700)
Canceled	
March 31, 2014—Outstanding	72,600
Exercise price	¥ 1 ($0.01)
Average stock price at exercise	¥365 ($3.55)
Fair value price at grant date	¥365 ($3.55)

The Assumptions Used to Measure the Fair Value of the 2013 Stock Option	
Estimate method:	Black-Scholes option pricing model
Volatility of stock price:	30.8%
Estimated remaining outstanding period:	5.9 years
Estimated dividend:	¥7 per share
Risk free interest rate:	0.32%

21. Other Expenses

Other expenses for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Write-down of stocks and other securities	¥ 172	¥ 176	$ 1,671
Loss on sales of stocks and other securities	318	521	3,090
Write-down of loans	13	85	126
Loss on sales of loans	544	2,092	5,286
Loss on dispositions of premises and equipment	150	355	1,457
Other	1,259	1,428	12,232
Total	¥2,456	¥4,657	$23,862

22. Income Taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 37% for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards, which result in deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Deferred tax assets:			
Reserve for possible loan losses	¥11,412	¥12,705	$110,882
Tax loss carryforwards	6,078	9,595	59,056
Liability for retirement benefits for employees	5,965	5,679	57,958
Write-down of securities	2,867	2,959	27,857
Depreciation	1,678	2,166	16,304
Other	2,368	3,188	23,007
Less: Valuation allowance	(6,413)	(7,295)	(62,311)
Total	23,955	28,997	232,753
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(25,301)	(23,807)	(245,832)
Gain on contribution of available-for-sale securities to employees' retirement benefit trusts	(1,184)	(1,184)	(11,504)
Other	(601)	(682)	(5,839)
Total	(27,086)	(25,673)	(263,175)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ (3,131)	¥ 3,324	$ (30,422)

Reconciliations between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	2014	2013
Normal effective statutory tax rate	37.18%	37.18%
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	0.55	0.62
Income not taxable for income tax purposes	(1.74)	(2.41)
Per capita tax	0.32	0.57
Net change in valuation allowance	(3.63)	(81.94)
Reduction in year-end deferred tax assets (liabilities) due to tax-rate change	1.53	—
Gain on negative goodwill	(6.21)	(8.29)
The effect of variance with the future effective statutory tax rate which will be applied after the taxable period of the new tax reform laws	0.22	3.03
Unrecognized tax effect relating to investments in subsidiaries	4.05	—
Other – net	0.49	0.56
Actual effective tax rate	32.76%	(50.68)%

New tax reform laws enacted in 2014 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2014, from approximately 37.18% to 34.80%. The effect of this change was to decrease deferred tax assets by ¥37 million ($360 thousand), to increase deferred tax liabilities by ¥342 million ($3,323 thousand), to increase unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by ¥16 million ($155 thousand) in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2014, and to increase income taxes—deferred in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended by ¥396 million ($3,848 thousand). It also decreased deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation surplus by ¥0 million ($0 thousand), and increased land revaluation surplus by the same amount.

23. Leases

Finance leases

(Lessee)

A subsidiary leases certain premises.

Total rental expenses including lease payments under the finance leases for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥29 million ($282 thousand) and ¥31 million, respectively.

Pro forma information of leased assets whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008

ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions", requires that all finance lease transactions be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. However, ASBJ Statement No. 13 permits leases that do not ownership transfer of the leased assets to the lessee and whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008 to continue to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Group applied ASBJ Statement No. 13 effective April 1, 2008 and continued to account for such leases as operating lease transactions. Pro forma information of leased assets whose lease inception was before March 31, 2008 was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Acquisition cost	¥201	¥209	$1,953
Accumulated depreciation	(184)	(161)	(1,788)
Net leased assets	¥ 17	¥ 48	$ 165

Obligations under finance leases as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Due within one year	¥17	¥30	$165
Due after one year	—	18	—
Total	¥17	¥48	$165

*The amounts of obligations under finance leases include the imputed interest expense portion.

Depreciation expense, which was not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income, was computed by the straight-line method with useful lives being equal to the lease period and all residual values at zero. Depreciation expense for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was ¥29 million ($282 thousand) and ¥31 million, respectively.

(Lessor)

A subsidiary leases certain equipment and other assets.

The net investments in leases as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Gross lease receivables	¥43,808	¥41,341	$425,651
Unguaranteed residual values	1,193	966	11,592
Deferred interest income	(4,471)	(4,341)	(43,442)
Total	¥40,530	¥37,966	$393,801

Maturities of lease receivables for finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are as follows:

Year Ending March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2015	¥ 828	$ 8,045
2016	693	6,733
2017	588	5,713
2018	340	3,304
2019	216	2,099
2020 and thereafter	431	4,188
Total	¥3,096	$30,082

Year Ending March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen
2014	¥ 749
2015	641
2016	534
2017	432
2018	226
2019 and thereafter	425
Total	¥3,007

Maturities of investment in leases for finance leases that were deemed not to transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are as follows:

Year Ending March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2015	¥11,933	$115,944
2016	9,672	93,976
2017	7,601	73,853
2018	5,620	54,606
2019	3,796	36,883
2020 and thereafter	5,186	50,389
Total	¥43,808	$425,651

Year Ending March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen
2014	¥12,259
2015	9,397
2016	7,125
2017	5,069
2018	3,131
2019 and thereafter	4,360
Total	¥41,341

Operating leases

(Lessee)

The minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Due within one year	¥ 202	¥ 194	$ 1,963
Due after one year	2,054	1,988	19,957
Total	¥2,256	¥2,182	$21,920

(Lessor)

Expected future rental revenues under operating leases as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Due within one year	¥ 308	¥284	$2,993
Due after one year	692	590	6,723
Total	¥1,000	¥874	$9,716

24. Financial Instruments and Related Disclosures

(1) Group policy for financial instruments

The Group provides banking services and comprehensive financial services including leasing business. The Group meets the needs of local business through providing various products and services in the banking services, lending services, securities investments and other financial services such as derivatives business. The Group has aligned its operations with local personnel and businesses and raises funds from deposits from customers, which are low cost and stable. The Group also raises funds by borrowing.

As for loans and bills discounted in the money management system, the Group finances local companies based on their capital demands and individuals mainly for home mortgages. As its main resources are bank deposits from customers, the Group aims to ensure the soundness of the assets through appropriate credit decisions and credit rating by understanding the current credit status and managing the credit portfolio to prevent concentrations in specific customers or industries. In marketable securities, considering is the nature that it is engaged in excess fund management relating to lending services and its responsibility as a bank to provide settlement services, the Group focuses on running a fund based on public bonds, which is superior in security and liquidity. To build up a portfolio that is less subject to rising interest rates, the Group invests in risk assets such as securities whose values are expected to be less correlated with bonds.

The Group performs derivative transactions to fund and invest capital to meet the various needs of its customers as well as to meet its own needs. In trading transactions, the Group avoids excessive risk by restricting the type of transactions and limiting the volume of transactions. Also, the Group will not trade a particular investment if its fair value is volatile compared to that of the underlying assets (i.e. high leverage-effect transaction).

(2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments
The loans and bills discounted are to general business enterprises, individuals, and local public bodies, and there is a risk (credit risk) that the value of loaned money is reduced by financial deterioration of the borrower and a risk (interest risk) of losses due to changes in interest rates.

In marketable securities, the Group holds domestic bonds which are comprised mainly of public bonds such as government bonds and local government bonds, foreign securities, which are comprised of mainly US Treasury, stocks, investment trusts, and investment partnerships and so forth for investment purposes. Also, the Group holds certain domestic bonds for held-to-maturity purposes. These items have interest risk, risk of changes in price, credit risk, and market liquidity risk. Market liquidity risk represents the risk that market trades cannot be performed due to market turmoil and that the Group may suffer losses due to significantly unfavorable financing conditions.

Deposits and borrowed money hold interest risk and cash flow risk (liquidity risk). Cash flow risk refers to the risk that securing necessary financing becomes difficult or significant unfavorable financing conditions result in recording of loss due to a mismatch of periods between operations and financing and unexpected outflows of money. Derivative transactions related to interest are comprised of interest-rate swap agreements, cap agreements, floor agreements, and interest option contracts.

Derivative transactions related to currency are comprised of exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDF), currency swap agreements, and currency option contracts. Derivative transactions related to securities are comprised of bond futures, options on bond futures, OTC bond options, stock future transactions and individual security options.

The Group utilizes derivative transactions to meet customer needs and to control risk so that interest risk, risk of changes in prices, and foreign currency exchange risk are not excessive. In trading transactions, the Group utilizes derivative transactions to earn a profit and to accumulate the know-how related to the transactions and understand market trends.

The derivative transactions the Group utilizes are exposed to interest risk, currency exchange risk and the risk of change in prices. In utilizing derivative transactions, the Group performs effective covering of transactions to meet customers' needs, and in trading transactions, the Group preliminarily establishes a risk limit to avoid exposing the Group to an excessive degree of market risk. Transactions such as options are exposed to limited credit risk and OTC transactions such as interest swaps are assumed to have low risk since the counterparties are comprised of highly credible financial institutions and companies.

The interest rate swaps on deposits which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market values but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income.

(3) Risk management for financial instruments
Integrated Risk
The Group defines integrated risk management policies and regulations, and strengthens integrated risk management to ensure the soundness of management.

The Group monitors various risks holistically including measurement by statistical methods and aims to control risks within the range of management vitality. Specifically, the Group allocates risk capital to credit risk, market risk, and operational risk based on Value at Risk ("VaR") calculations according to assumptions about the market fluctuation rate and its half year business plan. In each operation division, the Group aims to control risk and obtain returns within the range of risk capital. Integrated risk is managed by the risk management department and is reported at the monthly ALM committee and Board of Directors meetings. Necessary actions such as risk control are taken promptly.

Credit Risk Management
The Group defines credit risk management policy and rules such as credit risk management regulation to understand, manage and take actions on credit risk appropriately.

In screening requests for loans, the Group clearly separates the credit department from the operating department and the Group performs strict examination by the type of business. Also, the Group analyzes if repayment resources are ensured and reasonably secured on individual loans based on the purpose of the loan, business plans and investment effects.

For portfolio management, the Group aims to improve its credit portfolio by preventing concentrations in particular customers or industries and by ensuring profits to meet credit costs.

In addition, in order to improve credit risk, the Group seeks to improve management and business restructuring for customers experiencing difficult business conditions.

Regarding credit risk management, the Group defines a credit rating system where the Group evaluates the degree of credit risk by an integrated scale objectively and makes arrangements to reevaluate credit ratings close to fiscal year end or when there are any changes in credit status.

As for the level of credit risk and degree of concentration of credit granting, the risk controlling department manages credit risk, reports monthly to the ALM committee and management and discusses necessary actions.

Market risk management (foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk)
The Group considers interest risk, currency risk and the risk of change in prices as the main market risks and institutes a market risk management policy to manage the risks properly to avoid a reduction in the value of assets and losing credit. The Group also institutes market risk management regulations according to the market risk management policy to clarify the identification of market risk, the role of the department in charge, the method of evaluation and monitoring and the methods for controlling and reducing market risk.

Under integrated risk management, the Group allocates risk capital to each business (deposit, loan, investment securities and other securities) and establishes a cap on the investment amount and a maximum loss amount and matters to be discussed (level of loss to be re-examined). The Group handles market transactions within these risk limits expeditiously and effectively. With regard to these risks, the risk controlling department manages and reports monthly to the ALM committee and management and discusses necessary actions.

Regarding derivative transactions, the Group follows internal regulations and policies. The market-risk-management department (middle office) and office-work department (back office) manage and monitor the balance, fair value, profit and loss and measurement of risk of the transactions and report to top-management and risk controlling department regularly to ensures mutual supervision of risks. Especially in trading transactions, the market-risk-management department (middle office) manages the positions, measurement of risk and application for loss cut rule closely.

The Group holds financial instruments which are exposed to market risks (e.g. interest-rate risk, price-volatility risk and exchange risk) such as loans and bills discounted, securities, deposits, borrowed money and corporate bonds. To manage these market risks, the Group calculates VaR, which is used for quantitative analysis.

The Group calculates VaR of private placement bonds, borrowed money and corporate bonds which are exposed to interest-rate risk by the variance-covariance method (six months holding period with confidence interval of 99%, observation period one year). The VaR of these financial instruments amounted to ¥22,996 million ($223,436 thousand) and ¥14,837 million in aggregate as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Group calculates VaR of investment securities which are exposed to price-volatility risk by the variance-covariance method (six months holding period with confidence interval of 99%, observation period one year). The VaR of these financial instruments amounted to ¥40,434 million ($392,868 thousand) and ¥26,998 million in aggregate as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In addition, the Group calculates VaR of securities, excluding investment securities, which are exposed to interest-rate risk or the price volatility risk by the variance-covariance method (six months holding period with confidence interval of 99%, observation period one year). The VaR of these financial instruments amounted to ¥23,304 million ($226,428 thousand) and ¥17,261 million in aggregate as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Group compares VaR calculated by the formula with the actual fluctuation of realized gains and losses to verify that the calculated VaR reflects market risks with a high degree of accuracy.

However, VaR might not reflect market risks in circumstances such as unforseen wide fluctuations in market circumstances because VaR reflects a certain amount of market risks calculated statistically based on historical fluctuation.

Liquidity risk management

As to liquidity risk, the Group defines liquidity risk management policies and liquidity risk management regulations, and aims to manage stable cash flow. Also, to be prepared for unforeseeable circumstances, the Group defines a contingency plan for liquidity risks and addresses them in a timely manner.

(4) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If quoted prices are not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead. Please see Note 25 for the details of the fair value of derivatives. Fair values are calculated based on certain assumptions, therefore fair values may vary according to the assumptions used.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Cash and due from banks	¥ 94,427	¥ 94,427	—
Call loans	1,000	1,000	—
Trading securities	1,037	1,037	—
Money held in trust	10,493	10,493	—
Securities			
Held-to-maturity securities	33,278	33,479	¥ 201
Available-for-sale securities	1,708,979	1,708,979	—
Loans and bills discounted	3,740,679		
Less: Reserve for possible loan losses	(38,864)		
Loans and bills discounted – net	3,701,815	3,720,439	18,624
Total	¥5,551,029	¥5,569,854	¥18,825
Deposits	¥5,026,136	¥5,028,630	¥ (2,494)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	106,012	106,012	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	115,969	115,969	—
Borrowed money	57,072	57,324	(252)
Total	¥5,305,189	¥5,307,935	¥ (2,746)
Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied	¥ (151)	¥ (151)	—

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Cash and due from banks	¥ 328,715	¥ 328,715	—
Call loans	60,000	60,000	—
Trading securities	1,230	1,230	—
Money held in trust	10,620	10,620	—
Securities			
Held-to-maturity securities	40,478	40,713	¥ 235
Available-for-sale securities	1,418,908	1,418,908	—
Loans and bills discounted	3,646,732		
Less: Reserve for possible loan losses	(40,617)		
Loans and bills discounted – net	3,606,115	3,633,183	27,068
Total	¥5,466,066	¥5,493,369	¥27,303
Deposits	¥5,001,048	¥5,005,512	¥ (4,464)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	131,760	131,760	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	48,915	48,915	—
Borrowed money	72,314	72,689	(375)
Total	¥5,254,037	¥5,258,876	¥ (4,839)
Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied	¥ (120)	¥ (120)	—

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Cash and due from banks	$ 917,480	$ 917,480	—
Call loans	9,716	9,716	—
Trading securities	10,076	10,076	—
Money held in trust	101,953	101,953	—
Securities			
Held-to-maturity securities	323,339	325,292	$ 1,953
Available-for-sale securities	16,604,926	16,604,926	—
Loans and bills discounted	36,345,501		
Less: Reserve for possible loan losses	(377,614)		
Loans and bills discounted – net	35,967,887	36,148,843	180,956
Total	$53,935,377	$54,118,286	$182,909
Deposits	$48,835,367	$48,859,600	$ (24,233)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,030,043	1,030,043	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,126,788	1,126,788	—
Borrowed money	554,528	556,976	(2,448)
Total	$51,546,726	$51,573,407	$ (26,681)
Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied	$ (1,467)	$ (1,467)	—

Assets

Cash and due from banks

The carrying amount of cash and due from banks with no maturities represents the fair value because the fair value approximates such carrying amount. The carrying amount of cash and due from banks with maturities represents the fair value because the interest rates are floating or they have short-term maturities and the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

For due from banks in which derivatives are embedded, the fair value is determined based on the prices quoted by the financial institutions from which they are purchased.

Call loans

Contract terms of call loans are short (within one year). Therefore, the carrying amount represents the fair value because the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

Trading securities

For securities such as bonds that are held for trading, the fair value is determined based on the prices quoted by the exchange or the financial institutions from which these securities are purchased.

Money held in trust

For securities that are part of trust property in an independently managed monetary trust with the primary purpose to manage securities, the fair value of equity securities is determined based on the prices quoted by the exchange and the fair value of bonds is determined based on the prices quoted by the exchange or the financial institutions from which they are purchased. For money held in trust due to the securitization of credited loans, the carrying amount represents the fair value because the trust assets consist of ordinary deposits. Information on money held in trust by classification is included in Note 6, “Money Held in Trust.”

Securities

The fair value of equity securities is determined based on the prices quoted by the exchange and the fair value of bonds is determined based on the prices quoted by the exchange or the financial institutions from which they are purchased. The fair value of investment trusts is determined based on the publicly available price.

For privately placed guaranteed bonds held by the Bank, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows, which is adjusted to reflect default risk, amounts to be collected from collateral and guarantees and guarantee fees, and discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rate as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments.

Information on securities by classification is included in Note 5, “Trading securities and Securities.”

Loans and bills discounted
For loans with variable interest rates, the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying value as it reflects the market interest rate in the short term as long as the credit status of the borrower has not changed significantly. For loans with fixed interest rates, the fair value is calculated by bundling the type of loans and the internal credit rating using the expected future cash flows, which are discounted by the risk free rate and certain management costs. As for certain consumer loans such as home mortgages, fair value is calculated by discounting the total loan principal with the same rate as a similar loan. Also, for consumer loans that mature within one year, the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying value. In addition, as for loans to legally bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and potentially bankrupt borrowers, the fair value is calculated by deducting the allowance, which is calculated based on the present value of the estimated future cash flow or the estimated collection of cash from collateral and guarantee, from the balance in the consolidated balance sheet date. Therefore, the book value approximates the fair value. Regarding loans which do not have repayment terms because the outstanding amount of the loan is limited to the value of collateral assets, the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying amount according to estimated repayment periods and conditions of interest.

Liabilities
Deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit
For demand deposits, the amount payable on demand as of the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., the carrying amount) is considered to be the fair value. For variable rate time deposits, the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because the market interest rate is reflected in such deposits within a short time period. Fixed rate time deposits are grouped by certain maturity lengths. Their fair value is calculated by discounting future cash flows with the same interest rate as that of accepted new deposits. For the deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits with the repayment period within two years, the carrying amount represents the fair value because the fair value approximates the carrying amount.

Payable under securities of deposits
For payables under securities of deposit, the contract term is short (within one year). Therefore, the carrying amount represents the fair value because the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

Borrowed money
For borrowed money with variable interest rates, the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying value as it reflects the market interest rate in the short term as long as the credit rating of the Bank and its subsidiaries has not changed significantly. For borrowed money with fixed interest rates, the fair value is calculated by discounting the total of the principal by the rate which reflects the credit risks of the Group. In addition, for short term borrowed money (within one year), the carrying amount represents the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying value.

Derivatives
Information regarding the fair value for derivatives is included in Note 26.
(b) Financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined

	Carrying amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Unlisted equity securities	¥ 7,127	¥ 8,307	$ 69,248
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	282	940	2,740
Others	3,112	3,351	30,237
Total	¥10,521	¥12,598	$102,225

Since the fair values of unlisted stocks cannot be reliably determined, their fair values are not disclosed.

The impairment losses on unlisted stocks for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥95 million ($923 thousand) and ¥31 million, respectively.

(5) Maturity analysis for financial assets, securities and financial liabilities with contractual maturities

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and due from banks	¥ 28,684	—	—	—
Call loans	1,000	—	—	—
Securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Debt securities:				
Corporate bonds	9,736	¥ 22,031	¥1,511	—
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:				
Debt securities:				
National government bonds	23,850	264,008	236,200	—
Local government bonds	44,103	225,497	115,727	—
Corporate bonds	70,464	272,817	42,586	¥ 57,827
Other	14,009	142,295	26,113	14,822
Loans and bills discounted (*1)	945,737	1,120,741	722,699	817,310
Total	¥1,137,583	¥2,047,389	¥1,144,836	¥889,959

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Deposits	¥4,313,149	¥712,934	¥3	¥50
Negotiable certificates of deposit	106,012	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	115,969	—	—	—
Total	¥4,535,130	¥712,934	¥3	¥50

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and due from banks	¥ 277,536	—	—	—
Call loans	60,000	—	—	—
Securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Debt securities:				
Corporate bonds	10,529	¥ 28,468	¥ 1,481	—
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:				
Debt securities:				
National government bonds	117,000	164,958	298,700	¥ 12,000
Local government bonds	9,274	177,849	107,529	—
Corporate bonds	19,977	148,299	44,869	54,213
Other	5,592	66,571	29,561	19,575
Loans and bills discounted (*1)	994,607	1,072,767	604,237	797,184
Total	¥1,494,515	¥1,658,912	¥1,086,377	¥882,972

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2013	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Deposits	¥4,249,616	¥743,274	¥8,158	—
Negotiable certificates of deposit	131,760	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	48,915	—	—	—
Total	¥4,430,291	¥743,274	¥8,158	—

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Cash and due from banks	$ 278,702	—	—	—
Call loans	9,716	—	—	—
Securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Debt securities:				
Corporate bonds	94,598	$ 214,060	$ 14,681	—
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:				
Debt securities:				
National government bonds	231,733	2,565,177	2,294,986	—
Local government bonds	428,517	2,190,993	1,124,436	—
Corporate bonds	684,648	2,650,768	413,778	$ 561,864
Other	136,115	1,382,579	253,721	144,015
Loans and bills discounted (*1)	9,189,050	10,889,438	7,021,949	7,941,216
Total	$11,053,079	$19,893,015	$11,123,551	$8,647,095

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through Ten Years	Due after Ten Years
Deposits	$41,907,783	$6,927,069	$29	$486
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,030,043	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,126,788	—	—	—
Total	$44,064,614	$6,927,069	$29	$486

(*1) Loans and bills discounted whose cash flow cannot be estimated such as "legal bankruptcy," "virtual bankruptcy," and "possible bankruptcy" loans amounting to ¥111,928 million ($1,087,524 thousand) and ¥133,163 million as of year ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and loans and bills discounted with no contractual maturities amounting to ¥22,264 million ($216,324 thousand) and ¥44,774 million as of year ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, are not included.

Please see Note 14 for annual maturities of borrowed money.

25. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Commitment line contracts on overdrafts and loans are agreements to make loans to customers when they apply for borrowing up to a prescribed amount, as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contracts.

The total amounts of unused open commitments as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 were ¥1,413,243 million ($13,731,471 thousand) and ¥1,387,611 million, respectively. Multi-purpose accounts included in the unused open commitments as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 are ¥739,194 million ($7,182,219 thousand) and ¥752,265 million, respectively. The amounts of unused commitments whose original contract terms were within one year or unconditionally cancelable at any time as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 were ¥1,402,572 million ($13,627,789 thousand) and ¥1,377,322 million, respectively.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent actual future cash flow requirements. Many of these commitments have clauses enabling the Bank and certain subsidiaries to reject the loans to customers or reduce the contract amounts of commitment, in the event monetary conditions have changed and the Bank and certain subsidiaries need to secure claims, or other considerable events have occurred.

In addition, if necessary, the Bank and certain subsidiaries can request the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities at the execution of the contracts. After execution, the Bank and certain subsidiaries periodically evaluate the customers' financial position based upon the Bank's internal policy, and take necessary measures to manage the credit exposures, such as revising the terms of contracts or securing the claims.

26. Derivative Information

The Bank enters into swap, future, cap and floor agreements related to interest rates, foreign exchange forward contracts, swap and option contracts related to currencies, bond futures, bond futures options, over-the-counter bond options, stock futures, stock futures options and stock option contracts related to securities. In addition, the Bank has credit derivatives embedded in compound instruments.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied at March 31, 2014 and 2013

March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen			
	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Over-the-counter interest-related contracts:				
Interest rate swap:				
Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment	¥ 1,063	¥ 730	¥ 36	¥ 36
Variable rate receipt, fixed rate payment	1,063	730	(24)	(24)
Over-the-counter currency-related contracts:				
Currency swap	64,448	34,888	80	80
Foreign exchange forward:				
Sell	66,744	—	(407)	(407)
Buy	10,325	—	150	150
Currency option:				
Sell	69,248	38,250	(3,176)	2,675
Buy	71,187	38,734	3,181	(2,056)
Other:				
Sell	238	128	(55)	(55)
Buy	171	91	64	64

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen			
	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Over-the-counter interest-related contracts:				
Interest rate swap:				
Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment	¥ 1,604	¥ 1,221	¥ 52	¥ 52
Variable rate receipt, fixed rate payment	1,604	1,221	(35)	(35)
Over-the-counter currency-related contracts:				
Currency swap	80,175	58,938	129	129
Foreign exchange forward:				
Sell	26,376	19	(1,015)	(1,015)
Buy	11,774	—	681	681
Currency option:				
Sell	90,032	53,941	(5,109)	3,169
Buy	90,623	53,518	5,156	(2,279)
Other:				
Sell	507	220	(48)	(48)
Buy	421	178	71	71

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
Over-the-counter interest-related contracts:				
Interest rate swap:				
Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment	$ 10,328	$ 7,093	$ 350	$ 350
Variable rate receipt, fixed rate payment	10,328	7,093	(233)	(233)
Over-the-counter currency-related contracts:				
Currency swap	626,195	338,982	777	777
Foreign exchange forward:				
Sell	648,504	—	(3,955)	(3,955)
Buy	100,321	—	1,457	1,457
Currency option:				
Sell	672,833	371,648	(30,859)	25,991
Buy	691,673	376,351	30,908	(19,977)
Other:				
Sell	2,312	1,244	(534)	(534)
Buy	1,661	884	622	622

Notes:
1. Derivative transactions are valued at market and the gains/losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.
2. Market values of exchange-traded transactions are based on closing prices on the exchange markets, such as the Tokyo International Financial Future Exchange. Market values of over-the-counter contracts are based on the valuation techniques, such as the discounted cash flow method and the option pricing calculation models.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen			
	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps:				
(Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment)	Deposits	¥8,330	¥8,330	(*)

March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen			
	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps:				
(Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment)	Deposits	¥27,433	¥27,433	(*)

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps:				
(Fixed rate receipt, variable rate payment)	Deposits	$80,937	$80,937	(*)

(*) The above interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value, but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income. In addition, the fair value of such interest rate swaps in Note 24 is included in that of the hedged items (i.e. deposits).

27. Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains arising during the year	¥6,146	¥32,543	$59,716
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	(1,717)	(1,431)	(16,683)
Amount before income tax effect	4,429	31,112	43,033
Income tax effect	(1,481)	(10,388)	(14,389)
Total	¥2,948	¥20,724	$28,644
Land revaluation surplus:			
Gains arising during the year	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	—	—	—
Amount before income tax effect	—	—	—
Income tax effect	0	—	0
Total	0	—	0
Total other comprehensive income	¥2,948	¥20,724	$28,644

28. Per Share Information

1. Net income per share

Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS") for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	U.S. Dollars
	Net Income	Weighted Average Shares	EPS	
For the year ended March 31, 2014:				
Net income	¥16,875			
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	(220)			
Basic EPS—Net income available to common shareholders	¥16,655	373,700	¥44.57	$0.43
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Dividends on preferred stock	¥ 220	57,136		
Stock acquisition rights		59		
	¥ 220	57,195		
Diluted EPS—Net income for computation	¥16,875	430,895	¥39.16	$0.38

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen
	Net Income	Weighted Average shares	EPS
For the year ended March 31, 2013:			
Net income	¥23,181		
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	(120)		
Basic EPS—Net income available to common shareholders	¥23,061	373,741	¥61.70
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Dividends on preferred stock	120	40,482	
Diluted EPS—Net income for computation	¥23,181	414,223	¥55.96

2. Net assets per share

Net assets per share as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were ¥769.80 ($7.48) and ¥726.47, respectively.

Net assets per share of common stock as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, were calculated based on the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Total net assets	¥323,090	¥313,373	$ 3,139,235
Deductions from total net assets:			
Preferred stock	20,000	20,000	194,315
Preferred dividends	110	60	1,069
Stock acquisition rights	26	—	263
Minority interests	15,288	21,814	148,543
Net assets attributable to common stock at the end of the fiscal year	287,666	271,499	2,795,045
Number of shares of common stock at the end of the fiscal year used for the calculation of net assets per share (shares in thousands)	373,685	373,725	

As noted in Note 2.v, the Bank applied the revised accounting standard and guidance for retirement benefits effective March 31, 2014. As a result of this accounting change, net assets per share as of March 31, 2014, decreased by ¥2.33 ($0.02).

29. Subsequent Event

Appropriations of Retained Earnings

On June 27, 2014, the Bank's shareholders authorized an appropriation of retained earnings as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends:		
¥3.50 ($0.03) per share on common stock	¥1,308	$12,709
¥5.50 ($0.05) per share on preferred stock	110	1,069

30. Segment Information

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

1. Description of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are those for which separately financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Group's management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group.

The Group consists of the Bank and eight (eight in 2013) consolidated subsidiaries. The Group provides banking services-based comprehensive financial services and leasing business. The Group operates its business by units which consists of some branches located in a certain range. However, the Group discloses these units as a segment of the Banking business because their economic nature is similar to each other. Therefore, the Group consists of two reportable segments: banking business and lease business.

Banking business is operated by the Bank. Banking business provides various services such as deposit-taking and lending services, trading securities, securities investment, domestic exchange, foreign exchange, managing bonds, derivatives business and other related businesses at headquarters and branches of the Bank.

Lease business is operated by Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. It provides leasing business to meet local customers' needs.

Gifu Bank and its three subsidiaries were a part of Banking business since those entities were providing banking services-based comprehensive financial services as a group. However, the Group reviewed the grouping of the segment in conjunction with the reorganization of the Group, and the Group deemed it is more appropriate to include Gifu Bank and its one subsidiary in banking business and its two subsidiaries in the other segment.

Further, the disclosed information related to the operating results for the year ended March 31, 2013 is based on the revised segment to present comparable information.

2. Methods of measurement for the amounts of income, profit, assets and other items for each reportable segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

3. Information about income, profit, assets, liabilities and other items is as follows.

	Millions of Yen						
	Reportable Segment						
2014	Banking	Lease	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Ordinary income:							
(1) Outside customers	¥ 86,543	¥19,967	¥ 106,510	¥ 4,704	¥ 111,214	—	¥ 111,214
(2) Intersegment transactions	316	2,970	3,286	987	4,273	¥ (4,273)	—
Total	¥ 86,859	¥22,937	¥ 109,796	¥ 5,691	¥ 115,487	¥ (4,273)	¥ 111,214
Segment profit	18,478	4,181	22,659	1,525	24,184	(2,821)	21,363
Segment assets	5,692,703	62,177	5,754,880	36,504	5,791,384	(45,430)	5,745,954
Other:							
Depreciation	¥ 3,318	¥ 380	¥ 3,698	¥ 64	¥ 3,762	¥ 136	¥ 3,898
Amortization of goodwill	245	—	245	—	245	—	245
Interest income	66,913	52	66,965	435	67,400	(182)	67,218
Interest expense	5,099	320	5,419	56	5,475	(170)	5,305
Provision (reversal) for possible loan losses	2,536	(71)	2,465	123	2,588	—	2,588
Increase in premises and equipment and intangible assets	1,866	385	2,251	29	2,280	114	2,394

2013	Millions of Yen						
	Reportable Segment						
	Banking	Lease	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Ordinary income:							
(1) Outside customers	¥ 90,820	¥20,459	¥ 111,279	¥ 4,522	¥ 115,801	—	¥ 115,801
(2) Intersegment transactions	366	290	656	947	1,603	¥ (1,603)	—
Total	¥ 91,186	¥20,749	¥ 111,935	¥ 5,469	¥ 117,404	¥ (1,603)	¥ 115,801
Segment profit	10,318	1,526	11,844	1,798	13,642	(32)	13,610
Segment assets	5,613,747	59,616	5,673,363	36,756	5,710,119	(42,320)	5,667,799
Other:							
Depreciation	¥ 3,835	¥ 282	¥ 4,117	¥ 68	¥ 4,185	¥ 131	¥ 4,316
Amortization of goodwill	245	—	245	—	245	—	245
Interest income	70,488	62	70,550	530	71,080	(232)	70,848
Interest expense	6,002	365	6,367	79	6,446	(220)	6,226
Provision (reversal) for possible loan losses	5,415	57	5,472	(146)	5,326	—	5,326
Increase in premises and equipment and intangible assets	2,875	653	3,528	52	3,580	79	3,659

2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	Reportable Segment						
	Banking	Lease	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Ordinary income:							
(1) Outside customers	$ 840,876	$194,005	$ 1,034,881	$ 45,706	$ 1,080,587	—	$ 1,080,587
(2) Intersegment transactions	3,071	28,857	31,928	9,590	41,518	$ (41,518)	—
Total	$ 843,947	$222,862	$ 1,066,809	$ 55,296	$ 1,122,105	$ (41,518)	$ 1,080,587
Segment profit	179,538	40,624	220,162	14,817	234,979	(27,410)	207,569
Segment assets	55,311,922	604,129	55,916,051	354,684	56,270,735	(441,411)	55,829,324
Other:							
Depreciation	$ 32,239	$ 3,692	$ 35,931	$ 622	$ 36,553	$ 1,321	$ 37,874
Amortization of goodwill	2,380	—	2,380	—	2,380	—	2,380
Interest income	650,146	505	650,651	4,227	654,878	(1,769)	653,109
Interest expense	49,544	3,109	52,653	544	53,197	(1,652)	51,545
Provision (reversal) for possible loan losses	24,641	(690)	23,951	1,195	25,146	—	25,146
Increase in premises and equipment and intangible assets	18,130	3,741	21,871	282	22,153	1,108	23,261

Notes:

1. Ordinary income represents total income less certain extraordinary income included in "Other income" in the accompanying consolidated statement of income.
2. "Other" includes business segments of credit cards, computer services and credit guarantees.
3. Reconciliations mainly represent elimination of intra-segment transactions.
4. Segment profit is adjusted to reconcile to income before income taxes and minority interests less certain extraordinary items in the accompanying consolidated statement of income.

4. Associated Information

(1) Information about services

2014	Millions of Yen				
	Lending Service	Securities Services	Leasing	Other	Total
Ordinary income:					
Outside customers	¥52,156	¥19,616	¥19,912	¥19,530	¥111,214

2013	Millions of Yen				
	Lending Service	Securities Services	Leasing	Other	Total
Ordinary income:					
Outside customers	¥56,402	¥20,378	¥20,361	¥18,660	¥115,801

2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
	Lending Service	Securities Services	Leasing	Other	Total
Ordinary income:					
Outside customers	$506,763	$190,595	$193,471	$189,758	$1,080,587

(2) Geographical information

(a) Operating revenues

This information is not presented because the Group's revenues in Japan account for more than 90% of revenues in the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Property and equipment

This information is not presented because the Group's property and equipment in Japan account for more than 90% of property and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet.

(3) Information by major customers

This information is not presented because there are no customers for which income account for more than 10% of revenues in the consolidated statement of income.

(4) Information about impairment loss by reportable segments

	Millions of Yen				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Impairment loss	¥95	—	—	—	¥95

	Millions of Yen				
2013	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Impairment loss	¥609	—	—	—	¥609

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Impairment loss	$923	—	—	—	$923

(5) Information about goodwill and negative goodwill by reportable segments

	Millions of Yen				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill	¥ 245	—	—	—	¥ 245
Goodwill at March 31, 2014	4,098	—	—	—	4,098

	Millions of Yen				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Gain on negative goodwill	—	—	¥249	¥4,070	¥4,319

Notes:
1. The Group recorded negative goodwill of ¥249 million in “Other,” which was not included in its reportable segments, arising from acquiring additional shares in Juroku JCB Co, Ltd. on December 3, 2013.
2. The Group recorded gain on negative goodwill of ¥4,070 million arising from acquiring additional shares in three consolidated subsidiaries (Juroku DC Card Co., Ltd., Juroku Computer Service Co., Ltd. and Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.) owned by Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. on September 27, 2013 and acquiring additional shares in two consolidated subsidiaries (Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. and Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.) held by minority shareholders on March 10, 2014. Since this gain is not related to a specific segment, the gain was treated as corporate gain.

	Millions of Yen				
2013	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill	¥ 245	—	—	—	¥ 245
Goodwill at March 31, 2013	4,343	—	—	—	4,343

	Millions of Yen				
2013	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Gain on negative goodwill	¥2,905	—	—	¥765	¥3,670

Notes:
1. The Group recorded gain on negative goodwill of ¥778 million arising from acquisition of treasury stock (Class 5 preferred stock issued by Gifu Bank) on May 10, 2012, in the banking segment.
2. The Bank merged with Gifu Bank on September 18, 2012. Since the Bank issued 0.9 shares of Class 1 preferred shares for one share of Class 5 preferred shares issued by Gifu Bank, the Group recorded gain on negative goodwill of ¥2,127 million in the banking segment.
3. The Group recorded gain on negative goodwill of ¥765 million arising from acquiring additional shares on Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. on May 28, 2012. Since this gain is not related to a specific segment, the gain was treated as corporate gain.

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill	$ 2,380	—	—	—	$ 2,380
Goodwill at March 31, 2014	39,817	—	—	—	39,817

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2014	Banking	Lease	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Gain on negative goodwill	—	—	$2,419	$39,546	$41,965

Notes:
1. The Group recorded negative goodwill of $2,419 thousand in “Others,” which was not included in its reportable segments, arising from acquiring additional shares in Juroku JCB Co, Ltd. on December 3, 2013.
2. The Group recorded gain on negative goodwill of $39,546 thousand arising from acquiring additional shares in three consolidated subsidiaries (Juroku DC Card Co., Ltd., Juroku Computer Service Co., Ltd. and Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.) owned by Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. on September 27, 2013 and acquiring additional shares in two consolidated subsidiaries (Juroku Lease Co., Ltd. and Juroku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.) held by minority shareholders on March 10, 2014. Since this gain is not related to a specific segment, the gain was treated as corporate gain.