



Chuo Mitsui Trust Group
Interim Report 2009

Six Months Ended September 30, 2009

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group Outline (as of September 30, 2009)

Subsidiary Trust Bank

Chuo Mitsui

Holding Company

**Chuo Mitsui
Trust Holdings**

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group, unique in the financial community because of its high-level financial products and services, aspires to be a business organization that contributes widely to society and meets the expectations of clients through its commitment to efficient, highly transparent management.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

Registered Head Office	33-1, Shiba 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Capital Stock	¥261.6 billion
Stock Exchange Listings	First section of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stock exchanges
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.33% (Consolidated basis, domestic standard)
Number of Employees*	86

Subsidiary Trust Bank

**Chuo Mitsui
Asset**

Subsidiary Asset
Management Company

**Chuo Mitsui
Asset
Management**

Subsidiary Asset
Management Company

**Chuo Mitsui
Capital**

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Trust bank providing services for individual and corporate customers

Registered Head Office	33-1, Shiba 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Capital Stock	¥399.6 billion
Balance of Trust Assets	¥7,042.6 billion
Total Amount of Funds	¥10,785.5 billion
Number of Offices	67 domestic bases (excluding three representative offices and 28 <i>Consulplaza</i> locations)
Long-Term Ratings	A1 (Moody's), A (S&P), A (Japan Credit Rating Agency), A- (Fitch)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.51% (Non-consolidated basis, Domestic standard)
Number of Employees*	6,497

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Trust bank providing services for institutional investors including trust asset-related and pension businesses

Registered Head Office	23-1, Shiba 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Capital Stock	¥11.0 billion
Balance of Trust Assets	¥28,607.8 billion
Total Amount of Funds	¥15,399.8 billion
Long-Term Ratings	A1 (Moody's), A (Japan Credit Rating Agency)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	31.37% (Non-consolidated basis, Domestic standard)
Number of Employees*	649

Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited

Asset management company establishing and operating investment trust funds

Registered Head Office	23-1, Shiba 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Capital Stock	¥300 million
Number of Employees*	104

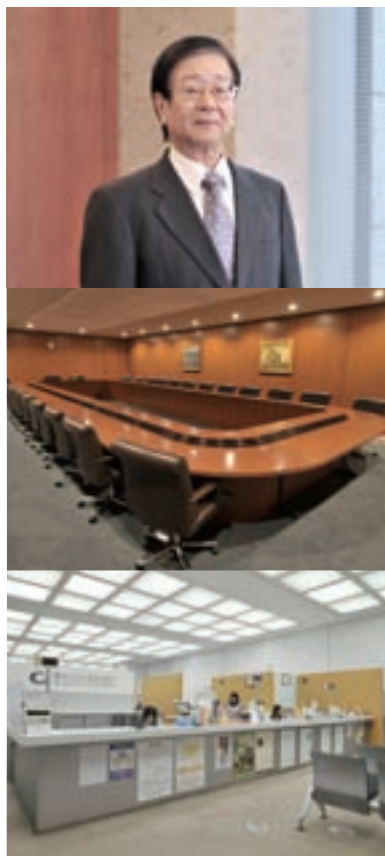
Chuo Mitsui Capital Company Limited

Asset management company investing in the area of private equity

Registered Head Office	2-8, Nihonbashi Muromachi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Capital Stock	¥1.2 billion
Number of Employees*	38

*Excluding employees seconded to other companies, temporary staff and part-time staff

CONTENTS



- 4 A Word from the President**
- 5 Basic Business Direction**
- 6 Consolidated Financial Highlights for the First Half of Fiscal 2009**
- 7 Financial Report**
(Combined results for Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset)
- 12 Corporate Governance**
- 13 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**
- 14 Topics of Chuo Mitsui Trust Group**
 - 15 Topics of Chuo Mitsui**
 - 21 Topics of Chuo Mitsui Asset**
 - 22 Topics of Chuo Mitsui Asset Management**
 - 23 Topics of Chuo Mitsui Capital**

The Chuo Mitsui Trust Group discloses corporate information in the form of three reports.



Disclosure Report

This report consists of disclosure materials (documentation describing the Group's operations and financial standing) compiled in accordance with Japan's Banking Law. It is compiled to disclose information in accordance with legal requirements in an easy-to-understand format, while providing a large audience with an understanding of the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group's activities. The Disclosure Report is published twice a year in full-year (published every July) and interim (published every January) editions.



Annual Report

This financial report is prepared in English for a target audience consisting primarily of overseas investors. While it is compiled based on the Disclosure Report, care is taken to ensure that content is easily comprehensible to overseas readers. The Annual Report is published twice a year in full-year and interim editions.



24 Disclosure Policy

25 Financial Section

- 29 Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings
- 51 Chuo Mitsui
- 72 Chuo Mitsui Asset
- 77 Basel II Related Data



CSR Report

This report, which is published annually, provides an overview of information relating to environmental and social activities from the standpoint of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Website

All three reports are available on Chuo Mitsui Trust Holding's website.

The Company strives to disclose information about the Group's overall financial condition in a timely, fair, and forthright manner on its website.

<http://www.chuomitsui.jp/english/>

A Word from the President



First, on behalf of the senior management and all employees of the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group, allow me to extend our heartfelt thanks to all stakeholders, for your invaluable support.

This interim report to the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2009 (the year ending March 31, 2010) provides an explanation of business results, a status report for each area of operations and other topics for the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group. We hope this report will help you to better understand the Group and its activities.

The Group's key companies are its two trust banks—The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited (“Chuo Mitsui”), which focuses on the retail trust, banking, real estate, and stock transfer agency businesses, and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited (“Chuo Mitsui Asset”), which manages the pension trust and securities trust businesses—and its two asset management companies—Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited (“Chuo Mitsui Asset Management”), which provides investment trust management services, and Chuo Mitsui Capital Company Limited (“Chuo Mitsui Capital”), which provides private equity fund management services. All Group companies are involved in a variety of initiatives to increase the Group's value while enhancing expertise in their respective areas of specialization.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (“CMTH”) and The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. have reached a basic agreement on the management integration of their two groups, subject to the approval of their shareholders and relevant authorities.

Following integration, the new trust bank group will focus on maintaining a strong relationship of trust with its clients as “Japan's leading trust bank group which boasts the largest scale and the highest status by combining banking, asset management and administration and real estate businesses.”

As we strive to meet the expectations of clients, shareholders, investors, and business partners, your cooperation and understanding will be instrumental in this effort, and on behalf of everyone under the Group umbrella, I ask for your continued support.

February 2010

Kazuo Tanabe

President, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

Basic Business Direction

Management Philosophy

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group's management philosophy spotlights three objectives.

- To utilize financial and trust functions to meet the needs of society and contribute to further development of the national economy
- To always be aware of the role a corporate citizen must play and fulfill inherent social responsibilities
- To enhance structures for risk management and compliance, namely adherence to prevailing laws and other socially mandated requirements, and ensure management soundness

Business Strategies

Guided by this management philosophy, the companies under the Group umbrella, especially the two trust banks—Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset—and the two asset management companies—Chuo Mitsui Asset Management and Chuo Mitsui Capital—take a flexible approach to business development in their respective fields of expertise. They cooperate on several

fronts and seek to capitalize on the synergies afforded by interrelationships within the Group. Meanwhile, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings (“CMTH”), as the holding company, aims to maximize Group profits by ensuring an optimum allocation of management resources to each operating division.

Future Initiatives

Although there are signs that conditions are easing as we emerge from the worst of the economic downturn, the future remains uncertain due to such factors as the severe employment situation, and stock prices are expected to remain unstable for the time being. Despite this difficult business environment, the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group will marshal all of its resources and address the challenges to build steady profits and lay the groundwork for future success.

We will continue to focus on businesses related to the investment trust and real estate markets, where growth is expected over the medium and long term as the flow of funds shifts from savings to investments. In our lending business, we will maintain our emphasis on housing loans, an area that we have positioned as a priority business, with due consideration of profitability. At the same time, we will actively pursue promising business prospects in corporate loans and real estate non-recourse loans.

To ensure a continued competitive advantage in these promising domains, we will steadily implement our business strategy by prioritizing allocation of personnel and expenditures while working to limit increases in overall operating expenses.

With regard to corporate social responsibility (CSR), we will continue to pursue activities throughout the Group in a manner that is consistent with an awareness of our public mission as a financial institution.

Our approach to internal controls is predicated on a fundamental awareness of the essential role played by robust risk management and compliance practices in assuring the Group's sustained development as a financial institution trusted by society. To adapt to dramatic changes in the economic and financial environment both in Japan and abroad, we will increase our sensitivity to risk so that we can quickly detect the risks that are inherent in our operations and move to prevent their manifestation. At the same time, we will move to strengthen initiatives relating to executive and employee compliance. To this end, we will enhance our ability to identify and address problem areas by enhancing the internal auditing capabilities by which we verify the effectiveness and validity of internal mechanisms.

Regrettably, final profit figures for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2009 were substantially below profit targets set forth in the Business Revitalization Plan as a result of devaluation losses on stockholdings and losses on the sale of Japanese stock-related investments to reduce future financial uncertainty. These results prompted the Financial Services Agency to issue a Business Improvement Order to the Company in July 2009. We humbly accept this order and will implement a more solid and sophisticated risk management structure covering securities investments and other areas, while striving to achieve profit target of the business improvement plan created based on the order, as well as the appropriately revised Business Revitalization Plan.

Consolidated Financial Highlights for the First Half of Fiscal 2009

	Billions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars (Note)
	Sep. 30, 2009	Sep. 30, 2008	Mar. 31, 2009	Sep. 30, 2009
Total income	¥ 183.7	¥ 220.2	¥ 422.2	\$ 2,037.2
Interest income	91.7	113.7	211.6	1,017.0
Trust fees	26.5	30.8	59.5	294.3
Fees and commissions	39.3	52.2	90.9	435.8
Total expenses	147.6	183.2	531.9	1,636.8
Interest expenses	35.6	51.9	96.8	395.8
General and administrative expenses	75.0	76.6	148.8	832.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	36.1	37.0	(109.6)	400.3
Net income (loss)	19.0	13.7	(92.0)	211.6
Total equity	¥ 829.7	¥ 867.5	¥ 688.4	\$ 9,201.2
Total assets	15,460.1	15,209.9	15,086.4	171,436.3
Loans and bills discounted	9,115.0	8,126.1	8,584.2	101,076.2
Securities	4,900.6	5,197.2	4,896.6	54,343.1
Deposits	9,327.8	9,299.6	9,446.4	103,436.2
Trust assets*	35,650.5	47,100.7	36,070.2	395,326.2
Capital adequacy ratio**	12.33%	11.95%	12.05%	
Reference (subsidiary banks)*:				
Gross operating profit (before trust account write-offs)***	¥ 116.2	¥ 121.4	¥ 228.7	\$ 1,289.5
Operating expenses	58.9	59.0	115.9	653.8
Pre-provision profit***	57.3	62.4	112.8	635.7
Credit costs	11.0	0.3	21.2	122.2

Note: U.S. dollar amounts stated in this interim report are translated solely for convenience at ¥90.18 to US\$1, the rate prevailing on September 30, 2009.

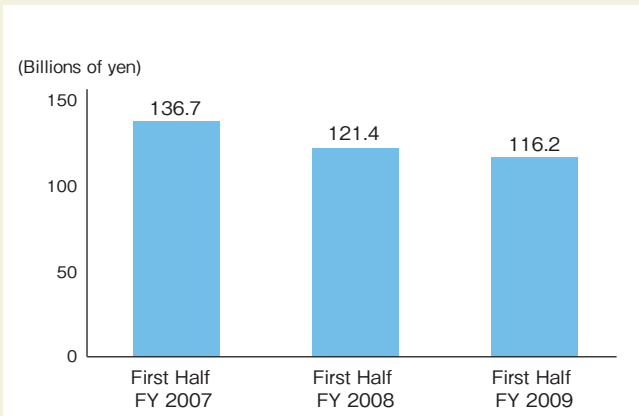
* Figures are the combined total of The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited.

** Capital adequacy ratio is presented in accordance with the domestic standard set forth in the Banking Law of Japan.

*** These terms are defined on page 28 in the Financial Section.

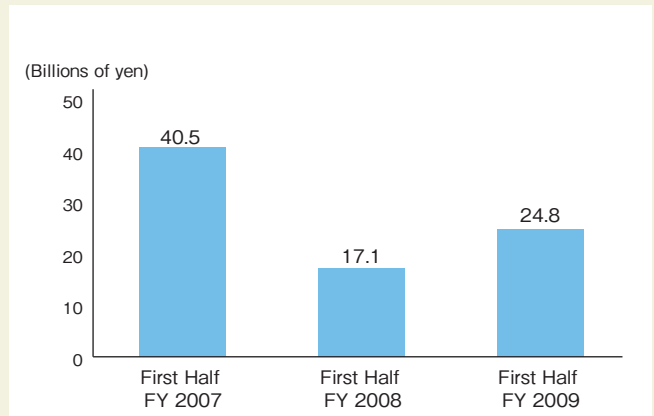
Financial Report (Combined results for Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset)

■ Gross Operating Profit



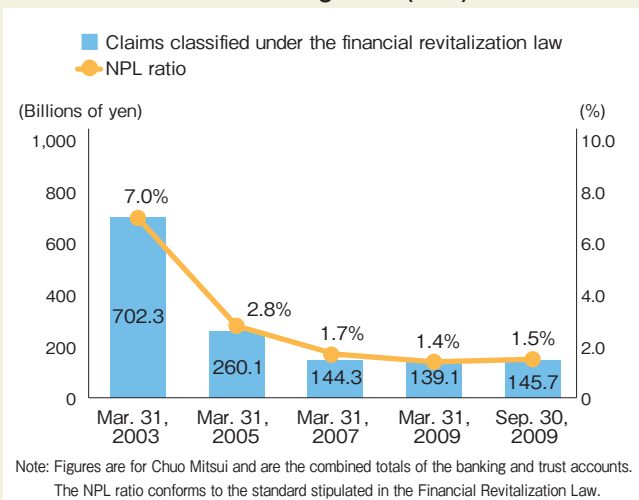
Despite an improvement in interest income from housing loans, a key operational area, gross operating profit decreased ¥5.1 billion from the first half of the previous fiscal year to ¥116.2 billion. This decline resulted from a decrease in fees on the investment trust and annuity insurance business and the real estate business, primarily due to delays in market recovery.

■ Net Income



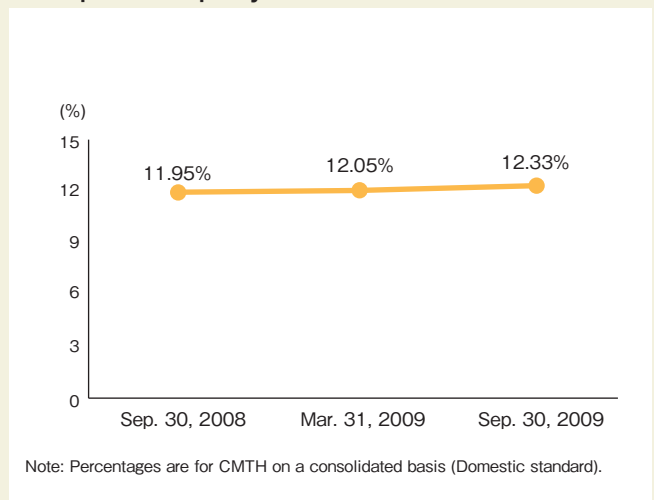
Although gross operating profit declined, interim net income increased ¥7.6 billion to ¥24.8 billion due to a reduction (¥15.0 billion) in devaluation of stockholdings (write-off of stocks and other securities).

■ Claims Classified under the Financial Revitalization Law and Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio



Compared with the end of March 2009, claims classified under the Financial Revitalization Law increased by ¥6.5 billion to ¥145.7 billion. The NPL ratio remained steady at 1.5%, a level that is considered consistent with sound operating standards.

■ Capital Adequacy Ratio

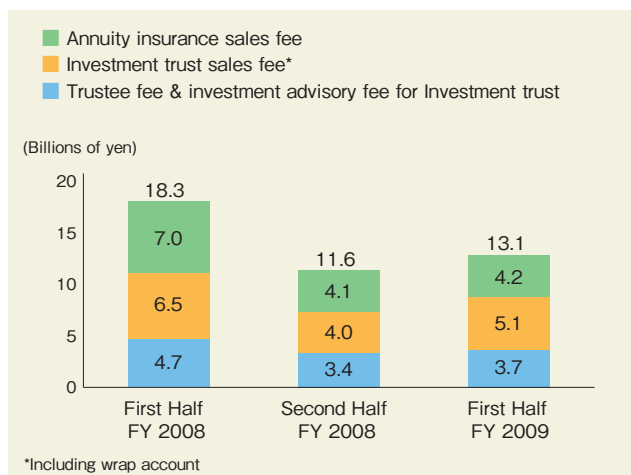


Compared with March 31, 2009, the capital adequacy ratio has increased by 0.28% to 12.33%. The Group maintains a sufficient capital adequacy ratio.

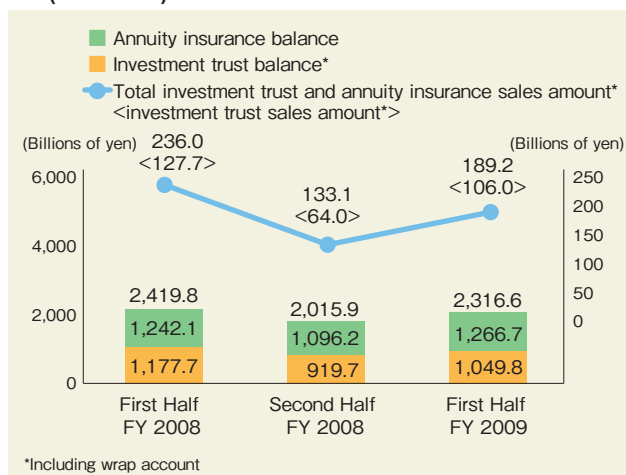
Investment Trust and Annuity Insurance-Related Businesses

Revenues and sales amount of the investment trust and annuity insurance-related businesses during the first half of fiscal 2009 increased compared with the second half of fiscal 2008. The Group remains committed to presenting a selection of products that meet customer needs and offering appropriate consultation services.

Investment Trust and Annuity Insurance-Related Revenues



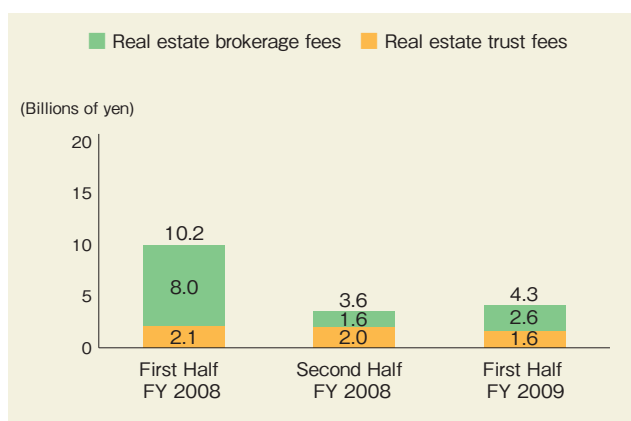
Investment Trust and Annuity Insurance Balance (Year-End) and Sales Amount



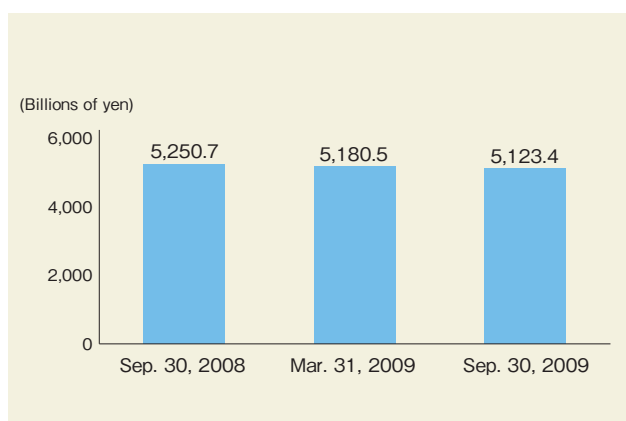
Real Estate Business

Revenue for the first half of fiscal 2009 exceeded that of the second half of fiscal 2008, growing to ¥4.3 billion. The Group will strive to realize higher profitability by providing services that precisely meet customers' real estate investment needs.

Real Estate Business-Related Revenue



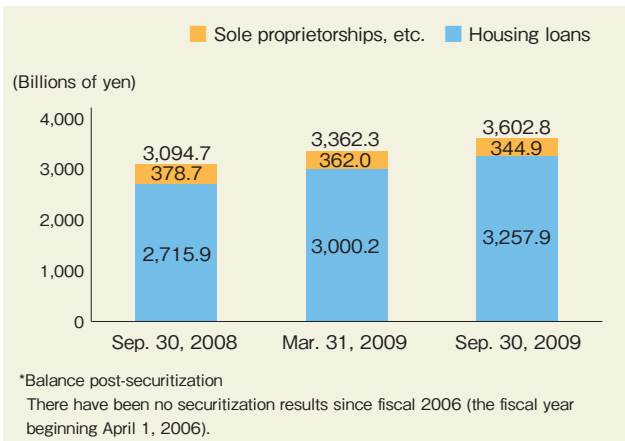
Balance of Securitized Real Estate



Lending Business

The Group is striving to build a sound loan portfolio by actively promoting loans for individuals, especially housing loans, while being mindful of profitability.

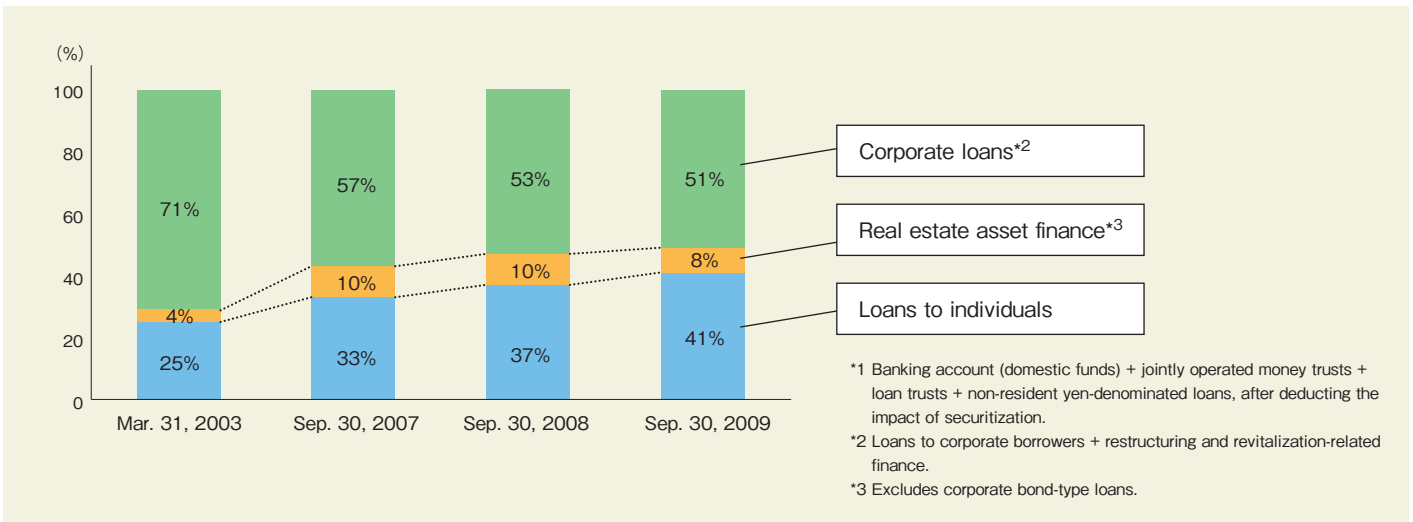
Balance of Loans to Individuals*



Balance of Real Estate Asset Finance*



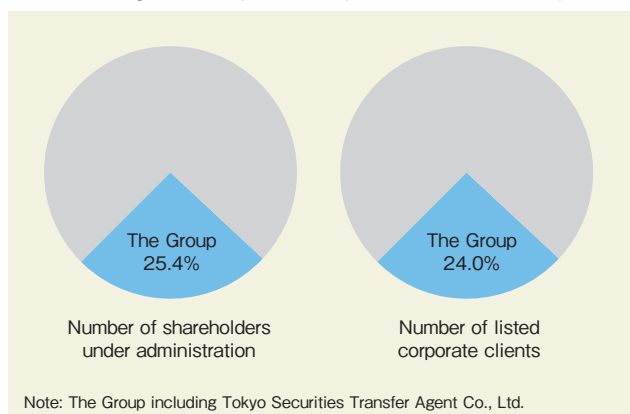
Average Loan Balance*¹ Composition



Stock Transfer Agency Business

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group is entrusted by many leading Japanese corporations to undertake stock transfer agency services. In fact, almost one in four listed companies are our clients for stock transfer agency services.

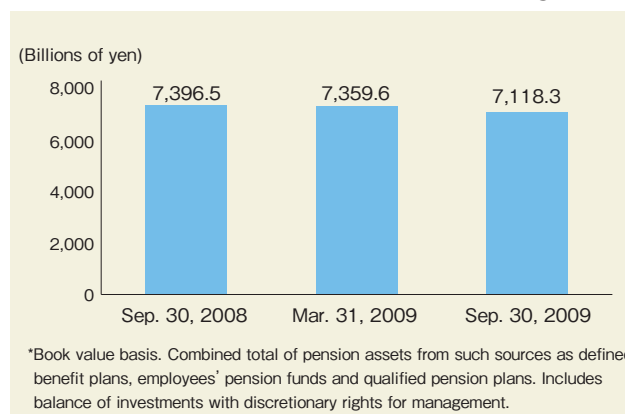
Industry Share (as of September 30, 2009)



Pension Trust Business

The Group is striving to reinforce and extend its profit base by taking maximum advantage of its respected asset management and consultation capabilities.

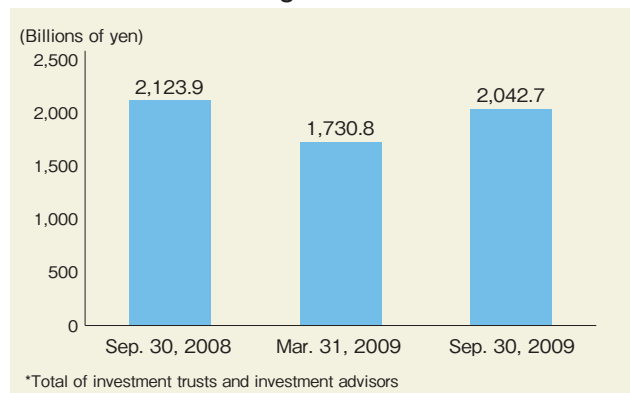
Balance of Pension Assets under Management*



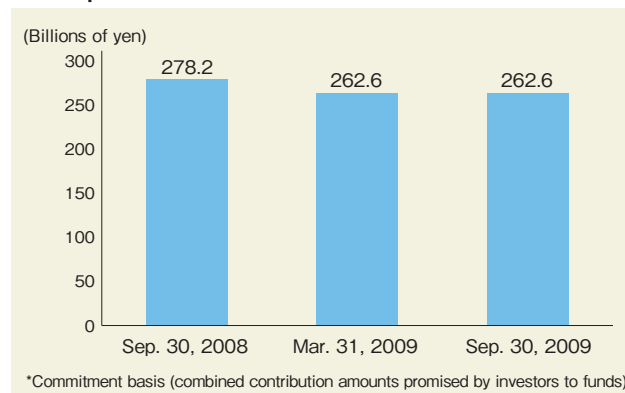
Asset Management Business

The Group's two asset management subsidiaries remain committed to strengthening their presence in the asset management business.

Balance of Assets under Management at Chuo Mitsui Asset Management*



Total Funds under Management by Chuo Mitsui Capital*



Public Funds

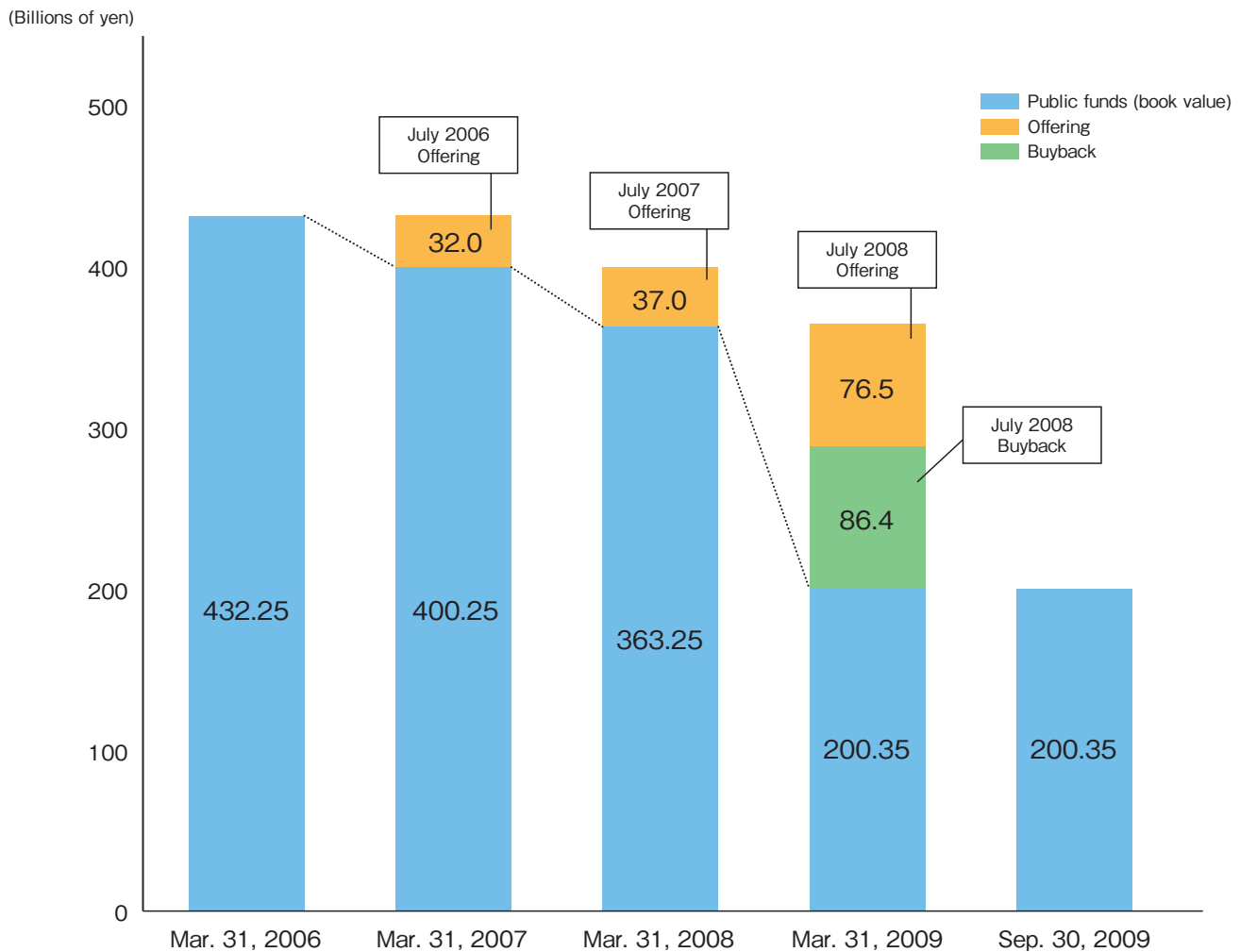
Public funds underwritten by the Resolution and Collection Corporation (“RCC”) in the form of preferred stocks fell to ¥200.35 billion during fiscal 2008 due to the sale of shares in the market and repurchases from RCC.

However, as share price of the Company’s stock remained relatively low mainly due to the turmoil in the financial market, the full amount of ¥200.35 billion preferred stocks were converted to the common stocks pursuant to the provisions of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation. As the consequence, RCC now holds about 30% of the Company’s outstanding common stocks.

The Company will strive to make full repayment through sales in the market (in secondary distributions) and/or repurchases from RCC as soon as possible.

The conversion of preferred stocks to common stocks resulted in the addition of 500,875,000 shares of common stock, bringing the total number of outstanding common stocks to 1,658,426,267.

Public Funds



Corporate Governance

Basic Premise

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group strives to maintain explicit standards to clarify the scope of accountability and responsibility assumed by regular employees and senior management, including members of the Board, and has implemented a suitable system of cross-checks and balances from the standpoint of ensuring sound, transparent management. At the same time, the Group strives to maintain efficient management structures in order to expedite decision-making.

Overview of Governance Structures

Under the Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings (“CMTH”) umbrella, management structures have been put in place to allow the Group’s subsidiary trust banks, Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset, and its subsidiary asset management companies, Chuo Mitsui Asset Management and Chuo Mitsui Capital, to pursue their respective business activities in an independent manner. Meanwhile, CMTH serves as a financial holding company established to oversee the operations and administration of its subsidiaries by taking responsibility for the following Group-level functions.

1. Formulation of Group management strategy

CMTH coordinates business strategies for the Group’s subsidiary trust banks and asset management companies and formulates management plans to maximize Group-wide profits and shareholder value.

2. Monitoring of business operations

While responsibility for business operations lies with each subsidiary trust bank and asset management company, CMTH manages operation of trust banks and asset management companies to ensure consistency with Group strategies and monitors operational performance.

3. Allocation of management resources

CMTH allocates the Group’s management resources—that is, those resources necessary for business activities, consisting of tangible resources such as human resources, physical resources, and monetary resources, as well as intangible resources such as information, knowledge, and branding—and manages their utilization by its subsidiary trust banks and asset management companies.

4. Supervision of risk management

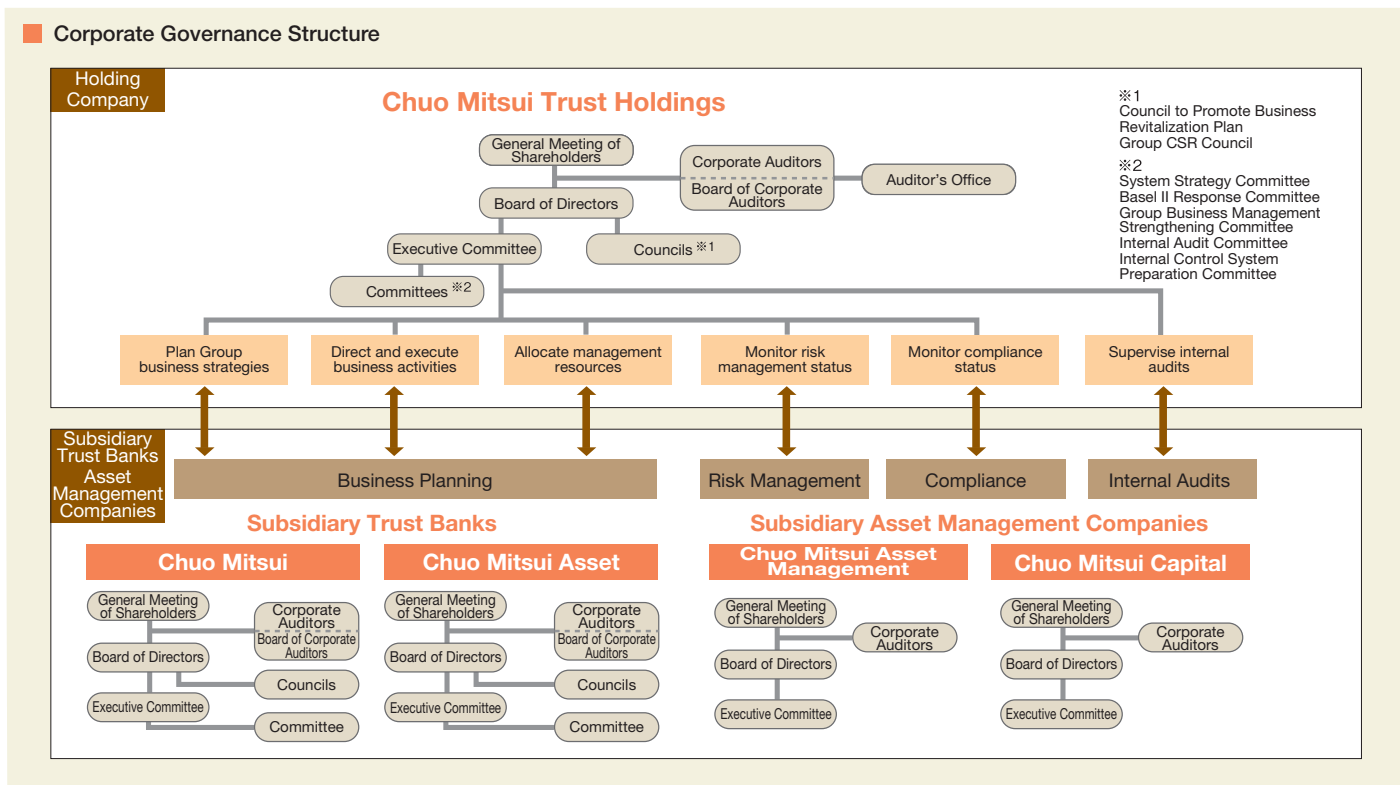
CMTH formulates basic policy on risk management for the Group as a whole and monitors risk management at its subsidiary trust banks and asset management companies.

5. Supervision of compliance

In addition to formulating basic policy on corporate ethics for the Group and standards of conduct for senior management and employees, CMTH monitors compliance status at subsidiary trust banks and asset management companies.

6. Supervision of internal audits

In addition to formulating basic policy on internal audits for the Group as a whole, CMTH assesses the internal audit systems at subsidiary trust banks and asset management companies and offers guidance as necessary.



Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Basic Stance

The Chuo Mitsui Trust Group undertakes CSR activities consistent with the principle of fulfilling its responsibilities as a corporate citizen, a stance that has been incorporated into its management philosophy.

CSR is an essential part of operations if the Group is to exist as a responsible member of society and develop along with society in a sustainable manner. The Group believes that respecting dialogue with stakeholders and working steadily to address their concerns and meet their needs is an integral part of its social responsibility.

CSR Activity Highlights

Activities through Banking and Trust Functions

After being the first institution in the industry to receive permission from Japan's Financial Services Agency in February 2007 for adding carbon credits to the types of trust assets to be entrusted, Chuo Mitsui began selling carbon credit trust beneficiary rights as part of its menu of solutions for clients.

Chuo Mitsui also pursues an active social contribution program as a charitable trust trustee by offering assistance in a broad range of fields, including academic research, environmental protection, and international cooperation.

In addition, Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset offer a socially responsible investment (SRI) fund, which has been established and is managed by Chuo Mitsui Asset Management.

In keeping with an awareness of its roles and responsibilities as a financial institution, the Group is committed to continuing to contribute to the development of a sustainable society through initiatives that derive from its finance business.

Support for Education in Finance and Economics

Chuo Mitsui has created endowment courses for Osaka Electro-Communication University's Asset Management Department, which was established in April 2009.

The Group also has created endowment courses at Aoyama Gakuin University, Renmin University of China, and Tsinghua University. We will continue to support both education of the next generation of finance professionals and research in the fields of finance and economics.

Employees and CSR

When a disaster occurs, the Group opens a special account for employee donations and calls on employees to contribute to relief efforts. Donation drives were held from July to September 2009 to provide aid in the aftermath of torrential rains in the Chugoku and northern Kyushu regions, Tropical Storm Etau, and other natural disasters in countries in Southeast Asia.

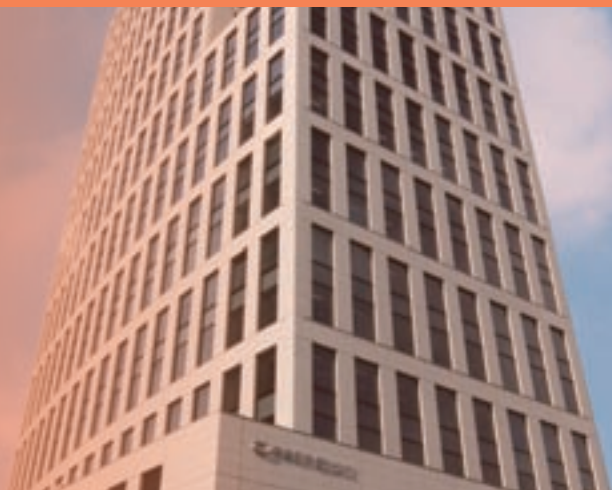
In addition, Chuo Mitsui's Nihonbashi Branch held a "Children's Day" for employees' families in August 2009.

We believe that initiatives such as these enrich the lives of our employees and provide opportunities for them to contribute to the greater good of society through their families and regions.



"Children's Day" (Participating children are seen touring the underground vault at Chuo Mitsui's Nihonbashi Branch.)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group



Management Integration

On November 6, 2009, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. reached a basic agreement on management integration subject to the approval of their shareholders and relevant authorities, and concluded a basic agreement the same day. By combining their personnel, know-how and other managerial resources and fusing both groups' strengths, a new trust bank group that, with the combination of their expertise and comprehensive capability, can provide its clients with better and swifter comprehensive solutions than ever before, will aim to offer superior products and services across its business fields.

In the coming months, the Integration Promotion Committee and other bodies at both companies will move forward with specific deliberations and preparations for management integration.



Press conference announcing the management integration

Start of Operations at Chuo Mitsui Investments Hong Kong Limited

In order to strengthen the asset management capabilities of the Group in Asian markets, where high economic growth and expanded investment opportunities are expected, Chuo Mitsui established Chuo Mitsui Investments Hong Kong Limited in Hong Kong, the center of financial capital markets in Asia. The wholly owned subsidiary began investment advisory operations on June 30, 2009.

Chuo Mitsui Asset offers an Asian equity active fund for corporate pensions and other clients. The newly established local subsidiary will act as the Group's management research base in the area, providing Chuo Mitsui Asset with investment advisory services and related information based on research and analyses primarily targeting shares in Asian markets.

Based on its continuing view that Asian markets are key investment targets, the Group will work to expand its management presence in those markets in order to diversify its management products and enhance its management capabilities.



Chuo Mitsui Investments Hong Kong Limited

Topics of Chuo Mitsui

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Financial Services for Individuals

Financial Services for Corporations

Real Estate Business

Stock Transfer Agency Business



Chuo Mitsui's Expanding Line of Investment Trust Products

Investment trusts and other securities investments are attracting attention as a means of asset management that can be expected to deliver comparatively high profits if managed effectively, even during an extended period of low interest rates. Chuo Mitsui is working to expand its line of investment trust products so that it can better accommodate clients' increasingly diverse needs in line with market globalization.

During fiscal 2009, we began offering a fund that invests in Brazil's real-denominated bonds as well as a fund that makes diversified investments in bonds issued by resource-producing countries. Both funds are expected to deliver a monthly profit distribution.



Investment Trust Wrap Accounts

We offer the Chuo Mitsui Executive Wrap (minimum contract of ¥100 million) and the Chuo Mitsui Private Wrap (minimum contract of ¥10 million) to accommodate clients' increasingly diversified fund management needs as the focus for individual financial assets shifts from savings to investments.

Investment trust wrap accounts incorporate a comprehensive suite of services. After having the client sign a discretionary investment agreement, Chuo Mitsui develops a basic management plan based on investments in investment trusts, selects funds to include, executes buy and sell transactions, and reports results to the client.

These products are distinguished by the manner in which they take advantage of the institutional investor management expertise of Chuo Mitsui Asset, one of Japan's largest asset managers, to make asset allocation decisions, and by their use of the fund rating expertise of the Morningstar Group's Morningstar Asset Management Co., Ltd., a respected global rating agency for investment trusts, to make target fund selections.

Investment wrap accounts allow Chuo Mitsui to custom-tailor portfolios to accommodate the management needs and risk tolerance of particular clients.



Expanded Single-Payment Whole Life Insurance Offerings

Chuo Mitsui has expanded its range of life insurance products with single-payment whole life insurance, an effective choice for clients who need to ensure that their hard-earned assets continue to grow in value until they are ultimately left intact to beneficiaries. Clients determine a death benefit when they take out the policy, which then guarantees that amount as a minimum benefit throughout the life of the insured party.



Home Renovation Loans for Older Clients (Lump Sum Principal Repayment)

In October 2009, Chuo Mitsui began offering home renovation loans featuring lump sum principal repayment as a new product for clients over 60 years of age.

The product allows borrowers to use a residence as collateral in order to secure financing for home improvements such as making a home barrier free or earthquake resistant. Monthly repayment by the client is only for interest payments, while the principal is repaid from the proceeds from the sale of the house upon the client's passing.



Reverse Mortgages

Chuo Mitsui offers reverse mortgages that support the financial freedom of older clients.

This product allows clients to borrow funds using a residence as collateral. The loan is repaid in a lump sum, for example, from the proceeds from the sale of the house upon the borrower's passing.

Borrowed funds can be used for any purpose (with the exception of business) including to finance leisure pursuits or to make a lump sum payment of fees upon admission to a nursing home.

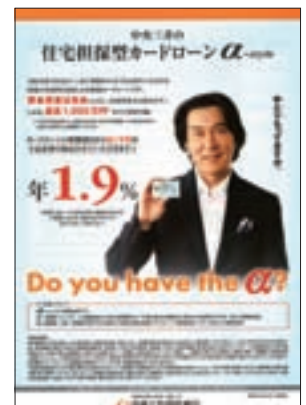


Home Equity Type Card Loans (α -style)

Chuo Mitsui also offers a home equity type card loan product known as α -style that can be used to provide funds needed by clients as they implement plans for the future.

This product is available regardless of whether the client already has a housing loan even at another institution.

In addition, Chuo Mitsui waives advanced repayment penalties on its housing loans when borrowers apply or make a contract for α -style.



Expanded Testamentary-Related Services in Partnership with Prudential Life Insurance

The most reliable way for an individual to ensure that hard-earned assets are transferred smoothly to the intended beneficiaries or allocated to particularly deserving individuals or charities is to draft a will.

Chuo Mitsui provides a range of comprehensive testamentary trust services. We can provide pertinent advice for the drafting of a will to ensure that assets are transferred smoothly from the standpoint of tax and legal considerations, maintain custody of the will, and reliably implement its provisions after the death of the testator (testamentary execution).

Chuo Mitsui also offers inheritance coordination services to smooth the succession process in the absence of a will or testament. We can complete burdensome inheritance procedures on behalf of the successor, including by investigating inherited property and transferring ownership of individual assets.

In November 2008, Chuo Mitsui completed an agreement on testamentary trusts and inheritance coordination services with Prudential Life Insurance Co., Ltd., with the goal of positioning the company to provide a broad range of such services. This agreement was reached in the wake of partial revisions to the enforcement regulations for the Insurance Business Law in March 2008 that made it possible for insurance companies to act as agents for trust services. Our initiatives to gradually broaden our services in this area have included working with Prudential Life Insurance to hold business succession seminars for business owners at six locations nationwide.

Consulplaza Openings

Chuo Mitsui is actively opening a new series of *Consulplaza* locations that are specifically designed with consulting services in mind and are generally open year-round, including during evening hours. In September 2009, we opened *Consulplaza* Fujimino (Ikebukuro Branch, Fujimino Representative Office), bringing the total number of *Consulplaza* locations nationwide to 28.

In principle, *Consulplaza* locations provide clients with a convenient gateway to discuss various life planning and financial topics free of charge, including asset management, loans, wills and inheritance, and real estate.

By working to enhance its network, Chuo Mitsui will continue to draw on its uniquely comprehensive consultation capabilities to help clients deal with the full range of financial issues.



Consulplaza Fujimino

Television Commercials

Chuo Mitsui is actively pursuing a multifaceted advertising campaign featuring popular actor Koji Yakusho as the company's spokesperson.

We are currently airing two profile-raising spots with the actor (*Asset Management* and *Wills and Inheritance*) as part of a television campaign that began in April 2008.

By depicting Mr. Yakusho transplanting a potted flower to a garden and then showing flowers blooming throughout the garden, *Asset Management* calls to mind the growth of an asset, as symbolized by the flower. *Wills and Inheritance* introduces Chuo Mitsui's testamentary and inheritance services by showing the actor adrift in memories of the past as he listens to an old record left to him by his father along with catch copy suggesting that "leaving property is like leaving a piece of your heart."

Going forward, Chuo Mitsui will continue to raise its corporate profile and promote its businesses by utilizing various advertising media.



Television commercial

Initiatives to Facilitation of Financing

Chuo Mitsui considers one of its most important social missions is to facilitate financing to small and medium-sized enterprises and clients who use products such as housing loans. We continue to strive to fulfill this mission.

In the context of the recent challenging economic conditions, in order to respond swiftly and appropriately to consultations from small and medium-sized enterprises and clients who use products such as housing loans, we have created a Facilitation of Finance Group as part of our head office organization. We are also working to manage closer partnerships between the head office and branches by appointing an officer at each branch and to meet customer needs swiftly and appropriately.

Along with these organizational changes, we are working to develop and strengthen our stance to facilitate financing by creating a committee consisting of general managers from relevant divisions to share information related to facilitation of financing.

Disaster Recovery Support Fund Financing

Chuo Mitsui began handling financing for disaster recovery support funds in order to aid disaster recovery efforts in the wake of torrential rains in the Chugoku and northern Kyushu regions in July 2009 and Tropical Storm Etau in August 2009. Under the Fixed-Interest Rate/Lifetime Fixed Discount Plan, individual disaster victims gain access to housing loans of up to ¥100 million at an annual discount of 1.3% from the over-the-counter interest rate throughout the life of the loan. At the same time, corporations impacted by the disasters have been given access to preferential interest rates set by the company based on a review of the application for loans of up to ¥30 million.

Broad Fund Supply through Varied Financing Techniques

Chuo Mitsui draws on a wealth of experience and expertise developed over its many years in the industry to provide financing that is carefully geared to the needs of its clients.

Real estate asset finance such as non-recourse loans and real estate securitization utilizing real estate-managed trusts and special-purpose companies has numerous applications ranging from securitization of company-owned properties to real estate investment projects.

For clients interested in corporate restructuring, Chuo Mitsui provides leveraged finance*¹ services for increasing corporate value through restructuring by such means as management buyouts*² and leveraged buyouts*³.

For clients interested in revitalizing their operations, Chuo Mitsui offers funds to meet needs throughout the corporate rehabilitation process through debtor-in-possession financing*⁴ and other means.

*1 A financial technique wherein the purchaser obtains a majority of the acquisition funding by relying on the cash flows or assets of the target company rather than on the party's own creditworthiness.

*2 A form of corporate acquisition where a company's managers acquire administration rights by purchasing shares from the existing owner or parent company in cooperation with a sponsor such as an investment fund with the intention of continuing the business in question.

*3 An acquisition made using borrowed funds obtained by using the cash flows or assets of the target company as collateral.

*4 Credit extended to an entity after it files for bankruptcy under the Civil Rehabilitation Law or Corporate Reorganization Law until the process ends is known as debtor-in-possession financing.

Utilizing the Trust Function in Carbon Credit Transactions

In October 2009, Chuo Mitsui was entrusted with the sale of carbon credit trust beneficiary rights on behalf of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. The transaction was the second of its kind, following an initial offering in November 2007.

In becoming the first Japanese bank to obtain permission from Japan's Financial Service Agency to add carbon credits to the types of trust assets that can be entrusted, Chuo Mitsui led the industry in working to make possible the sale of carbon credit trust beneficiary rights. We now offer this product to client corporations as part of our comprehensive menu of solutions.

Real Estate-Related Business Initiatives

Chuo Mitsui counts among its staff many real estate appraisers and other real estate specialists, and the company is actively involved in a variety of real estate-related businesses so that it can appropriately meet management and financial needs typified by corporate real estate (CRE) strategy as well as individual clients' real estate investment needs. Services include brokerage and securitization for business and investment real estate, proposals for effectively utilizing existing real estate holdings, and real estate appraisals.

Through our real estate-managed trust administration services, one of the fundamental frameworks of real estate securitization, we can propose optimal securitization schemes for each client. We offer a range of high-quality trustee services, and the balance of entrusted assets has reached ¥5.1 trillion (as of September 30, 2009). Chuo Mitsui also focuses on real estate fund business, particularly the J-REIT (Japanese real-estate investment trust) sector, where we have assisted in the establishment of multiple listed investment companies. Chuo Mitsui has provided asset custody and other trust services to 11 of the 41 investment corporations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (as of September 30, 2009).

Individual clients are a source of broad, steady demand stemming from activities such as home purchases, relocation, and the acquisition and management of investment properties designed to yield stable cash flows. Working closely with group company Chuo Mitsui Realty Co., Ltd., which has broad expertise and a substantial information network, Chuo Mitsui provides extensive consultation services through a varied menu of products including joint seminars, as well as the introduction of candidate properties and individual consultation meetings through Chuo Mitsui Realty.



Investor Relations (IR) and Shareholder Relations (SR) Support

Chuo Mitsui offers beneficial shareholder survey services to identify domestic and overseas institutional investors not listed in shareholders' registries, such as foreign beneficial shareholder surveys, foreign beneficial shareholder data services and proprietary products including domestic institutional investor beneficial shareholder data creation and domestic institutional investor shareholder survey reports. In addition, we provide an extensive selection of services designed to offer comprehensive support for corporate IR and SR activities, including analytical reports on voting results, a site allowing clients to view convocation notices, and individual shareholder analysis reports that can be put to use in targeting and evaluating the effectiveness of individual IR and SR activities.



Issuance of Publications Regarding Stock-Related Administrative Tasks

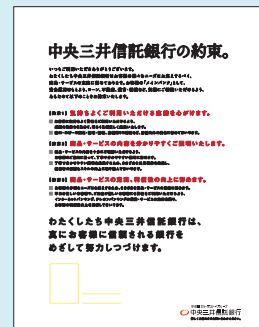
In June 2009, Chuo Mitsui published the second edition of *Taking Minutes for General Shareholders' Meetings, Board of Director Meetings, and Board of Auditor Meetings* for individuals responsible for institutional operations relating to corporate shareholders' meetings and stock-related administrative tasks. Designed to draw on the practical experience of our writing staff and revised to cover the latest legal changes such as revisions to the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act that took effect on April 1, 2009 and the system for stock dematerialization, the publication introduces numerous real-world examples.

Chuo Mitsui is also highly regarded for its contribution of numerous articles explaining the practical implications of the system for stock dematerialization and other topics to *Shunkan Shoji Houmu (Commercial Law)*, *Kaisha Houmu A2Z (A2Z of Corporate Legal Work)*, and other journals specializing in corporate law.



Initiatives to Improve Customer Satisfaction

Chuo Mitsui strives to improve customer satisfaction in order to achieve its goal of becoming a bank that is trusted by its clients, including through an extensive employee education and training program. In addition to redoubling efforts to foster an awareness of being customer-oriented by creating a customer satisfaction improvement committee at all sales branches starting in April 2009, we have individual branches pursue a range of initiatives that are suited to their particular circumstances. We also strive to improve branch and companywide operations and services based on feedback collected from a broad range of clients not only in person at branches and through our website but also through client feedback questionnaire cards and direct mail questionnaires.



Poster detailing Chuo Mitsui's promises to its clients

Employee Education and Training Programs

Chuo Mitsui offers extensive employee education and training programs to ensure that all employees can offer customer-oriented service as they carry out their daily responsibilities.

●Training by specialists

Specialists from the head office visit each branch to provide etiquette training for all employees assigned to that branch as part of an effort to improve customer service standards.



●Teller training

Training for tellers, who have the most opportunities to deal with customers on a day-to-day basis, provides instruction and guidance on how to provide high-quality service from the customer's perspective through lectures and discussions examining what actions can be taken to ensure customer satisfaction.



Topics of Chuo Mitsui Asset

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Trust Asset Management Business
Trust Asset Administration Business
Pension Management Services



High Marks as a Corporate Pension Management Trust Institution

Chuo Mitsui Asset achieved high approval ratings, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and took the top spot among Japanese trust banks in a 2009 survey of corporate pension funds of Japanese asset management institutions administered by *Newsletter on Pensions and Investment*, which is published by Rating and Investment Information, Inc. Chuo Mitsui Asset was also ranked as the No.1 company at which clients would like to increase the share of its assets. Other honors included the selection of the Japan Equity – A1 Japan Fundamental Growth Fund for the Mercer MPA Award by management rating company Mercer Japan, Ltd., and of the Japan Equity – A8 Japan Index Plus Fund for the R&I Fund Award 2009 by Rating and Investment Information, Inc.

Chuo Mitsui Asset remains committed to precisely identifying its clients' diverse needs and providing the best possible solutions for them.



Mercer MPA Award 2009

Initiatives to Improve Service in the Defined Contribution Pension Business

The defined contribution pension system allows members to select their own asset management approach, making it important to help members with little investing experience develop a better understanding of investment options.

Chuo Mitsui Asset provides a range of easy-to-understand investment education services through a variety of means including training, web services, and e-learning tools to ensure members have an adequate understanding of the defined contribution system, management methods, and products.

To allow members to make investment decisions efficiently, we are also developing services that will provide information on management and performance of total assets via mobile phone.

Furthermore, we offer option services that allow members to estimate expected benefits by adding benefits from defined benefit corporate pensions and retirement lump sum payments. These services, which are designed to assist members as they consider their life and money plans, derive from our unique ability to offer an integrated approach to the administration of defined-contribution, defined benefit, and other employee retirement benefit programs.



Web option service

Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited

Investment Trust Management Services

Providing Products to Meet Diverse Needs and Expanding Distribution Channels

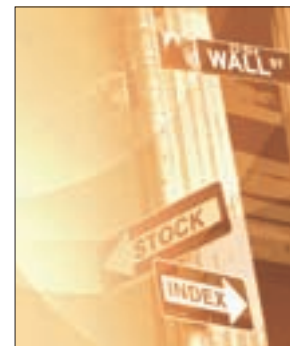
In addition to providing investment trust products that are designed to meet the diverse needs of Chuo Mitsui and other sales companies, Chuo Mitsui Asset Management actively promotes investment products for variable annuity insurance for increasing the balance of assets under management.

In April 2009, we created a new fund linked to the 30-stock Dow Jones Industrial Average* (NY Dow Jones Index), a long-established index with which Japanese individual investors are familiar, as a public retail product.

Due in part to the fact that no similar product existed in the domestic investment trust market at the time of its introduction, the product was adopted by Chuo Mitsui as well as 15 sales companies, including regional banks and securities companies. Moreover, in October 2009, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation began making the product available exclusively online. Continuous increase in the number of sales companies and in the balance under management is expected.

The balance of Chuo Mitsui Asset Management's products being used as investment targets for variable annuity insurance handled by Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. and regional banks is steadily increasing.

Going forward, we will continue to provide products that meet the diverse needs of investors through a broad range of distribution channels.



*Dow Jones and the Dow Jones Industrial Average are registered trademarks of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Chuo Mitsui Asset Management has received permission to use these trademarks for certain purposes. This fund referencing the Dow Jones Industrial Average does not receive support, promotion, sales, or sales promotion from Dow Jones, and Dow Jones has no expressed opinion on whether it is preferable to invest in this fund.

Strengthening Sales Support Activities and Information Services

During the first half of fiscal 2009, although domestic and overseas stock markets staged a recovery from recent declines the investment environment remains unclear.

Chuo Mitsui Asset Management focused on providing information to investors in a proactive manner. In addition to investor seminars, we held a total of more than 600 workshops throughout Japan for sales personnel at sales companies during the period under review.

We also strived to strengthen information services such as reports provided through our website and through sales companies.

We will continue to actively provide information that is useful to clients.





Actively Pursuing Initiatives in Mezzanine Finance

Chuo Mitsui Capital focuses on the mezzanine finance area of leveraged finance*¹ and has extensive investment experience with companies such as Covalent Materials Corporation (previously Toshiba Ceramics Co., Ltd.) and Komeda Co., Ltd., (coffee shop operator).

The purposes for mezzanine finance are now being diversified, such as management buyouts*² and business succession for capital restructuring, corporate financing and others. As a leader in Japanese mezzanine finance, Chuo Mitsui Capital seeks to take maximum advantage of its investment expertise and extensive network as it actively develops and offers products for the mezzanine finance market.

*¹ A type of finance wherein the purchaser obtains a majority of the acquisition funding by relying on the cash flows or assets of the target company rather than on the party's own creditworthiness.

*² A form of corporate acquisition where a company's managers acquire administration rights by purchasing shares from the existing owner or parent company in cooperation with a sponsor such as an investment fund with the intention of continuing the business in question.

Providing Quality Investment Opportunities to All Investors

Against the backdrop of recent lackluster stock market conditions, demand for private equity investment as a vehicle that is less correlated with stock prices is anticipated to expand among pension funds and other institutional investors.

Chuo Mitsui Capital provides quality investment opportunities for financial institutions, pension funds, and other investors through products and services, such as fund of funds, which provide globally diversified investment opportunities in private equity investment*, and mezzanine funds, which offer middle-risk/middle-return investment opportunities.

Going forward, private equity investment is likely to assume increasing importance as a financial (investment) asset class. Chuo Mitsui Capital will continue to draw on its advanced investment and fund operations expertise to develop funds that provide quality investment opportunities for all investors.

*Private equity investments are designed to deliver profits in the form of interest and dividends by acquiring corporate bonds or preferred shares, and to realize capital gains of previously acquired unlisted shares through listing on the stock market or sale to a third party.

Disclosure Policy

Based on an awareness of the importance of its social responsibility and public mission, the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group strives to earn the confidence of investors, shareholders, clients and others by actively disclosing business data.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings strives to implement a high level of transparency in its management by disclosing information about the Group's overall financial condition in a timely, fair, and forthright manner on its website.

In addition to providing easy-to-understand explanations of management direction and results in the form of Disclosure Report and other disclosure materials, the Company details its business strategies and other relevant information at analyst meetings and via other forums. The Company also provides an extensive range of investor relations (IR) information on its website, and Group companies offer a broad range of information about their products and services on their own websites.

The Group will continue to strive to promote a deeper understanding of its activities.

Websites of Chuo Mitsui Trust Group Companies



Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings
<http://www.chuomitsui.jp/>



The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited
<http://www.chuomitsui.co.jp/>



Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited
<http://www.chuomitsui-asset.jp/>



Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited
<http://www.cmam.co.jp/>



Chuo Mitsui Capital Company Limited
<http://www.cm-capital.com/>

Financial Section

Financial Review	26
How to Read the Financial Statements of Trust Banks	28
Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.	
Consolidated Financial Statements	29
Balance Sheets	29
Statements of Operations	30
Statements of Changes in Equity	31
Statements of Cash Flows	32
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	33
Non-Consolidated Financial Statements	49
Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	49
Statements of Income (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	50
The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited	
Consolidated Financial Statements	51
Balance Sheets	51
Statements of Operations	52
Statements of Changes in Equity	53
Statements of Cash Flows	54
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	55
Non-Consolidated Financial Statements	70
Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	70
Statements of Operations (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	71
Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited	
Non-Consolidated Financial Statements	72
Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	72
Statements of Operations (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)	73
Financial Statements of Subsidiary Banks	
(Trust Account—Unaudited)	74
Notes to Financial Statements of Subsidiary Banks	
(Trust Account—Unaudited)	75
Reference- Basel II Related Data	
Chuo Mitsui Trust Group	77
The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited	105
Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited	153
Directors, Corporate Auditors and Executive Officers	160
Organization	161
Major Associated Companies	162
Investor Information	163

Financial Review

Economic and Financial Environment

With respect to the economic conditions during this period, due to massive government economic stimulus packages overseas, the perception has been broadening that the economic downturn is abating in the United States and Europe, and the economies have begun to recover in Asia including China. In Japan, while the difficult employment situation remains, economic conditions began to improve from the first quarter of FY2009 led by increased exports and industrial output.

In the financial market, short-term interest rates (overnight call rates) hovered around the Bank of Japan's target rate of 0.1%. Meanwhile, concern over an increase in issuance of government bonds led long-term interest rates to climb up to the 1.5% range in early June, but rates subsequently returned to the 1.3% range at the end of September 2009. The Nikkei Stock Average rose in anticipation of economic recovery, rising from the 8,300 range at the beginning of the period to the 10,100 range at the end of September 2009. In the foreign exchange market, the yen trended higher against the dollar, rising from the ¥98 range in early April to the ¥89 range at the end of September 2009.

Consolidated Operating Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2009

In such economic and financial conditions, each of our group companies, such as The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, concentrating on the retail trust, banking, real estate, and stock transfer agency businesses, Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited, concentrating on the pension trust and securities trust businesses, Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited, concentrating on the investment trust business, and Chuo Mitsui Capital Company Limited, concentrating on the private equity fund management business, have deployed various initiatives in keeping with our fundamental policy of "combining the group's full strength in order to increase profits steadily and lay the groundwork for a great leap forward in the future." As a result, consolidated results for the first half of the fiscal year were as follows.

Regarding consolidated assets and liabilities, during the first half of the fiscal year, total assets increased by ¥373.6 billion from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥15,460.1 billion as of September 30, 2009. Within assets, loans and bills discounted increased by ¥530.7

billion to ¥9,115.0 billion and securities increased by ¥4.0 billion to ¥4,900.6 billion. Deposits decreased by ¥118.6 billion in the first half to ¥9,327.8 billion. Total equity increased by ¥141.3 billion to ¥829.7 billion due to an increase in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities. Total trust assets (simple sum for The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited) decreased by ¥419.6 billion to ¥35,650.5 billion as of September 30, 2009.

Regarding profits and losses for the first half of the fiscal year, total income declined ¥36.5 billion from the first half of the previous year to ¥183.7 billion. Total expenses declined ¥35.6 billion year on year to ¥147.6 billion. As a result, income before income taxes declined ¥0.9 billion year on year to ¥36.1 billion. Interim net income increased ¥5.3 billion year on year to ¥19.0 billion. Interim net income per common share (basic) was ¥14.41.

Segment Information

For the first half, in the trust and banking business, ordinary income was ¥179.7 billion and ordinary expenses were ¥141.0 billion. As a result, ordinary profit was ¥38.7 billion. In other finance-related operations, ordinary income was ¥23.6 billion and ordinary expenses were ¥17.7 billion. As a result, ordinary profit was ¥5.8 billion.

Cash Flows

For the first half of the fiscal year, net cash used in operating activities amounted to ¥228.5 billion, a difference of ¥1,158.0 billion from net cash provided in the first half of the previous year, due to a net decrease in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings).

Net cash provided by investing activities amounted to ¥194.1 billion, a difference of ¥773.9 billion from net cash used in the first half of the previous year, due mainly to an increase in proceeds from investment securities.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to ¥41.4 billion, a difference of ¥227.5 billion from net cash used in the first half of the previous year, due to a decrease in payment for the purchase of treasury stock.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents, end of the six-month period amounted to ¥224.8 billion, a decrease of ¥90.2 billion from a year earlier.

Non-Consolidated Results for the First Half of the Fiscal Year

Total assets decreased by ¥1.5 billion to ¥808.1 billion in the first half of the fiscal year. Total equity declined by ¥1.6 billion to ¥615.5 billion. Total equity per common share was ¥371.26.

Regarding profits and losses, operating profit declined ¥5.3 billion year on year to ¥6.0 billion due to a decrease in dividends from affiliated companies. Interim net income declined by ¥5.3 billion year on year to ¥6.0 billion and interim net income per common share was ¥4.58.

How to Read the Financial Statements of Trust Banks

Trust Account and Banking Account

Trust banks keep two types of account: the banking account, which is the institution's own; and the trust account, which is the account of beneficiaries. Trust banks have a number of trust accounts, reflecting the fact that they must separately administer the assets of each trust contract. In principle, details of individual accounts are disclosed only to trustors or beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the total balances of money and pension trusts are recorded in the trust account's aggregate balance sheet. The main assets and liabilities of the trust account with principal guarantee agreement are also disclosed.

Although trust assets nominally belong to trust banks, in fact they belong to the beneficiaries. The institutions therefore receive trust fees for managing these accounts. After deductions for fees and expenses, the profits generated with these accounts all become trust assets.

Trust fees represent one source of income in the banking account. In other words, the banking account operations statement reflects both earnings from banking operations and from trust operations.

The Concept of Net Operating Profit (*Gyomu Juneki*)

To calculate core profits—excluding items outside core operations, such as stock earnings and losses and write-offs of non-performing assets—we calculate the net operating profit by selecting only those items that express the earnings from core operations from within the operations statement.

Net operating profit is calculated by subtracting the general and administrative expenses and the transfer to the general allowance for loan losses from gross operating profit. Gross operating profit comprises:

- Net interest income (such as from deposits, loans and marketable securities);
- Net fees and commissions (trust fees, and fees and commissions);
- Net trading gains (earnings from trading purpose transactions); and
- Net other operating income (such as earnings from foreign exchange and bond trading).

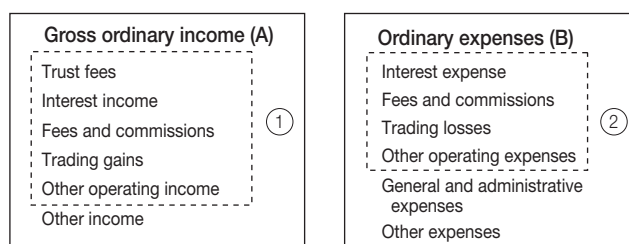
Net Operating Profit at Trust Banks

In addition to net operating profit, trust banks disclose net operating profit before trust account write-offs. With trust banks, the net operating profit calculated according to the formula mentioned above does not adequately reflect the profitability of core operations. Trust fees, which are part of business profit, are calculated after subtracting loan write-offs in the trust account. Therefore, net operating profit is smaller than a trust bank's actual profitability in core operations.

To adjust for this difference and more accurately reflect the profitability of core operations, trust banks calculate net operating profit before trust account write-offs. This allows a comparison with other banks according to net operating profit.

Pre-provision profit is calculated by adding back the transfer to general allowance for loan losses from net operating profit before trust account write-offs. The purpose of this calculation is to show the trend of a bank's earning power by eliminating all credit costs including transfers to general reserves.

• The Relationship between Ordinary Income and Net Operating Profit



Ordinary income

This is calculated by deducting ordinary expenses (B) from gross ordinary income (A).

Gross operating profit

The amount remaining after subtracting the highlighted areas in box ② from those in box ① is nearly equal to gross operating profit.

Net operating profit

This results from subtracting general and administrative expenses and the transfer to general allowance for loan losses from gross operating profit. The transfer to the general allowance for loan losses is part of other expenses.

• Sample Calculation of Net Operating Profit before Trust Account Write-Offs

Net operating profit other than for trust fees	Trust fees before loan write-offs	
←	→	
Net operating profit other than for trust fees (a)	Trust fees (b)	Loan write-offs in the trust account (c)
150	70	30
Net operating profit (a+b)		
220		
Net operating profit before trust account write-offs (a+b+c)		
250		

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	September 30		March 31	September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 224,857	¥ 315,123	¥ 217,270	\$ 2,493,430
Due from banks other than due from the Bank of Japan	31,383	47,364	15,675	348,004
Call loans and bills bought	3,565	120,557	15,391	39,532
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	5,932	40,187	8,812	65,779
Monetary claims bought (Note 3)	107,741	125,425	103,377	1,194,736
Trading assets (Notes 3 and 7)	22,747	35,583	38,249	252,243
Securities (Notes 3 and 7)	4,900,667	5,197,221	4,896,624	54,343,172
Money held in trust (Note 4)	4,762	2,486	2,588	52,810
Loans and bills discounted (Notes 5 and 7)	9,115,054	8,126,195	8,584,295	101,076,226
Foreign exchanges	745	842	802	8,271
Other assets (Notes 7)	344,174	376,012	409,456	3,816,525
Tangible fixed assets (Note 6)	126,443	131,185	128,095	1,402,125
Intangible fixed assets	57,945	75,085	59,223	642,555
Deferred tax assets	158,648	153,240	192,569	1,759,239
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (Note 8)	419,395	522,480	475,535	4,650,644
Allowance for loan losses	(63,934)	(59,027)	(61,521)	(708,964)
Total assets	¥15,460,128	¥15,209,964	¥15,086,445	\$171,436,333
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Deposits (Notes 7 and 9)	¥ 9,327,881	¥ 9,299,676	¥ 9,446,495	\$103,436,260
Call money and bills sold (Note 7)	329,050	587,663	253,478	3,648,814
Payables under repurchase agreements (Note 7)	255,326	—	—	2,831,295
Payables under securities lending transactions (Note 7)	1,354,655	1,892,085	1,255,648	15,021,679
Trading liabilities	7,228	4,635	8,867	80,156
Borrowed money (Notes 7 and 10)	1,352,004	690,183	1,692,565	14,992,289
Foreign exchanges	—	4	42	—
Bonds payable (Note 11)	219,992	179,134	174,570	2,439,477
Due to trust account	1,113,645	976,046	879,917	12,349,135
Other liabilities	225,658	165,042	191,184	2,502,312
Provision for bonuses	3,091	3,458	3,079	34,286
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	1,518	1,445	1,630	16,843
Provision for retirement benefits (Note 12)	2,488	2,341	2,393	27,596
Provision for contingent losses	11,459	12,896	12,228	127,078
Deferred tax liabilities	6,964	5,296	353	77,227
Acceptances and guarantees (Note 8)	419,395	522,480	475,535	4,650,644
Total liabilities	14,630,361	14,342,391	14,397,990	162,235,099
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 13)				
Equity (Note 14):				
Common stock and preferred stock (Note 15)	261,608	261,608	261,608	2,900,961
Retained earnings	349,883	444,464	338,564	3,879,833
Treasury stock	(264)	(284)	(262)	(2,929)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	47,374	34,524	(83,325)	525,333
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	1,073	(2,921)	2,406	11,904
Revaluation reserve for land	(15,532)	(15,532)	(15,532)	(172,240)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,464)	(402)	(2,045)	(16,241)
Total	642,678	721,456	501,413	7,126,621
Minority interests	187,088	146,116	187,041	2,074,612
Total equity	829,767	867,573	688,455	9,201,234
Total liabilities and equity	¥15,460,128	¥15,209,964	¥15,086,445	\$171,436,333

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Income:				
Interest income:				
Interest on loans and discounts	¥ 62,187	¥ 61,534	¥124,493	\$ 689,596
Interest and dividends on securities	28,059	49,803	82,956	311,150
Interest on call loans and bills bought	43	623	905	485
Other interest income (Note 16)	1,424	1,746	3,329	15,795
Trust fees (Note 17)	26,543	30,832	59,503	294,342
Fees and commissions	39,302	52,254	90,974	435,823
Trading income	926	1,232	2,440	10,270
Other ordinary income (Note 18)	15,002	4,299	19,758	166,362
Other income (Note 19)	10,224	17,899	37,862	113,383
Total income	183,715	220,227	422,223	2,037,210
Expenses:				
Interest expenses:				
Interest on deposits	23,648	24,922	51,468	262,240
Interest on call money and bills sold	412	2,591	3,996	4,576
Interest on borrowings	2,137	2,400	5,691	23,698
Other interest expenses (Note 20)	9,497	22,007	35,689	105,316
Fees and commissions	9,420	6,899	15,059	104,463
Trading expenses	—	35	—	—
Other ordinary expenses (Note 21)	3,355	6,924	15,535	37,204
General and administrative expenses	75,070	76,605	148,818	832,448
Other expenses (Note 22)	24,069	40,827	255,643	266,905
Total expenses	147,611	183,216	531,902	1,636,855
Income (loss) before income taxes	36,104	37,011	(109,678)	400,355
Income taxes:				
Income taxes-current	4,182	5,765	9,276	46,384
Income taxes-deferred	9,016	14,724	(33,006)	99,986
Total income taxes	13,199	20,489	(23,729)	146,370
Minority interests in income	3,815	2,733	6,084	42,313
Net income (loss)	¥ 19,088	¥ 13,787	¥ (92,033)	\$ 211,670
		Yen	U.S. dollars (Note 1)	
		Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30
		2009	2009	2009
Per share of common stock (Note 26):				
Basic net income (loss)	¥14.41	¥13.03	¥(84.89)	\$0.15
Diluted net income	—	8.11	—	—

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Thousands		Millions of yen										
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2009	1,157,551	125,218	¥ 261,608	¥ —	¥ 338,564	¥ (83,325)	¥ 2,406	¥ (15,532)	¥ (2,045)	¥ (262)	¥ 501,413	¥ 187,041	¥ 688,455
Net income					19,088						19,088		19,088
Cash dividends					(7,765)						(7,765)		(7,765)
Purchase of treasury stock										(8)	(8)		(8)
Disposal of treasury stock						(3)				6	2		2
Conversion of Class II preferred stock into common stock	375,000	(93,750)											
Conversion of Class III preferred stock into common stock	125,875	(31,468)											
Net change in the period						130,700	(1,333)		581		129,948	46	129,994
Balance, September 30, 2009	1,658,426	—	¥ 261,608	¥ —	¥ 349,883	¥ 47,374	¥ 1,073	¥ (15,532)	¥ (1,464)	¥ (264)	¥ 642,678	¥ 187,088	¥ 829,767

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Thousands		Millions of U.S. dollars										
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2009			\$2,900,961	\$ —	\$3,754,313	\$ (923,992)	\$ 26,689	\$ (172,240)	\$ (22,686)	\$ (2,906)	\$5,560,139	\$2,074,095	\$7,634,235
Net income					211,670						211,670		211,670
Cash dividends					(86,111)						(86,111)		(86,111)
Purchase of treasury stock										(95)	(95)		(95)
Disposal of treasury stock						(39)				72	32		32
Conversion of Class II preferred stock into common stock													
Conversion of Class III preferred stock into common stock													
Net change in the period						1,449,325	(14,785)		6,445		1,440,986	516	1,441,503
Balance, September 30, 2009			\$2,900,961	\$ —	\$3,879,833	\$ 525,333	\$ 11,904	\$ (172,240)	\$ (16,241)	\$ (2,929)	\$7,126,621	\$2,074,612	\$9,201,234

	Thousands		Millions of yen										
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2008	987,551	227,031	¥ 261,608	¥ 127,347	¥ 441,646	¥ 57,239	¥ 917	¥ (15,532)	¥ (66)	¥ (261)	¥ 872,898	¥ 146,316	¥1,019,214
Net income					13,787						13,787		13,787
Cash dividends					(10,926)						(10,926)		(10,926)
Purchase of treasury stock										(127,423)	(127,423)		(127,423)
Disposal of treasury stock				(4)						14	10		10
Cancellation of treasury stock		(54,000)		(127,342)	(43)					127,386	—		—
Conversion of Class III preferred stock into common stock	170,000	(47,812)											
Net change in the period						(22,714)	(3,839)		(336)		(26,889)	(200)	(27,089)
Balance, September 30, 2008	1,157,551	125,218	¥ 261,608	¥ —	¥ 444,464	¥ 34,524	¥ (2,921)	¥ (15,532)	¥ (402)	¥ (284)	¥ 721,456	¥ 146,116	¥ 867,573

	Thousands		Millions of yen										
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2008	987,551	227,031	¥ 261,608	¥ 127,347	¥ 441,646	¥ 57,239	¥ 917	¥ (15,532)	¥ (66)	¥ (261)	¥ 872,898	¥ 146,316	¥1,019,214
Net loss					(92,033)						(92,033)		(92,033)
Cash dividends					(10,926)						(10,926)		(10,926)
Purchase of treasury stock										(127,496)	(127,496)		(127,496)
Disposal of treasury stock				(84)						110	26		26
Cancellation of treasury stock		(54,000)		(127,263)	(122)					127,386	—		—
Conversion of Class III preferred stock into common stock	170,000	(47,812)											
Net change in the year						(140,564)	1,489		(1,979)		(141,055)	40,725	(100,329)
Balance, March 31, 2009	1,157,551	125,218	¥ 261,608	¥ —	¥ 338,564	¥ (83,325)	¥ 2,406	¥ (15,532)	¥ (2,045)	¥ (262)	¥ 501,413	¥ 187,041	¥ 688,455

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	Six months ended September 30	2008	Year ended March 31 2009	Six months ended September 30 2009
Operating activities:				
Income (loss) before income taxes	¥ 36,104	¥ 37,011	¥ (109,678)	\$ 400,355
Adjustments for:				
Income taxes paid	1,006	29,559	22,304	11,155
Depreciation and amortization	5,452	7,098	13,366	60,463
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	—	62	62	—
Amortization of consolidation goodwill	1,210	1,089	1,817	13,424
Equity in earnings of associated companies	779	(133)	195	8,639
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	2,412	(10,508)	(8,013)	26,754
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	12	197	(180)	139
(Decrease) increase in provision for directors' retirement benefits	(111)	143	328	(1,235)
Increase in provision for retirement benefits	94	78	131	1,051
(Decrease) increase in provision for contingent losses	(768)	36	(631)	(8,526)
Net (gain) loss on securities	(10,352)	20,772	183,681	(114,802)
Net gain on money held in trust	(61)	(72)	(131)	(680)
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net	51,987	(30,967)	(20,030)	576,489
Net (gain) loss on disposals of tangible fixed assets	(8)	58	1,544	(92)
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease in trading assets	15,502	7,302	4,636	171,904
(Decrease) increase in trading liabilities	(1,639)	(3,549)	682	(18,177)
Increase in loans and discounts	(530,759)	(274,129)	(732,228)	(5,885,552)
(Decrease) increase in deposits	(118,613)	469,088	615,906	(1,315,298)
(Decrease) increase in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings)	(340,561)	260,813	1,258,196	(3,776,460)
(Increase) decrease in due from banks (excluding cash equivalents)	(15,707)	13,337	45,026	(174,180)
Decrease in call loans and bills bought	7,498	70,304	197,360	83,146
Decrease in receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,880	63,816	95,191	31,936
Increase (decrease) in call money and bills sold	330,898	271,884	(62,300)	3,669,309
Increase (decrease) in payables under securities lending transactions	99,006	94,964	(541,472)	1,097,881
Decrease (increase) in foreign exchanges (assets)	56	(30)	8	629
(Decrease) increase in foreign exchanges (liabilities)	(42)	(5)	31	(467)
Increase (decrease) in due to trust account	233,727	(75,793)	(171,921)	2,591,788
Other—net	1,463	(22,956)	2,496	16,224
Net cash provided by operating activities	(228,532)	929,472	796,376	(2,534,179)
Investing activities:				
Purchases of securities	(3,272,980)	(1,583,930)	(4,385,439)	(36,293,858)
Proceeds from sales of securities	3,296,493	724,068	3,094,368	36,554,593
Proceeds from redemption of securities	176,650	288,327	704,200	1,958,863
Increase in money held in trust	(2,500)	—	—	(27,722)
Decrease in money held in trust	58	69	125	644
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	(1,056)	(1,806)	(3,669)	(11,715)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	166	320	1,719	1,847
Purchases of intangible fixed assets	(3,611)	(7,280)	(12,917)	(40,047)
Proceeds from sales of intangible fixed assets	884	423	15,839	9,813
Net cash used in investing activities	194,104	(579,809)	(585,774)	2,152,417
Financing activities:				
Proceeds from subordinated borrowings	60,000	—	5,000	665,335
Payment of subordinated borrowings	(60,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	(665,335)
Proceeds from subordinated bonds	60,000	—	—	665,335
Redemption of subordinated bonds	(6,905)	—	—	(76,574)
Issuance of capital stock to minority interests	—	—	41,000	—
Dividends paid	(7,765)	(10,926)	(10,926)	(86,111)
Dividends paid for minority interests	(3,882)	(2,727)	(5,801)	(43,049)
Payment for purchase of treasury stock	(8)	(127,423)	(127,496)	(95)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	2	10	26	32
Net cash used in financing activities	41,441	(186,067)	(143,198)	459,538
Foreign currency translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	573	(321)	(1,984)	6,355
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,587	163,273	65,420	84,131
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	217,270	151,850	151,850	2,409,298
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	¥ 224,857	¥ 315,123	¥ 217,270	\$ 2,493,430

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements (banking account) have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (“Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings”) and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the “Chuo Mitsui Trust Group”) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and certain accounting and disclosure rules under Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and the Banking Law of Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings’ consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and six months ended September 30, 2008 to conform to classifications and presentations used in the consolidated financial statement for six months ended September 30, 2009.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings 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 ¥90.18 to U.S.\$1, the approximate rate of exchange at September 30, 2009. 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.

Amounts less than one million Japanese yen and one thousand U.S. dollars have been truncated, except for per share information. As a result, the total may not be equal to the total of individual amounts.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and its significant subsidiaries. The number of consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 2009 was 24 (23 in 2008). Major consolidated subsidiaries are The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited (“Chuo Mitsui”), Chuo Mitsui Asset, Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited and Chuo Mitsui Capital Company, Limited.

Under the control or influence concept, those companies in which the parent company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and

those companies over which the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method, unless in either case the companies are immaterial.

Investments in four (four in 2008) associated companies were accounted for by the equity method. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries are stated at cost. If the equity method of accounting had been applied to the investments in these subsidiaries, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would not be material.

Any differences between the cost of an acquired subsidiary or associated company and the fair value of its net assets at the date of the acquisition are amortized over a period within 20 years, or charged to income as incurred if such differences are considered to be immaterial.

All significant intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the “ASBJ”) issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements”. PITF No. 18 prescribes: (1) the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, (2) financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidated process, (3) however, the following items should be adjusted in the consolidated process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in the equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; 5) recording the prior years’ effects of changes in accounting policies in the operations statement where retrospective adjustments to financial statements have been incorporated; and 6) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained. PITF No. 18 was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted.

The Chuo Mitsui Trust Group applied this accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. The effect of this change did

not have a significant impact on the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations.

c. Implementation Guidance on Determining a Subsidiary and an Affiliate

As “Implementation Guidance on Determining a Subsidiary and an Affiliate” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Implementation Guidance No.22) was adopted from the fiscal year beginning on and after October 1, 2008, the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group has started to adopt this implementation guidance from the first half of the fiscal year 2009. This adoption did not affect the consolidated financial statements for the first half of the fiscal year 2009.

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents include amounts due from the Bank of Japan.

e. Mark-to-Market Accounting for Trading Purpose Transactions

Transactions for trading purposes (that is, transactions which seek to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in trading assets and trading liabilities on a trade date basis. Trading securities and monetary claims bought for trading purposes recorded in these accounts are stated at market value and trading-related financial derivatives are at the amounts that would be settled if they were terminated at the end of the period.

Unrealized gains and losses on trading transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

f. Translation of Foreign Currency Accounts

The consolidated trust bank subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in Japanese yen. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate prevailing at each balance sheet date.

The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of each balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as “Foreign currency translation adjustments” in a separate component of equity.

g. Securities

Securities other than investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are classified and accounted for, depending on management’s intent, as follows:

(i) Trading securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains in the near term, are reported at fair value and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings.

(ii) 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

(iii) Available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities 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 cost method.

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

Securities in money held in trust are classified and accounted for in the same manner as securities described above.

The fair values of floating rate Japanese government bonds were previously measured at their market prices. However, after consideration of the recent market environment, a judgment has been made by management that current market prices are not indicative of the fair values. At the end of period, the fair values of these bonds were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by a broker dealer.

As a result, securities and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities were higher by ¥9,229 million (U.S.\$102,346 thousand) and by ¥5,479 million (U.S.\$60,763 thousand), respectively and deferred tax assets were lower by ¥3,750 million (U.S.\$41,583 thousand), than they would have been if values were based on the market prices.

The reasonably estimated values are computed as the sum of discounted future cash flow. Major variables in that measurement methodology are the yield of government bonds and volatility of those yields.

h. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: (i) except as discussed below, all 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 statements of operations; and (ii) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of the high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries use the deferral hedge method or the fair value hedge method.

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 is recognized and included in interest expenses or income.

The fair values of some credit default swaps in derivatives were previously measured at the prices offered by brokers. However, a judgment has been made by management the current market prices are not indicative of fair values. At the end of the period, the fair values of these credit default swaps were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods. As a result, other liabilities and other ordinary expenses decreased by and income before income taxes increased by ¥1,333 million (\$14,786 thousand), respectively.

The values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods are calculated by the theory value model on the basis of analysis such as price change chronological order comparison of the market price of the credit default swap and a price comparison between similar articles.

i. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the consolidated trust bank subsidiaries is computed by the declining-balance method, while the straight-line method is applied to buildings acquired after April 1, 1998. The range of useful lives is from 10 to 50 years for buildings, and from three to eight years for equipment. Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by other consolidated subsidiaries is mainly computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

j. Software

Capitalized software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the software (principally five years).

k. Impairment of Fixed Assets

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance 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.

l. Land Revaluation

Under the Law of Land Revaluation, The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, the forerunner of Chuo Mitsui,

elected a one-time revaluation for its own-use land to a value based on real estate appraisal information as of March 31, 1998.

The resulting land revaluation difference represents unrealized appreciation of land and is stated as a component of equity. 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 difference account and related deferred tax liabilities.

As of September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the land after the above one-time revaluation exceeded the market value by ¥2,428 million (\$26,931 thousand).

m. Stock and Bond Issue Costs

Stock issue costs are amortized by the straight-line method over the effective period within three years.

Bond issue costs are amortized by the straight-line method over three years.

n. Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for loan losses of major consolidated subsidiaries is maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and allowance for loan losses.

(i) For claims against borrowers that are legally bankrupt, such as borrowers in bankruptcy and under special liquidation proceedings (“legal bankruptcy”), and against borrowers that are in substantially similar adverse condition (“virtual bankruptcy”), allowances are maintained at 100% of the amount of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and/or the amounts recoverable under guarantees. (ii) For claims against borrowers that have not yet become legally or formally bankrupt but that are very likely to become bankrupt (“possible bankruptcy”), allowances are maintained at amounts deemed necessary to absorb losses on the amount of claims less expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and/or the amounts recoverable under guarantees, based on the overall assessment of the borrowers’ repayment ability.

For claims against large borrowers that are classified as possible bankruptcy and close observation borrowers for which future cash flows could be reasonably estimated, allowances are provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate and the carrying value of the claim.

(iii) For claims against other borrowers judged to be legal bankruptcy, virtual bankruptcy and possible bankruptcy borrowers, as mentioned above, allowances are maintained at rates derived from historical loan loss experiences, etc.

(iv) Allowance for losses on loans to restructuring countries is maintained in order to cover possible losses based on the political and economic climates of those countries.

All claims are assessed by the operating sections and each Credit Supervision Department based on the internal guidelines for self-assessment on asset quality. Subsequently, the Internal Audit Department, which is independent from the operating sections, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowances are provided based on the results of the self assessments. With respect to claims with collateral and/or guarantees extended to borrowers that are in legal bankruptcy or virtual bankruptcy borrowers, the unrecoverable amount is estimated by deducting from the amount of claims the realizable value of collateral or the amount likely to be recovered based on guarantees.

The outstanding amount thus determined is then directly written off from the amount of claims as the unrecoverable amount, which totaled ¥36,020 million (\$399,428 thousand) and ¥47,431 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Other consolidated subsidiaries provide for “allowance for loan losses” based on the past experience and management’s assessment of the loan portfolio.

o. Provision for Bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided for the payment of employees’ bonuses based on estimates of the future payments attributed to the current period.

p. Provision for Directors’ Retirement Benefits

Provision for directors’ retirement benefits is provided at the amount which would be required if all directors, corporate auditors and executive officers retired at the balance sheet date. The retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors are paid subject to the approval of the shareholders.

q. Provision for Retirement Benefits and Pension Plans

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and its principal domestic subsidiaries have defined benefit plans (employee pension fund plans and tax qualified pension plans) and lump-sum severance indemnity plans.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and its principal domestic subsidiaries account for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date.

r. Provision for Contingent Losses

Provision for contingent losses, which is provided for possible losses from contingent events related to off-balance sheet and other transactions, is calculated by estimation of the impact of

these contingent events.

(1) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits

Provision for reimbursement of deposits which were derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions is provided for the possible losses on the future claims of withdrawal based on the historical reimbursement experience.

(2) Provision for Possible Losses Related to Land Trusts

Provision for possible losses related to land trusts is provided for estimated losses deemed necessary for potential damages to the compensation rights being acquired, when a liability for reimbursement, as a trustee of a land trust, is incurred due to the future business circumstances of the land trust.

s. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statements of operations. 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 tax laws to the temporary differences.

t. 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 issued in June 1993. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2007.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were 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 to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet.

In addition, the revised accounting standard permits leases which 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.

The Chuo Mitsui Trust Group applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. The effect of this change did not have a significant impact on the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations.

u. 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.

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 bonds and preferred stock at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related expenses and dividends.

v. New Accounting Pronouncements

(i) Business Combinations

On December 26, 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 current accounting standard for business combinations allows companies to apply the pooling of interests method of accounting when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. The revised standard requires accounting for such business combinations by the purchase method and the pooling of interests method of accounting is no longer allowed.

(2) The current accounting standard requires that research and development costs be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development (IPR&D) acquired in a business combination is capitalized as an intangible asset.

(3) The current accounting standard accounts for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized within 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes a bargain purchase gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date after reassessing whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed with a review of such procedures used.

This standard is applicable to business combinations undertaken on or after April 1, 2010, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2009.

(ii) Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Associated Companies for the Equity Method

The current accounting standard requires to unify accounting policies within the consolidation group. However, the current guidance allows to apply the equity method for the financial statements of its foreign associated company which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting

principles in their respective jurisdictions without unification of accounting policies.

On December 26, 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 16 (Revised 2008), "Revised Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments". The new standard requires adjustments to conform the associate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the associate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method unless it is impracticable to determine adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign associated companies in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in the equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; 5) recording the prior years' effects of changes in accounting policies in the operations statement where retrospective adjustments to the financial statements have been incorporated; and 6) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained.

This standard is applicable to the equity method of accounting for investments effective on or after April 1, 2010, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2009.

(iii) Asset Retirement Obligations

On March 31, 2008, the ASBJ published a new accounting standard for asset retirement obligations, ASBJ Statement No. 18 "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations". Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and the normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be

recognized when a reasonable estimate of asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an increase or a decrease in the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or before March 31, 2010.

3. Securities

Securities as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Japanese government bonds	¥2,440,727	¥2,560,485	\$27,065,059
Japanese local government bonds	644	1,184	7,145
Japanese corporate bonds	348,333	405,524	3,862,651
Japanese stocks	692,157	755,838	7,675,285
Other securities	1,418,804	1,474,189	15,733,030
Total	¥4,900,667	¥5,197,221	\$54,343,172

The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of securities (including securities in trading assets and monetary claims bought) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

September 30, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			¥ 13,013
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	¥ 489,938	¥90,208	580,147
Japanese debt securities	1,881,427	(3,746)	1,877,681
Other	1,048,855	(20,326)	1,028,529
Held-to-maturity	921,106	(2,116)	918,989

September 30, 2008	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			¥ 26,970
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	¥ 508,774	¥143,084	651,859
Japanese debt securities	2,054,276	(34,206)	2,020,070
Other	1,176,398	(85,445)	1,090,952
Held-to-maturity	935,187	(18,379)	916,807

September 30, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			\$ 144,302
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	\$ 5,432,899	\$1,000,314	6,433,214
Japanese debt securities	20,863,028	(41,539)	20,821,488
Other	11,630,693	(225,398)	11,405,294
Held-to-maturity	10,214,089	(23,472)	10,190,616

Note: Values in the consolidated balance sheets reflect fair market values calculated by using the average market prices during the final month of the period for Japanese stocks and securities investment trusts, and by using the market prices at the end of the period for securities other than Japanese stocks and securities investment trusts.

Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities whose fair value were not readily determinable as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were mainly as follows:

	Carrying amount		
	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Available-for-sale:			
Unlisted Japanese stocks	¥ 91,673	¥ 84,509	\$1,016,566
Unlisted corporate bonds	289,117	323,319	3,206,008
Unlisted foreign securities	14,430	3,700	160,022
Subscription certificates	17,854	25,495	197,985
Held-to-maturity:			
Unlisted foreign securities	4,442	4,657	49,266
Total	<u>¥417,519</u>	<u>¥441,682</u>	<u>\$4,629,849</u>

Securities in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies totaled ¥145,456 million (\$1,612,962 thousand) and ¥141,497 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Guarantee obligations for privately offered corporate bonds (provided in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) in "Securities" were ¥150,832 million (\$1,672,572 thousand) and ¥172,510 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The fair value of floating rate Japanese government bonds were previously measured at their market prices. However, after consideration of the recent market environment, a judgment has been made by management that current market prices are not indicative of the fair values. At the end of this period, the fair values of these bonds were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by a broker dealer. As a result, securities and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities were higher by ¥9,229 million (U.S.\$102,346 thousand) and by ¥5,479 million (U.S.\$60,763 thousand), respectively and deferred tax assets were lower by ¥3,750 million (U.S.\$41,583 thousand), than they would have been if values were based on the market prices.

The reasonably estimated values are computed as the sum of discounted future cash flow. Major variables in that measurement methodology are the yield of government bonds and volatility of those yields.

4. Money Held in Trust

The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of money held in trust as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

September 30, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	¥1,691	¥571	¥2,262
September 30, 2008			
Millions of yen			
September 30, 2008	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	¥1,684	¥801	¥2,486
September 30, 2009			
Thousands of U.S. dollars			
September 30, 2009	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	\$18,752	\$6,335	\$25,088

5. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans and bills discounted as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Bills discounted	¥ 3,147	¥ 7,557	\$ 34,904
Loans on notes	1,319,576	1,058,163	14,632,701
Loans on deeds	6,983,821	6,256,243	77,443,133
Overdrafts	808,507	804,231	8,965,487
Total	<u>¥9,115,054</u>	<u>¥8,126,195</u>	<u>\$101,076,226</u>

Loans to Borrowers in Bankruptcy and Non-Accrual Loans

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥26,009 million (\$288,414 thousand) and ¥39,339 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when substantial doubt is judged to exist as to the ultimate collectibility of either principal or interest.

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy represent non-accruing loans, after the partial write-off of claims deemed uncollectible, to debtors who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for the Corporation Tax Law.

Non-accrual loans are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥101,245 million (\$1,122,704 thousand) and ¥61,802 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Non-accrual loans are non-accruing loans other than loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and loans for which interest payment is deferred in order to assist the debtor's recovery from financial difficulties.

Loans Past Due Three Months or More

Loans past due three months or more are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥31 million (\$349 thousand) and ¥2 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy or non-accrual loans are excluded.

Restructured Loans

Restructured loans are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥6,797 million (\$75,373 thousand) and ¥12,111 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Such restructured loans are loans on which major consolidated subsidiaries have granted concessions (for example, reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt or accrued interest) to debtors in financial difficulties to assist them in their financial recovery and eventually enable them to pay their creditors. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy or non-accrual loans or loans past due three months or more are excluded.

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and non-accrual loans, loans past due three months or more and restructured loans totaled ¥134,083 million (\$1,486,841 thousand) and ¥113,255 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These claims are before deduction of the allowance for loan losses.

Bills discounted are accounted for as secured lending transactions in conformity with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Financial Products in the Banking Industry" issued by the JICPA on February 13, 2002. Bills discounted by Chuo Mitsui are permitted to be sold or pledged.

6. Tangible fixed Assets

Accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥90,600 million (\$1,004,665 thousand) and ¥89,593 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

7. Collateral

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as collateral and the related collateralized debt as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Securities	¥2,590,435	¥2,868,113	\$28,725,166
Loans	773,585	73,677	8,578,239
Trading assets	4,982	—	55,248
Other assets	70	70	785
Total	<u>¥3,369,074</u>	<u>¥2,941,861</u>	<u>\$37,359,440</u>
Deposits	¥ 8,423	¥ 13,638	\$ 93,411
Call money and bills sold	45,000	59,500	499,001
Payables under repurchase agreements	255,326	—	2,831,295
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,354,655	1,892,085	15,021,679
Borrowed money	1,258,100	600,900	13,950,986
Total	<u>¥2,921,505</u>	<u>¥2,566,123</u>	<u>\$32,396,375</u>

In addition, securities pledged as collateral for exchange settlements, for derivative transactions and for certain other purposes as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 were ¥625,059 million (\$6,931,239 thousand) and ¥594,516 million, respectively.

Also, securities deposits (included in other assets) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 were ¥9,121 million (\$101,145 thousand) and ¥9,515 million, respectively.

8. Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees

All contingent liabilities arising from acceptances and guarantees are reflected in acceptances and guarantees. As a contra account, customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees are shown as assets in the consolidated balance sheets representing Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings' right of indemnity from the applicant.

9. Deposits

Deposits as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Current deposits	¥ 107,561	¥ 79,638	\$ 1,192,742
Ordinary deposits	1,140,697	1,146,307	12,649,113
Deposits at notice	20,859	10,039	231,307
Time deposits	7,397,846	7,202,578	82,034,224
Negotiable certificates of deposit	604,900	736,650	6,707,695
Other	56,017	124,461	621,175
Total	<u>¥9,327,881</u>	<u>¥9,299,676</u>	<u>\$103,436,260</u>

10. Borrowed Money

Borrowed money as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Borrowed money	¥1,259,504	¥602,683	\$13,966,563
Subordinated borrowings	77,500	72,500	859,392
Perpetual subordinated borrowings	15,000	15,000	166,333
Total	¥1,352,004	¥690,183	\$14,992,289

11. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consist of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Unsecured perpetual subordinated bonds	¥ 99,992	¥109,134	\$1,108,805
Unsecured subordinated bonds	120,000	70,000	1,330,671
Total	¥219,992	¥179,134	\$2,439,477

12. Retirement and Pension Plans

Employees who terminate their services with Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings or certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries are, under most circumstances, entitled to retirement and pension benefits determined by reference to basic rates of pay at the time of termination, length of service and conditions under which the termination occurs. If the termination is involuntary, caused by retirement at the mandatory retirement age or caused by death, the employee is entitled to greater payment than in the case of voluntary termination.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and its principal domestic subsidiaries have defined benefit plans (employee pension fund plans and tax qualified pension plans) and lump-sum severance indemnity plans. Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum severance indemnity plans and integrated contributory pension plans.

The consolidated trust bank subsidiaries contributed certain available-for-sale securities with a fair value to the employee retirement benefit trust for their pension plans. The securities held in this trust are qualified as plan assets.

13. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Certain consolidated subsidiaries issue commitments to extend credit and establish credit lines for overdrafts by making agreements to meet the financing needs of their customers. The total balance of unused commitment lines as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, was ¥2,322,112 million (\$25,749,747 thousand) and ¥2,062,247 million, respectively, of which commitment lines whose maturities are less than one year were ¥2,190,221 million (\$24,287,219 thousand) and ¥1,906,109 million, respectively.

Many of these commitment lines expire without being drawn. As such, the total balance of unused commitment lines does not necessarily impact future cash flows of the subsidiaries. Furthermore, many commitment lines contain provisions that allow the subsidiaries to refuse to advance funds to the customers or reduce the contract amount of the commitment lines under certain conditions.

The subsidiaries may also request customers to provide collateral, if necessary, such as real estate or securities on the execution date of the contract. After the execution date, the subsidiaries periodically monitor the customers' creditworthiness over the term of the contracts in accordance with internal policies, and take measures to manage the credit exposures such as revising the terms of the contracts, if necessary.

b. Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of the customers' trust assets are guaranteed by Chuo Mitsui. Regarding guaranteed trusts, Chuo Mitsui guaranteed the principal amount of ¥1,085,575 million (\$12,037,875 thousand) and ¥1,108,432 million for certain money trusts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and ¥439,731 million (\$4,876,155 thousand) and ¥677,775 million for loan trusts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

14. Equity

Since May 1, 2006, Japanese companies have been 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 such as: (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having a Board of Corporate Auditors, and (4) where the term of service of the directors under the company's article of incorporation is prescribed as one year rather than two years for a normal term, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for

dividends in kind) at any time during fiscal year if the company has so prescribed in its articles of incorporation. However, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings cannot do so because it does not meet all the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitation and additional requirements. 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) Increases/decreases and transfer of capital stock, reserve and surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the capital stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that capital stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(c) 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 a 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.

Under the Banking Law of Japan, the consolidated trust bank subsidiaries are required to appropriate an amount equal to 20% of dividends as a legal reserve or as additional paid-in capital depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 100% of the capital stock.

15. Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Common stock and preferred stock as of September 30, 2009, consisted of the following:

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)	
	Authorized	Issued
Common stock	4,068,332	1,658,426
Class II convertible preferred stock	93,750	—
Class III convertible preferred stock	156,406	—
Class V convertible preferred stock	62,500	—
Class VI convertible preferred stock	62,500	—

Pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, acquired all relevant preferred stock on August 1, 2009, subscribed by the Resolution and Collection Corporation ("RCC"), and issued Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings' common stocks to RCC in exchange for these preferred stocks. Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings subsequently cancelled all the relevant preferred stocks immediately after obtaining these stocks.

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)		Yen Exchange price
	The acquisition preferred stocks	The issuance common stocks	
Class II convertible preferred stock	93,750	375,000	¥400
Class III convertible preferred stock	31,468	125,875	400

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)	
	The cancellation preferred stocks	After the cancellation of preferred stocks
Class II convertible preferred stock	93,750	—
Class III convertible preferred stock	31,468	—

16. Other Interest Income

Other interest income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Interest on due from banks	¥ 110	¥ 613	\$ 1,228
Interest on interest rate swaps	564	—	6,259
Interest on monetary claims bought	678	842	7,522
Other	70	290	784
Total	¥1,424	¥1,746	\$15,795

17. Trust Fees

Chuo Mitsui and Chuo Mitsui Asset receive fees for controlling and managing trust properties held under trust agreements between them and their clients.

18. Other Ordinary Income

Other ordinary income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Gains on foreign exchange	¥ 138	¥ 22	\$ 1,532
Gains on sales and redemption of bonds	10,528	4,202	116,749
Gains on derivatives	2,530	—	28,057
Other	1,805	74	20,022
Total	<u>¥15,002</u>	<u>¥4,299</u>	<u>\$166,362</u>

19. Other Income

Other income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Gains on sales of stocks and other securities	¥ 5,314	¥ 4,505	\$ 58,926
Gains on money held in trust	61	72	680
Gains on disposal of tangible fixed assets	209	—	2,325
Recoveries of written-off claims	940	1,699	10,431
Reversal allowance for contingent losses	762	—	8,456
Net reversal of allowance for loan losses	—	8,256	—
Other	2,936	3,365	32,563
Total	<u>¥10,224</u>	<u>¥17,899</u>	<u>\$113,383</u>

20. Other Interest Expenses

Other interest expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Interest on subordinated bonds	¥3,569	¥ 3,411	\$ 39,582
Interest on interest rate swaps	—	1,071	—
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements and payables under securities lending transactions	2,147	14,017	23,813
Other	3,780	3,506	41,921
Total	<u>¥9,497</u>	<u>¥22,007</u>	<u>\$105,316</u>

21. Other Ordinary Expenses

Other ordinary expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Losses on sales and redemption of bonds	¥3,322	¥1,167	\$36,841
Losses on derivatives	—	5,213	—
Other	32	543	362
Total	<u>¥3,355</u>	<u>¥6,924</u>	<u>\$37,204</u>

22. Other Expenses

Other expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Net provision of allowance for loan losses	¥ 4,146	¥ —	\$ 45,979
Losses on sales of loans	1	0	15
Write-off of loans	7,366	10,180	81,683
Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	606	299	6,729
Losses on devaluation of stocks and other securities	1,150	17,417	12,756
Losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets	201	210	2,232
Other	10,597	12,719	117,509
Total	<u>¥24,069</u>	<u>¥40,827</u>	<u>\$266,905</u>

23. Leases

Lessee

Total lease payments under finance lease arrangements that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were ¥5 million (\$62 thousand) and ¥13 million for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Pro forma information on leased property such as acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation and obligations under finance leases as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related depreciation expense and interest expense under finance leases for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, on an “as if capitalized” basis were as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	2009		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	¥45	¥—	¥45
Accumulated depreciation	33	—	33
Net leased property	¥12	¥—	¥12

	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	¥98	¥—	¥98
Accumulated depreciation	71	—	71
Net leased property	¥27	¥—	¥27

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2009		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	\$506	\$—	\$506
Accumulated depreciation	368	—	368
Net leased property	\$137	\$—	\$137

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Obligations under finance leases:			
Due within one year	¥ 9	¥13	\$104
Due after one year	3	14	39
Total	¥12	¥27	\$144

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Depreciation expense	¥4	¥11	\$50
Interest expense	0	0	2
Total	¥4	¥12	\$53

Depreciation expense and interest expense, which were not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, were computed by the straight-line method and the interest method, respectively.

The minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Due within one year	¥ 6	¥ 8	\$ 71
Due after one year	5	12	62
Total	¥12	¥20	\$133

24. Derivatives Information

Derivative Transactions

(a) Instruments

The primary derivative transactions undertaken by Chuo Mitsui Trust Group are listed below:

- Interest rate derivatives: interest futures, interest rate future options, interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions
- Currency derivatives: foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps, currency options
- Stock derivatives: stock index futures, stock index options
- Bond derivatives: bond futures, bond future options, over-the-counter bond options, forward bond agreements
- Other: credit derivatives

(b) Purposes and Policies for Derivative Transactions

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group employs derivative transactions as a vital tool to meet the increasingly sophisticated and diversified financial needs of clients, to keep the market risk exposure on its own assets and liabilities to a level commensurate with its risk management capacity and to seek to capture gains primarily through price fluctuations. Derivative transactions involve various risks, including market risk, which arises through changing interest rates and price fluctuations. Chuo Mitsui Trust Group must be aware of the characteristics and volume of such risks and enforce strict risk management processes to hedge the risks inherent in derivative transactions.

(c) Content of Risks for Derivative Transactions

(1) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for loss caused by fluctuations in the fair value of financial products or portfolios, owing to changes in market volatility in the market prices of traded products, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and marketable securities. Chuo Mitsui Trust Group measures risk volume through such means as basis point value (“BPV”)* and value at risk (“VaR”).**

* BPV shows the change in fair value of transactions when interest rates change by one basis point (0.01%).

** VaR is a method to statistically gauge the maximum portfolio loss at a certain probability during a given holding period, thereby facilitating standardized measurement of risk across different products, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates and bonds.

(2) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility of reduction or complete elimination of fair value on transactions, owing to such adverse developments as the worsening financial position of a borrower. In the case of derivative transactions, credit risk is not the loss of the assumed principal but the cost, or reconstruction cost, extended to conclude an agreement with a third party having cash flow equivalent to the amount at the time the original counterparty defaulted.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group's credit equivalent, determined on a consolidated basis according to Bank for International Settlements (BIS) capital adequacy standards, consists of latent credit exposure plus reconstruction costs.

(d) Risk Management System for Derivative Transactions

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group is fully aware of the social responsibility and public mission that is incumbent upon financial institutions. Members of Chuo Mitsui Trust Group therefore assume risk only within strategic objectives and risk-hedging capabilities, based on suitable risk management, and adhere to a basic risk management policy to secure appropriate returns on investment.

As the holding company for Chuo Mitsui Trust Group, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings monitors risk management for the entire Chuo Mitsui Trust Group, oversees the system for securing appropriate profits and for managing risk at the consolidated trust bank subsidiaries, and provides guidance for enhancing the system when and where necessary.

The consolidated trust bank subsidiaries have established their own Rules for Risk Management geared to respective operating scale and business characteristics, in accordance with the risk management direction of Chuo Mitsui Trust Group that Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings has set forth in its Rules for Risk Management, and utilize these rules to undertake appropriate risk management.

With regard to market risk, Chuo Mitsui maintains a basic policy through its Rules for Market Risk Management and follows Regulations for Market Risk Management to reinforce and control accurate hedging techniques and risk. A crosscheck structure has been established whereby the divisions that execute transactions are clearly separate from the divisions that process the transactions, and overall management of market risk is consolidated under the Risk Management Department, which is independent of both the front and back offices and pinpoints the status of activities undertaken by both office categories.

This department identifies and analyzes group-wide risk, tracks compliance of risk limits and reports to the director in charge on a daily basis and to the Executive Committee on a monthly basis.

With regard to hedge transactions, Chuo Mitsui has prepared Rules for Hedge Transactions to maintain suitable control of hedge transactions.

For credit risk, Chuo Mitsui follows its Rules for Credit Risk Management, which provide direction for regulating credit risk on loans, fund transactions, derivative transactions and other credit-related risks, and works to forge a stronger credit risk management structure.

Credit lines for derivative and other transactions are established through strict procedures, in accordance with trading standards provided separately. The compliance status of such credit lines and other conditions are appropriately monitored.

Fair Value of Transactions

The following transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains (losses) are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Transactions which qualify for hedge accounting are excluded from the following table.

Interest rate transactions

	Millions of yen		
	2009		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	¥10,289,685	¥5,134	¥5,134
Interest rate swaptions:	127,153	83	875
Others:	96,183	(0)	104
Total		¥5,217	¥6,114

	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Interest rate futures contracts:	¥ 1,237	¥ 21	¥ 21
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	11,886,748	4,929	4,929
Interest rate swaptions:	132,460	405	873
Others:	71,485	(2)	55
Total		¥5,354	¥5,881

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	\$114,101,640	\$56,934	\$56,934
Interest rate swaptions:	1,409,991	929	9,703
Others:	1,066,566	(2)	1,162
Total		\$57,861	\$67,800

Note: Fair value of listed transactions is calculated according to closing market prices on the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange and other exchanges. Fair value of over-the-counter transactions is calculated according to discounted present value, the option pricing model and other valuation techniques.

Currency transactions

Millions of yen			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	¥ 46,893	¥ 145	¥ 145
Foreign exchange contracts:	2,403,996	1,475	1,475
Total		¥1,620	¥1,620

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	¥ 56,963	¥ 209	¥ 209
Foreign exchange contracts:	3,387,065	4,800	4,800
Currency options:	10,811	(0)	(10)
Total		¥5,008	¥4,999

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	\$ 520,000	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,608
Foreign exchange contracts:	26,657,758	16,366	16,366
Total		\$17,974	\$17,974

Note: Fair value is calculated according to discounted present value, the option pricing model and other valuation techniques.

Stock transactions

Millions of yen			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index options:	¥4,156	¥5	¥(33)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index options:	\$46,088	\$61	\$(367)

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index futures:	¥ 792	¥—	¥ —
Stock index options:	4,050	20	(110)
Total		¥20	¥(110)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Bond transactions

There was no contract or notional amount of bond transactions as of September 30, 2009.

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Forward bond agreement:	¥41,428	¥(58)	¥(58)
Total		¥(58)	¥(58)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the prices offered by information vendors.

Credit derivative transactions

	Millions of yen		
	2009		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Total			
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	¥15,000	¥(11,618)	¥(11,618)

	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Total			
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	¥10,000	¥(8,123)	¥(8,123)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2009		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Total			
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	\$166,333	\$(128,833)	\$(128,833)

Notes: Fair value is calculated according to discounted present value and the prices offered by brokers and by the pricing model.

The fair values of some credit default swaps in derivatives were previously measured at the prices offered by brokers. However, a judgment has been made by management that the current market prices are not indicative of fair values. At the end of the period, the fair values of these credit default swaps were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods. As a result, other liabilities and other ordinary expenses decreased by and income before income taxes increased by ¥1,333 million (\$14,786 thousand), respectively.

The values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods are calculated by the theory value model on the basis of analysis such as price change chronological order comparison of the market price of the credit default swap and a price comparison between similar articles.

25. Segment Information

Information about business segments, geographic segments and ordinary income from international operations for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, was as follows:

(1) Business Segment Information

	Millions of yen			
	2009			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/ corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	¥ 171,402	¥ 10,400	¥ —	¥ 181,802
Intersegment	8,335	13,215	(21,551)	—
Total ordinary income	179,738	23,615	(21,551)	181,802
Ordinary expenses	141,024	17,738	(11,352)	147,410
Ordinary profit	¥ 38,713	¥ 5,877	¥ (10,199)	¥ 34,392
Total assets	¥15,390,610	¥871,575	¥(802,057)	¥15,460,128

	Millions of yen			
	2008			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/ corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	¥ 196,818	¥ 12,994	¥ —	¥ 209,812
Intersegment	8,267	17,054	(25,322)	—
Total ordinary income	205,086	30,048	(25,322)	209,812
Ordinary expenses	176,644	17,548	(11,301)	182,892
Ordinary profit	¥ 28,442	¥ 12,499	¥ (14,020)	¥ 26,920
Total assets	¥15,127,820	¥840,805	¥(758,661)	¥15,209,964

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	2009			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/ corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	\$ 1,900,669	\$ 115,327	\$ —	\$ 2,015,996
Intersegment	92,434	146,545	(238,980)	—
Total ordinary income	1,993,103	261,872	(238,980)	2,015,996
Ordinary expenses	1,563,809	196,696	(125,883)	1,634,622
Ordinary profit	\$ 429,293	\$ 65,176	\$ (113,096)	\$ 381,374
Total assets	\$170,665,447	\$9,664,846	\$(8,893,960)	\$171,436,333

- Notes: 1. Ordinary income represents total income less certain special income, and ordinary expenses represents total expenses less certain special expenses.
2. "Other finance-related operations" mainly consists of credit guarantee services, credit card services and Investment Trust Management services.

(2) Geographic Segment Information

Since domestic (Japan) total ordinary income and total assets by geographic segment for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, represented more than 90% of the consolidated total ordinary income and total assets of each respective period, geographic segment information was not required to be disclosed.

(3) Ordinary Income from International Operations

	Millions of yen, except percentage data		Thousands of U.S. dollars, except percentage data
	2009	2008	2009
Ordinary income from international operations (A)	¥ 29,470	¥ 33,394	\$ 326,801
Consolidated ordinary income (B)	181,802	209,812	2,015,996
(A)/(B) (%)	16.2%	15.9%	16.2%

Note: Ordinary income from international operations represents ordinary income arising from international operations both in and outside Japan.

26. Per Share Information

Diluted net income per share for six months ended September 30, 2009 was not stated as there were no potentially dilutive securities. Basic net income per share ("EPS") for six months ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

Six months ended September 30, 2009	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen	U.S. dollars
		Weighted- average shares	EPS	EPS
Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders	¥19,088	1,324,179	¥14.41	\$0.15

A reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS") for six months ended September 30, 2008 was as follows:

Six months ended September 30, 2008	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen
		Weighted- average shares	EPS
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	¥13,787	1,057,859	¥13.03
Effect of dilutive securities			
Preferred stock	—	642,194	
Diluted EPS			
Net income for computation	¥13,787	1,700,054	¥ 8.11

27. Subsequent Event

On November 6, 2009, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. ("CMTH") reached a basic agreement on the management integration with The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. ("STB") through a share exchange between CMTH and STB (The First Step), and consolidated subsidiaries of CMTH, The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and STB will be merged thereafter (The Second Step). Overview of the management integration is as follows:

(1) Objectives of Management Integration

CMTH and STB have agreed to form "The Trust Bank", a new trust bank group that, with the combination of their expertise and comprehensive capability, can provide its clients with better and swifter comprehensive solutions than ever before. To create the new trust bank group, CMTH and STB Groups plan to combine their personnel, know-how and other managerial resources and fuse both groups' strengths such as CMTH Group's agility and STB Group's diversity.

(2) Outline of the Share Exchange

CMTH and STB plan to conduct the management integration through a share exchange between CMTH and STB and to position CMTH as a new holding company ("Integrated Holding Company").

(3) Target date of the Share Exchange

Subject to the approval of their shareholders and relevant authorities, the share exchange will be conducted on April 1, 2011 (plan).

(4) Outline of the Merger of Three Trust Banks

Integrated Holding Company will plan to merge the three trust banks operating beneath it, which are STB, The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited, into a single trust bank. STB is planned to be the surviving company.

(5) Target date of the Merger

Subject to the approval of their shareholders and relevant authorities, the merger will be conducted on April 1, 2012 (plan).

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	September 30		March 31	September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and due from banks	¥ 1,549	¥ 2,809	¥ 1,195	\$ 17,176
Securities	39,000	42,000	40,000	432,468
Income taxes refunds receivable	2,007	2,894	2,904	22,263
Other current assets	180	270	208	2,002
Total current assets	<u>42,737</u>	<u>47,974</u>	<u>44,308</u>	<u>473,911</u>
Non-current assets:				
Tangible fixed assets	2	3	2	27
Intangible fixed assets	5	6	5	56
Investments and other assets:	765,409	724,196	765,423	8,487,573
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates (Stocks)	764,406	722,806	764,406	8,476,455
Other investments	1,002	1,389	1,016	11,118
Total non-current assets	<u>765,416</u>	<u>724,206</u>	<u>765,431</u>	<u>8,487,657</u>
Total assets	<u>¥808,154</u>	<u>¥772,180</u>	<u>¥809,740</u>	<u>\$ 8,961,568</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Provision for bonuses	¥ 71	¥ 78	¥ 71	\$ 798
Other liabilities	1,560	1,204	1,515	17,303
Total current liabilities	<u>1,632</u>	<u>1,283</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>18,101</u>
Non-current liabilities:				
Bonds payable	189,700	148,100	189,700	2,103,570
Provision for retirement benefits	902	849	840	10,007
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	328	292	323	3,638
Total non-current liabilities	<u>190,930</u>	<u>149,242</u>	<u>190,863</u>	<u>2,117,217</u>
Total liabilities	<u>192,563</u>	<u>150,525</u>	<u>192,450</u>	<u>2,135,318</u>
Equity:				
Common stock and preferred stock	261,608	261,608	261,608	2,900,961
Capital surplus:				
Legal capital surplus	65,411	65,411	65,411	725,342
Other capital surplus	53,258	53,286	53,262	590,585
Total capital surplus	<u>118,670</u>	<u>118,698</u>	<u>118,673</u>	<u>1,315,927</u>
Retained earnings:				
Other retained earnings	235,576	241,633	237,268	2,612,289
Retained earnings brought forward	235,576	241,633	237,268	2,612,289
Total retained earnings	<u>235,576</u>	<u>241,633</u>	<u>237,268</u>	<u>2,612,289</u>
Treasury stock	(264)	(284)	(262)	(2,929)
Total equity	<u>615,591</u>	<u>621,655</u>	<u>617,289</u>	<u>6,826,249</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>¥808,154</u>	<u>¥772,180</u>	<u>¥809,740</u>	<u>\$ 8,961,568</u>

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	September 30		March 31	September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 204,300	¥ 295,303	¥ 201,406	\$ 2,265,476
Due from banks other than due from the Bank of Japan	31,316	46,872	15,547	347,270
Call loans and bills bought	3,565	120,557	15,391	39,532
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	5,932	40,187	8,812	65,779
Monetary claims bought (Note 3)	107,741	125,425	103,377	1,194,736
Trading assets (Notes 3 and 7)	22,747	35,583	38,249	252,243
Securities (Notes 3 and 7)	4,790,158	5,088,081	4,786,223	53,117,749
Money held in trust (Note 4)	4,762	2,486	2,588	52,810
Loans and bills discounted (Notes 5 and 7)	9,115,054	8,126,395	8,584,295	101,076,226
Foreign exchanges	745	842	802	8,271
Other assets (Notes 7)	310,333	336,669	371,125	3,441,268
Tangible fixed assets (Note 6)	125,706	130,330	127,327	1,393,946
Intangible fixed assets	25,875	41,446	26,288	286,927
Deferred tax assets	157,230	151,513	191,525	1,743,518
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (Note 8)	419,395	522,480	475,535	4,650,644
Allowance for loan losses	(63,893)	(58,983)	(61,479)	(708,507)
Total assets	¥15,260,971	¥15,005,191	¥14,887,017	\$169,227,895
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Deposits (Notes 7 and 9)	¥ 9,371,474	¥ 9,346,645	¥ 9,490,198	\$103,919,654
Call money and bills sold (Note 7)	229,050	487,163	160,478	2,539,920
Payables under repurchase agreements (Note 7)	255,326	—	—	2,831,295
Payables under securities lending transactions (Note 7)	1,354,655	1,892,085	1,255,648	15,021,679
Trading liabilities	7,228	4,635	8,867	80,156
Borrowed money (Notes 7 and 10)	1,352,004	690,183	1,692,565	14,992,289
Foreign exchanges	—	4	42	—
Bonds payable (Note 11)	219,992	179,134	174,570	2,439,477
Due to trust account	1,113,645	976,046	879,917	12,349,135
Other liabilities	218,107	156,109	184,612	2,418,583
Provision for bonuses	2,586	2,921	2,571	28,683
Provision for directors' retirements benefits	999	956	1,069	11,086
Provision for retirement benefits (Note 12)	1,562	1,476	1,533	17,321
Provision for contingent losses	11,459	12,896	12,228	127,078
Deferred tax liabilities	6,964	5,296	353	77,227
Acceptances and guarantees (Note 8)	419,395	522,480	475,535	4,650,644
Total liabilities	14,564,452	14,278,035	14,340,193	161,504,236
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 13)				
Equity (Note 14):				
Common stock and preferred stock (Note 15)	399,697	379,197	399,697	4,432,218
Capital surplus	149,011	128,511	149,011	1,652,383
Retained earnings	114,757	201,336	94,807	1,272,535
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	47,368	34,540	(83,321)	525,264
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	177	(3,363)	1,757	1,970
Revaluation reserve for land	(15,532)	(15,532)	(15,532)	(172,240)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,464)	(402)	(2,045)	(16,241)
Total	694,015	724,287	544,374	7,695,890
Minority interests	2,504	2,868	2,449	27,768
Total equity	696,519	727,155	546,824	7,723,659
Total liabilities and equity	¥15,260,971	¥15,005,191	¥14,887,017	\$169,227,895

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Income:				
Interest income:				
Interest on loans and discounts	¥ 62,187	¥ 61,547	¥124,508	\$ 689,596
Interest and dividends on securities	27,947	49,571	82,469	309,908
Interest on call loans and bills bought	43	623	905	485
Other interest income (Note 16)	1,416	1,746	3,325	15,710
Trust fees (Note 17)	9,111	10,158	21,002	101,040
Fees and commissions	34,441	46,557	80,732	381,916
Trading income	926	1,232	2,440	10,270
Other ordinary income (Note 18)	15,002	4,299	19,758	166,362
Other income (Note 19)	10,924	18,365	37,496	121,137
Total income	162,001	194,102	372,639	1,796,428
Expenses:				
Interest expenses:				
Interest on deposits	23,677	25,049	51,658	262,559
Interest on call money and bills sold	326	2,334	3,492	3,616
Interest on borrowings	2,137	2,400	5,686	23,698
Other interest expenses (Note 20)	9,497	22,007	35,689	105,316
Fees and commissions	5,240	2,146	5,614	58,109
Trading losses	—	35	—	—
Other ordinary expenses (Note 21)	3,355	6,924	15,535	37,204
General and administrative expenses	63,669	65,334	126,512	706,029
Other expenses (Note 22)	23,926	40,734	255,771	265,319
Total expenses	131,830	166,967	499,959	1,461,854
Income (loss) before income taxes	30,171	27,135	(127,320)	334,573
Income taxes:				
Income taxes-current	718	1,194	1,612	7,968
Income taxes-deferred	9,561	14,922	(33,354)	106,030
Total income taxes	10,280	16,116	(31,741)	113,999
Minority interests in income (loss)	(58)	(64)	(131)	(651)
Net income (loss)	¥ 19,950	¥ 11,082	¥ (95,446)	\$ 221,225
		Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 1)
		Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30
		2009	2009	2009
Per share of common stock (Note 26):				
Basic net income (loss)	¥10.02	¥7.27	¥(60.87)	\$0.11
Diluted net income	—	4.75	—	—

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Thousands		Millions of yen									
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2009	1,687,833	227,031	¥ 399,697	¥ 149,011	¥ 94,807	¥ (83,321)	¥ 1,757	¥ (15,532)	¥ (2,045)	¥ 544,374	¥ 2,449	¥ 546,824
Net income					19,950					19,950		19,950
Issuance of capital stock												
Conversion of class II preferred stock into common stock	375,000	(93,750)										
Conversion of class III preferred stock into common stock	533,125	(133,281)										
Net change in the period						130,689	(1,579)		581	129,691	54	129,745
Balance, September 30, 2009	2,595,958	—	¥ 399,697	¥ 149,011	¥ 114,757	¥ 47,368	¥ 177	¥ (15,532)	¥ (1,464)	¥ 694,015	¥ 2,504	¥ 696,519

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)											
	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity		
Balance, March 31, 2009	\$4,432,218	\$1,652,383	\$1,051,309	\$ (923,941)	\$ 19,485	\$ (172,240)	\$ (22,686)	\$6,036,528	\$ 27,167	\$6,063,695		
Net income			221,225					221,225		221,225		
Issuance of capital stock												
Conversion of class II preferred stock into common stock												
Conversion of class III preferred stock into common stock												
Net change in the period				1,449,205	(17,515)		6,445	1,438,136	601	1,438,737		
Balance, September 30, 2009	\$4,432,218	\$1,652,383	\$1,272,535	\$ 525,264	\$ 1,970	\$ (172,240)	\$ (16,241)	\$7,695,890	\$ 27,768	\$7,723,659		

	Thousands		Millions of yen									
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2008	1,523,833	227,031	¥ 379,197	¥ 128,511	¥ 190,253	¥ 57,288	¥ 413	¥ (15,532)	¥ (66)	¥ 740,066	¥ 3,179	¥ 743,245
Net income					11,082					11,082		11,082
Issuance of capital stock												
Net change in the period						(22,747)	(3,777)		(336)	(26,861)	(310)	(27,172)
Balance, September 30, 2008	1,523,833	227,031	¥ 379,197	¥ 128,511	¥ 201,336	¥ 34,540	¥ (3,363)	¥ (15,532)	¥ (402)	¥ 724,287	¥ 2,868	¥ 727,155

	Thousands		Millions of yen									
	Issued number of shares of common stock	Issued number of shares of preferred stock	Common stock and preferred stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total	Minority interests	Total equity
Balance, March 31, 2008	1,523,833	227,031	¥ 379,197	¥ 128,511	¥ 190,253	¥ 57,288	¥ 413	¥ (15,532)	¥ (66)	¥ 740,066	¥ 3,179	¥ 743,245
Net loss					(95,446)					(95,446)		(95,446)
Issuance of capital stock	164,000		20,500	20,500						41,000		41,000
Net change in the year						(140,609)	1,343		(1,979)	(141,245)	(729)	(141,974)
Balance, March 31, 2009	1,687,833	227,031	¥ 399,697	¥ 149,011	¥ 94,807	¥ (83,321)	¥ 1,757	¥ (15,532)	¥ (2,045)	¥ 544,374	¥ 2,449	¥ 546,824

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	Six months ended September 30	2008	Year ended March 31 2009	Six months ended September 30 2009
Operating activities:				
Income (loss) before income taxes	¥ 30,171	¥ 27,135	¥ (127,320)	\$ 334,573
Adjustments for:				
Income taxes paid	2,079	377	(1,182)	23,060
Depreciation and amortization	4,810	6,367	11,859	53,338
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	—	62	62	—
Amortization of consolidation goodwill	337	249	235	3,747
Equity in earnings of associated companies	508	(59)	365	5,643
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	2,413	(10,507)	(8,011)	26,767
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	15	134	(215)	167
(Decrease) increase in provision for directors' retirement benefits	(70)	69	183	(777)
Increase in provision for retirement benefits	28	46	104	315
(Decrease) increase in provision for contingent losses	(768)	36	(631)	(8,526)
Net (gain) loss on securities	(10,366)	20,772	184,397	(114,950)
Net gain on money held in trust	(61)	(72)	(131)	(680)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)—net	51,987	(30,967)	(20,030)	576,489
Net (gain) loss on disposals of tangible fixed assets	(8)	57	1,539	(96)
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease in trading assets	15,502	7,302	4,636	171,904
(Decrease) increase in trading liabilities	(1,639)	(3,549)	682	(18,177)
Increase in loans and discounts	(530,759)	(273,929)	(731,828)	(5,885,552)
(Decrease) increase in deposits	(118,724)	376,408	519,962	(1,316,525)
(Decrease) increase in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings)	(340,561)	260,813	1,258,196	(3,776,460)
(Increase) decrease in due from banks (excluding cash equivalents)	(15,769)	13,453	44,778	(174,866)
Decrease in call loans and bills bought	7,498	70,304	197,360	83,146
Decrease in receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,880	63,816	95,191	31,936
Increase (decrease) in call money and bills sold	323,898	262,884	(63,800)	3,591,686
Increase (decrease) in payables under securities lending transactions	99,006	94,964	(541,472)	1,097,881
Decrease (increase) in foreign exchanges (assets)	56	(30)	8	629
(Decrease) increase in foreign exchanges (liabilities)	(42)	(5)	31	(467)
Increase (decrease) in due to trust account	233,727	(75,793)	(171,921)	2,591,788
Other—net	(1,628)	(25,299)	(1,100)	(18,063)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(245,475)	785,043	651,948	(2,722,065)
Investing activities:				
Purchases of securities	(3,183,997)	(1,495,165)	(4,207,814)	(35,307,130)
Proceeds from sales of securities	3,296,433	724,037	3,094,325	36,553,936
Proceeds from redemption of securities	87,703	203,412	530,548	972,537
Increase in money held in trust	(2,500)	—	—	(27,722)
Decrease in money held in trust	58	69	125	644
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	(986)	(1,743)	(3,548)	(10,933)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	166	320	1,720	1,843
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(2,745)	(6,274)	(10,972)	(30,441)
Proceeds from sales of intangible fixed assets	569	102	15,234	6,312
Net cash used in investing activities	194,702	(575,241)	(580,381)	2,159,046
Financing activities:				
Proceeds from subordinated borrowings	60,000	—	5,000	665,335
Payment of subordinated borrowings	(60,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	(665,335)
Proceeds from subordinated bonds	60,000	—	—	665,335
Redemption of subordinated bonds	(6,905)	—	—	(76,574)
Issuance of common stock	—	—	41,000	—
Dividends paid for minority interests	—	(40)	(40)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	53,094	(45,040)	959	588,761
Foreign currency translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	573	(321)	(1,984)	6,355
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,894	164,439	70,542	32,097
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	201,406	130,863	130,863	2,233,379
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	¥ 204,300	¥ 295,303	¥ 201,406	\$ 2,265,476

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements (banking account) have been prepared from the accounts maintained by The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited (“Chuo Mitsui”), and its consolidated subsidiaries under the umbrella of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (“Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings”) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and certain accounting and disclosure rules under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and the Banking Law of Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to Chuo Mitsui’s consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and six months ended September 30, 2008 to conform to classifications and presentations used in the consolidated financial statement for six months ended September 30, 2009.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Chuo Mitsui 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 ¥90.18 to U.S.\$1, the approximate rate of exchange at September 30, 2009. 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.

Amounts less than one million Japanese yen and one thousand U.S. dollars have been truncated, except for per share information. As a result, the total may not be equal to the total of individual amounts.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the amounts of Chuo Mitsui and its significant subsidiaries. The number of consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 2009 was 15 (14 in 2008).

Under the control or influence concept, those companies in which Chuo Mitsui, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which Chuo Mitsui has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method, unless in either case the companies are immaterial.

Investments in three (three in 2008) associated companies were accounted for by the equity method.

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

Any differences between the cost of an acquired subsidiary or associated company and the fair value of its net assets at the date of the acquisition are amortized over a period within 20 years, or charged to income as incurred if such differences are considered to be immaterial.

All significant intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the “ASBJ”) issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements”. PITF No. 18 prescribes: (1) the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, (2) financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidated process, (3) however, the following items should be adjusted in the consolidated process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in the equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; 5) recording the prior years’ effects of changes in accounting policies in the operations statement where retrospective adjustments to financial statements have been incorporated; and 6) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained. PITF No. 18 was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted.

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Group applied this accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. The effect of this change did not have a significant impact on the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations.

c. Implementation Guidance on Determining a Subsidiary and an Affiliate

As “Implementation Guidance on Determining a Subsidiary and an Affiliate” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan

Implementation Guidance No.22) was adopted from the fiscal year beginning on and after October 1, 2008, the Chuo Mitsui Trust Group has started to adopt this implementation guidance from the first half of the fiscal year 2009. This adoption did not affect the consolidated financial statements for the first half of the fiscal year 2009.

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents include amounts due from the Bank of Japan.

e. Mark-to-Market Accounting for Trading Purpose Transactions

Transactions for trading purposes (that is, transactions which seek to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in trading assets and trading liabilities on a trade date basis. Trading securities and monetary claims bought for trading purposes recorded in these accounts are stated at market value and trading-related financial derivatives are at the amounts that would be settled if they were terminated at the end of the period.

Unrealized gains and losses on trading purpose transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

f. Translation of Foreign Currency Accounts

Chuo Mitsui maintains its accounting records in Japanese yen. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate prevailing at each balance sheet date.

The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of each balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" in a separate component of equity.

g. Securities

Securities other than investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

- (i) Trading securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains in the near term, are reported at fair value, and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings;
- (ii) 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

(iii) Available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, 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 cost method.

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

Securities in money held in trust are classified and accounted for the same as securities described above.

The fair values of floating rate Japanese government bonds were previously measured at their market prices. However, after consideration of the recent market environment, a judgment has been made by management that current market prices are not indicative of the fair values. At the end of period, the fair values of these bonds were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by a broker dealer. As a result, securities and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities were higher by ¥9,229 million (U.S.\$102,346 thousand) and by ¥5,479 million (U.S.\$60,763 thousand), respectively and deferred tax assets were lower by ¥3,750 million (U.S.\$41,583 thousand), than they would have been if values were based on the market prices.

The reasonably estimated values are computed as the sum of discounted future cash flow. Major variables in that measurement methodology are the yield of government bonds and the volatility of those yields.

h. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows:

(i) Except as discussed below, all 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 statements of operations; and (ii) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, Chuo Mitsui and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries use the deferral hedge method or the fair value hedge method.

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 is recognized and included in interest expenses or income.

The fair values of some credit default swaps in derivatives were previously measured at the prices offered by brokers. However, a judgment has been made by management the current market prices are not indicative of fair values. At the end of the period, the fair values of these credit default swaps were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods. As a result, other liabilities

and other ordinary expenses decreased by and income before income taxes increased by ¥1,333 million (\$14,786 thousand), respectively.

The values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods are calculated by the theory value model on the basis of analysis such as price change chronological order comparison of the market price of the credit default swap and a price comparison between similar articles.

i. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by Chuo Mitsui is computed by the declining-balance method, while the straight-line method is applied to buildings acquired after April 1, 1998. The range of useful lives is from 10 to 50 years for buildings, and from three to eight years for equipment.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by consolidated subsidiaries is mainly computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

j. Software

Capitalized software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the software (principally five years).

k. Impairment of Fixed Assets

Chuo Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries review their long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance 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.

l. Land Revaluation

Under the Law of Land Revaluation, The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited, the forerunner of Chuo Mitsui, elected the one-time revaluation for its own-use land to a value based on real estate appraisal information as of March 31, 1998.

The resulting land revaluation difference represents unrealized appreciation of land and is stated as a component of equity. 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 difference account and related deferred tax liabilities.

As of September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the land after the above one-time revaluation exceeded the market value by ¥2,428 million (\$26,931 thousand).

m. Stock and Bond Issue Costs

Stock issue costs are amortized by the straight-line method over the effective period within three years.

Bond issue costs are amortized by the straight-line method over three years.

n. Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for loan losses of Chuo Mitsui and major consolidated subsidiaries is maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and allowances for loan losses.

(i) For claims against borrowers that are legally bankrupt, such as borrowers under bankruptcy and special liquidation proceedings (“legal bankruptcy”), and against borrowers that are in substantially similarly adverse condition (“virtual bankruptcy”), allowances are maintained at 100% of amounts of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and/or the amounts recoverable under guarantees.

(ii) For claims against borrowers that have not yet become legally or formally bankrupt but that are very likely to become bankrupt (“possible bankruptcy”), allowances are maintained at amounts deemed necessary to absorb losses on the amount of claims less expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and/or the amounts recoverable under guarantees, based on the overall assessment of the borrowers’ repayment ability.

For claims against large borrowers that are classified as possible bankruptcy and close observation borrowers for which future cash flows could be reasonably estimated, allowances are provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate and the carrying value of the claim.

(iii) For claims against other borrowers judged to be legal bankruptcy, virtual bankruptcy and possible bankruptcy borrowers, as mentioned above, allowances are maintained at rates derived from historical loan loss experiences, etc.

(iv) Allowance for losses on loans to restructuring countries is maintained in order to cover possible losses based on the political and economic climates of those countries.

All claims are assessed by the operating sections and each Credit Supervision Department based on the internal guidelines for self-assessment on asset quality. Subsequently, the Internal Audit Department, which is independent from the operating sections, reviews these self-assessments, and the allowances are provided based on the results of the self-assessments.

With respect to claims with collateral and/or guarantees extended to borrowers that are in legal bankruptcy or virtual

bankruptcy borrowers, the unrecoverable amount is estimated by deducting from the amount of claims the realizable value of collateral or the amount likely to be recovered based on guarantees.

The outstanding amount thus determined is then directly written off from the amount of claims as the unrecoverable amount, which totaled ¥36,020 million (\$399,428 thousand) and ¥47,431 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Other consolidated subsidiaries provide for “allowance for loan losses” based on the past experience and management’s assessment of the loan portfolio.

o. Provision for Bonus

Provision for bonus is provided for the payment of employees’ bonuses based on estimates of the future payments attributed to the current period.

p. Provision for Directors’ Retirement Benefits

Provision for directors’ retirement benefits is provided at the amount which would be required if all directors, corporate auditors and executive officers retired at the balance sheet date. The retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors are paid subject to the approval of the shareholders.

q. Provision for Retirement Benefits and Pension Plans

Chuo Mitsui has defined benefit plans (employee pension fund plans and tax qualified pension plans) and lump-sum severance indemnity plans.

Chuo Mitsui accounts for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date.

r. Provision for Contingent Losses

Provision for contingent losses, which is provided for possible losses from contingent events related to off-balance sheet and other transactions is calculated by estimation of the impact of these contingent events.

(1) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits

Provision for reimbursement of deposits which were derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions is provided for the possible losses on the future claims of withdrawal based on the historical reimbursement experience.

(2) Provision for Possible Losses Related to Land Trusts

Provision for possible losses related to land trusts is provided for estimated losses deemed necessary for potential damages to the compensation rights being acquired, when a liability for reimbursement, as a trustee of a land trust, is incurred due to the future business circumstances of the land trust.

s. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statements of operations. 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 tax laws to the temporary differences.

t. 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 issued in June 1993. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2007.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were 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 to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet.

In addition, the revised accounting standard permits leases which 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.

Chuo Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008. The effect of this change did not have a significant impact on the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations.

u. 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.

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 bonds and preferred stock at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related expense and dividends.

v. *New Accounting Pronouncements*

(i) *Business Combinations*

On December 26, 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 current accounting standard for business combinations allows companies to apply the pooling of interests method of accounting when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. The revised standard requires accounting for such business combinations by the purchase method and the pooling of interests method of accounting is no longer allowed.

(2) The current accounting standard requires that research and development costs be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development (IPR&D) acquired in a business combination is capitalized as an intangible asset.

(3) The current accounting standard accounts for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized within 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes a bargain purchase gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date after reassessing whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed with a review of such procedures used.

This standard is applicable to business combinations undertaken on or after April 1, 2010 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2009.

(ii) *Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Associated Companies for the Equity Method* The current accounting standard requires to unify accounting policies within the consolidation group. However, the current guidance allows to apply the equity method for the financial statements of its foreign associated company which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in their respective jurisdictions without unification of accounting policies.

On December 26, 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 16 (Revised 2008), "Revised Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments". The new standard requires adjustments to conform the associate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the associate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method unless it is impracticable to determine adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign associated companies in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted

so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in the equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; 5) recording the prior years' effects of changes in accounting policies in the operations statement where retrospective adjustments to the financial statements have been incorporated; and 6) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained.

This standard is applicable to equity method of accounting for investments effective on or after April 1, 2010 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2009.

(iii) *Asset Retirement Obligations*

On March 31, 2008, the ASBJ published a new accounting standard for asset retirement obligations, ASBJ Statement No. 18 "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations". Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and the normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an increase or a decrease in the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or before March 31, 2010.

3. Securities

Securities as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Japanese government bonds	¥2,351,762	¥2,472,842	\$26,078,536
Japanese local government bonds	644	1,188	7,145
Japanese corporate bonds	348,333	404,335	3,862,651
Japanese stocks	672,616	736,821	7,458,604
Other securities	1,416,801	1,472,893	15,710,811
Total	¥4,790,158	¥5,088,081	\$53,117,749

The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of securities (including securities in trading assets and monetary claims bought) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

September 30, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			¥ 13,013
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	¥ 489,937	¥ 90,209	580,147
Japanese debt securities	1,792,468	(3,751)	1,788,717
Other	1,048,844	(20,326)	1,028,518
Held-to-maturity	921,106	(2,116)	918,989

September 30, 2008	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			¥ 26,970
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	¥ 508,774	¥143,084	651,859
Japanese debt securities	1,965,408	(34,215)	1,931,193
Other	1,176,397	(85,445)	1,090,952
Held-to-maturity	935,187	(18,379)	916,807

September 30, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
Securities classified as:			
Trading			\$ 144,302
Available-for-sale:			
Japanese equity securities	\$ 5,432,882	\$1,000,331	6,433,214
Japanese debt securities	19,876,562	(41,596)	19,834,966
Other	11,630,571	(225,399)	11,405,171
Held-to-maturity	10,214,089	(23,472)	10,190,616

Note: Values in the consolidated balance sheets reflect fair market values calculated by using the average market prices during the final month of the period for Japanese stocks and securities investment trusts, and by using the market prices at the end of the period for securities other than Japanese stocks and securities investment trusts.

Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities whose fair value were not readily determinable as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were mainly as follows:

	Carrying amount		
	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Available-for-sale:			
Unlisted Japanese stocks	¥ 90,765	¥ 84,350	\$1,006,497
Unlisted corporate bonds	289,117	323,319	3,206,008
Unlisted foreign securities	19,956	10,004	221,293
Subscription certificates	135,457	140,024	1,502,076
Held-to-maturity:			
Unlisted foreign securities	4,442	4,657	49,266
Total	¥539,740	¥562,355	\$5,985,142

Securities in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies totaled ¥1,703 million (\$18,892 thousand) and ¥562 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Guarantee obligations for privately offered corporate bonds (provided in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) in "Securities" were ¥150,832 million (\$1,672,572 thousand) and ¥172,510 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The fair value of floating rate Japanese government bonds were previously measured at their market prices. However, after consideration of the recent market environment, a judgment has been made by management that current market prices are not indicative of the fair values. At the end of this period, the fair values of these bonds were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by a broker dealer. As a result, securities and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities were higher by ¥9,229 million (U.S.\$102,346 thousand) and by ¥5,479 million (U.S.\$60,763 thousand), respectively and deferred tax assets were lower by ¥3,750 million (U.S.\$41,583 thousand), than they would have been if values were based on the market prices.

The reasonably estimated values are computed as the sum of discounted future cash flow. Major variables in that measurement methodology are the yield of government bonds and volatility of those yields.

4. Money Held in Trust

The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of money held in trust as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

September 30, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	¥1,691	¥571	¥2,262

September 30, 2008	Millions of yen		
	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	¥1,684	¥801	¥2,486

September 30, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Cost	Unrealized gains	Fair value
Money held in trust classified as:			
Available-for-sale	\$18,752	\$6,335	\$25,088

5. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans and bills discounted as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Bills discounted	¥ 3,147	¥ 7,557	\$ 34,904
Loans on notes	1,319,576	1,058,363	14,632,701
Loans on deeds	6,983,821	6,256,243	77,443,133
Overdrafts	808,507	804,231	8,965,487
Total	<u>¥9,115,054</u>	<u>¥8,126,395</u>	<u>\$101,076,226</u>

Loans to Borrowers in Bankruptcy and Non-Accrual Loans

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥26,009 million (\$288,414 thousand) and ¥39,339 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when substantial doubt is judged to exist as to the ultimate collectibility of either principal or interest.

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy represent non-accruing loans, after the partial write-off of claims deemed uncollectible, to debtors who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for the Corporation Tax Law.

Non-accrual loans are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥101,245 million (\$1,122,704 thousand) and ¥61,802 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Non-accrual loans are non-accruing loans other than loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and loans for which interest payment is deferred in order to assist the debtor's financial recovery from financial difficulties.

Loans Past Due Three Months or More

Loans past due three months or more are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥31 million (\$349 thousand) and ¥2 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy or nonaccrual loans are excluded.

Restructured Loans

Restructured loans are included in loans and bills discounted, and totaled ¥6,797 million (\$75,373 thousand) and ¥12,111 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Such restructured loans are loans on which Chuo Mitsui and major consolidated subsidiaries have granted concessions (for example, reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt or accrued interest) to debtors in financial difficulties to assist them in their financial recovery and eventually enable them to pay their creditors. Loans classified as loans to borrowers in bankruptcy or non-accrual loans or loans past due three months or more are excluded.

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and non-accrual loans, loans past due three months or more and restructured loans totaled ¥134,083 million (\$1,486,841 thousand) and ¥113,255 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These claims are before deduction of the allowance for loan losses.

Bills discounted are accounted for as secured lending transactions in conformity with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Financial Products in the Banking Industry" issued by the JICPA on February 13, 2002. Bills discounted by Chuo Mitsui are permitted to be sold or pledged.

6. Tangible Fixed Assets

Accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥88,734 million (\$983,969 thousand) and ¥87,911 million as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

7. Collateral

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as collateral and the related collateralized debt as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Securities	¥2,590,435	¥2,858,415	\$28,725,166
Loans	773,585	73,677	8,578,239
Trading assets	4,982	—	55,248
Other assets	70	70	785
Total	<u>¥3,369,074</u>	<u>¥2,932,163</u>	<u>\$37,359,440</u>
Deposits	¥ 8,423	¥ 13,638	\$ 93,411
Call money and bills sold	45,000	50,000	499,001
Payables under repurchase agreements	255,326	—	2,831,295
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,354,655	1,892,085	15,021,679
Borrowed money	1,258,100	600,900	13,950,986
Total	<u>¥2,921,505</u>	<u>¥2,556,623</u>	<u>\$32,396,375</u>

In addition, securities pledged as collateral for exchange settlements, for derivative transactions and for certain other purposes as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 were ¥536,094 million (\$5,944,717 thousand) and ¥515,336 million, respectively.

Also, securities deposits (included in other assets) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 were ¥8,260 million (\$91,602 thousand) and ¥8,617 million, respectively.

8. Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees

All contingent liabilities arising from acceptances and guarantees are reflected in acceptances and guarantees. As a contra account, customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees are shown as assets in the consolidated balance sheets representing Chuo Mitsui's right of indemnity from the applicant.

9. Deposits

Deposits as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Current deposits	¥ 107,931	¥ 80,046	\$ 1,196,850
Ordinary deposits	1,143,357	1,150,963	12,678,611
Deposits at notice	20,859	10,039	231,307
Time deposits	7,399,446	7,202,578	82,051,966
Negotiable certificates of deposit	643,900	778,650	7,140,164
Other	55,979	124,366	620,754
Total	<u>¥9,371,474</u>	<u>¥9,346,645</u>	<u>\$103,919,654</u>

10. Borrowed Money

Borrowed money as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Borrowed money	¥1,259,504	¥602,683	\$13,966,563
Subordinated borrowings	77,500	72,500	859,392
Perpetual subordinated borrowings	15,000	15,000	166,333
Total	<u>¥1,352,004</u>	<u>¥690,183</u>	<u>\$14,992,289</u>

11. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consist of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Unsecured perpetual subordinated bonds	¥ 99,992	¥109,134	\$1,108,805
Unsecured subordinated bonds	120,000	70,000	1,330,671
Total	<u>¥219,992</u>	<u>¥179,134</u>	<u>\$2,439,447</u>

12. Retirement and Pension Plans

Employees who terminate their services with Chuo Mitsui or certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries are, under most circumstances, entitled to retirement and pension benefits determined by reference to basic rates of pay at the time of termination, length of service and conditions under which the termination occurs. If the termination is involuntary, caused by retirement at the mandatory retirement age or caused by death, the employee is entitled to greater payment than in the case of voluntary termination.

Chuo Mitsui has defined benefit plans (employee pension fund plans and tax qualified pension plans) and lump-sum severance indemnity plans. Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum severance indemnity plans and integrated contributory pension plans.

Chuo Mitsui contributed certain available-for-sale securities with a fair value to the employee retirement benefit trust for their pension plans. The securities held in this trust are qualified as plan assets.

13. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Chuo Mitsui and certain consolidated subsidiaries issue commitments to extend credit and establish credit lines for overdrafts by making agreements to meet the financing needs of their customers. The total balance of unused commitment lines as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, was ¥2,422,112

million (\$26,858,640 thousand) and ¥2,212,247 million, respectively, of which commitment lines whose maturities are less than one year were ¥2,290,221 million (\$25,396,113 thousand) and ¥2,056,109 million, respectively.

Many of these commitment lines expire without being drawn. As such, the total balance of unused commitment lines does not necessarily impact future cash flows of Chuo Mitsui and certain consolidated subsidiaries. Furthermore, many commitment lines contain provisions that allow Chuo Mitsui and certain consolidated subsidiaries to refuse to advance funds to the customers or reduce the contract amount of the commitment lines under certain conditions.

Chuo Mitsui and certain consolidated subsidiaries may also request customers to provide collateral, if necessary, such as real estate or securities on the execution date of the contract. After the execution date, Chuo Mitsui and certain consolidated subsidiaries periodically monitor the customers' creditworthiness over the term of the contracts in accordance with internal policies, and take measures to manage the credit exposures such as revising the terms of the contracts, if necessary.

b. Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of the customers' trust assets are guaranteed by Chuo Mitsui. Regarding guaranteed trusts, Chuo Mitsui guaranteed the principal amount of ¥1,085,575 million (\$12,037,875 thousand) and ¥1,108,432 million for certain money trusts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and ¥439,731 million (\$4,876,155 thousand) and ¥677,775 million for loan trusts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

14. Equity

Since May 1, 2006, Japanese companies have been 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 such as: (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having a Board of Corporate Auditors, and (4) where the term of service of the directors under the company's article of incorporation is prescribed as one year rather than two years for a normal term, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during fiscal year if the company has so prescribed in its articles of incorporation. However, Chuo Mitsui cannot do so because it does not meet all the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitation and additional requirements. 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.

(b) Increases/decreases and transfer of capital stock, reserve and surplus

The Banking Law of Japan requires that an amount equal to 20% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 100% of the capital stock. The Companies Act also provides that capital stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(c) 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.

15. Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Common stock and preferred stock as of September 30, 2009, consisted of the following:

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)	
	Authorized	Issued
Common stock	3,911,104	2,595,958
Class I convertible preferred stock:		
Second series	—	—
Third series	—	—
Total	362,941	—

Pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, Chuo Mitsui, acquired all relevant preferred stock on

August 1, 2009, subscribed by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, and issued Chuo Mitsui's common stocks to Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings in exchange for these preferred stocks. Chuo Mitsui subsequently cancelled all the relevant preferred stocks immediately after obtaining these stocks.

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)		Yen
	The acquisition preferred stocks	The issuance common stocks	Exchange price
Class I convertible preferred stock:			
Second series	93,750	375,000	¥400
Third series	133,281	533,125	400

Class of stock	Number of shares (Thousands)		Yen
	The cancellation preferred stocks	After the cancellation preferred stocks	
Class I convertible preferred stock:			
Second series	93,750	—	
Third series	133,281	—	

16. Other Interest Income

Other interest income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Interest on due from banks	¥ 103	¥ 613	\$ 1,143
Interest on interest rate swaps	564	—	6,259
Interest on monetary claims bought	678	842	7,522
Other	70	290	784
Total	<u>¥1,416</u>	<u>¥1,746</u>	<u>\$15,710</u>

17. Trust Fees

Chuo Mitsui receives fees for controlling and managing trust properties held under trust agreements between it and its clients.

18. Other Ordinary Income

Other ordinary income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Gains on foreign exchange	¥ 138	¥ 22	\$ 1,532
Gains on sales and redemption of bonds	10,528	4,202	116,749
Gains on derivatives	2,530	—	28,057
Other	1,805	74	20,022
Total	<u>¥15,002</u>	<u>¥4,299</u>	<u>\$166,362</u>

19. Other Income

Other income for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Gains on sales of stocks and other securities	¥ 5,314	¥ 4,505	\$ 58,926
Gains on money held in trust	61	72	680
Gains on disposal of tangible fixed assets	209	—	2,325
Recoveries of written-off claims	940	1,699	10,431
Reversal allowance for contingent losses	762	—	8,456
Net reversal of allowance for loan losses	—	8,255	—
Other	3,635	3,832	40,317
Total	<u>¥10,924</u>	<u>¥18,365</u>	<u>\$121,137</u>

20. Other Interest Expenses

Other interest expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Interest on subordinated bonds	¥3,569	¥ 3,411	\$ 39,582
Interest on interest rate swaps	—	1,071	—
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements and payables under securities lending transactions	2,147	14,017	23,813
Other	3,780	3,506	41,921
Total	<u>¥9,497</u>	<u>¥22,007</u>	<u>\$105,316</u>

21. Other Ordinary Expenses

Other ordinary expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Losses on sales and redemption of bonds	¥3,322	¥1,167	\$36,841
Losses on derivatives	—	5,213	—
Other	32	543	362
Total	<u>¥3,355</u>	<u>¥6,924</u>	<u>\$37,204</u>

22. Other Expenses

Other expenses for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Net provision of allowance for loan losses	¥ 4,147	¥ —	\$ 45,992
Losses on sales of loans	1	0	15
Write-off of loans	7,366	10,180	81,683
Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	606	299	6,729
Losses on devaluation of stocks and other securities	1,150	17,417	12,756
Losses on disposal of tangible fixed assets	201	208	2,228
Other	10,453	12,627	115,914
Total	<u>¥23,926</u>	<u>¥40,734</u>	<u>\$265,319</u>

23. Leases

Lessee

Total lease payments under finance lease arrangements that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were ¥5 million (\$62 thousand) and ¥13 million for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Pro forma information on leased property such as acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation and obligations under finance leases as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related depreciation expense and interest expense under finance leases for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, on an “as if capitalized” basis were as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	2009		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	¥45	¥—	¥45
Accumulated depreciation	33	—	33
Net leased property	<u>¥12</u>	<u>¥—</u>	<u>¥12</u>
	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	¥98	¥—	¥98
Accumulated depreciation	71	—	71
Net leased property	<u>¥27</u>	<u>¥—</u>	<u>¥27</u>
	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2009		
	Equipment	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	\$506	\$—	\$506
Accumulated depreciation	368	—	368
Net leased property	<u>\$137</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$137</u>

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Obligations under finance leases:			
Due within one year	¥ 9	¥13	\$104
Due after one year	3	14	39
Total	<u>¥12</u>	<u>¥27</u>	<u>\$144</u>

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Depreciation expense	¥4	¥11	\$50
Interest expense	0	0	2
Total	<u>¥4</u>	<u>¥12</u>	<u>\$53</u>

Depreciation expense and interest expense, which were not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, were computed by the straight-line method and the interest method, respectively.

The minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Due within one year	¥ 6	¥ 8	\$ 71
Due after one year	5	12	62
Total	<u>¥12</u>	<u>¥20</u>	<u>\$133</u>

24. Derivatives Information

Derivative Transactions

a. Instruments

The primary derivative transactions undertaken by Chuo Mitsui are listed below.

- Interest rate derivatives: interest futures, interest rate future options, interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions
- Currency derivatives: foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps, currency options
- Stock derivatives: stock index futures, stock index options
- Bond derivatives: bond futures, bond future options, over-the-counter bond options, forward bond agreements
- Other: credit derivatives

b. Purposes and Policies for Derivative Transactions

Chuo Mitsui employs derivative transactions as a vital tool to meet the increasingly sophisticated and diversified financial needs of clients, to keep the market risk exposure on its own assets and liabilities to a level commensurate with its risk management capacity and to seek to capture gains primarily through price fluctuations. Derivative transactions involve various risks, including market risk, which arises through changing interest rates and price fluctuations. Chuo Mitsui must be

aware of the characteristics and volume of such risk and enforce strict risk management processes to hedge the risks inherent in derivative transactions.

c. Content of Risks for Derivative Transactions

(1) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for loss caused by fluctuations in the fair value of financial products or portfolios, owing to changes in market volatility on the market prices of traded products, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and marketable securities. Chuo Mitsui measures risk volume through such means as basis point value (“BPV”)* and value at risk (“VaR”)**.

* BPV shows the change in fair value of transactions when interest rates change by one basis point (0.01%).

** VaR is a method to statistically gauge the maximum portfolio loss at a certain probability during a given holding period, thereby facilitating standardized measurement of risk across different products, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates and bonds.

(2) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility of reduction or complete elimination of fair value on transactions, owing to such adverse developments as the worsening financial position of a borrower. In the case of derivative transactions, credit risk is not the loss of the assumed principal but the cost, or reconstruction cost, extended to conclude an agreement with a third party having cash flow equivalent to the amount at the time the original counterparty defaulted.

Chuo Mitsui’s credit equivalent, determined on a consolidated basis according to Bank for International Settlements (BIS) capital adequacy standards, comprises latent credit exposure plus reconstruction costs.

d. Risk Management System for Derivative Transactions

In accordance with the Rules for Risk Management Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings has established for Chuo Mitsui Trust Group, Chuo Mitsui assumes risk only within strategic objectives and risk-hedging capabilities, based on suitable risk management, and adheres to a basic risk management policy to secure appropriate returns on investment.

With regard to market risk, Chuo Mitsui maintains a basic policy through its Rules for Market Risk Management and follows Regulations for Market Risk Management to reinforce and control accurate hedging techniques and risk. A cross-check structure has been established whereby the divisions that execute transactions are clearly separate from the divisions that process the transactions, and overall management of market risk is consolidated under the Risk Management Department, which is independent of both the front and back offices and pinpoints the status of activities undertaken by both office categories.

This department identifies and analyzes groupwide risk, tracks compliance of risk limits and reports to the director in charge on a daily basis and to the Executive Committee on a monthly basis.

With regard to hedge transactions, Chuo Mitsui has prepared Rules for Hedge Transactions to maintain suitable control of hedge transactions.

For credit risk, Chuo Mitsui follows its Rules for Credit Risk Management, which provide direction for regulating credit risk on loans, fund transactions, derivative transactions and other credit-related risks, and works to forge a stronger credit risk management structure.

Credit lines for derivative and other transactions are established through strict procedures, in accordance with trading standards provided separately. The compliance status of such credit lines and other conditions are appropriately monitored.

Fair Value of Transactions

The following transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains (losses) are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Transactions which qualify for hedge accounting are excluded from the following table.

Interest rate transactions

	Millions of yen		
	2009		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	¥10,289,685	¥5,134	¥5,134
Interest rate swaptions:	127,153	83	875
Others:	96,183	(0)	104
Total		¥5,217	¥6,114

	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Interest rate futures contracts:	¥ 1,237	¥ 21	¥ 21
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	11,886,748	4,929	4,929
Interest rate swaptions:	132,460	405	873
Others:	71,485	(2)	55
Total		¥5,354	¥5,881

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Interest rate swaps:	\$114,101,640	\$56,934	\$56,934
Interest rate swaptions:	1,409,991	929	9,703
Others:	1,066,566	(2)	1,162
Total		\$57,861	\$67,800

Note: Fair value of listed transactions is calculated according to closing market prices on the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange and other exchanges. Fair value of over-the-counter transactions is calculated according to discounted present value, the option pricing model and other valuation techniques.

Currency transactions

Millions of yen			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	¥ 46,893	¥ 145	¥ 145
Foreign exchange contracts:	2,403,996	1,475	1,475
Total		¥1,620	¥1,620

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	¥ 56,963	¥ 209	¥ 209
Foreign exchange contracts:	3,387,065	4,800	4,800
Currency options:	10,811	(0)	(10)
Total		¥5,008	¥4,999

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Currency rate swaps	\$ 520,000	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,608
Foreign exchange contracts:	26,657,758	16,366	16,366
Total		\$17,974	\$17,974

Note: Fair value is calculated according to discounted present value, the option pricing model and other valuation techniques.

Stock transactions

Millions of yen			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index options:	¥4,156	¥5	¥(33)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Thousands of U.S. dollars			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index options:	\$46,088	\$61	\$(367)

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Listed:			
Stock index futures:	¥ 792	¥—	¥ —
Stock index options:	4,050	20	(110)
Total		¥20	¥(110)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Bond transactions

There was no contract or notional amount of bond transactions as of September 30, 2009.

Millions of yen			
2008			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Forward bond agreement:	¥41,428	¥(58)	¥(58)
Total		¥(58)	¥(58)

Note: Fair value is calculated according to closing market prices on the stock exchanges, such as the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the prices offered by information vendors.

Credit derivative transactions

Millions of yen			
2009			
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total		
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	¥15,000	¥(11,618)	¥(11,618)

	Millions of yen		
	2008		
	Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Total			
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	¥10,000	¥(8,123)	¥(8,123)
	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2009		
Contract or notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	
Total			
Over-the-counter:			
Credit default swaps:	\$166,333	\$(128,833)	\$(128,833)

Notes: Fair value is calculated according to discounted present value and the prices offered by brokers and by the pricing model.

The fair values of some credit default swaps in derivatives were previously measured at the prices offered by brokers. However, a judgment has been made by management that the current market prices are not indicative of fair values. At the end of the period, the fair values of these credit default swaps were determined based on the values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods. As a result, other liabilities and other ordinary expenses decreased by and income before income taxes increased by ¥1,333 million (\$14,786 thousand), respectively.

The values reasonably estimated by using our own calculation methods are calculated by the theory value model on the basis of analysis such as price change chronological order comparison of the market price of the credit default swap and a price comparison between similar articles.

25. Segment Information

Information about business segments, geographic segments and ordinary income from international operations for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, was as follows:

(1) Business Segment Information

	Millions of yen			
	2009			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	¥ 154,682	¥ 5,406	¥ —	¥ 160,088
Intersegment	869	1,529	(2,399)	—
Total ordinary income	155,552	6,935	(2,399)	160,088
Ordinary expenses	126,723	7,304	(2,399)	131,629
Ordinary profit (loss)	¥ 28,828	¥ (368)	¥ —	¥ 28,459
Total assets	¥15,246,308	¥61,619	¥(46,956)	¥15,260,971

	Millions of yen			
	2008			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	¥ 177,398	¥ 6,290	¥ —	¥ 183,689
Intersegment	1,013	1,370	(2,384)	—
Total ordinary income	178,412	7,661	(2,384)	183,689
Ordinary expenses	162,123	6,808	(2,286)	166,644
Ordinary profit	¥ 16,289	¥ 852	¥ (97)	¥ 17,044
Total assets	¥14,982,654	¥66,975	¥(44,437)	¥15,005,191

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	2009			
	Trust and banking business	Other finance-related operations	Eliminations/corporate	Consolidated
Ordinary income:				
External customers	\$ 1,715,266	\$ 59,947	\$ —	\$ 1,775,214
Intersegment	9,644	16,961	(26,606)	—
Total ordinary income	1,724,911	76,909	(26,606)	1,775,214
Ordinary expenses	1,405,233	80,999	(26,606)	1,459,625
Ordinary profit (loss)	\$ 319,678	\$ (4,089)	\$ —	\$ 315,589
Total assets	\$169,065,292	\$683,297	\$(520,693)	\$169,227,895

Notes: 1. Ordinary income represents total income less certain special income, and ordinary expenses represents total expenses less certain special expenses.
2. "Other finance-related operations" mainly consists of credit guarantee services and credit card services.

(2) Geographic Segment Information

Since domestic (Japan) total ordinary income and total assets by geographic segment for six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, represented more than 90% of the consolidated total ordinary income and total assets of each respective period, geographic segment information was not required to be disclosed.

(3) Ordinary Income from International Operations

	Millions of yen, except percentage data		Thousands of U.S. dollars, except percentage data
	2009	2008	2009
Ordinary income from international operations (A)	¥ 29,470	¥ 33,602	\$ 326,801
Consolidated ordinary income (B)	160,088	183,689	1,775,214
(A)/(B) (%)	18.4%	18.2%	18.4%

Note: Ordinary income from international operations represents ordinary income arising from international operations both in and outside Japan.

26. Per Share Information

Diluted net income per share for six months ended September 30, 2009 was not stated as there were no potentially dilutive securities. Basic net income per share ("EPS") for six months ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen	U.S. dollars
Six months ended September 30, 2009	Net income	Weighted- average shares	EPS	EPS
Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>¥19,950</u>	<u>1,990,541</u>	<u>¥10.02</u>	<u>\$0.11</u>

A reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS") for six months ended September 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen
Six months ended September 30, 2008	Net income	Weighted- average shares	EPS
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>¥11,082</u>	<u>1,523,833</u>	<u>¥7.27</u>
Effect of dilutive securities			
Preferred stock	<u>—</u>	<u>807,222</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income for computation	<u>¥11,082</u>	<u>2,331,055</u>	<u>¥4.75</u>

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	September 30		March 31	September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 199,820	¥ 288,660	¥ 196,017	\$ 2,215,792
Due from banks other than due from the Bank of Japan	31,316	46,872	15,547	347,270
Call loans	—	120,000	11,784	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	5,932	40,187	8,812	65,779
Monetary claims bought	107,741	125,425	103,377	1,194,736
Trading assets	22,747	35,583	38,249	252,243
Money held in trust	2,500	—	—	27,722
Securities	4,862,672	5,126,054	4,874,797	53,921,854
Loans and bills discounted	9,111,322	8,121,642	8,581,809	101,034,847
Foreign exchanges	745	842	802	8,271
Other assets	308,628	336,274	366,523	3,422,363
Tangible fixed assets	100,371	103,785	101,566	1,113,010
Intangible fixed assets	17,513	29,939	17,458	194,210
Deferred tax assets	150,455	144,084	184,598	1,668,385
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	45,715	51,969	57,195	506,932
Allowance for loan losses	(57,881)	(53,716)	(55,999)	(641,842)
Total assets	¥14,909,601	¥14,517,603	¥14,502,540	\$165,331,578
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Deposits	¥ 9,425,815	¥ 9,370,604	¥ 9,536,252	\$104,522,241
Call money	229,050	487,163	160,478	2,539,920
Payables under repurchase agreements	255,326	—	—	2,831,295
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,354,655	1,892,085	1,255,648	15,021,679
Trading liabilities	7,228	4,635	8,867	80,156
Borrowed money	1,352,004	690,183	1,692,565	14,992,289
Foreign exchanges	—	4	42	—
Bonds payable	219,992	179,134	174,570	2,439,477
Due to trust accounts	1,113,645	976,046	879,917	12,349,135
Other liabilities	181,631	125,407	150,477	2,014,099
Provision for bonuses	2,013	2,228	2,014	22,322
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	781	716	806	8,670
Provision for contingent losses	11,045	12,553	11,881	122,483
Acceptances and guarantees	45,715	51,969	57,195	506,932
Total liabilities	14,198,904	13,792,732	13,930,717	157,450,705
Equity:				
Common stock and preferred stock	399,697	379,197	399,697	4,432,218
Capital surplus	149,011	128,511	149,011	1,652,383
Retained earnings	148,053	228,767	127,336	1,641,756
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	29,288	7,290	(90,447)	324,783
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	177	(3,363)	1,757	1,970
Revaluation reverse for land	(15,532)	(15,532)	(15,532)	(172,240)
Total equity	710,697	724,870	571,822	7,880,872
Total liabilities and equity	¥14,909,601	¥14,517,603	¥14,502,540	\$165,331,578

Non-Consolidated Statements of Operations (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Income:				
Interest income:				
Interest on loans and discounts	¥ 61,772	¥ 60,930	¥123,530	\$ 684,987
Interest and dividends on securities	27,640	50,303	82,254	306,506
Interest on call loans and bills bought	42	617	897	471
Other interest income	1,359	1,616	3,165	15,078
Trust fees	9,111	10,158	21,002	101,040
Fees and commissions	28,592	40,107	68,953	317,065
Trading income	926	1,232	2,440	10,270
Other ordinary income	15,002	4,253	19,712	166,362
Other income	9,029	16,785	30,444	100,129
Total income	153,478	186,006	352,403	1,701,911
Expenses:				
Interest expenses:				
Interest on deposits	23,728	25,076	51,729	263,121
Interest on call money and bills sold	326	2,334	3,492	3,616
Interest on borrowings and rediscounts	2,132	2,390	5,671	23,645
Other interest expenses	9,497	22,007	35,689	105,316
Fees and commissions	7,599	8,641	17,077	84,272
Trading expenses	—	35	—	—
Other ordinary expenses	3,355	6,924	15,535	37,204
General and administrative expenses	58,764	56,523	110,846	651,630
Other expenses	17,363	35,015	235,843	192,539
Total expenses	122,766	158,951	475,885	1,361,347
Income (loss) before income taxes	30,712	27,055	(123,482)	340,564
Income taxes:				
Income taxes-current	94	108	202	1,049
Income taxes-deferred	9,900	15,900	(33,300)	109,780
Net income (loss)	¥ 20,717	¥ 11,047	¥ (90,384)	\$ 229,734

	Yen		U.S. dollars	
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
	2009	2008	2009	
Per share of common stock:				
Basic net income (loss)	¥10.40	¥7.24	¥(57.64)	\$0.11

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	September 30	March 31	September 30	
	2009	2008	2009	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 20,556	¥ 20,228	¥ 15,864	\$ 227,952
Due from banks other than due from the Bank of Japan	438	492	565	4,857
Securities	89,180	89,093	89,162	988,917
Other assets	32,271	36,459	35,227	357,852
Tangible fixed assets	570	642	582	6,323
Intangible fixed assets	3,324	3,317	3,311	36,866
Deferred tax assets	1,816	1,211	1,261	20,145
Total assets	¥148,158	¥151,445	¥145,975	\$1,642,915
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities:				
Deposits	¥ 70	¥ 137	¥ 152	\$ 781
Call money	100,000	100,500	93,000	1,108,893
Other liabilities	8,523	9,705	7,397	94,512
Provision for bonuses	365	391	365	4,049
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	137	169	193	1,529
Total liabilities	109,096	110,903	101,109	1,209,766
Equity:				
Common stock	11,000	11,000	11,000	121,978
Capital surplus	21,246	21,246	21,246	235,596
Retained earnings	6,812	8,289	12,620	75,541
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	3	5	0	33
Total equity	39,061	40,541	44,866	433,149
Total liabilities and equity	¥148,158	¥151,445	¥145,975	\$1,642,915

Non-Consolidated Statements of Operations (Supplemental Information—Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and year ended March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Six months ended September 30		Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Income:				
Interest income:				
Interest and dividends on securities	¥ 106	¥ 224	¥ 479	\$ 1,176
Interest on due from banks	6	—	3	72
Trust fees	17,443	20,689	38,527	193,434
Fees and commissions	4,279	4,509	8,593	47,453
Other income	16	27	37	181
Total income	21,852	25,450	47,641	242,318
Expenses:				
Interest expenses:				
Interest on borrowings and rediscounts	—	7	12	—
Other interest expenses	86	257	504	960
Fees and commissions	5,533	6,031	11,781	61,357
General and administrative expenses	9,333	8,945	17,851	103,498
Other expenses	21	13	24	233
Total expenses	14,974	15,255	30,174	166,049
Income before income taxes	6,877	10,194	17,467	76,269
Income taxes:				
Income taxes-current	3,342	4,294	7,282	37,069
Income taxes-deferred	(557)	(166)	(212)	(6,177)
Net income	¥ 4,092	¥ 6,066	¥10,397	\$ 45,377
		Yen		U.S. dollars
	Six months ended September 30		Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Per share of common stock:				
Net income	¥6,820.17	¥10,111.51	¥17,328.67	\$75.62

Financial Statements of Subsidiary Banks (Trust Account—Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.
As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and March 31, 2009

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	September 30		March 31	September 30
	2009	2008	2009	2009
Assets:				
Loans and bills discounted (Note 2)	¥ 265,809	¥ 633,715	¥ 609,340	\$ 2,947,544
Securities (Note 3)	83,614	8,090,055	84,520	927,193
Beneficiary rights	27,069,344	29,863,364	27,193,363	300,170,158
Securities held in custody accounts	136	205	183	1,517
Money claims	1,438,442	1,610,368	1,545,278	15,950,794
Tangible fixed assets	5,389,944	5,518,707	5,440,609	59,768,731
Intangible fixed assets	26,973	31,920	27,069	299,106
Other claims	37,643	75,963	41,872	417,427
Loans to banking account	1,113,645	976,046	879,917	12,349,135
Cash and due from banks	224,968	300,365	248,058	2,494,665
Total assets	¥35,650,523	¥47,100,711	¥36,070,214	\$395,326,273
Liabilities:				
Money trusts (Note 4)	¥ 9,715,368	¥18,314,156	¥10,059,266	\$107,733,074
Pension trusts	6,591,218	6,759,830	6,723,024	73,089,586
Property formation benefit trusts	13,474	13,761	14,375	149,413
Loan trusts (Note 5)	439,439	580,212	504,047	4,872,918
Investment trusts	8,915,356	11,119,182	8,507,657	98,861,795
Money entrusted other than money trusts	373,304	445,536	422,305	4,139,543
Securities trusts	1,348,073	1,279,081	1,351,264	14,948,699
Money claim trusts	1,459,210	1,635,862	1,568,019	16,181,090
Land and fixtures trusts	76,393	80,878	76,192	847,125
Composite trusts	6,718,649	6,871,907	6,843,927	74,502,659
Other trusts	33	301	133	365
Total liabilities	¥35,650,523	¥47,100,711	¥36,070,214	\$395,326,273

See Notes to Financial Statements of Subsidiary Banks (Trust Account—Unaudited).

Notes to Financial Statements of Subsidiary Banks (Trust Account—Unaudited)

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (Formerly, Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.)
Six months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

1. Trust Accounts

Under the Trust Law of Japan, trust activities must be administered separately from a commercial banking business. As a result, assets accepted in trust must be segregated from other assets. Within the general category of trust accounts, each trust account is segregated from other trust assets. Accordingly, the financial statements of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (“Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings”), do not reflect Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings’ records as to the assets accepted in trust, which are maintained separately under the trust account.

Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of the customers’ trust assets are guaranteed by The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Company, Limited, and such guaranteed principal as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, was ¥1,525,307 million (\$16,914,031 thousand) and ¥1,786,208 million, respectively.

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 ¥90.18 to U.S.\$1, the approximate rate of exchange as of September 30, 2009. 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.

Amounts less than one million Japanese yen and one thousand U.S. dollars have been truncated. As a result, the total may not be equal to the total of individual amounts.

2. Loans

Loans as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2009	2008	U.S. dollars
Loans on deeds	¥239,715	¥610,496	\$2,658,185
Loans on notes	26,094	23,219	289,358
Total	<u>¥265,809</u>	<u>¥633,715</u>	<u>\$2,947,544</u>

Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of the customers’ trust assets are guaranteed by banking subsidiaries, and loans on such guaranteed trust assets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, included the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2009	2008	U.S. dollars
Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy	¥ 6	¥ 56	\$ 76
Non-accrual loans	170	16,029	1,895
Loans past due three months or more	—	34	—
Restructured loans	9,460	10,166	104,907
Total	<u>¥9,638</u>	<u>¥26,286</u>	<u>\$106,878</u>

3. Securities

Securities are stated at market price or at cost by each trust agreement.

Securities held as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2009	2008	U.S. dollars
Japanese government bonds	¥82,908	¥4,376,471	\$919,367
Japanese local government bonds	—	409,938	—
Japanese corporate bonds	—	1,294,183	—
Japanese stocks	488	1,938,576	5,420
Foreign securities	0	70,652	0
Other securities	216	233	2,405
Total	<u>¥83,614</u>	<u>¥8,090,055</u>	<u>\$927,193</u>

4. Balance of Money Trusts

The principal amounts of certain money trusts are guaranteed and the balance of these accounts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Assets:			
Loans	¥ 251,270	¥ 258,033	\$ 2,786,321
Securities	—	—	—
Other	834,306	850,444	9,251,568
Total	<u>¥1,085,576</u>	<u>¥1,108,477</u>	<u>\$12,037,889</u>
Liabilities:			
Principal	¥1,085,575	¥1,108,432	\$12,037,875
Allowance for the impairment of guaranteed trust principal	44	36	497
Other	(43)	8	(483)
Total	<u>¥1,085,576</u>	<u>¥1,108,477</u>	<u>\$12,037,889</u>

In the case of certain money trusts, the principal amount is guaranteed and, as the above table indicates, allowance for the impairment of guaranteed trust principal is set aside by banking subsidiaries. The figures of the table include funds reinvested from the other trusts managed by a banking subsidiary.

5. Balance of Loan Trusts

The balance of loan trusts as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, is as follows (the figures of the table include funds reinvested from the other trusts managed by a banking subsidiary):

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Assets:			
Loans	¥ —	¥357,325	\$ —
Securities	488	496	5,420
Other	444,840	328,334	4,932,804
Total	<u>¥445,329</u>	<u>¥686,156</u>	<u>\$4,938,225</u>
Liabilities:			
Principal	¥439,731	¥677,775	\$4,876,155
Allowance for the impairment of guaranteed trust principal	2,766	4,216	30,675
Other	2,831	4,165	31,394
Total	<u>¥445,329</u>	<u>¥686,156</u>	<u>\$4,938,225</u>

As in certain money trusts, the principal amount of loan trusts is guaranteed and, as the above table indicates, allowance for the impairment of guaranteed trust principal is set aside by banking subsidiaries.

Reference

Basel II Related Data

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Data	
Means of Capital Procurement	78
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	78
Operational Risks	78
Scope of Consolidation	79
Composition of Capital	80
Capital Adequacy Levels	83
Credit Risks	85
Credit Risk Mitigation Measures	97
Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions	98
Securitization Exposure	100
Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts	102
(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal	103
Exposure Relating to Funds	103
Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Group for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts	103

Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

- Common stock
- Non-dilutive preferred securities (including non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions)
- Perpetual subordinated bonds
- Fixed-term subordinated bonds

Credit Risk Weighted Assets

- Type of internal ratings-based approach to be used: the foundation internal ratings-based approach
- Scope of application of the internal ratings-based approach and scope of application of the standardised approach: for calculation of credit risk weighted assets, the foundation internal ratings-based approach is used in principle, however, the following scope shall be exempted from application and the standardised approach is used.
[Business units under the standardised approach]
Assets not occurring incidental to credit transactions, or assets to which it is practically difficult to apply the internal ratings-based approach and besides there is little significance in credit risk management.
[Assets under the standardised approach]
Business units whose primary business is not credit business.
20 companies within the scope of consolidation of the holding company are the business units for which application was excluded (as of end of September, 2009)
- Phased roll-out application: N.A.
- Rating agency used for the standardised approach: Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
However, for corporate exposures, we apply 100% risk weight to all.
- Securitization Exposure
Credit risk weighted asset amount calculation method:
 - for those with external ratings: the external ratings-based approach
 - for those without external ratings but possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: supervisory formula
 - for those without external ratings and not possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: capital deduction
Rating agency to be used: Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Moody's Investors Service Inc.
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Fitch Ratings Limited

Operational Risks

- Method used in calculation of operational risk equivalents: the standardised approach

Scope of Consolidation

- Difference between companies that belong to the group of companies subject to calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (the “Holding Company Group”) and companies included within the consolidation scope in accordance with the consolidated financial statements rules (Regulations for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements):

The consolidated capital adequacy ratio is calculated by including financial subsidiaries that are not consolidated, since Article 5, Paragraph 2 of Consolidated Financial Statements Rules is applicable, and companies that adopt the method of pro rata consolidation pursuant to Article 21 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, with the companies that are within the scope of consolidation in preparation of consolidated financial statements

- Of the Holding Company Group, the number of consolidated subsidiaries, name of principal consolidated subsidiaries, and descriptions of their primary businesses:

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 24
 Primary consolidated subsidiaries:
 The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited (trust banking business)
 Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited. (trust banking business)
 Chuo Mitsui Asset Management Co., Ltd. (investment trust management business)
 Chuo Mitsui Capital Co., Ltd. (private equity fund management business)
 Chuo Mitsui Guarantee Co., Ltd. (credit guarantee business)
 Chuo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd. (credit card business)
 CMTB Equity Investments Co., Ltd. (securities operation management)
 Chuo Mitsui Finance Service Co., Ltd. (loan business)

- Number of affiliates engaging in financial businesses applicable to Article 21 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, names of primary affiliates engaging in financial businesses, and descriptions of their primary businesses:

Number of affiliates, etc. engaging in financial businesses: 1
 Name: Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.
 Primary businesses: trust banking business

- Number of companies subject to items for deduction indicated in a. to c. of Article 20, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, names of primary companies, and descriptions of their primary businesses:

N.A.

- Number of companies which belong to companies indicated in Article 52-23, Paragraph 1, Item 10 of Bank Law and that exclusively operate businesses indicated in a. of the relevant Item, or companies which belong to companies indicated in Item 11 of the relevant Paragraph, and that do not belong to the Holding Company Group and the names of the primary companies, and descriptions of the primary businesses:

N.A.

- Overview of restrictions relating to transfer of funds and capital inside Holding Company Group:

N.A.

- Of companies subject to items for deduction as indicated in a. to c. of Article 20, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, names of companies that have less capital than regulatory required capital, and the total amount less than the required capital:

N.A.

Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	September 30, 2008	March 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	261,608	261,608	261,608
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	100,175	100,175	—
New stock application margin	—	—	—
Capital surplus	—	—	—
Retained earnings	444,430	338,524	349,845
Treasury stock (-)	284	262	264
Treasury stock application margin	—	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	—	7,765	—
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(402)	(2,045)	(1,464)
Stock acquisition rights	—	—	—
Minority interests of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	146,486	187,763	187,697
Non-dilutive preferred securities issued by overseas SPCs among above	142,500	183,500	183,500
Trade right equivalent amount (-)	—	—	—
Goodwill equivalent amount (-)	38,483	37,755	36,545
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation, etc. (-)	—	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	30,537	26,681	22,902
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss amount from the qualifying reserve (-)	15,476	14,370	18,166
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	767,341	699,016	719,807
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	—	52,412	7,722
Total Tier I capital (A)	767,341	646,603	712,085
Non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions of above ^(Note 2) (B)	75,000	85,000	85,000
Tier II capital			
Amount equivalent to 45% of difference between land revaluation amount and book value just before revaluation	—	—	—
General reserve for possible loan losses ^(Note 3)	0	0	0
Amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount ^(Note 4)	—	—	—
Liability type fundraising means	266,634	267,070	311,492
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 5)	124,134	119,570	114,992
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock ^(Note 6)	142,500	147,500	196,500
Amount not calculated into tier II capital (-)	—	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	266,635	267,070	311,492
Items for deduction ^(Note 7) (D)	20,747	21,841	29,418
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) - (D)	1,013,229	891,832	994,159
<For Reference>			
Risk weighted assets, etc.			
Credit risk weighted asset amount	7,900,749	6,855,889	7,532,583
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,966,611	6,087,070	6,823,387
Off-balance sheet transaction items	934,137	768,818	709,196
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	573,762	541,112	529,001
Amount arrived at by multiplying 25.0 {(amount arrived at by multiplying the rate prescribed in the Notification with former required capital) minus (amount of new required capital)} by 25.0	—	—	—
Total (F)	8,474,512	7,397,001	8,061,585
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	11.95%	12.05%	12.33%
(A)/(F) x 100	9.05%	8.74%	8.83%
(B)/(A) x 100	9.77%	13.14%	11.93%

Notes:

1. Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 20 of 2006 (the "Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification") and No. 79 of 2008.
2. Meaning those as provided in Article 17, Paragraph 2 of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, in other words, stock, etc., that has the probability of redemption including those adding a step-up interest rate and other special provisions (including non-dilutive preferred securities issued by overseas SPCs).
3. Amount of portion to which standardised approach is adopted is stated.
4. For trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal, amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount is not posted.

5. Meaning liability fundraising means as indicated in Article 18, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, and which have all the characteristics as indicated below:
 - (1) Unsecured, subordinated to other liabilities, and already paid,
 - (2) Not to be redeemed, except for in certain cases,
 - (3) Should supplement loss while business is ongoing,
 - (4) That for which interest payment obligation postponement is allowed.
6. These are those indicated in Article 18, Paragraph 1, Items 4 and 5 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification. However, for fixed-term subordinated bonds, there is a limitation to those with redemption periods exceeding 5 years from the agreement.
7. Amount equivalent to intentional holding of fundraising means of other financial institutions as indicated in Article 20, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, amount equivalent to investment in those set in Item 2 of the relevant paragraph, the amount that is to be deducted pursuant to the provisions of Items 3 to 6 thereof and those indicated in Item 2 above.
8. From the end of the 2002 consolidated fiscal term (March 31, 2003), as to internal management system relating to calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio, we have received examination services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC. The relevant examination services were an implementation of examination procedures agreed upon between Tohmatsu and us, and were not an accounting audit in accordance with the GAAS, nor did we receive their opinion on the consolidated capital adequacy ratio itself, or internal controls relating to the calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (the abovementioned examination procedures were in accordance with the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Committee on Audit by Business Type, Report No. 30).
9. Consolidated capital adequacy ratio (International Unified Standard) as of September 30, 2009, which constitutes a condition for adoption and continuous use of the internal ratings-based approach as prescribed in Article 216 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, is 12.43% (Tier 1 ratio: 8.65%).

Chuo Mitsui issued “preferred investment securities issued by foreign SPCs” as follows, and, as for non-dilutive preferred securities issued by SPCs, we accounted for these in “Tier I capital” of “Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio.”

Issuer	MTH Preferred Capital 1 (Cayman) Limited	MTH Preferred Capital 3 (Cayman) Limited	MTH Preferred Capital 4 (Cayman) Limited
Types of securities issued	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities
Redemption date	No provisions	No provisions	No provisions
Voluntary redemption	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2012 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2013 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2014 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)
Total issue amount	27.5 billion yen	30.0 billion yen	10.0 billion yen
Paid-in date	March 25, 2002	March 24, 2003	March 22, 2004
Dividend payment date	July 25 and January 25 every year	July 25 and January 25 every year	July 25 and January 25 every year
Dividend rate	Variable dividend (no step-up)	Variable dividend (no step-up)	Variable dividend (no step-up)
Outline of conditions with regards to dividend payments	(1) A dividend on the preferred securities shall be paid within the scope of our distributable payments profit amount in the most recent fiscal year (if there is a dividend on our preferred stock, amount after deducting the amount) (2) Dividend occlusion conditions If any one of the following events is applicable, a dividend on the preferred securities shall not be paid: (i) When we did not pay a dividend on our preferred stock relating to the most recent fiscal year, (ii) When we deliver to the issuer a certificate to the effect that we are in a state of insolvency, (iii) When our capital adequacy ratio is below the standard required under the regulations, (iv) When we issue instructions not to pay dividend to issuer. (3) Compulsory dividend When we distribute a dividend on the common stock of the Company relating to the most recent fiscal year, a dividend on the preferred securities shall be made in the entire amount. However, the restrictions as in (1) and (2) (ii) (iii) above shall be applicable.	Same as left	Same as left
Right to claim the remaining assets	Shareholders of the preferred securities shall hold the right to claim the remaining assets of the substantially same priority order as the preferred stock	Same as left	Same as left
Issuer	MTH Preferred Capital 5 (Cayman) Limited	MTH Preferred Capital 6 (Cayman) Limited	CMTH Preferred Capital 7 (Cayman) Limited
Types of securities issued	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities
Redemption date	No provisions	No provisions	No provisions
Voluntary redemption	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2017 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2018 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)	Redeemable voluntarily on each dividend payment date in July 2019 and thereafter (however, prior approval by supervising agencies is required)
Total issue amount	33.0 billion yen	42.0 billion yen	[Series A] 10.0 billion yen [Series B] 31.0 billion yen
Paid-in date	March 1, 2007	March 15, 2008	December 16, 2008
Dividend payment date	July 25 and January 25 every year	July 25 and January 25 every year	July 25 and January 25 every year
Dividend rate	Fixed dividend initially (however, on and after the dividend payment date that comes after July 2017, variable dividend will be applied and a step-up dividend will be added)	Fixed dividend initially (however, on and after the dividend payment date that comes after July 2018, variable dividend will be applied and a step-up dividend will be added)	[Series A] Fixed dividend initially (however, on and after the dividend payment date that comes after July 2019, variable dividend will be applied and a step-up dividend will be added) [Series B] Fixed dividend initially (however, on and after the dividend payment date that comes after July 2019, variable dividend will be applied, and no dividend rate step-up will be added)
Outline of conditions with regards to dividend payments	(1) A dividend on the preferred securities shall be paid within the scope of our distributable payments profit amount in the most recent fiscal year (if there is a dividend on our preferred stock, amount after deducting the amount) (2) Dividend occlusion conditions If any one of the following events is applicable, a dividend on preferred securities shall not be paid: (i) When we did not pay a dividend on our preferred stock relating to the most recent fiscal year, (ii) When we deliver to the issuer a certificate to the effect that we are in a state of insolvency, (iii) When our capital adequacy ratio is below the standard required under the regulations, (iv) When we issue instructions not to pay dividend to issuer. (3) Compulsory dividend When we distribute a dividend on the common stock of the Company relating to the most recent fiscal year, a dividend on the preferred securities shall be made in the entire amount. However, the restrictions as in (1) and (2) (ii) (iii) above shall be applicable.	Same as left	Same as left
Right to claim the remaining assets	Shareholders of the preferred securities shall hold the right to claim the remaining assets which is essentially at the substantially same priority order as the preferred stock	Same as left	Same as left

Capital Adequacy Levels Required Capital Amount

(1) Required capital amount for credit risks (amount in (2) (3) shall be excluded)

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	9,934	7,832
Business units under the standardised approach	8,632	6,910
Assets under the standardised approach	1,302	922
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	562,719	576,282
Corporate exposures	401,539	433,654
Sovereign exposures	1,434	1,303
Bank exposures	39,470	26,812
Residential mortgage exposures	44,529	49,301
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,863	2,041
Other retail exposures	30,105	22,887
Other exposures ^(Note 1)	43,775	40,282
Securitization exposure	47,817	40,930
Total	620,471	625,046

Notes:

1. Exposure regarding purchased receivables, unsettled transactions, lease transactions and other assets.
2. Calculation method of required capital amount for the credit risk is as follows (though the Group uses domestic standard), as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount
 Portfolio which the standardised approach is applicable: amount of credit risk weighted asset x 8% + capital deduction amount
 Portfolio which the internal ratings-based approach is applicable and securitization exposure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

(2) Required capital amount for the credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Market-based approach	10,851	148
Simple risk weight method	10,851	148
PD/LGD approach	18,422	27,196
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	42,895	35,796
Total	72,169	63,141

Notes:

1. Amount of credit risk weighted assets is calculated by placing risk weight as being 100%, pursuant to Article 13 of Supplementary Rules of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification.
2. Calculation method of required capital amount to credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach is as follows (though the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount)
 Those applicable to simple risk weight method of the market-based approach: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount
 Those applicable to the PD/LGD approach: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount
 Those applicable to the transitional measure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(3) Required capital amount for the credit risk relating to funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Look-through formula	77,583	80,284
Modified simple majority method	24,054	4,166
Operational standards method	5,259	1,192
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	106,897	85,644

Note: Calculation method of required capital amount for the credit risk relating to funds is as follows (though the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount)

Look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

Other than look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(4) Required capital amount for operational risks

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Standardised approach	45,900	42,320
Total	45,900	42,320

(5) Total amount of consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount of consolidated required capital ^(Note 1)	677,960	644,926

Notes:

1. (Total amount of credit risk weighted asset + Operational risk equivalents/8%) x 8%

2. Though the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the total amount of consolidated required capital.

Credit Risks

(except for exposure relating to funds and securitization exposure)

Term-end Balance of Exposure Relevant to Credit Risks and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	575,703	504,615	514,350
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	247,099	175,598	176,577
Securities	298,977	298,457	303,533
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,626	30,559	34,240
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	29,626	30,559	34,240
Internal ratings-based approach	14,618,978	15,782,544	15,889,567
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	8,494,955	9,262,624	8,839,899
Securities	3,825,540	3,734,330	3,902,793
Derivative transactions	111,978	91,214	96,492
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,186,504	2,694,374	3,050,382
Commitment	370,196	577,166	533,358
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,628	211,586	325,499
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176	44,892
Other	1,169,096	1,866,445	2,146,632
Total	15,194,682	16,287,159	16,403,918

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 156 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. The internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.
4. The average balance of exposure during the term is the average value for respective quarterly term-end balances.

(1) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Region and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Domestic	13,510,357	14,849,638
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	8,193,314	9,195,513
Securities	3,130,038	2,956,018
Derivative transactions	35,229	12,258
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,151,774	2,685,848
Commitment	370,195	577,165
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,622	211,581
Repo-style transactions	16,460	3,035
Other	1,191,496	1,894,065
Overseas	1,684,324	1,437,520
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	548,740	242,708
Securities	994,479	1,076,770
Derivative transactions	76,749	78,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	64,356	39,085
Commitment	1	0
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5	4
Repo-style transactions	57,122	36,141
Other	7,227	2,939
Total	15,194,682	16,287,159

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 156 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. The internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type and Breakdown by Primary Type

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	4,464,279	5,423,804
Central government and central bank	4,093,513	4,928,618
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	283,466	206,831
Securities	2,848,338	3,009,291
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	961,708	1,712,495
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	4
Repo-style transactions	—	2,023
Other	961,708	1,710,468
Local public organizations	55,330	46,806
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	14,924	12,826
Securities	1,187	640
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	39,218	33,339
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,012	4,350
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	33,206	28,989
Other	315,435	448,379
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	231,946	187,186
Securities	73,207	247,641
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	10,281	13,551
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,059	13,333
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	221	218
Financial institutions	1,514,756	871,698
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	591,313	440,164
Securities	710,868	295,432
Derivative transactions	87,884	70,550
Off-balance sheet transactions	124,690	65,551
Commitment	24,040	25,725
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,578	1,474
Repo-style transactions	66,183	37,153
Other	32,887	1,197
Business corporations	6,202,146	6,464,987
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,173,270	5,306,979
Securities	490,915	479,782
Derivative transactions	24,094	20,663
Off-balance sheet transactions	513,866	657,561
Commitment	302,429	490,579
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	49,960	25,565
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	154,077	141,415

(continues to right column)

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Individual	2,963,548	3,492,467
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,397,183	3,250,032
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	566,365	242,435
Commitment	43,727	60,861
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	506,015	166,857
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,622	14,715
Special international financial transaction account portion	49,950	34,201
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	49,950	34,201
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	15,194,682	16,287,159

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 156 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(Reference) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type Relevant to Business Corporations and Breakdown by Primary Type

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Manufacturing	1,045,696	1,271,482
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	814,415	987,298
Securities	46,118	54,877
Derivative transactions	2,706	2,905
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,455	226,400
Commitment	149,331	200,212
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,831	8,016
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,293	18,172
Agriculture	139	385
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	139	385
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	200	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	200	—
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	6	4
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	6	4
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	5,189	4,314
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,507	1,865
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	6
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,681	2,442
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,678	2,442
Construction	129,881	141,106
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	101,771	111,077
Securities	650	200
Derivative transactions	73	59
Off-balance sheet transactions	27,386	29,768
Commitment	24,169	28,691
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,090	50
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,126	1,027

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Electricity, gas, heating, water	141,650	259,030
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	133,291	169,494
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	7	10
Off-balance sheet transactions	8,351	89,524
Commitment	4,613	88,782
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,737	742
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	0	0
Information communications	49,372	42,811
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	41,234	37,190
Securities	3,262	1,725
Derivative transactions	46	8
Off-balance sheet transactions	4,828	3,887
Commitment	4,742	3,773
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	65	96
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	20	17
Transportation	585,934	658,019
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	528,960	557,324
Securities	37,325	37,167
Derivative transactions	1,827	2,111
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,820	61,415
Commitment	10,074	55,885
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,936	4,120
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,809	1,409
Wholesale and retail	591,834	554,402
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	536,811	497,987
Securities	18,059	20,276
Derivative transactions	992	1,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	35,970	35,071
Commitment	23,246	22,687
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,033	3,278
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,690	9,106
Finance and insurance	1,185,109	1,242,279
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,049,382	1,137,736
Securities	300	—
Derivative transactions	15,516	11,723
Off-balance sheet transactions	119,911	92,820
Commitment	34,042	15,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	4,472	7,344
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	73,996	69,930
Real estate	1,596,383	1,468,793
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,368,204	1,263,417
Securities	154,772	133,121
Derivative transactions	1,671	1,953
Off-balance sheet transactions	71,734	70,301
Commitment	33,850	49,266
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16,185	290
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,698	20,745

(continues to p. 88)

(continued from p. 87)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Various services	476,113	411,452
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	393,958	335,318
Securities	51,981	46,134
Derivative transactions	402	365
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,771	29,634
Commitment	9,334	11,728
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,605	1,627
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,831	16,278
Other	394,633	410,904
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	202,385	207,879
Securities	178,444	186,280
Derivative transactions	849	452
Off-balance sheet transactions	12,952	16,292
Commitment	9,022	14,007
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,930	2,284
Total	6,202,146	6,464,987

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
- (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
- (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
- (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default.

2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 156 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(3) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Remaining Period and Breakdown by Primary Type

	(Millions of Yen)	
Remaining Period	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
1 year or shorter	4,921,865	6,107,336
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	3,162,053	3,054,489
Securities	359,312	911,107
Derivative transactions	32,533	20,272
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,367,965	2,121,466
Commitment	183,101	242,207
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	38,198	35,078
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176
Other	1,073,082	1,805,005
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	2,897,041	2,735,038
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,518,932	1,589,441
Securities	1,235,171	967,022
Derivative transactions	3,233	4,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	139,705	174,506
Commitment	122,023	170,959
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	14,202	1,198
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,478	2,348
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,511,749	2,324,285
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,104,187	1,056,315
Securities	1,347,371	1,149,131
Derivative transactions	2,041	1,891
Off-balance sheet transactions	58,148	116,946
Commitment	37,259	112,993
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,484	1,765
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,404	2,187
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	540,194	543,637
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	334,197	322,937
Securities	159,482	193,312
Derivative transactions	4,288	2,813
Off-balance sheet transactions	42,225	24,573
Commitment	8,429	7,721
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	23,421	8,604
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,374	8,247
Over 7 years	4,076,518	4,328,190
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,527,648	3,318,052
Securities	1,023,179	812,213
Derivative transactions	69,881	62,169
Off-balance sheet transactions	455,809	135,754
Commitment	5,460	22,735
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	344,014	36,552
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	106,334	76,466

(continues to right column)

	(Millions of Yen)	
Remaining Period	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
With no provision for period	247,312	248,671
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	95,035	96,985
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	152,277	151,685
Commitment	13,921	20,549
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	135,307	128,387
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,048	2,749
Total	15,194,682	16,287,159

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 156 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
- Those of which remaining period is beyond recognition are included in "With no provision for period."

Term-end Balance of Exposures Three Months or Longer Overdue and Exposures in Default and Breakdown by Primary Type

(1) Term-end balance of exposure by region

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2009		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Exposures three months or longer overdue (those applying to standardised approach)	2	—	2	21	—	21
Exposures in default (those applying to the internal ratings-based approach)	154,563	6,754	161,318	154,636	6,956	161,593
Total	154,565	6,754	161,320	154,658	6,956	161,615

Notes:

- Equity exposures is not included in the above.
- Internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end balance of exposure by business type

(i) Exposures three months or longer overdue (those applicable to standardised approach)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	2	21
Manufacturing	0	19
Agriculture	0	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	0	0
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	0	—
Transportation	—	—
Wholesale and retail	0	0
Finance and insurance	—	—
Real estate	—	—
Various services	1	1
Other	0	—
Individual	—	—
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	2	21

Note: Equity exposures is not included in the above.

(ii) Exposures in default (those applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	15,000	5,000
Business corporations	106,718	123,124
Manufacturing	7,142	8,150
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	8,455	7,281
Electricity, gas, heating, water	194	272
Information communications	71	3,285
Transportation	4,480	2,239
Wholesale and retail	12,454	8,392
Finance and insurance	1,720	6,554
Real estate	62,998	77,516
Various services	9,201	7,718
Other	—	1,713
Individual	32,845	33,157
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	310
Total	154,563	161,593

Note: Equity exposures is not included in the above.

Term-end Balance and Amount of Variance during the Term of General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, Respective Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, and Specified Overseas Receivables Reserve Account

(1) Balance of reserve by region

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Type of Reserve	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	30,596	(33,462)	31,002	406
Respective reserve for possible loan losses (-)	28,395	8,046	32,856	4,461
Domestic	23,987	3,774	28,356	4,369
Overseas	4,408	4,271	4,500	91
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	35	(432)	75	40
Total	59,027	(25,847)	63,934	4,907

Notes:

- Above is a description of the value in bank account.
- General reserve for possible loan losses is not managed by region.

(2) Balance of respective reserve for possible loan losses by business type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Type of Reserve	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—	—	—
Local public body	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	12,150	12,150	4,500	(7,650)
Business corporations	13,541	(4,092)	25,412	11,871
Manufacturing	2,052	(385)	2,804	752
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,455	(915)	1,214	(240)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—	—	—
Information communications	41	(284)	1,677	1,635
Transportation	43	(625)	258	214
Wholesale and retail	1,585	328	1,037	(548)
Finance and insurance	144	(3,900)	3,132	2,987
Real estate	4,672	4,471	11,856	7,184
Various services	3,545	(2,689)	3,430	(115)
Other	0	(91)	0	0
Individual	2,704	(10)	2,943	239
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Total	28,395	8,046	32,856	4,461

Note: General reserve for possible loan losses and specified overseas receivables reserve account are not managed by business type.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Business Type	2008	2009
	Amount of loan amortized	Amount of loan amortized
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	10,235	7,669
Manufacturing	1,481	187
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	1,706	371
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	510	29
Transportation	228	21
Wholesale and retail	2,288	794
Finance and insurance	3	—
Real estate	3,157	5,491
Various services	858	772
Other	—	—
Individual	1,661	1,460
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	11,897	9,130

Note: Amount of loan amortized for trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal is included in the above.

Balance by Risk Weight Classification for Exposure Applicable to Standardised Approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009				
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	
0%	362,609	9	362,599	363,128	3	363,125
Over 0% to 10%	47	—	47	708	—	708
Over 10% to 35%	179,510	177,098	2,412	114,135	3,286	11,849
Over 35% to 75%	266	—	266	267	—	267
Over 75% to 100%	17,333	—	17,333	26,352	—	26,352
Over 100% to 150%	15,936	—	15,936	21	—	21
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	575,703	177,108	398,595	504,615	3,289	501,325

Note: The Group has registered for application of special exceptions in Article 45 of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification as to Exposure oriented to corporations, etc., so risk weight is uniformly 100%. The exposures applicable to the relevant special exceptions are described in the "rating not applicable" column.

Exposures Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
	0%	13,282
50%	281,974	179,868
70%	417,659	267,067
90%	9,628	52,501
115%	4,044	45,578
250%	24,135	58,936
Total	750,725	627,810

Note: The Group does not hold loans for commercial real estate (with high volatility).

(2) Balance of equity exposures using simple risk weight method of the market-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
	300%	41,705
400%	711	240
Total	42,416	503

Note: As for balance of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet or acquisition cost. For balance of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet is used.

Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.42%	43.73%	52.95%	4,261,653	542,409
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	10.08%	41.72%	175.27%	393,039	75,913
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.12%		82,283	39,983
Total	3.52%	43.50%	62.38%	4,736,975	658,305

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.51%	44.00%	55.02%	4,631,100	619,478
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	8.15%	41.56%	161.05%	407,340	36,373
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.50%		112,391	20,199
Total	3.35%	43.75%	61.84%	5,150,832	676,051

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(2) Sovereign exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.94%	0.41%	3,121,849	991,248
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.94%	0.41%	3,121,849	991,254

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,333,102	1,728,827
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,333,102	1,728,833

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(3) Bank exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.09%	45.30%	30.59%	1,094,219	202,876
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	8.18%	—	—	490	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		15,000	—
Total	1.24%	45.28%	30.23%	1,109,710	202,876

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.22%	45.09%	39.75%	599,371	136,101
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	12.33%	45.00%	223.11%	1,002	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		5,000	—
Total	0.91%	45.09%	39.73%	605,374	136,101

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(4) Equity exposures using PD/LGD approach

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.39%	90.00%	177.40%	119,814	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	9.57%	90.00%	523.22%	1,931	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		4	—
Total	0.54%	90.00%	182.88%	121,750	—

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.52%	90.00%	169.46%	186,735	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	7.39%	90.00%	434.86%	304	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		7	—
Total	0.54%	90.00%	169.88%	187,047	—

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(5) Exposure relating to purchased receivables

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2008		Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2009	
	EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items		On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
48.78%	236,056	1,120	55.25%	184,148	795

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. This description is about exposure oriented to purchase business corporations that do not use top-down approach.
3. Risk weight weighted average is a value of risk weight weighted with EAD dilution.

(6) Residential mortgage exposures, qualifying revolving retail exposures, and other retail exposures.

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2008						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.24%	33.57%	15.87%	2,214,501	284,662	10,083	100.00%
Delinquent	30.70%	33.57%	206.13%	23,151	1,225	5	100.00%
Default	100.00%	31.38%	40.48%	11,016	919	—	—
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	1.21%	78.25%	62.98%	43,114	40,506	165,222	20.13%
Delinquent	32.60%	76.04%	222.90%	1,081	320	503	13.40%
Default	100.00%	52.77%	123.16%	2,491	1,756	177	10.50%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	2.93%	43.30%	60.47%	81,472	105,517	851	99.85%
Delinquent	30.52%	33.75%	86.20%	982	1,733	—	—
Default	100.00%	78.38%	7.83%	10,238	2,256	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	0.44%	12.99%	16.11%	1,406	1,625	174	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	87.31%	—	100	36	22	100.00%
Total	1.77%	35.75%	22.24%	2,389,558	440,561	177,041	25.12%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2009						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.20%	34.16%	14.01%	2,862,015	178,551	10,509	100.00%
Delinquent	28.34%	34.21%	210.30%	28,182	171	19	100.00%
Default	100.00%	32.08%	43.05%	15,464	76	—	—
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	0.90%	72.92%	42.78%	50,205	50,104	170,439	29.34%
Delinquent	28.48%	64.44%	181.93%	1,503	169	556	30.38%
Default	100.00%	56.08%	12.21%	4,379	66	217	30.33%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	1.71%	37.91%	39.57%	146,124	2,605	612	33.61%
Delinquent	53.42%	53.81%	61.65%	3,175	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	75.32%	—	12,628	—	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	1.00%	17.84%	22.82%	1,067	1,205	144	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	91.76%	—	102	22	22	100.00%
Total	1.56%	35.69%	17.87%	3,124,849	232,971	182,521	33.50%

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. Segmented pool classification is integrated into above classifications and shown.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, risk weight weighted average, and weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate by which to multiply the pre-withdrawal amount to the left are estimated values or risk weight by respective pool classifications weighted with EAD estimated value.

Actual value of loss of portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach in the most recent term / actual value of the relevant term, and comparison with past actual value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Six months ended September 30		Comparison with actual loss amount for previous term
	2008 Actual loss amount	2009 Actual loss amount	
Corporate exposures	25,070	33,752	8,682
Sovereign exposures	—	—	—
Bank exposures	12,150	4,500	(7,650)
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	—	—
Residential mortgage exposures	2,144	2,793	649
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1	75	74
Other retail exposures	1,738	462	(1,275)
Total	41,105	41,585	480

Note: Actual loss amount is a total of the following amounts relating to exposures in default, not including reversal of reserve:

General reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, special reserve provision amount debt, rewrite-off reserve provision amount, special foreign receivables reserve account provision amount, credit risk adjusted amount relating to derivatives (up to here, portion for party requiring management), respective reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, reserve for contingent loss provision amount, debt write-off, loss on sale of receivables, loss on waiver of receivables, amount relating to equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach, loss on sale.

[Analysis of Factors]

Actual loss amount for the six months ended September 2009 increased by 0.5 billion yen compared with the corresponding period in 2008.

This was primarily attributable to an increase in reserves associated with corporate exposures due to worsening business conditions, among other factors, which offset a reduction in losses associated with foreign bank exposures.

Estimated value of loss amount of portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Six months ended September 30	
	2008 Actual value of loss amount	2009 Estimated value of loss amount
Corporate exposures	78,829	81,544
Sovereign exposures	53	56
Bank exposures	7,323	3,043
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	609	875
Residential mortgage exposures	8,391	9,899
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,074	1,203
Other retail exposures	16,662	15,097
Total	112,943	111,719

Note: Estimated value of loss amount (= EAD estimated value x PD estimated value x LGD estimated value) is the value estimated to have accrued in each term with September 30, 2008 and 2009 as the reference date, respectively.

Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

Amount of Exposure to which Credit Risk Reduction Method Has Been Applied

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied
Standardised approach	9,500	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,935,678	7,409	635,735	27,110
Corporate exposures	668,096	7,409	613,733	27,110
Sovereign exposures	—	—	22,001	—
Bank exposures	1,267,581	—	—	—
Total	1,945,178	7,409	635,735	27,110

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,640,785	4,508	606,432	34,971
Corporate exposures	32,713	4,508	588,420	34,971
Sovereign exposures	255,326	—	18,012	—
Bank exposures	1,352,745	—	—	—
Total	1,640,785	4,508	606,432	34,971

Amount of Exposure to which Guarantees and Credit Derivatives Have Been Applied

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	98,959	—	111,483	—
Corporate exposures	43,971	—	61,340	—
Sovereign exposures	5,301	—	4,359	—
Bank exposures	49,685	—	45,783	—
Total	98,959	—	111,483	—

Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions

(1) Method used for calculation of credit equivalents

	Name
Method used for calculation of credit equivalents	Current exposure method

(2) Total amount of gross reconstruction cost (not less than zero)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	140,956	196,615

(3) Credit equivalents before taking into consideration effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral (for derivative product transactions, credit equivalents for each transaction classification are included)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	108,426	85,678
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	73,847	46,594
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	160,824	230,225
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	126,246	191,141

(4) Total amount as indicated in (2) plus total amount of gross add-on minus the amount indicated in (3)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount as indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	126,246	191,141

(5) Amount by type of collateral

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	5,097
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash	1,570	2,235
	Other	—	—
Total		1,570	7,332
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	11,315	13,334
	Domestic stocks	19,934	16,998
	US bonds	2,165	1,819
	Cash	50	211
	Other	—	—
Total		33,466	32,363

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, ¥28,810 million (at September 30, 2008) and ¥26,831 million (at September 30, 2009) are deposited with liquidation institutions, etc.

(6) Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	107,111	79,576

(7) Credit derivative predicted principal amount that will be subject to calculation of credit equivalents

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of purchase or provision	Type of credit derivative	September 30, 2008 predicted principal	September 30, 2009 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit linked notes	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	10,000	15,000
	Credit linked notes	45,000	63,000
	Other	5,000	—
Total		60,000	78,000

(8) Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method	—	—

Securitization Exposure

Securitization Exposure of which the Group is the Originator

(1) Total amount of original assets and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Form of securitization	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	654,091	543,222
Residential mortgage	638,591	543,222
Other	15,500	—
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	—	—
Total amount of original assets	654,091	543,222

(2) Of exposure composing original assets, amount of exposures three months or longer overdue or exposures in default amount, loss amount in current term, and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term
Exposures three months or longer overdue	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	2,878	366	3,583	518
Residential mortgage	2,878	366	3,583	518
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	2,878	366	3,583	518

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential mortgage	198,491	192,325
Other	2,717	—
Total	201,208	192,325

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital	Balance	Required capital
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	198,491	8,714	192,325	11,671
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	201,173	11,397	195,008	14,354

Note: Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	30,502	22,902
Other	35	—
Total	30,537	22,902

(6) Amount of securitization exposure to be deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 225 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown by original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	2,682	3,135
Total	2,682	3,135

(7) Matters concerning securitization exposure with early redemption provisions

N.A.

(8) Outline of exposure securitized in current term

N.A.

(9) Amount of profit/loss on sale recognized during the term accompanying securitization transactions and breakdown by primary original asset type

N.A.

(10) Amount of credit risk weighted assets calculated through application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Securitization Exposure in which the Group is the Investor

(1) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by primary original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	108,861	96,392
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (MCMBs)	2,800	—
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	4,941	2,955
First to default type credit linked notes (CLN)	45,940	50,696
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	53	—
Securitization of business (WBS)	39,233	30,068
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	16,242	8,803
Total	218,074	188,917

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	117,640	741	98,225	613
20% to less than 50%	100,433	2,898	90,692	2,608
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—
Total	218,074	3,639	188,917	3,221

Note:

Required capital amount = (Credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8%

(3) Amount of securitization exposure deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 225 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown by type of original asset

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	—	452
Total	—	452

(4) Amount of credit risk weighted asset calculated with application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	652,374	652,374	580,827	580,827
Equity exposures other than above	103,990		112,014	
Total	756,365		692,841	

Note: Equity exposures for domestic and foreign stocks are described in the above.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	4,205	(4,752)
Amortization loss (-)	17,417	1,513
Total	(13,211)	(6,266)

Note: Profit/loss on stocks stated on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement is described in the above.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on consolidated balance sheet and not recognized on consolidated profit and loss statements	142,921	90,613

Note: Appraisal profit/loss relating to other securities (domestic and foreign stocks) that fall under equity exposures is described in above.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Not Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements

N.A.

Amount Calculated into Tier II Capital Pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of Supplementary Rules of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	405,935	330,050
Equity exposures other than above	86,553	85,815
Total	492,488	415,866

Note: As for the amount of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet or the acquisition cost is used.

As for the amount of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet is used.

**(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal**

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Note: Term-end balance is the amount based on accounting processing of trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	—	—
Amortization loss (—)	—	—
Total	—	—

Note: Profit/loss on sale and loss on amortization is the amount in accordance with the accounting processing of trust accounts with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of the Supplementary Rules of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Exposure Relating to Funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Exposure applicable to look-through formula is applicable ^(Note 1)	429,414	398,760
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method is applicable ^(Note 2)	91,219	13,866
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula is applicable ^(Note 3)	13,520	4,078
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method is applicable ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	534,154	416,705

Notes:

1. In investment trusts, funds, repackaged bonds, etc. (the "Fund, etc."), the exposure in which the respective backed assets are obvious.
2. Exposure in which equity exposures makes up a majority of the assets backing up the Fund, etc.
3. Exposure in which the composing assets of the Fund, etc. are predictable since the operational standards are determined even though the respective assets that back up Fund, etc. are not obvious.
4. Exposure in which the respective assets backing up the Fund, etc. are not obvious, and does not fall under 1 to 3 above.

Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Group for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	125,720	70,677

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks."

Since subject assets in consolidation target companies other than bank subsidiaries are very few, the total sum of the value calculated for The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited on a non-consolidated basis and for Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited on a non-consolidated basis is indicated.

Interest rate shock to be applied: 99 percentile value of interest rate volatility measured with a retention period of 1 year and observation period of 5 years.

Core deposit to be applied: 50% of current balance of liquid deposit (ordinary deposit, current deposit, etc.)

Reference

Basel II Related Data

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Table of Contents

Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement	106
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	106
Operational Risks	106
Scope of Consolidation	107
Composition of Capital	108
Capital Adequacy Levels	109
Credit Risks	111
Credit Risk Mitigation Measures	123
Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Product	
Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions	124
Securitization Exposure	126
Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts	128
(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal	129
Exposure Relating to Funds	129
Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Group for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts	129

Non-Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement	130
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	130
Operational Risks	130
Composition of Capital	131
Capital Adequacy Levels	132
Credit Risks	134
Credit Risk Mitigation Measures	145
Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products	
Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions	146
Securitization Exposure	148
Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts	150
(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal	151
Exposure Relating to Funds	151
Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Company for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts	151

Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

- Common stock
- Perpetual subordinated bonds
- Fixed-term subordinated bonds

Credit Risk Weighted Assets

1. Type of internal ratings-based approach to be used: the foundation internal ratings-based approach

2. Scope of application of the internal rating-based approach and scope of application of the standardised approach: for calculation of credit risk weighted assets, the foundation internal ratings-based approach is used in principle, however, the following scope shall be considered exempted from application and the standardised approach is used.
 - [Business units under the standardised approach]**
Assets not occurring incidental to credit transactions or assets to which it is practically difficult to apply the internal ratings-based approach and besides there is little significance in credit risk management.
 - [Assets under the standardised approach]**
Business units whose primary business is not credit business.
11 companies within the scope of consolidation of The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited are the business units for which application was excluded (as of end of September, 2009)

3. Phased roll-out application: N.A.

4. Rating agency used for the standardised approach: Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
However, for corporate exposures, we apply 100% risk weight to all.

5. Securitization Exposure
 - Credit risk weighted asset amount calculation method:
 - for those with external ratings: the external ratings-based approach
 - for those without external ratings but possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: supervisory formula
 - for those without external ratings and not possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: capital deduction

 - Rating agency to be used: Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Moody's Investors Service Inc.
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Fitch Ratings Limited

Operational Risks

- Method used in calculation of operational risk equivalents: the standardised approach

Scope of Consolidation

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference between companies that belong to the group of companies subject to calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (the “Consolidated Group”) and companies included within the consolidation scope in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements Rules. | <p>The consolidated capital adequacy ratio is calculated by including financial subsidiaries that are not consolidated, since Article 5, Paragraph 2 of Consolidated Financial Statements Rules is applicable, with companies that are within the scope of consolidation in preparation of consolidated financial statements</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the Consolidated Group, the number of consolidated subsidiaries, names of principal consolidated subsidiaries, and descriptions of their primary businesses: | <p>Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 14
 Primary consolidated subsidiaries:
 Chuo Mitsui Guarantee Co., Ltd. (credit guarantee business)
 Chuo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd. (credit card business)
 CMTB Equity Investments Co., Ltd. (securities operation management)
 Chuo Mitsui Finance Service Co., Ltd. (loan business)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affiliates engaging in financial businesses applicable to Article 32 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, names of primary affiliates engaging in financial businesses, and descriptions of their primary businesses: | <p>N.A.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of companies subject to items for deduction as indicated in a. to c. of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, names of primary companies, and descriptions of their primary businesses: | <p>N.A.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of companies indicated in Article 16-2, Paragraph 1, Item 11 of the Bank Law and that only operate subordinate businesses, or companies indicated in Item 12 of the relevant Paragraph, and that do not belong to the Consolidated Group and the names of the primary companies exclusively, and descriptions of the primary businesses: | <p>N.A.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of restrictions relating to transfer of funds and capital inside Consolidated Group: | <p>N.A.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of companies subject to items for deduction indicated in a. to c. of Article 31, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, the names of companies that have less capital than the regulatory required capital, and the total amount less than the required capital: | <p>N.A.</p> |

Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	September 30, 2008	March 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	379,197	399,697	399,697
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	181,625	181,625	—
New stock application margin	—	—	—
Capital surplus	128,511	149,011	149,011
Retained earnings	201,302	94,767	114,718
Treasury stock (-)	—	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	—	—	—
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(402)	(2,045)	(1,464)
Stock acquisition rights	—	—	—
Minority interests of consolidated subsidiaries, etc.	3,238	3,171	3,112
Non-dilutive preferred securities issued by overseas SPCs among above	—	—	—
Trade right equivalent amount (-)	—	—	—
Goodwill equivalent amount (-)	8,246	8,261	7,923
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation, etc. (-)	—	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	30,537	26,681	22,902
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss amount from the qualifying reserve (-)	15,483	14,368	18,165
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	657,579	595,292	616,086
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	14,700	72,114	27,048
Total Tier I capital (A)	642,879	523,117	589,037
Non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions of above ^(Note 2) (B)	—	—	—
Tier II capital			
Amount equivalent to 45% of difference between land revaluation amount and book value just before revaluation	—	—	—
General reserve for possible loan losses ^(Note 3)	0	0	0
Amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount ^(Note 4)	—	—	—
Liability type fundraising means, etc.	266,634	267,070	311,492
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 5)	124,134	119,570	114,992
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock ^(Note 6)	142,500	147,500	196,500
Amount not calculated into Tier II capital (-)	—	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	266,635	267,070	311,492
Items for deduction ^(Note 7) (D)	20,697	21,783	29,345
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) - (D)	888,816	768,464	871,183
<For Reference>			
Risk weighted assets, etc.			
Credit risk weighted asset amount	7,801,949	6,764,222	7,440,996
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,871,572	6,000,452	6,739,562
Off-balance sheet transaction items	930,377	763,770	701,434
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	458,431	425,754	416,308
Amount arrived at by multiplying 25.0 {(amount arrived at by multiplying the rate prescribed in the Notification with former required capital) minus (amount of new required capital)} by 25.0	—	—	—
Total (F)	8,260,380	7,189,977	7,857,304
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	10.75%	10.68%	11.08%
(A)/(F) x 100	7.78%	7.27%	7.49%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—	—

Notes:

1. Compositions of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification") and No. 79 of 2008.
2. Meaning those as provided in Article 28, Paragraph 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, in other words, stock, etc., that has the probability of redemption, including those adding a step-up interest rate and other special provisions (including preferred investment securities issued by overseas SPCs).
3. The amount of the portion on which a standardised approach has been adopted is stated.
4. For trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal, amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount is not posted.
5. Meaning liability type fundraising means as indicated in Article 29, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, and which have all the characteristics as indicated below:
 - (1) Unsecured, subordinated to other liabilities, and already paid,
 - (2) Not to be redeemed, except for in certain cases,
 - (3) Should supplement loss while business is ongoing,
 - (4) That for which interest payment obligation postponement is allowed.
6. These are those indicated in Article 29, Paragraph 1, Items 4 and 5 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification. However, for fixed-term subordinated bonds, there is a limitation to those with redemption periods exceeding 5 years from the agreement.
7. Amount equivalent to intentional holding of fundraising means of other financial institutions as indicated in Article 31, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, amount equivalent to investment in those set in Item 2 of the relevant paragraph, the amount that is to be deducted pursuant to the provisions of Items 3 to 6 thereof and those indicated in Item 2 above.

8. From the end of the 2002 consolidated fiscal term (March 31, 2003), as to the internal management system relating to calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio, we have received examination services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC. The relevant examination services were an implementation of examination procedures agreed upon between Tohmatsu and us, and were not an accounting audit in accordance with the GAAS, nor did we receive their opinion on the consolidated capital adequacy ratio itself, or internal controls relating to the calculation of the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (the abovementioned examination procedures were in accordance with the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Committee on Audit by Business Type, Report No. 30)
9. Consolidated capital adequacy ratio (International Unified Standard) as of September 30, 2009, which constitutes a condition for adoption and continuous use of the internal ratings-based approach as prescribed in Article 238 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, is 11.22% (Tier I ratio: 7.34%)

Capital Adequacy Levels Required Capital Amount

(1) Required capital amount for credit risks (amount in (2) (3) shall be excluded)

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	4,266	3,493
Business units under the standardised approach	2,964	2,571
Assets under the standardised approach	1,301	921
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	561,257	574,676
Corporate exposures	401,569	433,650
Sovereign exposures	1,434	1,303
Bank exposures	39,470	26,812
Residential mortgage exposures	44,529	49,301
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,863	2,041
Other retail exposures	30,105	22,887
Other exposures ^(Note 1)	42,282	38,680
Securitization exposure	47,817	40,930
Total	613,341	619,100

Notes:

- Exposure regarding purchased receivables, unsettled transactions, lease transactions and other assets.
- Calculation method of required capital amount for credit risk is as follows (although the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach: amount of credit risk weighted asset x 8% + capital deduction amount
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach and securitization exposure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

(2) Required capital amount for credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Market-based approach	10,851	148
Simple risk weight method	10,851	148
PD/LGD approach	18,383	27,153
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	42,788	35,689
Total	72,022	62,991

Notes:

- Amount of credit risk weighted assets is calculated by placing risk weight as being 100%, pursuant to Article 13 of Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification.
- Calculation method of required capital amount to credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach is as follows (although the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).
Those applicable to the simple risk weight method of the market-based approach: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount
Those applicable to PD/LGD approach: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount
Those applicable to the transitional measure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(3) Required capital amount for the credit risk relating to funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Look-through formula	76,927	78,984
Modified simple majority method	24,054	4,163
Operational standards method	5,245	1,188
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	106,227	84,337

Note: Calculation method of required capital amount for the credit risk relating to funds is as follows (although the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).

Look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

Other than look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(4) Required capital amount for operational risks

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Standardised approach	36,674	33,304
Total	36,674	33,304

(5) Total amount of consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount of consolidated required capital ^(Note 1)	660,830	628,584

Notes:

1. (Total amount of credit risk weighted asset + operational risk equivalents/8%) x 8%

2. Although the Group uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the total amount of consolidated required capital.

Credit Risks

(except for exposure relating to funds and securitization exposure)

Term-end Balance of Exposure Relevant to Credit Risks and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	25,925	19,032	21,664
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	25,800	18,895	21,531
Securities	125	136	132
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	—
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	14,619,029	15,780,380	15,886,140
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	8,495,006	9,260,460	8,836,473
Securities	3,825,540	3,734,330	3,902,793
Derivative transactions	111,978	91,214	96,492
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,186,504	2,694,374	3,050,382
Commitment	370,196	577,166	533,358
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,628	211,586	325,499
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176	44,892
Other	1,169,096	1,866,445	2,146,632
Total	14,644,955	15,799,412	15,907,805

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation exposure at default; however, for exposures under the standardised approach (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. The internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.
4. The average balance of exposure during the term is the average value for respective quarterly term-end balances.

(1) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Region and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Domestic	12,970,859	14,361,876
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,982,295	9,036,631
Securities	2,831,186	2,657,696
Derivative transactions	35,229	12,258
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,122,148	2,655,288
Commitment	370,195	577,165
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,622	211,581
Repo-style transactions	16,460	3,035
Other	1,161,869	1,863,506
Overseas	1,674,096	1,437,536
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	538,511	242,724
Securities	994,479	1,076,770
Derivative transactions	76,749	78,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	64,356	39,085
Commitment	1	0
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5	4
Repo-style transactions	57,122	36,141
Other	7,227	2,939
Total	14,644,955	15,799,412

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation exposure at default; however, for exposures under the standardised approach (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. The internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type and Breakdown by Primary Type

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	4,111,405	5,058,271
Central government and central bank	3,741,278	4,564,333
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	249,373	170,859
Securities	2,549,486	2,710,969
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	942,419	1,682,504
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	4
Repo-style transactions	—	2,023
Other	942,419	1,680,476
Local public organizations	54,691	46,238
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	14,924	12,825
Securities	1,187	640
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	38,579	32,771
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,012	4,350
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	32,567	28,421
Other	315,435	447,700
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	231,946	186,507
Securities	73,207	247,641
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	10,281	13,551
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,059	13,333
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	221	218
Financial institutions	1,332,438	761,954
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	418,692	330,420
Securities	710,868	295,432
Derivative transactions	87,884	70,550
Off-balance sheet transactions	114,992	65,551
Commitment	24,040	25,725
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,578	1,474
Repo-style transactions	66,183	37,153
Other	23,189	1,197
Business corporation	6,187,611	6,452,517
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,158,735	5,294,509
Securities	490,915	479,782
Derivative transactions	24,094	20,663
Off-balance sheet transactions	513,866	657,561
Commitment	302,429	490,579
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	49,960	25,565
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	154,077	141,415

(continues to right column)

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Individual	2,963,548	3,492,467
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,397,183	3,250,032
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	566,365	242,435
Commitment	43,727	60,861
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	506,015	166,857
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,622	14,715
Special international financial transaction account portion	49,950	34,201
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	49,950	34,201
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	14,644,955	15,799,412

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(Reference) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type Relevant to Corporations and Breakdown by Primary Type

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Manufacturing	1,045,652	1,271,441
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	814,371	987,256
Securities	46,118	54,877
Derivative transactions	2,706	2,905
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,455	226,400
Commitment	149,331	200,212
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,831	8,016
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,293	18,172
Agriculture	139	385
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	139	385
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	200	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	200	—
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	6	4
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	6	4
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	5,189	4,314
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,507	1,865
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	6
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,681	2,442
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,678	2,442
Construction	129,881	141,106
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	101,771	111,077
Securities	650	200
Derivative transactions	73	59
Off-balance sheet transactions	27,386	29,768
Commitment	24,169	28,691
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,090	50
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,126	1,027

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Electricity, gas, heating, water	141,650	259,030
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	133,291	169,494
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	7	10
Off-balance sheet transactions	8,351	89,524
Commitment	4,613	88,782
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,737	742
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	0	0
Information communications	49,369	42,809
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	41,232	37,188
Securities	3,262	1,725
Derivative transactions	46	8
Off-balance sheet transactions	4,828	3,887
Commitment	4,742	3,773
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	65	96
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	20	17
Transportation	585,786	657,869
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	528,812	557,175
Securities	37,325	37,167
Derivative transactions	1,827	2,111
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,820	61,415
Commitment	10,074	55,885
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,936	4,120
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,809	1,409
Wholesale and retail	591,834	554,402
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	536,811	497,987
Securities	18,059	20,276
Derivative transactions	992	1,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	35,970	35,071
Commitment	23,246	22,687
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,033	3,278
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,690	9,106
Finance and insurance	1,185,175	1,242,152
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,049,447	1,137,609
Securities	300	—
Derivative transactions	15,516	11,723
Off-balance sheet transactions	119,911	92,820
Commitment	34,042	15,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	4,472	7,344
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	73,996	69,930
Real estate	1,595,499	1,467,896
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,367,321	1,262,519
Securities	154,772	133,121
Derivative transactions	1,671	1,953
Off-balance sheet transactions	71,734	70,301
Commitment	33,850	49,266
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16,185	290
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,698	20,745

(continues to p. 114)

(continued from p. 113)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Various services	476,039	411,364
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	393,883	335,230
Securities	51,981	46,134
Derivative transactions	402	365
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,771	29,634
Commitment	9,334	11,728
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,605	1,627
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,831	16,278
Other	381,185	399,739
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	188,937	196,714
Securities	178,444	186,280
Derivative transactions	849	452
Off-balance sheet transactions	12,952	16,292
Commitment	9,022	14,007
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,930	2,284
Total	6,187,611	6,452,517

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of depreciation exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from amount posted on consolidated balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(3) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Remaining Period and Breakdown by Primary Type

	(Millions of Yen)	
Remaining Period	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
1 year or shorter	4,373,982	5,621,350
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,942,010	2,896,807
Securities	60,460	612,794
Derivative transactions	32,533	20,272
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,338,977	2,091,475
Commitment	183,101	242,207
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	38,198	35,078
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176
Other	1,044,095	1,775,013
Over 1 year to 3 years or less	2,896,997	2,734,919
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,518,888	1,589,331
Securities	1,235,171	967,014
Derivative transactions	3,233	4,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	139,705	174,506
Commitment	122,023	170,959
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	14,202	1,198
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,478	2,348
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,511,680	2,324,206
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,104,118	1,056,235
Securities	1,347,371	1,149,131
Derivative transactions	2,041	1,891
Off-balance sheet transactions	58,148	116,946
Commitment	37,259	112,993
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,484	1,765
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,404	2,187
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	540,114	543,637
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	334,118	322,937
Securities	159,482	193,312
Derivative transactions	4,288	2,813
Off-balance sheet transactions	42,225	24,573
Commitment	8,429	7,721
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	23,421	8,604
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,374	8,247
Over 7 years	4,075,879	4,327,622
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,527,648	3,318,052
Securities	1,023,179	812,213
Derivative transactions	69,881	62,169
Off-balance sheet transactions	455,170	135,186
Commitment	5,460	22,735
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	344,014	36,552
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	105,695	75,898

(continues to right column)

	(Millions of Yen)	
Remaining Period	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
With no provision for period	246,300	247,676
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	94,023	95,990
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	152,277	151,685
Commitment	13,921	20,549
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	135,307	128,387
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,048	2,749
Total	14,644,955	15,799,412

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: exposure at default less partial direct write-off; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount posted on consolidated balance sheet less valuation gains on other available-for-sale securities,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after deduction of credit risk,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
- Those of which remaining period is beyond recognition are included in "With no provision for period."

Term-end Balance of Exposures Three Months or Longer Overdue and Exposures in Default and Breakdown by Primary Type

(1) Term-end balance of exposure by region

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2009		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Exposures three months or longer overdue (Those applicable to the standardised approach)	2	—	2	21	—	21
Exposures in default (Those applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)	154,563	6,754	161,318	154,636	6,956	161,593
Total	154,565	6,754	161,320	154,658	6,956	161,615

Notes:

- Equity exposures is not included in the above.
- Internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end balance of exposure by business type

(i) Exposure delay of three months or longer (applicable to the standardised approach)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	2	21
Manufacturing	0	19
Agriculture	0	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	0	0
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	0	—
Transportation	—	—
Wholesale and retail	0	0
Finance and insurance	—	—
Real estate	—	—
Various services	1	1
Other	0	—
Individual	—	—
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	2	21

Note: Equity exposure is not included in the above.

(ii) Exposures in default (applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	15,000	5,000
Business corporations	106,718	123,124
Manufacturing	7,142	8,150
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	8,455	7,281
Electricity, gas, heating, water	194	272
Information communications	71	3,285
Transportation	4,480	2,239
Wholesale and retail	12,454	8,392
Finance and insurance	1,720	6,554
Real estate	62,998	77,516
Various services	9,201	7,718
Other	—	1,713
Individual	32,845	33,157
Special international financial transaction account portion	407	310
Total	154,970	161,593

Note: Equity exposures is not included in the above.

Term-end Balance and Amount of Variance during the Term of General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, Respective Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, and Specified Overseas Receivables Reserve Account

(1) Balance of reserve by region

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Business Type	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	30,596	(33,462)	31,002	406
Respective reserve for possible loan losses	28,351	8,003	32,815	4,463
Domestic	23,943	3,731	28,315	4,371
Overseas	4,408	4,271	4,500	91
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	35	(432)	75	40
Total	58,983	(25,891)	63,893	4,909

Notes:

- Above is a description of the value in the bank account.
- General reserve for possible loan losses is not managed by region.

(2) Balance of respective reserve for possible loan losses by business type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Business Type	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	12,150	12,150	4,500	(7,650)
Business corporations	13,497	(4,136)	25,371	11,873
Manufacturing	2,052	(385)	2,804	752
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,455	(915)	1,214	(240)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—	—	—
Information communications	41	(284)	1,677	1,635
Transportation	43	(625)	258	214
Wholesale and retail	1,542	284	996	(545)
Finance and insurance	144	(3,900)	3,132	2,987
Real estate	4,672	4,471	11,856	7,184
Various services	3,545	(2,689)	3,430	(115)
Other	0	(91)	0	0
Individual	2,704	(10)	2,943	239
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Total	28,351	8,003	32,815	4,463

Note: General reserve for possible loan losses and specified overseas receivables reserve account are not managed by business type.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Business Type	2008	2009
	Amount of loan amortized	Amount of loan amortized
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	10,235	7,669
Manufacturing	1,481	187
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	1,706	371
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	510	29
Transportation	228	21
Wholesale and retail	2,288	794
Finance and insurance	3	—
Real estate	3,157	5,491
Various services	858	772
Other (Note 2)	—	—
Individual	1,661	1,460
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	11,897	9,130

Note: Amount of loan amortized for trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal is included in the above.

Balance by Risk Weight Classification for Exposure Applicable to the Standardised Approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009			
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)
0%	247	9	237	282	3	279
Over 0% to 10%	35	—	35	29	—	29
Over 10% to 35%	6,684	4,526	2,157	4,390	3,371	1,018
Over 35% to 75%	266	—	266	267	—	267
Over 75% to 100%	2,755	—	2,755	14,039	—	14,039
Over 100% to 150%	15,936	—	15,936	21	—	21
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25,925	4,536	21,389	19,032	3,374	15,657

Note: The Group has registered for application of special exceptions in Article 67 of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification as to exposure oriented to corporations, etc., so risk weight is uniformly 100%. The exposures applicable to the relevant special exceptions are described in the "rating not applicable" column.

Exposures Applicable to Internal Rating System

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
0%	13,282	23,857
50%	281,974	179,868
70%	417,659	267,067
90%	9,628	52,501
115%	4,044	45,578
250%	24,135	58,936
Total	750,725	627,810

Note: The Group does not hold loans for commercial real estate (with high volatility).

(2) Balance of equity exposures using simple risk weight method of the market-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
300%	41,705	263
400%	711	240
Total	42,416	503

Note: As for balance of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet or acquisition cost. For balance of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet is used.

Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.42%	43.73%	52.95%	4,261,496	542,409
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	10.08%	41.72%	175.27%	393,239	75,913
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.12%		82,283	39,983
Total	3.52%	43.50%	62.39%	4,737,018	658,305

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.51%	44.00%	55.02%	4,630,943	619,478
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	8.15%	41.56%	161.05%	407,340	36,373
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.50%		112,391	20,199
Total	3.35%	43.75%	61.84%	5,150,675	676,051

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(2) Sovereign exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.94%	0.41%	3,121,849	991,248
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.94%	0.41%	3,121,849	991,254

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,331,094	1,728,827
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,331,094	1,728,833

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(3) Bank exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.09%	45.30%	30.59%	1,094,227	202,876
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	8.18%	—	—	490	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		15,000	—
Total	1.24%	45.28%	30.23%	1,109,718	202,876

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.22%	45.09%	39.75%	599,372	136,101
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	12.33%	45.00%	223.11%	1,002	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		5,000	—
Total	0.91%	45.09%	39.73%	605,375	136,101

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average is values estimated by the respective internal ratings or risk weight weighted with EAD estimated value.

(4) Equity exposures using the PD/LGD approach

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.39%	90.00%	177.34%	119,584	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	9.57%	90.00%	523.22%	1,931	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		4	—
Total	0.54%	90.00%	182.83%	121,520	—

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.52%	90.00%	169.39%	186,505	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	7.39%	90.00%	434.86%	304	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		7	—
Total	0.54%	90.00%	169.81%	186,817	—

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are values estimated by the respective internal ratings or risk weight weighted with EAD estimated value.

(5) Exposure relating to purchased receivables

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2008		Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2009	
	EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)			EAD Estimated Value (Note 1)	
	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items		On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
48.78%	236,056	1,120	55.25%	184,148	795

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. This description is about Exposure oriented to purchase business corporations that do not use top-down approach.
3. Risk weight weighted average is a value of risk weight weighted with EAD dilution.

(6) Residential mortgage exposures, qualifying revolving retail exposures, and other retail exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2008						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.24%	33.57%	15.87%	2,214,501	284,662	10,083	100.00%
Delinquent	30.70%	33.57%	206.13%	23,151	1,225	5	100.00%
Default	100.00%	31.38%	40.48%	11,016	919	—	—
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	1.21%	78.25%	62.98%	43,114	40,506	165,222	20.13%
Delinquent	32.60%	76.04%	222.90%	1,081	320	503	13.40%
Default	100.00%	52.77%	123.16%	2,491	1,756	177	10.50%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	2.93%	43.30%	60.47%	81,472	105,517	851	99.85%
Delinquent	30.52%	33.75%	86.20%	982	1,733	—	—
Default	100.00%	78.38%	7.83%	10,238	2,256	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	0.44%	12.99%	16.11%	1,406	1,625	174	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	87.31%	—	100	36	22	100.00%
Total	1.77%	35.75%	22.24%	2,389,558	440,561	177,041	25.12%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2009						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.20%	34.16%	14.01%	2,862,015	178,551	10,509	100.00%
Delinquent	28.34%	34.21%	210.30%	28,182	171	19	100.00%
Default	100.00%	32.08%	43.05%	15,464	76	—	0.00%
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	0.90%	72.92%	42.78%	50,205	50,104	170,439	29.34%
Delinquent	28.48%	64.44%	181.93%	1,503	169	556	30.38%
Default	100.00%	56.08%	12.21%	4,379	66	217	30.33%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	1.71%	37.91%	39.57%	146,124	2,605	612	33.61%
Delinquent	53.42%	53.81%	61.65%	3,175	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	75.32%	—	12,628	—	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	1.00%	17.84%	22.82%	1,067	1,205	144	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	91.76%	—	102	22	22	100.00%
Total	1.56%	35.69%	17.87%	3,124,849	232,971	182,521	33.50%

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. Segmented pool classification is integrated into above classifications and shown.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, risk weight weighted average, and weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate by which to multiply the pre-withdrawal amount to the left are estimated values or risk weight by respective pool classifications weighted with EAD estimated value.

Actual loss amounts of portfolio applicable to internal ratings-based approach in the most recent term / actual value of the relevant term, and comparison with past actual value

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Classification	2008	2009	Comparison with actual loss amount for previous term
	Actual loss amount	Actual loss amount	
Corporate exposures	25,070	33,752	8,682
Sovereign exposures	—	—	—
Bank exposures	12,150	4,500	(7,650)
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	—	—
Residential mortgage exposures	2,144	2,793	649
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1	75	74
Other retail exposures	1,738	462	(1,275)
Total	41,105	41,585	480

Note: Actual loss amount is a total of the following amounts relating to exposures in default, not including reversal of reserve:

General reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, special reserve provision amount debt, rewrite-off reserve provision amount, special foreign receivables reserve account provision amount, credit risk adjusted amount relating to derivatives (up to here, portion for party requiring management), respective reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, reserve for contingent loss provision amount, debt write-off, loss on sale of receivables, loss on waiver of receivables, depreciation relating to equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach, loss on sale.

[Analysis of Factors]

Actual loss amount for the six months ended September 2009 increased by 0.5 billion yen compared with the corresponding period in 2008.

This was primarily attributable to an increase in reserves associated with corporate exposures due to worsening business conditions, among other factors, which offset a reduction in losses associated with foreign bank exposures.

Estimated value of loss amount of portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Classification	2008	2009
	Actual value of loss amount	Estimated value of loss amount
Corporate exposures	78,836	81,543
Sovereign exposures	53	56
Bank exposures	7,323	3,043
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	608	873
Residential mortgage exposures	8,391	9,899
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,074	1,203
Other retail exposures	16,662	15,097
Total	112,949	111,717

Note: Estimated value of loss amount (= EAD estimated value x PD estimated value x LGD estimated value) is the value estimated to have accrued in each term with September 30, 2008 and 2009 as the reference date, respectively.

Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

Amount of Exposure to which Credit Risk Reduction Method Has Been Applied

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,935,678	7,409	635,735	27,110
Corporate exposures	668,096	7,409	613,733	27,110
Sovereign exposures	—	—	22,001	—
Bank exposures	1,267,581	—	—	—
Total	1,935,678	7,409	635,735	27,110

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,640,785	4,508	606,432	34,971
Corporate exposures	32,713	4,508	588,420	34,971
Sovereign exposures	255,326	—	18,012	—
Bank exposures	1,352,745	—	—	—
Total	1,640,785	4,508	606,432	34,971

Amount of Exposure to which Guarantees and Credit Derivatives Have Been Applied

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	98,959	—	111,483	—
Corporate exposures	43,971	—	61,340	—
Sovereign exposures	5,301	—	4,359	—
Bank exposures	49,685	—	45,783	—
Total	98,959	—	111,483	—

Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions

(1) Method used for calculation of credit equivalents

	Name
Method used for calculation of credit equivalents	Current exposure method

(2) Total amount of gross reconstruction cost (not less than zero)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	140,956	196,615

(3) Credit equivalents before taking into consideration effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral (for derivative product transactions, credit equivalents for each transaction classification is included)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	108,426	85,678
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	73,847	46,594
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	160,824	230,225
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	126,246	191,141

(4) Total amount as indicated in (2) plus total amount of gross add-on minus the amount indicated in (3)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount as indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	126,246	191,141

(5) Amount by type of collateral

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	5,097
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash	1,570	2,235
	Other	—	—
Total		1,570	7,332
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	11,315	13,334
	Domestic stocks	19,934	16,998
	US bonds	2,165	1,819
	Cash	50	211
	Other	—	—
Total		33,466	32,363

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, ¥28,810 million yen (at September 30, 2008) and ¥26,831 million (at September 30, 2009) are deposited with liquidation institutions, etc.

(6) Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	107,111	79,576

(7) Credit derivative predicted principal amount that will be subject to calculation of credit equivalents

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of purchase or provision	Type of credit derivative	September 30, 2008 predicted principal	September 30, 2009 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit linked notes	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	10,000	15,000
	Credit linked notes	45,000	63,000
	Other	5,000	—
Total		60,000	78,000

(8) Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method	—	—

Securitization Exposure

Securitization Exposure of which the Group is the Originator

(1) Total amount of original assets and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Form of Securitization	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	654,091	543,222
Residential mortgage	638,591	543,222
Other	15,500	—
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	—	—
Total amount of original assets	654,091	543,222

(2) Of exposure composing original assets, amount of exposures three months or longer overdue or exposures in default amount, loss amount in current term, and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term
Exposures three months or longer overdue	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	2,878	366	3,583	518
Residential mortgage	2,878	366	3,583	518
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	2,878	366	3,583	518

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential mortgage	198,491	192,325
Other	2,717	—
Total	201,208	192,325

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital	Balance	Required capital
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	198,491	8,714	192,325	11,671
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	201,173	11,397	195,008	14,354

Note: Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	30,502	22,902
Other	35	—
Total	30,537	22,902

(6) Amount of securitization exposure to be deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 247 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown by original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	2,682	3,135
Total	2,682	3,135

(7) Matters concerning securitization exposure with early redemption provisions

N.A.

(8) Outline of exposure securitized in current term

N.A.

(9) Amount of profit/loss on sale recognized during the term accompanying securitization transactions and breakdown by primary original asset type

N.A.

(10) Amount of credit risk weighted assets calculated through application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Securitization Exposure in which the Group is the Investor

(1) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of original asset

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	108,861	96,392
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (MCMBs)	2,800	—
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	4,941	2,955
First to default type credit linked notes (CLN)	45,940	50,696
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	53	—
Securitization of business (WBS)	39,233	30,068
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	16,242	8,803
Total	218,074	188,917

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	117,640	741	98,225	613
20% to less than 50%	100,433	2,898	90,692	2,608
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—
Total	218,074	3,639	188,917	3,221

Note: Required capital amount = (Credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8%

(3) Amount of securitization exposure deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 247 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown by type of original asset

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	—	452
Total	—	452

(4) Amount of credit risk weighted asset calculated with application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	652,374	652,374	580,827	580,827
Equity exposures other than above	84,974		92,474	
Total	737,348		673,301	

Note: Equity exposures for domestic and foreign stocks are described in the above.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	4,205	4,752
Amortization loss (-)	17,417	1,513
Total	(13,211)	3,238

Note: Profit/loss on stocks stated on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement is described in the above.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on consolidated balance sheet and not recognized on consolidated profit and loss statements	142,922	90,615

Note:

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Not Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements

N.A.

Amount Calculated into Tier II Capital Pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	405,935	330,050
Equity exposures other than above	85,762	85,137
Total	491,697	415,188

Note: As for the amount of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet or the acquisition cost is used.

As for the amount of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet is used.

(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Note: Term-end balance is the amount based on accounting processing of trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	—	—
Amortization loss (—)	—	—
Total	—	—

Note: Profit/loss on sale and amortization loss is the amount based on the accounting processing of trust accounts with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Exposure Relating to Funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Exposure applicable to look-through formula ^(Note 1)	427,540	395,077
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method ^(Note 2)	91,219	13,855
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula ^(Note 3)	13,496	4,065
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	532,255	412,998

Notes:

1. In investment trusts, funds, repackaged bonds, etc. (the "Fund, etc."), the exposure in which the respective backed assets are obvious.
2. Exposure in which equity exposures makes up a majority of the assets backing up the Fund, etc.
3. Exposure in which the composing assets of the Fund, etc. are predictable since the operational standards are determined even though the respective assets that back up Fund, etc. are not obvious.
4. Exposure in which the respective assets backing up the Fund, etc. are not obvious, and does not fall under 1 to 3 above.

Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Group for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	125,616	70,571

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks."

Since subject assets in consolidation target companies other than The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited are very few, and as internal management only manages on a non-consolidated basis, the value calculated for Chuo Mitsui Trust Banking and Company, Limited on a non-consolidated basis is indicated.

Interest rate shock to be applied: 99 percentile value of interest rate volatility measured with retention period of 1 year and observation period of 5 years.

Core deposit to be applied: 50% of current balance of liquid deposit (ordinary deposit, current deposit, etc.)

Non-consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

- Common stock
- Perpetual subordinated bonds
- Fixed-term subordinated bonds

Credit Risk Weighted Assets

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Type of internal ratings-based approach to be used: | the foundation internal ratings-based approach |
| 2. Scope of application of the internal ratings-based approach and scope of application of the standardised approach: | for calculation of credit risk weighted assets, the foundation internal ratings-based approach is used in principle, however, the following scope shall be considered exempted from application and the standardised approach is used. |
| | [Application Exclusion Assets]
Assets not occurring incidental to credit transactions or assets to which it is practically difficult to apply the internal ratings-based approach and besides there is little significance in credit risk management. |
| 3. Rating agency used for the standardised approach: | Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
However, for corporate exposures, we apply 100% risk weight to all. |
| 4. Securitization exposure
Credit risk weighted asset amount calculation method: | - for those with external ratings: the external ratings-based approach
- for those without external ratings but possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: supervisory formula
- for those without external ratings and not possible to ascertain the original assets that back up the relevant securitization exposure: capital deduction |
| Rating agency to be used: | Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
Moody's Investors Service Inc.
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
Fitch Ratings Limited |
| Operational Risks | |
| • Method used in calculation of operational risk equivalents: | the standardised approach |

Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	September 30, 2008	March 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	379,197	399,697	399,697
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	181,625	181,625	—
New stock application margin	—	—	—
Capital reserve	128,511	149,011	149,011
Other capital surplus	—	—	—
Retained earnings	46,008	46,008	46,008
Other retained earnings	182,759	81,327	102,045
Treasury stock (-)	—	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	—	—	—
Evaluation loss on securities (-)	—	—	—
Stock acquisition rights	—	—	—
Trade rights equivalent amount (-)	—	—	—
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation (-)	—	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	30,537	26,681	22,902
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss from the qualifying reserve (-)	17,817	16,501	21,149
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	688,121	632,862	652,711
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	6,459	58,025	19,912
Total tier I capital (A)	681,662	574,836	632,798
Non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions of above (Note 2) (B)	—	—	—
Tier II capital			
Amount equivalent to 45% of difference between land revaluation amount and carrying amount just before revaluation	—	—	—
General reserve for possible loan losses (Note 3)	—	—	—
Amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount (Note 4)	—	—	—
Liability type fundraising means, etc.	266,634	267,070	311,492
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above (Note 5)	124,134	119,570	114,992
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock of above (Note 6)	142,500	147,500	196,500
Amount not calculated into Tier II capital (-)	—	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	266,634	267,070	311,492
Items for deduction (Note 7) (D)	22,980	23,864	32,204
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) - (D)	925,316	818,041	912,085
<For Reference>			
Risk weighted assets, etc.			
Credit risk weighted asset amount	7,875,075	6,859,810	7,534,882
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,947,870	6,100,240	6,837,036
Off-balance sheet transaction items	927,205	759,569	697,846
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	425,131	397,280	387,339
Amount arrived at by multiplying ((amount arrived at by multiplying the rate prescribed in the Notification by the former required capital) minus (amount of new required capital)) by 25.0	—	—	—
Total (F)	8,300,206	7,257,090	7,922,221
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	11.14%	11.27%	11.51%
(A)/(F) x 100	8.21%	7.92%	7.98%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—	—

Notes:

- Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification") and No. 79 of 2008.
- Meaning those as provided in Article 40, Paragraph 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, in other words, stock, etc., that has the probability of redemption including those adding a step-up interest rate and other special provisions (including preferred investment securities issued by overseas SPCs).
- Amount of portion to which standardised approach is adopted is stated.
- For trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal, amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount is not posted.
- Meaning liability fundraising means as indicated in Article 41, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, and which have all of the characteristics as indicated below:
 - Unsecured, subordinated to other liabilities, and already paid,
 - Not to be redeemed, except for in certain cases,
 - Should supplement loss while business is ongoing,
 - That for which interest payment obligation postponement is allowed.

6. These are those indicated in Article 41, Paragraph 1, Items 4 and 5 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification. However, for fixed-term subordinated bonds, there is a limitation to those with redemption periods exceeding 5 years from the agreement.
7. Amount equivalent to intentional holding of fundraising means of other financial institutions as indicated in Article 43, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, amount equivalent to investment in those set in Item 2 of the relevant paragraph, the amount that is to be deducted pursuant to the provisions of Items 3 to 6 thereof and those indicated in Item 2 above.
8. From the end of the 2002 consolidated fiscal term (March 31, 2003), as to the internal control system relating to calculation of the capital adequacy ratio, we have received examination services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC. The relevant examination services were an implementation of examination procedures agreed upon between Tohmatsu and us, and were not an accounting audit in accordance with the GAAS, nor did we receive their opinion on the capital adequacy ratio itself, or internal controls relating to the calculation of the capital adequacy ratio (the abovementioned examination procedures were in accordance with the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Committee on Audit by Business Type, Report No. 30).
9. Non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio (International Unified Standard), which constitutes a condition for adoption and continuous use of the internal ratings-based approach as prescribed in Article 238 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, is 11.57% (Tier I ratio: 7.86%).

Capital Adequacy Levels Required Capital Amount

(1) Required capital amount for credit risks (amount in (2) (3) shall be excluded)

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Portfolio applicable to standardised approach	1,233	850
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	559,704	570,676
Corporate exposures	402,600	432,739
Sovereign exposures	1,434	1,303
Bank exposures	39,467	26,811
Residential mortgage exposures	43,685	48,102
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,063	1,030
Other retail exposures	28,484	21,621
Other exposures ^(Note 1)	42,967	39,068
Securitization exposure	47,817	40,930
Total	608,755	612,457

Notes:

1. Exposure regarding purchased receivables, unsettled transactions, lease transactions and other assets.
2. Calculation method of required capital amount for the credit risk is as follows (although the Company uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach: amount of credit risk weighted asset x 8% + capital deduction amount
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach and securitization exposure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

(2) Required capital amount for the credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Market-based approach	10,851	148
Simple risk weight method	10,851	148
PD/LGD approach	18,904	30,383
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	50,450	42,819
Total	80,205	73,350

Notes:

1. Amount of credit risk weighted assets is calculated by placing risk weight as being 100%, pursuant to Article 13 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification.
2. Calculation method of required capital amount to credit risk relating to equity exposures applicable to the internal ratings-based approach is as follows (although the Company uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).
Those applicable to simple risk weight method of the market-based approach: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount
Those applicable to the PD/LGD approach is: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount
Those applicable to the transitional measure: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(3) Required capital amount for the credit risk relating to funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Look-through formula	76,566	78,710
Modified simple majority method	23,301	3,519
Operational standards method	5,245	1,188
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	105,113	83,418

Note: Calculation method of required capital amount for credit risk relating to funds is as follows (although the Company uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the required capital amount).

Look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount + capital deduction amount

Other than look-through formula: (amount of credit risk weighted asset x 1.06) x 8% + capital deduction amount

(4) Required capital amount for operational risks

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Standardised approach	34,010	30,987
Total	34,010	30,987

(5) Total amount of non-consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount of non-consolidated required capital ^(Note 1)	664,016	633,777

Notes:

1. (Total amount of credit risk weighted asset + operational risk equivalents/8%) x 8%

2. Although the Company uses domestic standards, as we have adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach, we use 8% for calculation of the principal requirements amount.

Credit Risks

(except for matters regarding exposure applicable to credit risk weighted asset deemed calculation and securitization exposure)

Term-end Balance of Exposure Relevant to Credit Risks and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	15,966	11,601	13,583
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	15,966	11,601	13,583
Securities	—	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	—
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	14,582,849	15,752,761	15,859,315
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	8,491,313	9,254,775	8,829,465
Securities	3,807,360	3,732,625	3,902,749
Derivative transactions	111,978	91,214	96,492
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,172,196	2,674,145	3,030,608
Commitment	355,907	556,940	513,596
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,628	211,586	325,499
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176	44,892
Other	1,169,077	1,866,442	2,146,619
Total	14,598,816	15,764,362	15,872,898

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from the amount posted on balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. Internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.
4. The average balance of exposure during the term is the average value for respective quarterly term-end balances.

(1) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Region and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Domestic	12,927,785	14,330,192
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,971,879	9,027,018
Securities	2,812,880	2,655,855
Derivative transactions	35,229	12,258
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,107,795	2,635,059
Commitment	355,862	556,940
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	573,622	211,581
Repo-style transactions	16,460	3,035
Other	1,161,850	1,863,502
Overseas	1,671,030	1,434,170
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	535,401	239,358
Securities	994,479	1,076,770
Derivative transactions	76,749	78,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	64,401	39,085
Commitment	45	0
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5	4
Repo-style transactions	57,122	36,141
Other	7,227	2,939
Total	14,598,816	15,764,362

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from the amount posted on balance sheet,
 - (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - (3) Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - (4) Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
2. Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
3. Internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type and Breakdown by Primary Type

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	4,090,391	5,056,212
Central government and central bank	3,720,300	4,562,307
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	249,200	170,674
Securities	2,528,680	2,709,128
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	942,419	1,682,504
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	4
Repo-style transactions	—	2,023
Other	942,419	1,680,476
Local public organizations	54,690	46,235
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	14,923	12,822
Securities	1,187	640
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	38,579	32,771
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,012	4,350
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	32,567	28,421
Other	315,400	447,670
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	231,910	186,477
Securities	73,207	247,641
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	10,281	13,551
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,059	13,333
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	221	218
Financial institutions	1,325,607	757,545
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	411,861	326,011
Securities	710,868	295,432
Derivative transactions	87,884	70,550
Off-balance sheet transactions	114,992	65,551
Commitment	24,040	25,725
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,578	1,474
Repo-style transactions	66,183	37,153
Other	23,189	1,197
Business corporation	6,190,030	6,450,090
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,159,338	5,292,531
Securities	493,415	479,782
Derivative transactions	24,094	20,663
Off-balance sheet transactions	513,182	657,112
Commitment	301,745	490,131
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	49,960	25,565
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	154,077	141,415

(continues to right column)

	(Millions of Yen)	
Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Individual	2,942,836	3,466,312
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,390,094	3,243,657
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	552,741	222,654
Commitment	30,122	41,084
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	506,015	166,857
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,603	14,712
Special international financial transaction account portion	49,950	34,201
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	49,950	34,201
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	14,598,816	15,764,362

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from the amount posted on balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(Reference) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type Relevant to Corporations and Breakdown by Primary Type

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Manufacturing	1,044,881	1,271,058
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	813,636	986,880
Securities	46,118	54,877
Derivative transactions	2,706	2,905
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,419	226,395
Commitment	149,294	200,207
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,831	8,016
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,293	18,172
Agriculture	137	385
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	137	385
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	200	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	200	—
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	2	0
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2	0
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	5,184	4,311
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,502	1,862
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	6
Off-balance sheet transactions	2,681	2,442
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,678	2,442
Construction	128,471	140,451
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	100,442	110,436
Securities	650	200
Derivative transactions	73	59
Off-balance sheet transactions	27,305	29,754
Commitment	24,088	28,676
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,090	50
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,126	1,027

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Electricity, gas, heating, water	141,650	259,030
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	133,291	169,494
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	7	10
Off-balance sheet transactions	8,351	89,524
Commitment	4,613	88,782
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,737	742
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	0	0
Information communications	49,086	42,647
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	40,970	37,027
Securities	3,262	1,725
Derivative transactions	46	8
Off-balance sheet transactions	4,806	3,886
Commitment	4,720	3,772
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	65	96
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	20	17
Transportation	585,608	657,787
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	528,652	557,096
Securities	37,325	37,167
Derivative transactions	1,827	2,111
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,802	61,411
Commitment	10,056	55,881
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,936	4,120
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,809	1,409
Wholesale and retail	590,542	553,655
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	535,619	497,258
Securities	18,059	20,276
Derivative transactions	992	1,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	35,870	35,053
Commitment	23,146	22,669
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,033	3,278
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,690	9,106
Finance and insurance	1,208,731	1,248,322
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,070,504	1,143,778
Securities	2,800	—
Derivative transactions	15,516	11,723
Off-balance sheet transactions	119,911	92,820
Commitment	34,042	15,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	4,472	7,344
Repo-style transactions	7,399	—
Other	73,996	69,930
Real estate	1,580,967	1,463,790
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,352,872	1,258,429
Securities	154,772	133,121
Derivative transactions	1,671	1,953
Off-balance sheet transactions	71,651	70,285
Commitment	33,767	49,250
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16,185	290
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	21,698	20,745

(continues to p. 137)

(continued from p. 136)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Various services	475,165	410,360
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	393,092	334,237
Securities	51,981	46,134
Derivative transactions	402	365
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,689	29,623
Commitment	9,252	11,717
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3,605	1,627
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	16,831	16,278
Other	379,399	398,289
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	187,412	195,642
Securities	178,444	186,280
Derivative transactions	849	452
Off-balance sheet transactions	12,692	15,913
Commitment	8,762	13,628
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,930	2,284
Total	6,190,030	6,450,090

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from the amount posted on balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(3) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Remaining Period Relevant to Corporations and Breakdown by Primary Type

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
1 year or shorter	4,353,316	5,613,219
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,937,909	2,888,736
Securities	43,856	612,794
Derivative transactions	32,533	20,272
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,339,016	2,091,416
Commitment	183,141	242,148
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	38,198	35,078
Repo-style transactions	73,582	39,176
Other	1,044,094	1,775,013
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	2,891,399	2,733,881
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,513,970	1,588,309
Securities	1,235,171	967,014
Derivative transactions	3,233	4,066
Off-balance sheet transactions	139,025	174,490
Commitment	121,357	170,943
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	14,202	1,198
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,464	2,348
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,511,653	2,324,058
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,104,091	1,056,224
Securities	1,347,371	1,148,995
Derivative transactions	2,041	1,891
Off-balance sheet transactions	58,148	116,946
Commitment	37,259	112,993
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,484	1,765
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,404	2,187
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	540,095	543,622
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	334,099	322,922
Securities	159,482	193,312
Derivative transactions	4,288	2,813
Off-balance sheet transactions	42,225	24,573
Commitment	8,429	7,721
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	23,421	8,604
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	10,374	8,247
Over 7 years	4,073,269	4,324,714
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,526,739	3,316,850
Securities	1,021,478	810,508
Derivative transactions	69,881	62,169
Off-balance sheet transactions	455,170	135,186
Commitment	5,460	22,735
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	344,014	36,552
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	105,695	75,898

(continues to right column)

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
With no provision for period	229,081	224,866
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	90,471	93,334
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	138,609	131,532
Commitment	258	398
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	135,307	128,387
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,043	2,746
Total	14,598,816	15,764,362

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting partial direct write-off from amount of exposure at default; however, for application exclusion portion (standardised approach), amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities from the amount posted on balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents; however, for repo-style transactions, exposure at default after credit risk mitigation,
 - Derivative transactions: credit equivalents,
 - Trust with an agreement on compensation for principal: exposure at default less partial direct write-off.
- Equity exposures and other assets, etc. as provided in Article 178 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.
- Those of which remaining period is beyond recognition are included in "With no provision for period."

Term-end Balance of Exposure Delay of Three Months or Longer and Exposures in Default and Breakdown by Primary Type

(1) Term-end balance of exposure by region

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2009		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Exposure delay of three months or longer (applicable to standardised approach)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default (applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)	149,714	6,754	156,469	149,139	6,956	156,096
Total	149,714	6,754	156,469	149,139	6,956	156,096

Notes:

- Equity exposures is not included in the above.
- Internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.

(2) Term-end balance of exposure by business type

(i) Exposures three months or longer overdue (applicable to standardised approach)

N.A.

(ii) Exposures in default (applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	15,000	5,000
Corporations	103,065	119,038
Manufacturing	7,142	8,143
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	8,450	7,275
Electricity, gas, heating, water	194	272
Information communications	71	3,282
Transportation	4,480	2,239
Wholesale and retail	12,438	8,388
Finance and insurance	1,720	6,554
Real estate	59,373	73,460
Various services	9,193	7,706
Other	—	1,713
Individual	31,648	31,747
Special international financial transaction account portion	407	310
Total	150,121	156,096

Note: Equity exposures is not included in the above.

Term-end Balance and Amount of Variance during the Term of General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, Respective Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, and Specified Overseas Receivables Reserve Account

(1) Balance of reserve by region

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	27,738	(33,801)	27,837	99
Respective reserve for possible loan losses	25,943	7,821	29,968	4,025
Domestic	21,535	3,549	25,468	3,933
Overseas	4,408	4,271	4,500	91
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	35	(432)	75	40
Total	53,716	(26,412)	57,881	4,164

Notes:

- Above is a description of the value in bank account.
- General reserve for possible loan losses is not managed by region.

(2) Balance of respective reserve for possible loan losses by business type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Type of Reserve	2008		2009	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	12,150	12,150	4,500	(7,650)
Corporations	13,441	(4,096)	25,078	11,637
Manufacturing	2,052	(306)	2,801	749
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,452	(915)	1,211	(240)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—	—	—
Information communications	41	(284)	1,675	1,634
Transportation	43	(625)	258	214
Wholesale and retail	1,533	331	994	(539)
Finance and insurance	144	(3,900)	3,132	2,987
Real estate	4,632	4,434	11,582	6,949
Various services	3,541	(2,692)	3,422	(118)
Other	—	(136)	—	—
Individual	352	(232)	389	37
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Total	25,943	7,821	29,968	4,025

Note: General reserve for possible loan losses and specified overseas receivables reserve account are not managed by business type.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

(Millions of Yen)

Six months ended September 30 Business Type	2008	2009
	Amount of loan amortized	Amount of loan amortized
Sovereign	—	—
Central government and central bank	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	9,664	6,770
Manufacturing	1,458	149
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	1,621	278
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	489	22
Transportation	207	14
Wholesale and retail	2,155	704
Finance and insurance	3	—
Real estate	2,905	4,871
Various services	823	730
Other	—	—
Individual	679	138
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	10,343	6,909

Note: Amount of loan amortized for trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal is included in the above.

Balance for Each Risk Weight Classification as to Exposure Applicable to the Standardised Approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009		September 30, 2009	
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)
0%	—	—	—	3	3
Over 0% to 10%	0	—	0	—	—
Over 10% to 35%	—	—	—	—	—
Over 35% to 75%	15	—	15	11	11
Over 75% to 100%	15,951	—	15,951	11,586	11,586
Over 100% to 150%	—	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15,966	—	15,966	11,601	11,601

Note: The Company as registered for application of special exceptions in Article 67 of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification as to corporate exposures, so risk weight is uniformly 100%. The exposures applicable to the relevant special exceptions are described in the "rating not applicable" column.

Exposures Applicable to Internal Rating System

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
0%	13,282	23,857
50%	281,974	179,868
70%	417,659	267,067
90%	9,628	52,501
115%	4,044	45,578
250%	24,135	58,936
Total	750,725	627,810

Note: The Company does not hold loans for commercial real estate (with high volatility).

(2) Balance of equity exposures using simple risk weight method of the market-based approach

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
300%	41,705	263
400%	711	240
Total	42,416	503

Note: As for balance of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either the amount posted on the balance sheet or acquisition cost. For balance of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the balance sheet is used.

Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.42%	43.74%	52.92%	4,257,643	542,453
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>) (Not including obligor under close observation)	9.96%	41.87%	174.92%	410,705	75,913
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.21%		78,311	39,983
Total	3.46%	43.52%	62.75%	4,746,660	658,350

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.51%	44.00%	55.06%	4,630,063	619,523
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	8.13%	41.50%	160.55%	415,346	36,373
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	41.57%		107,081	20,199
Total	3.27%	43.75%	62.03%	5,152,491	676,096

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(2) Sovereign exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.94%	0.42%	3,101,117	991,248
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.94%	0.42%	3,101,117	991,254

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,329,345	1,728,827
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	—	—	—	—	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.96%	0.30%	3,329,345	1,728,833

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(3) Bank exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.09%	45.30%	30.59%	1,094,081	202,876
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	8.18%	—	—	490	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		15,000	—
Total	1.24%	45.28%	30.23%	1,109,572	202,876

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.22%	45.09%	39.75%	599,353	136,101
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	12.33%	45.00%	223.11%	1,002	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	45.00%		5,000	—
Total	0.91%	45.09%	39.73%	605,356	136,101

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(4) Equity exposures using the PD/LGD approach

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2008			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.35%	90.00%	169.24%	124,088	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	8.92%	90.00%	485.37%	3,602	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		4	—
Total	0.60%	90.00%	178.15%	127,695	—

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	September 30, 2009			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	PD Estimated Value Weighted Average	LGD Estimated Value Weighted Average	Risk Weight Weighted Average	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
Normal (<i>seijou-saki</i>)	0.48%	90.00%	162.85%	201,268	—
Need caution (<i>youchui-saki</i>)					
(Not including obligor under close observation)	7.28%	90.00%	425.94%	5,970	—
Under close observation (<i>youkanri-saki</i>) or worse	100.00%	90.00%		7	—
Total	0.68%	90.00%	170.42%	207,246	—

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that took into consideration the effect of the credit risk reduction method.
2. Eleven internal ratings stages are integrated into three debtor classifications and indicated.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, and risk weight weighted average are either the estimated value of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value, or the risk weight of the respective internal ratings weighted with EAD estimated value.

(5) Exposure relating to purchased receivables

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2008		Risk Weight Weighted Average	September 30, 2009	
	EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)			EAD Estimated Value ^(Note 1)	
	On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items		On-balance Sheet Asset Items	Off-balance Sheet Asset Items
48.78%	236,056	1,120	55.25%	184,148	795

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. This description is about Exposure to purchase corporations that do not use top-down approach.
3. Risk weight weighted average is a value of risk weight weighted with EAD dilution.

(6) Residential mortgage exposures, qualifying revolving retail exposures, and other retail exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2008						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.24%	33.57%	15.87%	2,214,501	284,659	10,083	100.00%
Delinquent	30.70%	33.57%	206.13%	23,151	1,225	5	100.00%
Default	100.00%	30.81%	40.48%	8,735	918	—	—
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	1.46%	75.33%	76.53%	38,204	26,823	81,994	23.89%
Delinquent	32.60%	76.04%	222.90%	1,081	320	503	13.40%
Default	100.00%	47.11%	137.81%	1,598	1,756	177	10.50%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	2.84%	41.60%	57.53%	76,711	104,851	186	99.33%
Delinquent	31.38%	31.45%	83.69%	891	1,733	—	—
Default	100.00%	77.74%	8.06%	9,821	2,256	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	0.44%	12.99%	16.11%	1,406	1,625	174	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	87.31%	—	100	36	22	100.00%
Total	1.65%	35.25%	21.99%	2,376,204	426,208	93,146	32.36%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	September 30, 2009						Weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate which is to be multiplied by the non-withdrawal amount to the left
	PD estimated value weighted average	LGD estimated value weighted average	Risk weight weighted average	EAD estimated value		Commitment pre-withdrawal amount	
				On-balance sheet asset items	Off-balance sheet asset items		
Residential mortgage							
Not delinquent	0.20%	34.16%	14.01%	2,862,015	178,549	10,509	100.00%
Delinquent	28.34%	34.21%	210.30%	28,182	171	19	100.00%
Default	100.00%	31.33%	43.05%	12,356	75	—	—
Consumer loan							
Not delinquent	1.07%	68.18%	51.13%	45,870	29,954	87,365	34.18%
Delinquent	28.48%	64.44%	181.93%	1,503	169	556	30.38%
Default	100.00%	51.89%	14.18%	3,355	66	217	30.33%
Business type loan							
Not delinquent	1.57%	36.60%	36.84%	143,226	2,484	85	100.00%
Delinquent	53.05%	53.37%	61.66%	3,146	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	75.26%	—	12,039	—	—	—
Other							
Not delinquent	1.00%	17.84%	22.82%	1,067	1,205	144	100.00%
Delinquent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	91.76%	—	102	22	22	100.00%
Total	1.42%	35.23%	17.73%	3,112,866	212,697	98,920	41.32%

Notes:

1. EAD Estimated value is an amount that takes into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method.
2. Segmented pool classification is integrated into above classifications and shown.
3. PD estimated value weighted average, LGD estimated value weighted average, risk weight weighted average, and weighted average of estimated value of assessment rate by which to multiply the pre-withdrawal amount to the left are estimated values or risk weight by respective pool classifications weighted with EAD estimated value.

Actual loss amount of portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach in the most recent term / actual value of the relevant term, and comparison with past actual value

				(Millions of Yen)
Six months ended September 30		2008	2009	Comparison with actual loss amount for previous term
Classification	Actual loss amount	Actual loss amount		
Corporate exposures	25,070	33,190		8,119
Sovereign exposures	—	—		—
Bank exposures	12,150	4,500		(7,650)
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	—		—
Residential mortgage exposures	43	73		29
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1	0		0
Other retail exposures	1,028	2,467		1,438
Total	38,294	40,231		1,937

Note: Actual loss amount is total of following amounts relating to exposures in default, not including reversal of reserve:

General reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, special reserve provision amount, receivables depreciation reserve provision, special foreign receivables reserve account provision amount, debt credit risk adjusted amount relating to derivatives (up to here, portion for party requiring management), respective reserve for possible loan losses provision amount, reserve for contingent loss provision amount, debt write-off amount, loss on sale of receivables, loss on waiver of receivables, depreciation amount relating to equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach, loss on sale.

[Analysis of Factors]

Actual loss amount for the six months ended September 2009 increased by 1.9 billion yen compared with the corresponding period in 2008.

This was primarily attributable to an increase in reserves associated with corporate exposures due to worsening business conditions, among other factors, which offset a reduction in losses associated with foreign bank exposures.

Estimated value of loss amount of portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach

			(Millions of Yen)
Classification	Actual value of loss amount for FY2008	Estimated value of loss amount for FY2009	
Corporate exposures	77,825	79,643	
Sovereign exposures	53	56	
Bank exposures	7,323	3,043	
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	704	1,227	
Residential mortgage exposures	7,621	8,807	
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	506	514	
Other retail exposures	15,790	14,261	
Total	109,824	107,554	

Note: Estimated value of loss amount (= EAD estimated value x PD estimated value x LGD estimated value) is the value estimated to have accrued in each term with September 30, 2008 and 2009 as the reference date, respectively.

Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

Amount of Exposure to which Credit Risk Reduction Method Has Been Applied

					(Millions of Yen)
Classification	September 30, 2008				
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied	
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—	
Internal ratings-based approach	1,936,535	7,409	621,781	27,110	
Corporate exposures	668,954	7,409	599,832	27,110	
Sovereign exposures	—	—	21,949	—	
Bank exposures	1,267,581	—	—	—	
Total	1,936,535	7,409	621,781	27,110	

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2009			
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified receivables collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified real estate collateral has been applied	Amount of exposure to which qualified other collateral has been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,642,388	4,508	601,715	34,971
Corporate exposures	34,316	4,508	583,747	34,971
Sovereign exposures	255,326	—	17,968	—
Bank exposures	1,352,745	—	—	—
Total	1,642,388	4,508	601,715	34,971

Amount of Exposure to which Guarantees and Credit Derivatives Have Been Applied

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied	Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied
Standardised approach	—	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	98,959	—	111,483	—
Corporate exposures	43,971	—	61,340	—
Sovereign exposures	5,301	—	4,359	—
Bank exposures	49,685	—	45,783	—
Total	98,959	—	111,483	—

Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions

(1) Method used for calculation of credit equivalents

	Name
Method used for calculation of credit equivalents	Current exposure method

(2) Total amount of gross reconstruction cost (not less than zero)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	140,956	196,615

(3) Credit equivalents before taking into consideration effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral (for derivative product transactions, credit equivalents for each transaction classification is included)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	108,426	85,678
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	73,847	46,594
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	160,824	230,225
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	126,246	191,141

(4) Total amount indicated in (2) plus total amount of gross add-on minus the amount indicated in (3)

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	126,246	191,141

(5) Amount by type of collateral

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	5,097
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash	1,570	2,235
	Other	—	—
Total		1,570	7,332
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	11,315	13,334
	Domestic stocks	19,934	16,998
	US bonds	2,165	1,819
	Cash	50	211
	Other	—	—
Total		33,466	32,363

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, ¥28,810 million yen (at September 30, 2008) and ¥26,831 million yen (at September 30, 2009) are deposited with liquidation institutions, etc.

(6) Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	107,111	79,576

(7) Credit derivative predicted principal amount that will be subject to calculation of credit equivalents

(Millions of Yen)

Classification of purchase or provision	Type of credit derivative	September 30, 2008 predicted principal	September 30, 2009 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit linked notes	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	10,000	15,000
	Credit linked notes	60,000	63,000
	Other	5,000	0
Total		75,000	78,000

(8) Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method	—	—

Securitization Exposure

Securitization Exposure of which the Company is the Originator

(1) Total amount of original assets and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Form of Securitization	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	654,091	543,222	543,222
Residential mortgage	638,591	543,222		
Other	15,500	—		
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—		
Residential mortgage	—	—		
Other	—	—		
Total amount of original assets	654,091	543,222		

(2) Of exposure composing original assets, amount of exposure delay of three months or longer or exposures in default amount, current loss amount, and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Exposure amount	Current loss amount	Exposure amount	Current loss amount
Exposure delay of three months or longer	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	2,878	—	3,583	—
Residential mortgage	2,878	—	3,583	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	2,878	—	3,583	—

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential mortgage	198,491	192,325		
Other	2,717	—		
Total	201,208	192,325		

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	198,491	8,714	192,325	11,671
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	201,173	11,397	195,008	14,354

Note: Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by type of original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	30,502	22,902
Other	35	—
Total	30,537	22,902

(6) Amount of securitization exposure to be deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 247 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown by type of original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	2,682	3,135
Total	2,682	3,135

(7) Matters concerning securitization exposure with early redemption provisions

N.A.

(8) Outline of exposure securitized in current term

N.A.

(9) Amount of profit/loss on sale recognized during the term accompanying securitization transactions and breakdown by type of primary original assets

N.A.

(10) Amount of credit risk weighted assets calculated through application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Securitization Exposure in which the Company is the Investor

(1) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown of primary original assets by type

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	108,861	96,392
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (MCMBBS)	2,800	—
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	4,941	2,955
First to default type credit linked notes (CLN)	45,940	50,696
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	53	—
Securitization of business (WBS)	39,233	30,068
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	16,242	8,803
Total	218,074	188,917

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	117,640	741	98,225	613
20% to less than 50%	100,433	2,898	90,692	2,608
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—
Total	218,074	3,639	188,917	3,221

Note: Required capital amount = (Credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8%

(3) Amount of securitization exposure deducted from capital pursuant to provisions of Article 247 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification and breakdown of original assets by type

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown of original assets	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Residential mortgage	—	—
Other	—	452
Total	—	452

(4) Amount of credit risk weighted asset calculated with application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts
Amount Posted on Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	553,103	553,103	492,943	492,943
Equity exposures other than above	251,816		264,194	
Total	804,919		757,137	

Note: Equity exposures for domestic and foreign stocks are described in the above.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	3,324	4,727
Amortization loss	16,231	1,143
Total	(12,906)	3,584

Note: Profit/loss on stocks stated on the Profit and Loss Statements is described in the above.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Recognized on Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Profit and Loss Statements

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on balance sheet and not recognized on profit and loss statements	113,658	64,725

Note: Appraisal profit/loss relating to other securities (domestic and foreign stocks) that fall under equity exposures is described in above.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Not Recognized on Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Profit and Loss Statements

N.A.

Amount Calculated into Tier II Capital Pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	347,006	275,756
Equity exposures other than above	236,774	229,145
Total	583,780	504,901

Note: As for the amount of equity exposures classified into other securities, smaller amount of either the amount posted on the balance sheet or the acquisition cost is used.

As for the amount of equity exposures that is not classified into other securities, the amount posted on the balance sheet is used.

(Reference) Equity Exposures in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Note: Term-end balance is the amount based on accounting processing of trust account with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Profit/loss on sale	—	—
Amortization loss (—)	—	—
Total	—	—

Note: Profit/loss on sale and amortization loss is the amount in accordance with the accounting processing of trust accounts with an agreement on compensation for principal.

Amount of Equity Exposures Applicable to Article 13 (Transitional measure) of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Listed equity exposures	—	—
Equity exposures other than above	496	488
Total	496	488

Exposure Relating to Funds

(Millions of Yen)

Calculation Method	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Exposure applicable to look-through formula ^(Note 1)	417,566	386,347
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method ^(Note 2)	88,276	11,334
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula ^(Note 3)	13,496	4,065
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	519,338	401,746

Notes:

1. In investment trusts, funds, repackaged bonds, etc. (the "Fund, etc."), the exposure in which the respective backed assets are obvious.
2. Exposure in which equity exposures makes up a majority of the assets backing up the Fund, etc.
3. Exposure in which the composing assets of the Fund, etc. are predictable since the operational standards are determined even though the respective assets that back up Fund, etc. are not obvious.
4. Exposure in which the respective assets backing up the Fund, etc. are not obvious, and does not fall under 1 to 3 above.

Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock used by the Company for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	125,616	70,571

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks."

Interest rate shock to be applied: 99 percentile value of interest rate volatility measured with retention period of 1 year and observation period of 5 years.

Core deposit to be applied: 50% of current balance of liquid deposit (ordinary deposit, current deposit, etc.)

Reference

Basel II Related Data

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Table of Contents

Non-Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement	154
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	154
Operational Risks	154
Composition of Capital	155
Capital Adequacy Levels	156
Credit Risks	156
Credit Risk Mitigation Measures	159
Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products	
Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions	159
Securitization Exposure	159
Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts	159
Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Company for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts	159

Non-consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

Common stock

Credit Risk Weighted Assets

1. Method to be used: the standardised approach
2. Rating agency to be used: Rating and Investment Information, Inc.
However, for corporate exposures, etc., we apply 100% risk weight to all.

Operational Risks

- Method used in calculation of operational risk equivalents: the standardised approach

Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	September 30, 2008	March 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Tier I capital			
Capital stock	11,000	11,000	11,000
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	—	—	—
New stock application margin	—	—	—
Capital reserve	21,246	21,246	21,246
Other capital surplus	—	—	—
Retained earnings	—	—	—
Other retained earnings	8,289	12,620	6,812
Treasury stock (-)	—	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	—	9,900	—
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	—	—	—
Stock acquisition rights	—	—	—
Trade rights equivalent amount (-)	—	—	—
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation (-)	—	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	—	—	—
Total Tier I capital (A)	40,535	34,966	39,058
Non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions of above ^(Note 2) (B)	—	—	—
Tier II capital			
Amount equivalent to 45% of difference between land revaluation amount and book value just before revaluation	—	—	—
General reserve for possible loan losses	—	—	—
Liability type fundraising means, etc.	—	—	—
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 3)	—	—	—
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock of above ^(Note 4)	—	—	—
Amount not calculated into Tier II capital (-)	—	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	—	—	—
Items for deduction ^(Note 5) (D)	—	—	—
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) - (D)	40,535	34,966	39,058
<For Reference>			
Risk weighted assets, etc.			
Credit risk weighted asset amount	35,811	32,266	32,661
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	35,771	32,266	32,661
Off-balance sheet transaction items	39	—	—
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	96,849	94,643	91,840
Total (F)	132,660	126,909	124,502
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	30.55%	27.55%	31.37%
(A)/(F) x 100	30.55%	27.55%	31.37%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—	—

Notes:

- Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification") and No. 79 of 2008.
- Meaning those as provided in Article 40, Paragraph 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, in other words, stock, etc., that has the probability of redemption, including those adding a step-up interest rate or other special provisions (including preferred investment securities issued by overseas SPCs)
- Meaning liability type fundraising means as indicated in Article 41, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, and which have all the characteristics as indicated below:
 - Unsecured, subordinated to other liabilities, and already paid,
 - Not to be redeemed, except for in certain cases,
 - Should supplement loss while business is ongoing,
 - That for which interest payment obligation postponement is allowed.
- These are indicated in Article 41, Paragraph 1, Items 4 and 5 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification. However, for fixed-term subordinated bonds, there is a limitation to those with redemption periods exceeding 5 years from the agreement.
- Amount equivalent to intentional holding of fundraising means of other financial institutions as indicated in Article 43, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification, and the amount that is to be deducted pursuant to the provisions of Items 2 and 5 thereof.

Capital Adequacy Levels

Required Capital Amount

(1) Required capital amount for credit risks

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	1,432	1,306
For financial institutions and securities companies	66	59
For corporations	532	457
Investment	8	8
Other	824	780
Securitization exposure	—	—
Total	1,432	1,306

Note: Calculation method of required capital amount for credit risk is as follows:
Amount of credit risk weighted asset x 4% + capital deduction amount

(2) Required capital amount for operational risks

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Standardised approach	3,873	3,673
Total	3,873	3,673

(3) Total amount of non-consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Total amount of non-consolidated required capital ^(Note)	5,306	4,980

Note: (Amount of credit risk weighted asset + operational risk equivalents/8%) x 4%

Credit Risks

(except for matters regarding securitization exposure)

Term-end Balance of Exposure Relevant to Credit Risks and Breakdown by Primary Type

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	Average balance of exposure during the term
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	41,727	39,463	35,064
Securities	88,855	88,955	88,946
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,626	30,559	34,240
Total	160,209	158,978	158,251

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities amount posted on balance sheet,
- (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents.

2. Assets that fall under Article 77 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

3. The average balance of exposure during the term is the average value for respective quarterly term-end balances.

(1) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Region and Breakdown by Primary Types

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Domestic	160,209	158,978
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	41,727	39,463
Securities	88,855	88,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	29,626	30,559
Overseas	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	160,209	158,978

Notes:

1. The following values are used for above term-end balance:

- (1) On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities amount posted on balance sheet,
- (2) Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents.

2. Assets that fall under Article 77 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(2) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type and Breakdown by Primary Type

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Sovereign	129,066	140,096
Central government and central bank	128,427	139,529
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	20,282	20,582
Securities	88,855	88,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	19,289	29,991
Local public organizations	639	567
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	639	567
Other	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Financial institutions	17,838	7,435
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	8,140	7,435
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	9,698	—
Business corporation	13,304	11,446
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	13,304	11,446
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Individual	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	160,209	158,978

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities amount posted on balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents
- Assets that fall under Article 77 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(Reference) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Business Type relevant to Business Corporations and Breakdown by Primary Type

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Manufacturing	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Agriculture	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Construction	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Information communications	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Transportation	72	72
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	72	72
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Wholesale and retail	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Finance and insurance	343	312
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	343	312
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Real estate	883	897
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	883	897
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Various services	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Other	12,004	10,164
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	12,004	10,164
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	13,304	11,446

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities amount posted on balance sheet,
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents
- Assets that fall under Article 77 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

(3) Term-end Balance of Exposure by Remaining Period and Breakdown by Primary Type

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
1 year or shorter	158,458	157,309
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	40,614	38,362
Securities	88,855	88,955
Off-balance sheet transactions	28,987	29,991
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	—	68
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	68
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	68	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	68	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—

(continues to right column)

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Over 7 years	639	567
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	639	567
With no provision for period	1,043	1,032
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,043	1,032
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	160,209	158,978

Notes:

- The following values are used for above term-end balance:
 - On-balance sheet transactions: amount gained by deducting valuation gains on other securities amount posted on balance sheet.
 - Off-balance sheet transactions: credit equivalents.
- Assets that fall under Article 77 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) are not included in above.

Term-end Balance of Exposure Delay of Three Months or Longer and Breakdown by Primary Type

N.A.

Balance of Respective Reserve for Possible Loan Losses by Business Type

N.A.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

N.A.

Balance by Risk Weight Classification for Exposure Applicable to the Standardised Approach

Risk Weight	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009		(Millions of Yen)	
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)
0%	138,566	—	138,566	140,096	—	140,096
0% to 10%	—	—	—	—	—	—
10% to 35%	8,338	—	8,338	7,435	—	7,435
35% to 75%	—	—	—	—	—	—
75% to 100%	13,304	—	13,304	11,446	—	11,446
100% to 150%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	160,209	—	160,209	158,978	—	158,978

Note: The Company has registered for application of special exceptions in Article 67 of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification as to exposure oriented to corporations, etc., so risk weight is uniformly 100%. Therefore, the exposures applicable to the relevant special exceptions are described in the "rating not applicable" column.

Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
	Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	9,500
Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	—	—
Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied	—	—
Total	9,500	—

Risks of Transaction Partners in Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions

N.A.

Securitization Exposure

N.A.

Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2009	
	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	—	—	—	—
Exposures other than above	216		216	
Total	216		216	

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures

N.A.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Recognized on Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Profit and Loss Statements

N.A.

Amount of Appraisal Profit/Loss Not Recognized on Balance Sheet and Not Recognized on Profit and Loss Statements

N.A.

Amount Calculated into Supplementary Items Pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 1 of the Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification

N.A.

Variation Amount of Profit/Loss or Economic Value from Interest Rate Shock Used by the Company for Internal Management with Regard to Interest Rate Risk in Bank Accounts

(Millions of Yen)

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	104	106

Note: Since the assets to be subject to management are very few, these are managed in a single unit as risk in internal management, and management limited to interest rate risk is not performed. For reference values, values calculated in accordance with the outlier standard provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks" is indicated.

Interest rate shock to be applied: 99 percentile value of interest rate volatility measured with retention period of 1 year and observation period of 5 years.

Directors, Corporate Auditors and Executive Officers

As of February 1, 2010

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

Chairman of the Board

Kiichiro Furusawa*

President

Kazuo Tanabe*

Deputy President

Tomohiro Ito*

Senior Managing Directors

Ken Sumida

Director

Jun Okuno

Tadashi Kawai

Corporate Auditors

Tetsuo Amano

Yasuhiro Wakasa

Yasuhiro Yonezawa

Yasuhiko Takano

Hiroyuki Nakanishi

Senior Executive Officer

Nobuo Iwasaki

Takashi Kamikanda

Executive Officer

Masaru Hashimoto

Tsuyoshi Saitou

* Representative directors

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Chairman of the Board

Kazuo Tanabe*

President

Jun Okuno*

Deputy President

Masaharu Kodaka*

Corporate Auditors

Junichi Sahara

Yasuhiko Takano

Hiroyuki Nakanishi

First Senior Executive Officers

Itaru Masuda**

Ken Sumida

Kunitaro Kitamura

Senior Executive Officers

Mamoru Kawakami

Nobuo Iwasaki

Shunichi Sakata

Taro Kiritani

Naoya Shoji

Takashi Kamikanda

Yoichi Nakae

Katsuhiko Kudo

Executive Officers

Shinji Ochiai

Takuya Miyazaki

Hiroyuki Okudaira

Toshiyuki Ueki

Masashi Hirose

Mutsumi Watanabe

Yoshiaki Koshimura

Tomoyuki Kiyotsune

Hirofumi Wakui

* Representative directors

** Directors

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

President

Tadashi Kawai*

Senior Executive Officers

Yasuo Kuwana**

Satoshi Yamamoto**

Corporate Auditors

Yasuhiro Wakasa

Norihide Kirihara

Yasuhiro Yonezawa

Executive Officers

Seigo Kimoto

Hiroshi Misawa

Yoshinori Miyamoto

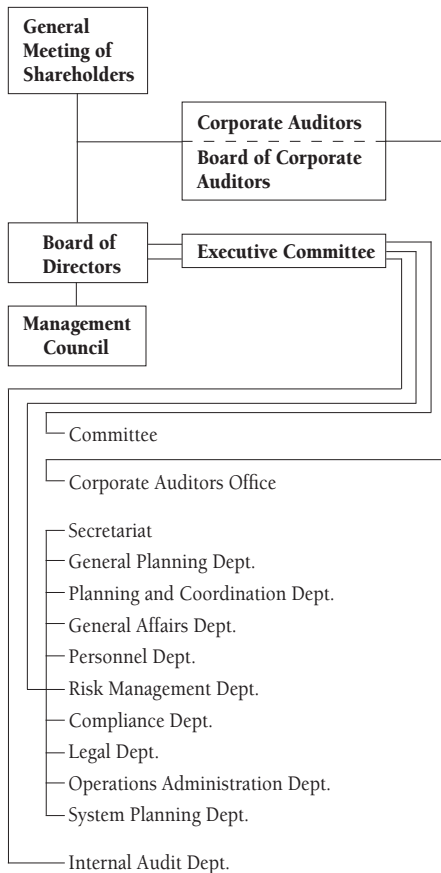
* Representative director

** Directors

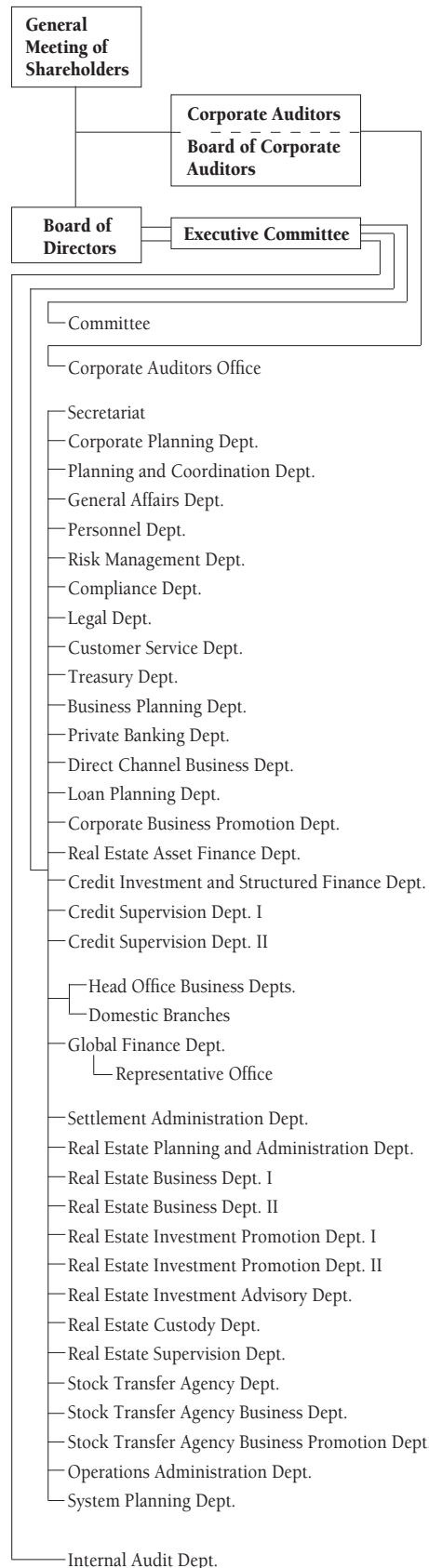
Organization

As of February 1, 2010

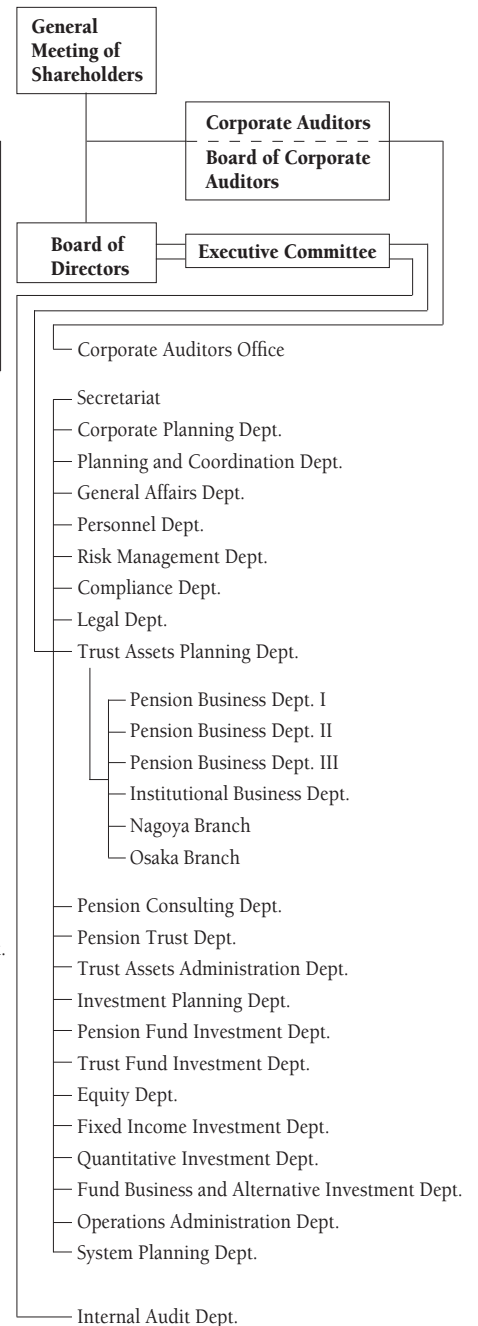
Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.



The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited



Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited



Major Associated Companies

As of February 1, 2010

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

	Services	Capital (Millions of yen)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.	Trust and banking	51,000

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

	Services	Capital (Millions of yen)
Chuo Mitsui Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Credit guarantee services	301
Chuo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd.	Credit card services	300
Chuo Mitsui Realty Co., Ltd.	Real estate brokerage	300
Chuo Mitsui Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Computer-related services	200
CMTB Equity Investments Co., Ltd.	Investment, management and administration of stocks	100
Chuo Mitsui Finance Service Co., Ltd.	Finance	3,150
Tokyo Securities Transfer Agent Co., Ltd.	Stock transfer agency services	50

Overseas Network

As of February 1, 2010

Representative Offices

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

New York Representative Office

Akihiko Koda
Chief Representative
655 Third Avenue, 26th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017-5617, U.S.A.
Telephone: 1-212-309-1900
Telefax: 1-212-599-1726

Singapore Representative Office

Takeyasu Koike
Chief Representative
8 Shenton Way
#14-02
Singapore 068811
Republic of Singapore
Telephone: 65-6532-2353
Telefax: 65-6532-6155

Beijing Representative Office

Hiroo Tamura
Chief Representative
Room 5011, 5th Floor,
Chang Fu Gong Office Building,
No. 26, Jianguomenwai Dajie,
Chaoyang District, Beijing 100022,
People's Republic of China
Telephone: 86-10-6559-8556
Telefax: 86-10-6559-8592

London Representative Office

Masazumi Eto
Chief Representative
7th Floor, Triton Court, 14 Finsbury
Square, London EC2A 1BR, U.K.
Telephone: 44-20-7847-8402, 8420
Telefax: 44-20-7847-8406

Overseas Subsidiaries

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

MTH Preferred Capital 1 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

MTH Preferred Capital 3 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

MTH Preferred Capital 4 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

MTH Preferred Capital 5 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

CMTH Preferred Capital 6 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

CMTH Preferred Capital 7 (Cayman) Limited

P.O. Box 309, Ugland House,
Grand Cayman KYI-1104,
Cayman Islands

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Chuo Mitsui Investments, Inc.

Hajime Kobayashi
President & CEO
655 Third Avenue, 26th Floor,
New York, N.Y. 10017-5617, U.S.A.
Telephone: 1-212-309-1920
Telefax: 1-212-599-2128

Chuo Mitsui Investments, Singapore Pte. Ltd. (Under liquidation)

Chuo Mitsui Trust International Ltd.

Makoto Nakamura
Managing Director
7th Floor, Triton Court
14 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1BR, U.K.
Telephone: 44-20-7847-8400
Telefax: 44-20-7847-8500

Chuo Mitsui Investments Hong Kong Limited

Toshiya Fujiwara
Managing Director
Suite 4108, Two Exchange Square,
8 Connaught Place, Central,
Hong Kong
Telephone: 85 2 2565 5688
Telefax: 85 2 2533 4499

Investor Information

As of September 30, 2009

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

Registered Head Office

33-1, Shiba 3-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8574, Japan
Telephone: 81-3-5445-3500
Telefax: 81-3-5232-8879
Web site: <http://www.chuomitsui.jp>

Date of Establishment

February 1, 2002

Capital Stock

¥261,608 million

Number of Shares Authorized

4,443,488 thousand shares
Common: 4,068,332 thousand shares
Class II preferred: 93,750 thousand shares
Class III preferred: 156,406 thousand shares
Class V preferred: 62,500 thousand shares
Class VI preferred: 62,500 thousand shares

Number of Shares Issued

Common: 1,658,426 thousand shares

Number of Shareholders

Common: 37,836 (The number of shareholders holding only fractional shares is excluded.)

Major Shareholders

Common stock

Name	Number of shares held (Thousands)	Percentage of total shares (%)
The Resolution and Collection Corporation	500,875	30.20
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	106,291	6.40
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	102,900	6.20
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 9)	29,188	1.75
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account 4)	18,379	1.10
Goldman Sachs & Company Regular account	17,099	1.03
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505225	16,972	1.02
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Re-trusted by Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. Composite Trust Account held for Toyota Motor Corporation)	15,226	0.91
Mitsui Life Insurance Company Limited	13,648	0.82
Tobu Railway Co., Ltd.	13,355	0.80
Total	<u>833,935</u>	<u>50.28</u>

Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
(a Japanese member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, a
Swiss Verein)
MS Shibaura Building
13-23, Shibaura 4-chome
Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8530, Japan

Further Information

For further information, please contact:
Investor Relations Group
General Planning Department
Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.
33-1, Shiba 3-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8574, Japan

Company Information

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Registered Head Office

33-1, Shiba 3-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8574, Japan
Telephone: 81-3-5232-3331
Telefax: 81-3-5232-8879
S.W.I.F.T. Address: MTRBJPJT
Web site: <http://www.chuomitsui.co.jp>

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Registered Head Office

23-1, Shiba 3-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8574, Japan
Telephone: 81-3-5232-8111
Telefax: 81-3-5232-8506
Web site: <http://www.chuomitsui-asset.co.jp>



Chuo Mitsui Trust Group