

Reference

Basel II Related Data

This section outlines matters to be stated in explanatory documents relating to the fiscal year separately stipulated by the Director-General of the Financial Services Agency (Notification No. 15 of Financial Services Agency, March 23, 2007) with regard to the status of capital adequacy as set forth in Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5-(d) of the Enforcement Regulations of the Bank Law (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 10, 1982).

The “Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification” indicates standards for judgments by banks on whether or not their capital adequacy status is appropriate in light of the assets, etc., held pursuant to the provisions of Article 14-2 of the Bank Law (Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19, March 27, 2006), “Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification” indicates standards for judgment by financial holding companies on whether or not the capital adequacy status is appropriate in the light of the assets, etc., they and their subsidiaries hold pursuant to the provisions of Article 52-25 of the Bank Law (Financial Services Agency Notification No. 20, March 27, 2006).

[Risk Management]

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Chuo Mitsui Trust Group

● Chuo Mitsui Trust Group Risk Management System

Basic Policies on Risk Management

Chuo Mitsui Trust Group is working to improve its risk management system with the recognition of the fact that ensuring the sound and stable management of the entire Group and each subsidiary in the Group is vital to the improvement of corporate value, and, to that end, risk management is one of the most important functions.

Risk management aims to properly handle the risks particular to each business or transaction, and prevent the appearance of risks, and control risks even in the case they appear so that losses can be contained within a certain scope.

The Group has established an integrated risk management system to serve as a framework for ascertainment of risks in a comprehensive manner and to keep risks within the limits for maintaining management vitality, and simultaneously created a capital management system as a framework for assessment and control of capital adequacy level, the taproot of management vitality, in light of the status of risk-taking and business strategies, etc. The Group also continues to promote the improvement and upgrading of both systems.

Group Risk Management System

The Group positions supervision of risk management for the entire Group as one of the most important functions of the holding company (Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.). Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings aims to improve and upgrade its risk management system by establishing the Rules for Risk Management as a basic agenda for risk management in the Group and formulates policies and plans for each fiscal year with respect to risk management in the Group.

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings has instituted the Risk Management Department as a department to supervise overall group risk management and monitor the risk status of the Group, and to also supervise and issue instructions to its subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries on development of proper risk management systems. Additionally, as a department for supervision of compliance, the Compliance Department has been instituted to formulate compliance policies for the entire Group and to monitor the status of management and operations.

In regard to internal audits, a system is in place in which Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings determines policy improvements of the internal audit system for the entire Group and carries out internal audits for each department of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings. In addition, Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings supervises internal audit functions of subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries and issues necessary instructions upon receipt of reports on audit results and the status of improvements carried out by subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries.

At subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries, in order for risk management and compliance policies determined by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings to be carried out, systems for

proper risk management and Chuo Mitsui Trust Group compliance corresponding to the risk characteristics of each business have been developed, as stated later.

The Board of Directors of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings obtains necessary information from subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries, performs monitoring, appraisal and analysis of the risk status of the Group, and carries out proper risk management so that sound management is ensured.

Additionally, the Directors of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries duly recognize the fact that risk management has a material impact on achievement of their strategic targets, and the Executive Officers in charge of the risk management departments strive to accurately recognize the status, characteristics, methods and importance of risk management, and examine policies and specific measures based on a sufficient understanding of the types of risks. The roles and responsibilities of these Directors and Executive Officers in charge of the risk management departments are specified in the respective the Rules for Risk Management provided by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and subsidiary banks and management subsidiaries.

Methods of Integrated Risk Management and Capital Management

• Integrated risk management system

The Group has built an integrated risk management system as a framework for risk management to secure sound management by keeping risks within the limits for management vitality. In integrated risk management, primary risks subject to management are classified into credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk (including procedural risk, system risk, legal risk, human risk and tangible fixed asset risk); and management corresponding to each risk characteristic is carried out while various risks are ascertained, appraised and managed comprehensively. The results of the monitoring of risk status are reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

• Capital allocation operations

The Group undertakes capital allocation operations by allocating capital of the Group to each business division for its risks (credit risk, market risk and operational risk). The capital allocation plan is formulated by the capital management department of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings based on the risk status ascertained through the integrated risk management system and the annual plan, and undergoes a verification of its appropriateness by the risk management supervision department and is decided on by the Board of Directors.

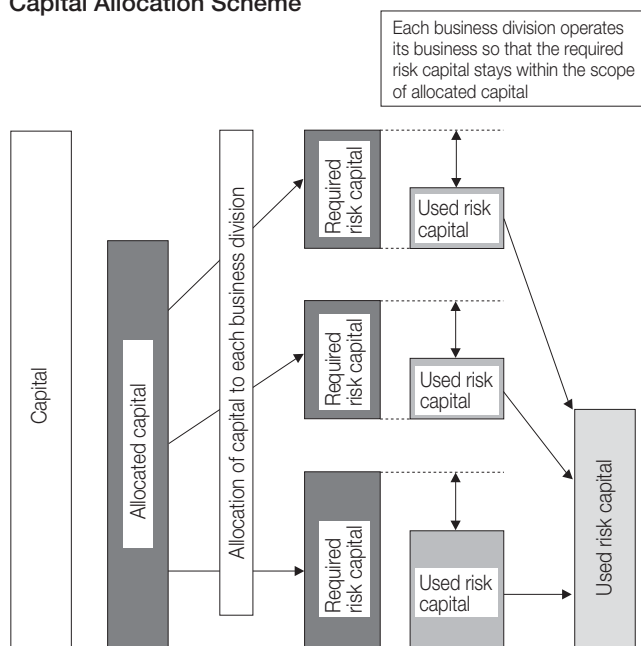
Each business division operates its business in compliance with the allocated risk capital (amount of required risk capital). The risk management supervision department monitors the adherence to the allocated risk capital (amount of required risk capital) and the risk status on a monthly basis and reports to

the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

The capital allocation plan is reexamined on a regular basis each quarter, and also whenever deemed necessary due to modifications to the business plan of any one of the group companies or change in risk status, etc., as needed.

The Group calculates various management indices such as income or loss after deducting capital cost based on the capital allocated to each business division in order to utilize capital more effectively for efficient, risk-return-conscious operations of capital.

Capital Allocation Scheme



Assessment of capital adequacy level, capital strategy

The capital management departments assess the level of capital adequacy from the viewpoint of soundness each time a capital allocation plan is formulated or reexamined, and reports to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

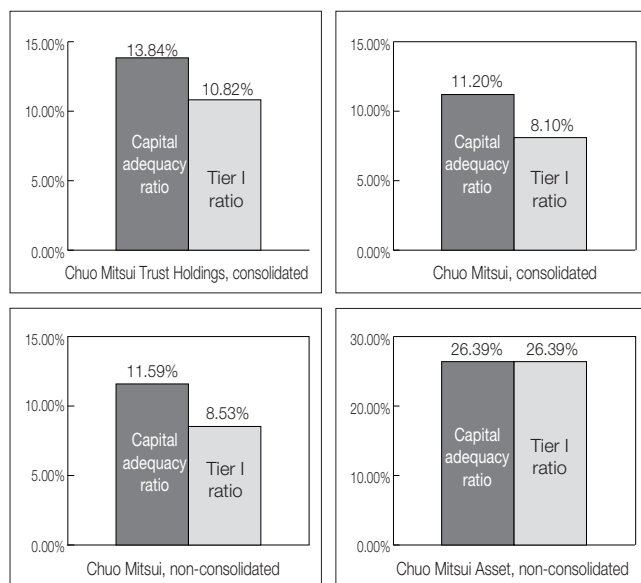
Assessment of the capital adequacy level is conducted based on the status of the capital adequacy ratio under regulations, ratio of Tier I capital to capital and results of verification of the appropriateness of the capital allocation plan, etc. For verification of the appropriateness of the capital allocation plan, simultaneously with the verification of the appropriateness of the method of capital allocation, the level at which capital can buffer against stress phenomena is also verified.

Moreover, based on the results of the assessment of the capital adequacy level, we formulate and carry out a capital strategy to provide goals for capital levels and policies for capital financing, etc., and thereby make efforts to ensure an adequate financial base that corresponds to the risks.

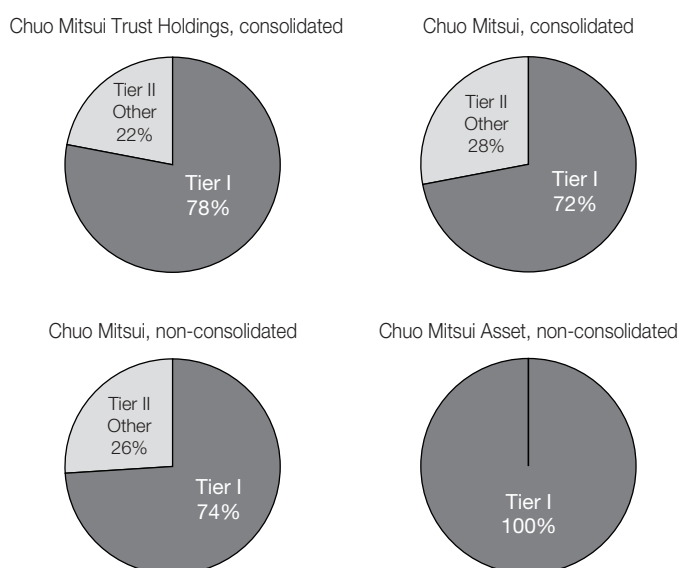
Capital adequacy status

The Group's capital adequacy ratios under regulations are well above 8% for Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings on a consolidated basis, Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Co., Ltd., on a consolidated basis and non-consolidated basis, and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Co., Ltd., on a non-consolidated basis. In addition, the ratio of Tier I capital to capital is 100% for Chuo Mitsui Asset on a non-consolidated basis, and above 70% for Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings on a consolidated basis and for Chuo Mitsui on a consolidated basis and non-consolidated basis.

Capital Adequacy Ratio as of End of March 2008



Breakdown of Capital



Under the capital allocation plan, against capital of ¥1,152.7 billion* (Tier I capital of ¥878.0 billion) of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings on a consolidated basis, the allocated risk capital (required risk capital) is ¥571.0 billion. Risk capital actually used is ¥410.0 billion. In addition, the balance between allocated risk capital (required risk capital) and capital (Tier I capital and Tier II capital, etc.), about ¥742.7 billion, is on a sufficient level as a buffer against stress phenomena (past economy recessions, land price drops, drastic price changes in markets, etc.).

As stated above, the capital adequacy level of the Group is sufficient.

* Though the Group uses No. 2 Standard (Domestic Standard), No. 1 Standard (equal to International Unified Standard) is used for its capital allocation operations.

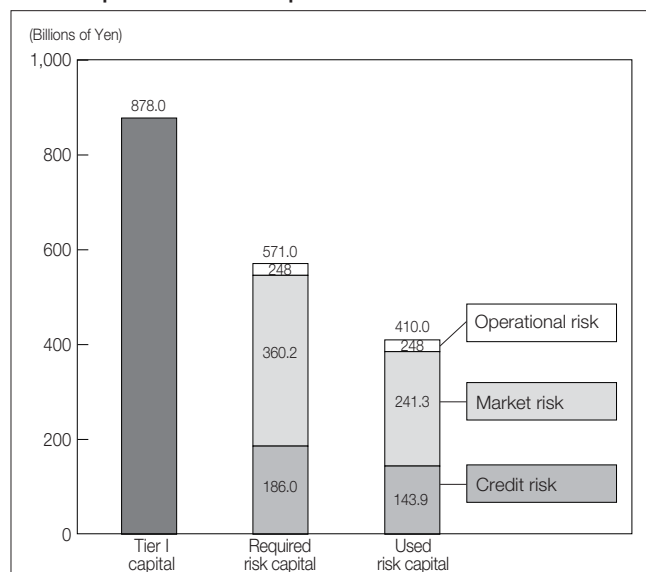
• **Upgrading of integrated risk management and capital management systems**

The Group will continuously verify the scope of risk to be managed, risk measurement methods, capital allocation methods, capital adequacy level assessment methods, etc., so that integrated risk management and capital management will be more effective, and will strive to improve and upgrade the systems.

• **Business Continuity Management**

The Group has established an emergency response system to ensure swift and appropriate responses and execution of business operations in case of a disaster or a failure and has practiced various drills on a regular basis. The business continuation plan is improved so that normal operations can be continued in case any type of crisis happens.

Tier I Capital and Risk Capital



Prerequisite	Duration	Confidence interval
Credit risk	1 year	99%
Market risk	Holding period corresponding to asset composition (1 year max.)	99%
Operational risk	1 year	99%

The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

● Chuo Mitsui Risk Management System

Risk Management System

In order to build a proper risk management system in accordance with the risk management policies formulated by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, the Board of Directors at Chuo Mitsui established the Rules for Risk Management. This document sets out the Bank's basic rules for risk management, including the types of risk requiring attention, the techniques applied to hedge risk, and the structure and authority for risk control, and the regulations based on these rules detail the content of specific standards in each type of risk.

In regard to administrative structure, the Internal Control Executive Committee, which falls under the authority of the Board of Directors, undertakes a variety of activities, including discussions about risk management policies prior to implementation and the determination of risk status. The Business Administration Executive Committee, also responsible to the Board of Directors, works toward a healthier business foundation by identifying bankwide risk and considering overall business administration. In addition, the ALM (asset-liability management) Committee, Investment and Credit Committee, and Asset Assessment Inspection Committee have been instituted to work on various management tasks while giving due consideration to risk management.

Chuo Mitsui has established management departments for each type of risk, and the Risk Management Department manages overall control, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk; the Operations Administration Department and other head office departments manage procedural risks; the System Planning Department manages system risks; and the Legal Department manages legal risks; the Personnel Department manages human risks; and the General Affairs Department manages tangible fixed asset risks.

In addition, the capital allocation plan and plans for reexaminations notified by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings are reported to Chuo Mitsui's Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and each department that receives allocation of capital according to the plan engages in business operations in compliance with the respective allocated capitals. The risk management supervision division monitors the status of compliance with the capital allocation plan, and if it is predicted that a particular division's risk exceeds or is likely to exceed the amount of capital allocated to the division, it promptly reports to Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and consults on measures for handling.

The risk management system instructed by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings has been added as an issue to be handled in the internal management plan formulated each fiscal year, and efforts have been made toward its upgrading.

Credit Risk Management System

Basic Policies on Credit Risk and Scope of Targets Subject to Management

Credit risk is the risk of suffering losses due to a decrease or extinguishment of assets (including off-balance-sheet assets) as a result of deterioration of financial conditions of borrowers. Chuo Mitsui stipulates a basic framework for risk management in the Rules for Risk Management, in accordance with the risk management policies determined by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, and provides specifics for credit risk management in the Rules for Credit Risk Management. In order to maintain asset quality and avert the unpredictable development of non-performing assets, the target for credit risk management includes overall credit-related business including lending transactions, market transactions and off-balance-sheet transactions.

Note that Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings and Chuo Mitsui use the foundation internal rating-based approach for calculation of the credit risk weighted asset under Basel II.

Credit Risk Management System

In regard to credit risk management, the Risk Management Department performs management relating to transactions by sales departments and branches or consolidated subsidiaries, and each credit-related department performs management relating to market transactions, etc.; the Risk Management Department also performs supervision of risk management at Chuo Mitsui on a consolidated basis. As systems for credit risk management, in response to the transaction form and characteristics, etc. of each credit-related business, a rating system, retail receivables management system, structured finance management, estimation of parameters, credit risk measurement, credit concentration risk management, asset assessment, verifications relating to rating systems and such, monitoring and reporting, and risk assessment methods upon the introduction of new products and new business are stipulated.

The Risk Management Department supervises and issues instructions on improvement and upgrading of risk management systems in collaboration with the responsible departments in each business for subsidiaries as well, to improve the credit risk management system in conformance with the scale and business characteristics of each subsidiary.

Thereby a system is established in which credit management on a consolidated basis is managed identically to that of the bank itself.

Credit Risk Management System

Basel II Related Data



Credit Screening

The credit supervision division, which function independently from business promotion divisions, controls the credit risk on each transaction under respective departmental authorities. A multifaceted perspective is applied, one that stresses fund application, repayment capability and cash flow, as well as collateral status and corporate client profitability. For major loan assessments, the lending arrangements are presented to the Investment and Credit Committee, which consists of the president and related executives, where the primary objectives of loan and security investment are discussed at the executive level.

Credit Risk Management Methods

The risk management departments monitor the status of credit risk amounts and compliance status of the capital allocated to each credit-related business division by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, and reports the risk amount status to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

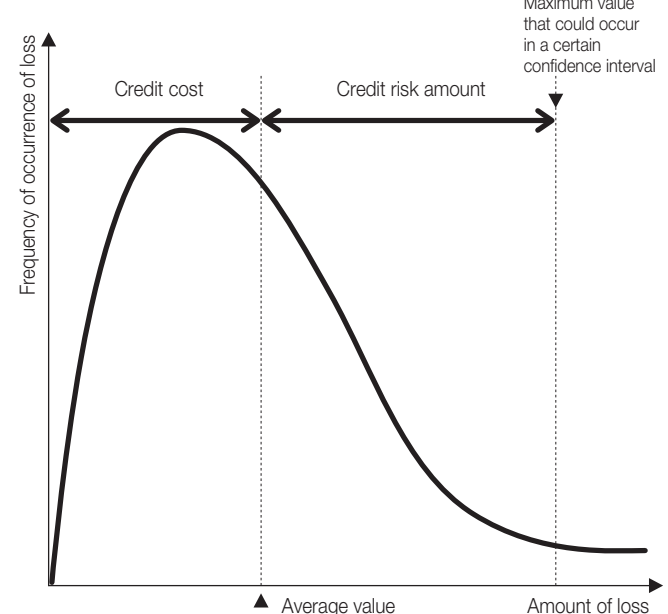
Calculations of credit risk amounts are performed in principle by Monte Carlo Simulation using estimated parameters based on an internal rating system.

Additionally, in order to eliminate excessive credit concentration extended to borrowers in specific industries, internal rating or corporate groups, we set the maximum amount of credit to the respective borrowers or corporate groups, monitor the credit balance status on a monthly basis, and report to the Investment and Credit Committee. If, in the results of monitoring, the credit balance exceeds a certain standard, the reason and projected target dates for elimination of the excess is submitted to the Investment and Credit Committee and then reported to the Board of Directors, so that the maximum amount is not exceeded. Monitoring is otherwise performed

each quarter on the status of the balance and credit risk amount by business type classification, and reporting is made to the Executive Committee. In the case where the balance composition ratio and credit risk amount composition ratio by industry classification exceed a certain percentage for a specific industry, future handling policies, including restriction of credit are submitted to the Investment and Credit Committee.

Chuo Mitsui takes initiatives to upgrade the credit portfolio management (CPM) with measures such as the reduction of concentrated credit risk by flexibly purchasing or selling loan assets.

Calculation of Credit Risk Amount



Credit Risk Management for Each Credit

For credit risk management of each credit, efforts have been made to improve the system with an internal rating system and case rating system for corporate borrowers, a pool management system for retail receivables and an asset assessment system for loan assets and such.

- **Internal rating system**

Targeting all corporate borrowers, an eleven-stage credit rating system has been introduced as an internal rating system linked to borrower classification in asset assessment and activated for checking corporate borrowers and for measurement of credit risk using credit assessment and in-house models. An internal rating is assigned that takes into consideration all of the available, relevant and most current material information.

Additionally, reconsideration is carried out more than once per year, and also in the event of the occurrence of a phenomenon with a material impact on the appraisal of the credit risk of the borrower. An internal rating is assigned by the sales department and branches, based on quantitative assessment by financial data and qualitative assessment by affiliate companies and actual asset appraisal, etc., with corrections made using reference to external ratings, etc. However, if the credit supervision division judges that a particular modification is necessary in the light of the actual status of the borrower, a modified score is assigned and then the final internal rating is determined. Under this system, the credit risk management division verifies the rating assignment process and operational status on a regular basis to maintain its appropriateness.

Relationship Between Internal Rating and Borrower Classification

Internal Rating	Borrower Classification	Definition
A	Normal Borrowers	Borrowers of the highest internal rating rank with very high ability to fulfill obligations. These are primarily governments, local public organizations, etc., and corporations in excellent financial condition and whose business conditions are favorable.
B+		Borrowers whose ability to fulfill obligations is high, but which are a bit more likely to be affected by a deterioration in the business or economic environment, compared with the group with the highest internal rating rank. This is the highest internal rating rank for mid-to-small or micro corporations. These are primarily corporations in excellent financial condition and whose business conditions are favorable, and mid-to-small or micro corporations in excellent financial condition and whose business conditions are favorable.
B		Borrowers whose ability to fulfill obligations is high, but such ability is more likely to decline in the case of a deterioration in the business or economic environment, compared with the group with higher internal rating rank. These are primarily corporations in good financial condition and whose business conditions are stable.
C+		Borrowers whose ability to fulfill obligations is non-problematic, but there is a rather large concern about a decline in ability to perform obligations due to a deterioration in the business or economic environment. These are primarily corporations in fairly good financial condition and whose business conditions are stable.
C		Borrowers whose ability to fulfill obligations is currently non-problematic, but is recognized to have factors by which the ability to fulfill obligations would be damaged in the case of a deterioration in the business or economic environment. These are primarily corporations currently in non-problematic financial and business conditions, but which need some attention in regards to future business performance.
C-		Borrowers who currently have the ability to fulfill obligations, but for which there is uncertainty or fragility in the case of a deterioration in the business environment, financial condition or economic environment, and for which there is a possibility that the ability to fulfill obligations will be damaged in the future. These are primarily corporations whose financial condition and future business performance require attention.
D1		Caution Borrowers
D2	Borrowers whose business performance is weak or which have material problems in their financial condition, and already have had problems, or there is an extremely high possibility of a disruption being created in the status of performance of its obligations. These are primarily corporations that will require full attention to their financial condition and future business performance.	
D3	Close Observation Borrowers Borrowers whose business condition is weak or unstable, or whose financial condition is problematic, and where receivables requiring close observation have arisen in accordance with the Financial Reconstruction Law Enforcement Regulations.	
E	Possible Bankruptcy Borrowers	Borrowers in financial difficulties and whose management improvement plans have not progressed well and for whom there is a high possibility of bankruptcy.
F	Virtual Bankruptcy Borrowers/ Legal Bankruptcy Borrowers	Borrowers in serious financial difficulty and substantially bankrupt, or, in fact, already gone bankrupt, from a legal or formal perspective

- **Case rating system**

In order to set basic lending spread standards that are to be used as indexes for lending operations, a case rating system is employed for transactions relating to lending and acceptances and guarantees for corporate borrowers, in which hierarchical classifications are established as a result of adding the factors of duration of credit to the expected loss ratio. Assigning of case ratings is carried out when the sales department and branches perform lending procedures relating to the relevant receivables, and reconsideration is done in a timely and appropriate fashion.

- **Retail receivables management system**

For retail receivables, as a framework for the establishment and management of pool classifications that are subdivided in response to risk characteristics, the retail receivables management system has been introduced for credit assessment, as well as for measurement of credit risk. Allocation of retail receivables to pool classifications is carried out when a sales department or branches perform lending procedures relating to the relevant receivables. Under this system, the credit risk management division reexamines the allocation to pool classifications for all retail receivables is reexamined on the basis of information registered in the system as of the end of March each year.

- **Asset assessment system**

In our asset assessment system, the Business Departments and branches perform the initial assessment, and responsible supervisory divisions such as the Credit Supervision Departments perform the secondary assessment, paying due attention to ensuring asset soundness, and after going through an internal audit by the Internal Audit Department, the results are reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Not only does asset assessment serve as a foundation for the creation of accurate financial statements of Chuo Mitsui, it also functions as a device by which middle management can more accurately ascertain borrower-specific problems, and, when a borrower's credit is in question, the borrower's receivables are classified into "managed receivables" and "caution receivables" corresponding to the degree of credit risk, and future handling policies are formulated and then a follow-up is carried out under the instructions of the credit supervision division.

- **Problematic receivables management and other related matters**

We have established a system by which, when a trigger phenomenon including arrearage or bankruptcy occurs, the Business Departments and branches report on the status to the credit supervision division and the credit risk management division so that any deterioration of credit risk can be promptly ascertained.

Moreover, from the viewpoint of ensuring proper profits, based on the internal rating for each borrower, an "index spread" is determined that corresponds to the risk degree for

each case, such as duration of credit and preservation status, and thus efforts are made to improve lending profitability.

Overview of Rating System and Retail Receivables Management System

As to corporate exposures, Chuo Mitsui has prepared four internal rating systems in response to the probability of default of the borrower: "corporation credit rating system," "sovereign credit rating system," "financial institution credit rating system" and "proprietorship credit rating system," and "case rating system," which is a rating system responding to the expected loss ratio, etc., of receivables. As to specialized lending, Chuo Mitsui has developed three internal rating systems to respond to the expected loss ratio, etc., of receivables, which are "project finance credit rating system," "vessel and aircraft credit rating system," and "real estate asset finance credit rating system." In addition, as to retail exposure, a "retail receivables management system" has been prepared.

On individual systems

- In the "corporation credit rating system," for general corporations, a model relating to quantitative assessment based on financial data is built for each industry, and, upon adding a qualitative assessment and an assessment under external ratings, we assign an internal rating; for non-profit organizations, we assign a rating by emphasizing qualitative information including purpose of foundation and founding entity.
- "Sovereign credit rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings upon using external ratings and such of the central government as primary factors.
- "Financial institution credit rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings taking into consideration quantitative and qualitative information upon using external ratings as primary factors.
- "Proprietorship credit rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings using scoring models based on tax declaration documents, etc.
- "Case rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings by adding loan period, etc., to the expected loss ratio.
- "Project finance credit rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings by taking into consideration the standard of DSCR (debt service coverage ratio, the ratio of cash flow to amount of payment of principal and interest) of the subject party and factors particular to the subject project.
- "Vessel and aircraft finance credit rating system" is a system to grant internal ratings by taking into consideration the DSCR standard of the subject party and factors particular to the subject vessels and aircraft.
- "Real estate asset finance credit rating system" is a system to assign internal ratings based on the LTV standard (loan to value, the ratio of loans to projected disposable amount of collateral) of the subject party.
- "Retail receivables management system" is a system to

determine pool classification corresponding to the risk characteristics of the borrowers, risk characteristics of transactions and overdue status, etc.

- In each of the abovementioned systems, the internal rating and pool classification are reexamined more than once per year, and for procedures for assigning the rating and allocation to pool classifications, we stipulate that the risk management division verify the process and operational status on a regular basis and maintain appropriateness.

Estimation of parameters

Relevant to the estimation of parameters, we estimate PD (probability of default) of corporate exposures, and PD, LGD (loss given default) and EAD (exposure at default) of exposure oriented to retail.

Regarding the estimation, based on internal results data, if there is an insufficiency or inconsistency in the data, conservative and appropriate modifications will be added using available information and methods. Estimated value is reexamined once per year; however, if the estimated value is judged not to be in conformance with the actual situation due to a drastic change of external surroundings, etc., parameters will be modified even during the term.

Status of use of each system and parameter estimated value

We utilize the rating system and the retail classification management system in credit assessment and supervision. Case rating is used as a basic factor in the case of setting a lending spread standard (“index spread”) that will be the index for lending operations. Balance by internal ratings for the portfolio of Chuo Mitsui is reported to the Executive Committee every three months and used for portfolio management.

Moreover, such parameters as estimated PD by internal rating, PD and LGD estimated for each retail pool classification are utilized for measurement and capital allocation of credit risks.

Verification of each system and estimation of parameters value

Verification relating to the appropriateness of the hierarchy and the PD standard, etc., in the rating system is carried out with a frequency of more than once per year. Moreover, verification relating to the significance and homogeneity of pool classification, etc., as to pool classifications relating to retail exposure is also carried out with a frequency of more than once per year.

As to verification of estimation of parameters, verification such as back testing relating to the estimated parameter value is carried out with a frequency of more than once per year.

If a discrepancy between the estimated value and actual value arises in back testing or if there is any problem in another verification, the factors in that discrepancy or problem are analyzed, and when necessary, we consider reexamining the estimation logic for the parameters and the rating system.

Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

Chuo Mitsui stipulates rules regarding reduction methods for

credit risk such as collateral or guarantees in the Rules of Loan and Related Matters to determine basic policies, procedures and managerial obligations with regard to loans.

• Collateral

Collateral is classified into types as deposit collateral, commercial bills, securities, real estate, assignment of obligation, pledge of obligation, and other movables and immovables, and management methods are determined respectively.

Additionally, we have determined assessment methods in response to collateral characteristics in the assessment of collateral, and also rules and manuals for reexamination of assessments.

In regard to assessment method, assessment rates for collateral are set for respective types of collateral, and especially for real estate collateral, assessment rates have been reexamined on the basis of past collateral sales records. Additionally, assessment of marketable securities is reexamined each month and the ratio to the loan is checked.

Moreover, procedures to confirm whether the collateral settlor has lawful title so that the collateral subject to acquisition can be an effective means of preservation, and whether the collateral is perfected by execution of agreements on registration upon acquisition of collateral, are obligatory when advancing a loan.

Upon acquisition of collateral, its effectiveness and marketability is carefully judged and assessed, for example, by considering whether or not there is excessive concentration in the names on collateral share certificates, etc.

• Guarantees

In guarantees, Chuo Mitsui prescribes procedures with corporations (primarily parent companies), credit guarantee associations, guarantee companies and individuals as primary guarantors. Additionally, for lending, Chuo Mitsui confirms whether the guarantor has funds and is a competent person with high creditworthiness, and in addition assigns an internal rating to all corporate guarantors, as used for lending, to assess creditworthiness.

If a guarantor in lending oriented to a corporation is a parent company or a subsidiary of the primary debtor, the guarantor and primary debtor are managed as a unit of the same corporate group, and, additionally, in the case of a guarantee from a party that has a personnel or capital connection with the primary debtor, the guarantor is managed as included in the relevant corporate group, and excessive credit concentration risk is managed through monitoring.

In regard to guarantees for lending to individuals, guarantees by consolidated subsidiaries of Chuo Mitsui account for about 80% thereof, and the greater part of this lending is housing loans with mortgages. As for the remainder of guarantees, about 10% is guaranteed by corporations and several percent is by individuals, and there is no excessive risk concentration.

- **Offset**

Offset procedures for deposits are performed after ensuring legal effectiveness under Civil Law and Bank Transaction Agreement, etc., executed between borrowers and Chuo Mitsui. Moreover, as for the status of lending and balance of deposits, deposit status is individually checked at the time of lending in response to the balance of lending, and deposit status for each company is ascertained on a daily basis.

- **Netting**

For application of bilateral netting agreements to be legally effective, Chuo Mitsui obtains a legal opinion under the laws of the country where the counterparty is established or located (countries where overseas branch offices of the counterparty are located) for the transaction type prescribed under International Swap and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements, etc., by which it judges the legal effectiveness.

Counterparty Risk of Derivative Products Transactions and Long-term Settlement Period Transactions

In regard to counterparty risks of derivative products transactions, based on the credit equivalents arrived at by adding future latent exposure (notional principal amounts multiplied by add-on) to the cost of executing an agreement with the same cash flow as of that point with a third party (replacement cost), credit risk management is performed as follows:

- **Asset assessment**

As the relevant risk is subject for asset assessment, credit risk management is performed through asset assessment implemented on each fiscal term (including quarterly and interim term).

- **Credit risk management**

For credit risk of derivative products transactions, we conduct monitoring on the status of credit risk amounts and compliance status with allocated capital amount in the same way as the lending operations.

Additionally, monitoring of credit concentration status is carried out together with loans, as subject of management of credit concentration risk.

- **Amount posted as assets**

Amount of positive replacement cost of derivative product transaction multiplied by the expected loss ratios is deducted from the replacement cost as the credit risk correction amount and then the remainder of the amount is posted as assets.

Market Risk Management System

Basic Policies on Market Risk Management

Market risk is the possibility that the value of assets and liabilities will fluctuate with changing interest rates, foreign exchange rates, the price of marketable securities, and other market factors, and thereby cause losses.

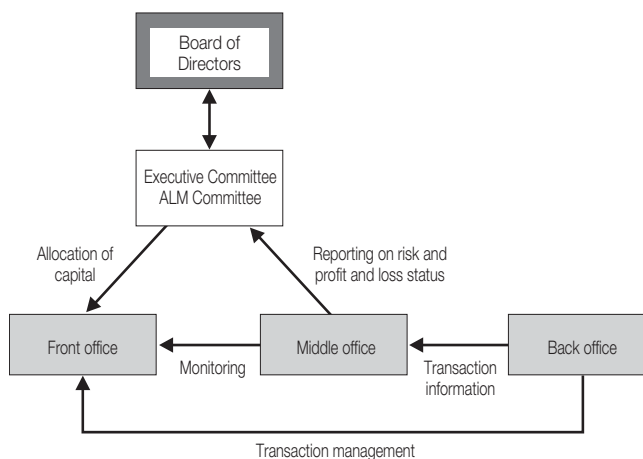
Chuo Mitsui stipulates the basic framework for risk management in the Rules for Risk Management and provides specifics of market risk management in the Rules for Market Risk Management, in accordance with the risk management policies determined by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings.

The target of market risk management comprehensively includes foreign exchange and interest rate transactions in trading operations, and in addition, bond portfolios, funds, cross-holding shares, etc., in banking operations.

Market Risk Management System

In regard to market-related transactions, the front office divisions execute transactions, while the back office division confirms the content of these transactions, and the middle office division controls the market risk. Each office category is independent of the others, creating a crosscheck structure. At Chuo Mitsui, the Risk Management Department as the middle office division performs monitoring and reporting of overall market risks on a daily basis. This department is also responsible for preparing proposals and supervising market analysis operations that improve market risk management skills at the Bank.

Market Risk Management System



Market Risk Management Method

The method used by Chuo Mitsui to measure market risk utilizes Value at Risk (VaR), which assumes the maximum amount exposed to potential loss is 1% of the total. VaR is calculated using the historical simulation technique, which is based on an analysis of major historical market data.

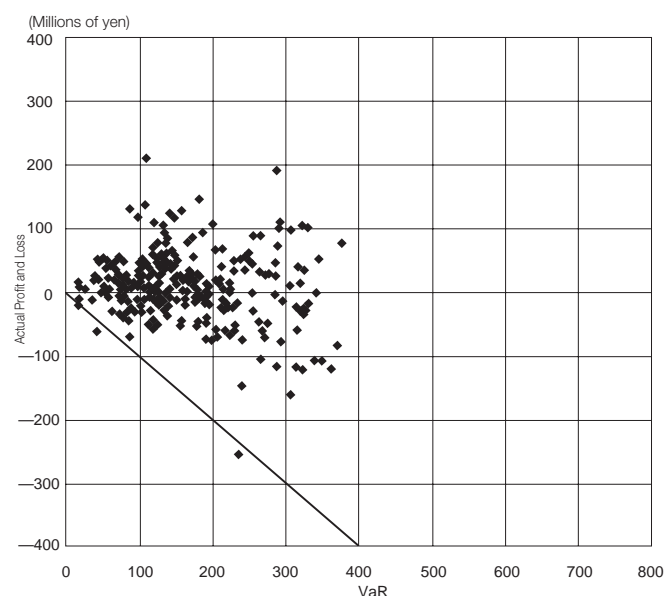
Market risk at Chuo Mitsui is contained through the efforts of the middle office division, which monitors the Bank's risk status and ensures compliance to the risk capital amount set by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings as the upper limit of market risk assumed. Reports are sent to the assigned Executive Officer on a daily basis.

The Bank maintains a structure that averts potential risk before it becomes obvious. Alarm points and loss limits have been set to prevent the expansion of losses following a bad turn in market trading, and the middle office division tracks profits and losses.

Cementing its position on strict risk-controlling practices, Chuo Mitsui also executes stress tests, which assume radical price swings that have actually occurred in the market over the past 18 years, and uses the results for verification of the appropriateness of Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings capital allocation plans. As a supplementary measure, the Bank performs back tests, which compare VaR against actual losses, to ascertain the validity of VaR-based risk measurements.

An example of back testing on trading transactions follows.

Comparison of VaR and Actual Profit and Loss



Assumptions for calculation of VaR

Duration: 1 day
 Assumed rate of loss: 1%
 Time frame: April 2007 to March 2008 (245 business days)

VaR trading transactions in fiscal 2006 moved within a range of roughly ¥10 million to ¥380 million, and out of 245 business days, daily losses exceeded the VaR on three occasions. The Bank's VaR assumes a loss of 1%, and the results for fiscal 2007 show that the Bank's VaR calculation model is sufficiently accurate to predict market risk.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is twofold. In a cash-flow sense, liquidity risk bears the potential for losses when a financial institution is unable to secure necessary funds, due to a poor financial position, or when a financial institution is forced to acquire funds at blatantly higher interest rates than usual. In a market sense, liquidity risk may precipitate losses when market turmoil impedes a financial institution's ability to complete transactions, or compels a financial institution to fulfill transactions at prices noticeably more disadvantageous than usual. On the cash-flow front, Chuo Mitsui establishes guidelines, particularly for cash gaps, and monitors adherence to these standards to control liquidity risk. The Bank also facilitates flexible, bankwide responses through the preparation of contingency plans, which orchestrate measures to be invoked in times of emergency. The Bank makes accurate identification of cash flow risk double sure by letting the Risk Management Department handle risk management for the Treasury Department, which is responsible for controlling cash flow risk. On the market front, trading limits are set for each type of transaction, based on such factors as market scale and the Bank's strategic objectives. The Risk Management Department monitors compliance conditions to keep amounts within the assigned limits as the middle office division.

ALM Management

In regard to ALM, the Corporate Planning Department carries out overall supervision of ALM operations, and the Risk Management Department is responsible for management and analysis relating to ALM, such as monitoring of interest rate risk.

Moreover, an ALM Committee has been established for the purpose of integrally managing flexible operations of market-related business based on interest rate trends, or various types of hedge operations, and deliberating on matters regarding ALM, to meet monthly or more frequently.

At the ALM Committee, asset and liability status, market risk and cash flow risk situations and other related matters are reported along with discussion on investment policies for bonds and stock, capital plan formulation, and hedge operation implementation and other matters.

For implementation of multi-dimensional risk monitoring, Chuo Mitsui uses such methods as gap analysis by maturity ladder on interest rate change period basis, interest rate sensitivity analysis by BPV (basis point value), periodical profit and loss simulation analysis based on multiple interest rate scenarios, present value fluctuation analysis under interest rate shock relating to the outlier standards as the ALM management method.

[Maturity Gap]

Method of ascertaining interest rate risk by sorting assets and liabilities in contract units by interest rate change period and looking at the difference (gap) between assets and liabilities in each particular period.

[BPV]

Method of ascertaining interest rate risk for assets and liabilities by the amount of volatility in current value when interest rate yield curves shift in parallel by 0.01%.

[Periodic Profit and Loss Simulation]

Method of ascertaining the degree of impact on periodic profits and losses due to interest rate volatility with assumptions that include future balance, spread, applicable interest rate, etc., based on certain interest rate scenarios.

[Interest Rate Risk Relating to Outlier Standards]

Method of ascertaining interest rate risk of assets and liabilities by the amount of change in present value under interest rate shock based on the range of past interest rate volatility, and of ascertaining the level of interest rate risk amounts using the ratio to capital (Tier I + Tier II).

Assumptions in calculation of the amount of interest rate risk relating to the outlier standards are as follows:

- **Interest rate shock**

For the yen and dollar, 99 percentile value and 1 percentile value of interest rate fluctuation measured within a period of holding of 1 year and a period of observation of 5 years, and for other currency, interest rate shock by parallel transfer of up and down 2% is applied.

- **Core deposit**

A core deposit is defined as a deposit that stays for a long period without being withdrawn from liquidity deposits (ordinary deposits and current deposits, etc.). The amount of core deposit is defined as the smallest among 1) minimum balance in the past 5 years, 2) the amount arrived at by deducting the maximum annual amount of outflow in the past 5 years from the current balance, or 3) 50% of the current balance. It is assumed to reach maturity, with a monthly equal cash outflow, in 5 years.

Operational Risk Management System

Basic Policy on Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is the danger of losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, inappropriate actions by staff, and unacceptable use or malfunction of in-house systems, as well from as the occurrence of external incidents that adversely impact operations. This risk category includes procedural risk, system risk, legal risk, human risk and tangible fixed asset risk. Chuo Mitsui manages operational risks which are identified in all the operations. The risks are appropriately assessed and ascertained in both qualitative and quantitative aspects and endeavors to mitigate the operational risks by implementing preventive and/or recovery measures in case of appearance of a risk. For calculation of amount of operational risk equivalents under Basel II, we use TSA (the Standardised Approach).

Operational Risk Management System

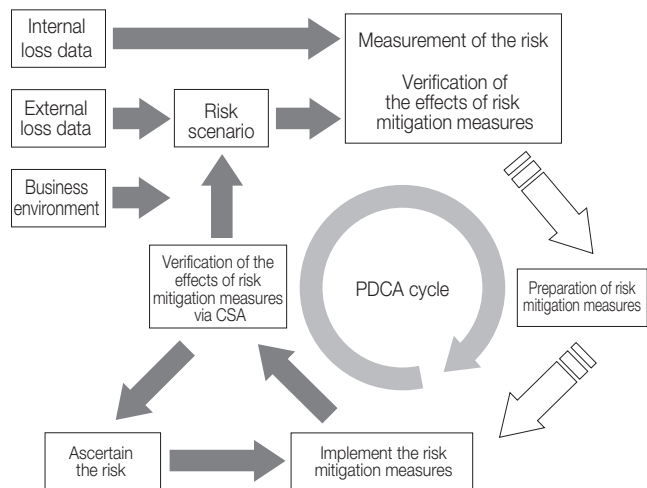
At Chuo Mitsui, the Risk Management Department supervises overall operational risk management, and, in collaboration with the Operations Administration Department, System Planning Department, Legal Department, Personnel Department and General Affairs Department, etc., which are the respective managerial divisions of procedural risk, system risk, legal risk, human risk and tangible fixed asset risk, strives to improve and upgrade the risk management system.

Operational Risk Management Method

In order to qualitative assess and ascertain the operational risk inherent in each business, we carry out self-assessment on the status of each business line and control status relating to the relevant risk (control self-assessment, “CSA” hereinafter) semi-annually. Additionally, for qualitative assessment and measurement of operational risks, we measure operational risk amounts on a quarterly basis on the basis of the actual loss amounts caused by operational risks (internal loss data), and risk scenarios created by referring to external loss date, in the view of CSA results and business environment, etc.

Based on the recognition of operational risks which have been ascertained qualitatively and quantitatively, each managerial division of Chuo Mitsui implements measures to mitigate risks such as improvement of various rules and operating system. Meanwhile, the Risk Management Department has established the framework of the PDCA (Plan Do Check Act) cycle in the operational risk management by verifying the effects of such measures for risk mitigation in the next and subsequent CSAs and the measurement of operational risk amounts.

Image Flow



Risk Management Policies Regarding Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts

Basic Policies of Risk Management Regarding Equity Exposures

We measure risk amounts for capital subscriptions or equity exposures in the banking account in accordance with the following risk management system and methods, and, based on the results, we verify whether the risk amount is proper compared to the capital, and control the proper risk amount.

Risk Management System Regarding Equity Exposures

• Risk amount measurement

For marketable stock using historical data, based on the market price change range over the past 3 years for the name held, the market risk amount is measured with regard to price volatility.

Additionally, with regard to credit risk, taking into consideration credit concentration risk, we measure the credit risk amount together with the amount of loan, etc.

• Asset assessment

For equity exposures subject to asset assessment, we perform credit risk management through asset assessment implemented at each fiscal term (including quarterly and interim term).

Asset assessment targets the entire amount of exposure for assessment, and through initial assessment by the Business Departments and branches, secondary assessment by the credit supervision division, and then through an internal audit by the Internal Audit Department, the results are reported to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

Risk Management Method

In regard to equity exposures, risk management supervision division performs monitoring with regard to the status of credit risk and market risk amounts, as well as the status of compliance with capital allocation amounts, and report on the status of risk amounts to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Additionally, in order to eliminate excessive credit concentration in a specific industry, internal rating classification, borrower or group, we monitor equity exposures together with lending on a monthly basis and report to the Investment and Credit Committee. Monitoring is also implemented for the status of balance and credit risk amount by industry each quarter, and the results are reported to the Executive Committee.

Transaction Policies and Risk Management System Regarding Securitization Exposure

Policies on Securitization Transactions

There are two cases of securitization transactions: the case where we are involved in the establishment of underlying assets for securitization transactions as originator, and the case where we acquire securitization exposure as investor by investment in securitization products.

In securitization transactions as originator, there are

securitization of housing loans primarily aiming to improve ALM control and asset efficiency, and securitization of real estate asset finance aiming at financing intermediacy business or improvement of asset efficiency. As for securitization of housing loans, we will reserve subordinated beneficial interest after securitization as well and hold principal risk of a certain extent; however, in securitization of real estate asset finance, principal risk will be transferred.

Acquisition of securitization exposure as investor is performed for the purpose of ensuring proper profits based on risk.

Internal Control of Securitization Transactions

With respect to securitization transactions as originator, from the viewpoint of ALM control and improvement of asset efficiency, we examine the scale of the transaction and the scheme adequately, and check the legal aspects of the agreement as well. It is determined that decisions will be made by the Board of Directors after the Executive Committee in the case of securitization of receivables of a certain value or greater.

Concerning acquisition of securitization exposure as an investor, we set the ceiling for the amount and investment period by case and by name for which investment is allowed in the decision by the general manager responsible in accordance with the rating; and for those with ratings of a certain level or below, all decisions shall be made by the president.

Risk Management Method

Concerning securitization transactions as originator, we carry out credit risk management of loan receivables, which are the underlying assets, using the methods of asset assessment system and internal rating system, just as with other loan assets. We also strictly manage cash flow risk, relating to securitization.

Concerning securitization transactions as investor, for each product acquired, we measure the credit risk based on external ratings, underlying assets and subordinated complementation ratio, etc. Also, we measure the interest rate risk fluctuation relating to capital transfer as the reimbursements progress.

Accounting Standards Regarding Securitization Transactions (In case of securitization of financial assets held by Chuo Mitsui)

In securitization transactions, we recognize these as sales of assets when the sales proceeds are paid.

If we have equity reserved for securitization exposure, we consider the difference between the market value by the DCF method for the entire underlying assets and market value of equity for transfer as market value of the reserved equity, and calculate the book value for equity for transfer and equity for reserve by dividing the book value of the entire underlying asset by the market value. As to equity for transfer, we recognize the difference between the book value and the market value as capital gains or losses, and as to the reserved equity, since the extinguishment requirements of financial assets are not satisfied, we do not recognize capital gains or losses.

If there is a difference between the book value and face value of reserved equity, in the period until completion of reimbursement of equity for transfer, the book value is modified in response to the cash flow of the entire underlying asset.

Management System Relating to Other Risks

We will reexamine risks to be managed on an ongoing basis by assuming every risk within the integrated risk management and continue to make efforts to maintain an integrated risk management system.

Internal Audit System

The Internal Audit Department, which is independent of actual operating departments, formulates internal auditing plans, in line with the policy set by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings for maintaining an internal auditing perspective consistent throughout the Group, and undertakes internal audits to verify the suitability and effectiveness of the internal control structure at all divisions and subsidiaries. The results of internal audits are promptly reported to the Board of Directors and the Internal Control Executive Committee. In addition, a system is in place for instructing an operating unit to implement corrective measures, should problems appear in the internal control structure of that unit.

Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited

● Chuo Mitsui Asset Risk Management System

Risk Management System

In order to build a proper risk management system in accordance with the risk management policies formulated by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, the Board of Directors at Chuo Mitsui Asset, as a trust bank specializing in pension and securities trust businesses, established the Rules for Risk Management. This document sets out the Bank's basic rules for risk management, including the types of risk requiring attention, the techniques applied to hedge risk, and the structure and authority for risk control, and the regulations based on these rules detail the content of specific standards in each type of risk.

In regard to administrative structure, the Executive Committee, which falls under the authority of the Board of Directors, undertakes a variety of activities, including discussions about risk management policies prior to implementation and the determination of risk status. The Executive Committee also works toward a healthier business foundation by identifying bankwide risk and considering overall business administration.

Chuo Mitsui Asset has established management departments for each type of risk, and the Risk Management Department manages overall control and credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk, and the Operations Administration Department and other head office departments manage procedural risks, the System Planning Department manages system risks, the Legal Department manages legal risks, the Personnel Department manages human risks, and the General Affairs Department manages tangible fixed asset risks.

In addition, the capital allocation plan and plans for its reexamination of which Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings notifies Chuo Mitsui Asset are reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, and each department that receives allocation of capital according to the plan engages in business operations in compliance with the relevant amount of capital.

The risk management supervision division monitors the status of compliance with the capital allocation plan, and if it is predicted that a particular division's risk exceeds or is likely to exceed the amount of capital allocated to the division, they promptly report to Mitsui Trust Holdings and consult on measures for handling.

The risk management system instructed by Mitsui Trust Holdings has been added as an issue to be handled in the internal management plan formulated each fiscal year, and efforts have been made toward its upgrading.

The burden of credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk management for the Bank's core trust businesses essentially lies with the beneficiaries. But the Bank takes the view that a trustee should accept a certain degree of responsibility and therefore carries out adequate risk management. Trust operations are divided broadly into two categories: designated trusts, which are trusts for which the Bank, in its capacity as trustee, holds discretionary rights for the management of assets, and specified

trusts, for which the Bank does not hold such rights. Risk management is conducted for each category. For designated trusts, Chuo Mitsui Asset manages entrusted funds in accordance with contract conditions, such as designated investment targets and preferred asset composition. The Bank also sets clear internal standards for exercising discretionary rights granted by clients and manages respective assets within these established parameters. For specified trusts, the Bank conducts a trustee examination, similar to that for designated trusts, at the time a new contract is formed. The compatibility of the request to the Bank's capabilities is confirmed and procedural strategy is checked.

Credit Risk Management System

Basic Policies and Management System for Credit Risk

In principle, Chuo Mitsui Asset does not engage in lending so credit risk remains limited; however, we stipulate the specific content of credit risk management in the Rules for Credit Risk Management and strive for proper management.

Management of credit risk is performed by the Risk Management Department targeting interbank transactions such as call and negotiable deposits. In the credit risk management system, we prescribe measurement of credit risks, monitoring and reporting, asset assessment, and risk assessment methods upon the introduction of new products and new business.

Credit Risk Management System

The risk management division management carries out measuring and monitoring of credit risk amounts, and report the status of risk amounts to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Asset assessment is performed at the headquarters responsible for subject assets with sufficient attention to ensuring the soundness of assets, and the results are reported to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors after going through an internal audit by the Internal Audit Department.

Market Risk Management System

Basic Policies and Management System for Market Risk Management

Chuo Mitsui Asset is a trust bank specializing in wholesale trusts with pension trusts and securities trusts as core businesses, and our policy is to take on only extremely limited risks as we limit market-related transactions to those related to cash flow and procurement of government bonds for settlement collateral; however, we stipulate the specific content of market risk management in the Rules for Market Risk Management and strive for proper management.

The target for market risk management comprehensively includes bond portfolios and cross-holding shares, etc., in banking operations.

In regard to market-related transactions, the front office divisions execute transactions, while the back office division

confirms the content of transactions, and the middle office division controls the market risks. Each office category is independent of the others, creating crosscheck structure. The Risk Management Department as the middle office division performs monitoring and reporting of overall market risks on a daily basis. This department is also responsible for preparing proposals and supervising market analysis operations that improve market risk management skills at the Bank.

Market risk is limited for Chuo Mitsui Asset, as we only own government bonds for settlement collateral, call transactions, and small-scale cross-holding shares.

Market risk amounts and BPV monitored by the middle office division are reported to the assigned Executive Officer on a daily basis, and the risk amount status is reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Liquidity Risk Management and ALM Management

For cash flow risks, Chuo Mitsui Asset has set guidelines for cash gaps, and monitors compliance status. Through the roles of the Corporate Planning Department controlling cash flows and the Risk Management Department conducting risk management, we ensure that our management of cash flow risk is impeccable. As we do not engage in business such as acceptance of deposits from corporations and individuals as other banks, nor perform operations to invest in securities, etc., for the purpose of gaining profits, liquidity risk is limited to cash flows relating to the purchase of government bonds for settlement collateral.

For ALM as well, cash flow management is the main operation, and the Corporate Planning Department supervises overall ALM operations, and the Risk Management Department is responsible for management and analysis relating to ALM, such as risk monitoring.

Operational Risk Management System

Basic Policies for Operational Risk Management

Chuo Mitsui Asset manages operational risks which are identified in all the operations. The risks are appropriately assessed and ascertained in both qualitative and quantitative aspects and endeavors to mitigate the operational risks by implementing preventive and/or recovery measures in case of appearance of a risk.

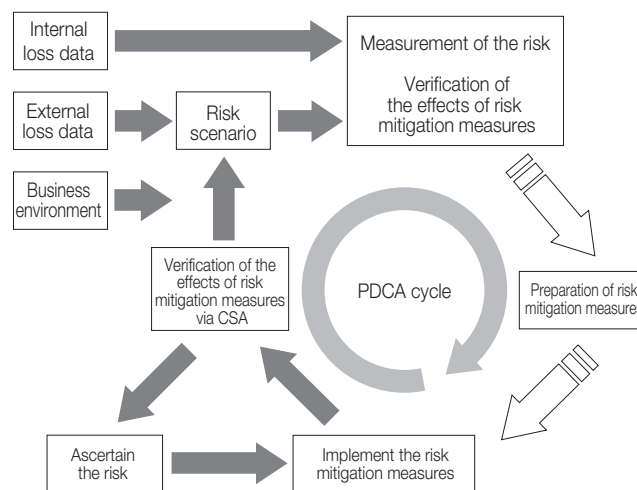
Operational Risk Management System

At Chuo Mitsui Asset, the Risk Management Department supervises overall operational risk management, and, in collaboration with the Operations Administration Department, System Planning Department, Legal Department, Personnel Department and General Affairs Department, etc., which are the respective managerial divisions of procedural risk, system risk, legal risk, human risk and tangible fixed asset risk, strives to improve and upgrade the risk management system.

Operational Risk Management Method

In order to qualitatively assess and ascertain the operational risk status inherent in each business, we carry out self-assessment on the status of each business line and control status relating to the relevant risk (control self assessment, “CSA” hereinafter) semiannually. Additionally, for qualitative assessment and measurement of operational risks, we measure operational risk amounts on a quarterly basis on the basis of the actual loss amounts caused by operational risks (internal loss data), and risk scenarios created by referring to external loss data, in the view of CSA results and business environment, etc. Based on the recognition of operational risks which have been ascertained qualitatively and quantitatively, each managerial division of Chuo Mitsui Asset implements measures to mitigate risks such as improvement of various rules and operating system. Meanwhile, the Risk Management Department has established the framework of the PDCA (Plan Do Check Act) cycle in the operational risk management by verifying the effects of such measures for risk mitigation in the next and subsequent CSAs and the measurement of operational risk amounts.

Image Flow



Risk Management Policies Regarding Equity Exposures in Bank Accounts

Basic Policies of Risk Management and the Risk Management System Regarding Equity Exposures

We have no equity exposures in principle but if we hold it as an exception, we perform management corresponding to its scale.

In the management system, the Risk Management Department performs measurement, monitoring and reporting of credit risk and market risk, and the Corporate Planning Department is in charge of summarizing and reporting of asset assessment.

Risk Management Method

As to equity exposures as well, the risk management supervision division performs monitoring of the status of amounts of credit risk and market risk, and report the risk amount status to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Transaction Policies and Risk Management System Regarding Securitization Exposure

We do not engage in transactions applicable to either the case where we would be involved in establishment of underlying assets for securitization transactions as originator, or the case where we would acquire securitization exposure as investor by investment in securitization products.

Internal Audit System

At Chuo Mitsui Asset, the Internal Auditing Department, which is independent of actual operating departments, formulates internal auditing plans, in line with the policy set by Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings for maintaining an internal auditing perspective consistent throughout the Group, and undertakes internal audits of all divisions, and verifies the suitability and effectiveness of such aspects as the internal control structure. The results of internal audits are reported to the Board of Directors and the Internal Control Executive Committee.

In addition, a system is in place for instructing a relevant operating unit to implement corrective measures, should problems appear in the internal control structure or other pertinent system of that unit.

Reference

Basel II Related Data

Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.

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Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

- Common stock
- Non-cumulative perpetual preferred 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

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 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.
23 companies within the scope of consolidation of the holding company are the business units for which application was excluded (as of end of March, 2008)
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

Matters Concerning 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 “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): 	<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, 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</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the Holding Company Group, the number of consolidated subsidiaries, name of principal consolidated subsidiaries, and descriptions of their primary businesses: 	<p>Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 27 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)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 	<p>Number of affiliates, etc. engaging in financial businesses: 1 Name: Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. Primary businesses: trust banking business</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 	<p>N.A.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 	<p>N.A.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of restrictions relating to transfer of funds and capital inside Holding Company Group: 	<p>N.A.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 	<p>N.A.</p>

Matters Concerning Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Tier I capital		
Capital stock	261,608	261,608
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	200,125	181,625
New stock application margin	—	—
Capital surplus	127,342	127,347
Retained earnings	378,780	441,585
Treasury stock (-)	195	261
Treasury stock application margin	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	9,003	10,926
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	53	(66)
Stock acquisition rights	—	—
Minority interests of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	103,543	146,480
Non-dilutive preferred securities issued by overseas SPCs among above	100,500	142,500
Trade right equivalent amount (-)	—	—
Goodwill equivalent amount (-)	41,575	39,572
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation, etc. (-)	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	43,673	34,763
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss amount from the qualifying reserve (-)	12,349	13,374
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	764,529	878,057
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	—	—
Total Tier I capital (A)	764,529	878,057
Non-dilutive preferred securities with step-up interest rate provisions of above ^(Note 2) (B)	33,000	75,000
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)	25	0
Amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount ^(Note 4)	—	—
Liability type fundraising means	296,007	263,761
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 5)	146,507	121,261
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock ^(Note 6)	149,500	142,500
Amount not calculated into tier II capital (-)	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	296,033	263,762
Items for deduction ^(Note 7) (D)	18,727	19,470
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) — (D)	1,041,835	1,122,349
<For Reference>		
Risk weighted assets, etc.		
Credit risk weighted asset amount	8,007,417	7,528,769
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,882,127	6,408,511
Off-balance sheet transaction items	1,125,290	1,120,257
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	576,758	580,232
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)	8,584,176	8,109,001
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	12.13%	13.84%
(A)/(F) x 100	8.90%	10.82%
(B)/(A) x 100	4.31%	8.54%

Notes:

- Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. as of March 31, 2008 are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 20 of 2006 (the "Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification").
- 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).
- 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.

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. 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 March 31, 2008, 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 13.78% (Tier 1 ratio: 10.49%).

We issued “preferred investment securities issued by foreign SPCs” as follows, and, as for non-dilutive preferred securities issued by MTH Preferred Capital 1 (Cayman) Limited, MTH Preferred Capital 3 (Cayman) Limited, MTH Preferred Capital 4 (Cayman) Limited, MTH Preferred Capital 5 (Cayman) Limited and CMTH Preferred Capital 6 (Cayman) Limited, we accounted for these in “tier 1 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 stock	Dividend non-cumulative preferred securities	Dividend non-cumulative preferred stock
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 Stock 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 Stock 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 Stock 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 Stock 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
Types of securities issued	Dividend non-cumulative preferred stock	Dividend non-cumulative preferred stock
Redemption date	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)
Total issue amount	33.0 billion yen	42.0 billion yen
Paid-in date	March 1, 2007	March 15, 2008
Dividend payment date	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)
Outline of conditions with regards to dividend payments	(1) A dividend on the Preferred Stock 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 Stock 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 Stock shall be made in the entire amount. However, the restrictions as in (1) and (2) (ii) (iii) above shall be applicable.	Same as left
Right to claim the remaining assets	Shareholders of the Preferred Stock 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

Matters Concerning Capital Adequacy Levels Required Capital Amount

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	12,433	9,888
Business units under the standardised approach	10,963	8,738
Assets under the standardised approach	1,083	1,150
Exposures under the standardised approach ^(Note 1)	387	—
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	579,718	545,110
Corporate exposures	463,381	380,999
Sovereign exposures	1,449	1,153
Bank exposures	28,490	28,305
Residential mortgage exposures	27,474	53,972
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,133	2,068
Other retail exposures	23,547	32,522
Other exposures ^(Note 2)	34,242	46,088
Securitization exposure	61,751	56,933
Total (A)	653,904	611,932

Notes:

- Credit and receivables held by Chuo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd. For March 31, 2008, however, internal ratings-based approach was applied to the portfolio.
- Exposure regarding purchased receivables, unsettled transactions, lease transactions and other assets.
- 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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Market-based approach	43,993	9,502
Simple risk weight method	43,993	9,502
PD/LGD approach	16,706	8,168
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	46,589	44,341
Total (B)	107,810	62,012

Notes:

- 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.
- 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Look-through formula	76,735	75,523
Modified simple majority method	6,013	23,771
Operational standards method	10	13,861
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total (C)	82,759	113,156

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Standardised approach	46,140	46,418
Total (D)	46,140	46,418

(5) Total amount of consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount of consolidated required capital ^(Note 1)	686,734	648,720

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.

Matters Concerning 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	668,188	636,336	620,951
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	398,229	302,500	316,709
Securities	269,212	308,179	296,474
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	745	25,655	7,767
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	745	25,655	7,767
Internal ratings-based approach	12,698,602	13,633,403	13,222,365
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,943,756	8,296,054	8,002,498
Securities	2,791,610	3,264,243	3,055,951
Derivative transactions	64,763	100,637	84,329
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,898,470	1,972,467	2,079,586
Commitment	361,538	423,023	385,667
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,845	612,744	649,148
Repo-style transactions	49,943	96,817	66,358
Other	790,142	839,881	978,410
Total	13,366,790	14,269,739	13,843,316

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.) of 496,186 million yen are not included in above.
- The internal ratings-based approach application exclusion portion is described in the standardised approach.
- 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Domestic	12,052,469	12,757,591
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,599,239	8,276,679
Securities	2,586,135	2,564,337
Derivative transactions	14,060	32,678
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,853,035	1,883,896
Commitment	353,365	390,315
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,814	612,551
Repo-style transactions	14,603	49,765
Other	788,251	831,263
Overseas	1,314,320	1,512,147
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	742,748	321,875
Securities	474,687	1,008,086
Derivative transactions	50,703	67,958
Off-balance sheet transactions	46,180	114,226
Commitment	8,172	32,707
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	31	193
Repo-style transactions	35,340	47,051
Other	2,636	34,273
Total	13,366,790	14,269,739

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.) of 496,186 million yen are not included in above.
- 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

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	3,533,661	3,590,932
Central government	3,104,892	3,203,461
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	281,368	161,567
Securities	2,249,323	2,383,084
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	574,200	658,808
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	24	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	574,176	658,808
Local public organizations	59,322	60,452
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	18,634	18,336
Securities	3,089	1,297
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	37,598	40,818
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,917	6,122
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	30,681	34,696
Other	369,446	327,018
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	293,838	267,950
Securities	57,620	51,940
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,987	7,127
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,618	6,905
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	6,369	221
Financial institutions	1,194,355	1,719,173
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	627,246	702,482
Securities	461,223	812,844
Derivative transactions	38,980	71,069
Off-balance sheet transactions	66,904	132,777
Commitment	14,065	20,499
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,777	1,718
Repo-style transactions	49,860	95,426
Other	1,201	15,132
Business corporations	6,272,216	6,091,270
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,112,095	5,184,498
Securities	289,567	323,256
Derivative transactions	25,783	29,568
Off-balance sheet transactions	844,771	553,946
Commitment	327,438	350,888
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	342,386	62,902
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	174,862	138,765

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Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Individual	2,084,062	2,804,170
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,726,309	2,199,526
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	357,753	604,643
Commitment	20,034	51,635
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	334,121	535,096
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,597	17,912
Special international financial transaction account portion	282,493	64,192
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	282,493	64,192
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	13,366,790	14,269,739

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.) of 496,186 million yen 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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Manufacturing	972,033	1,042,075
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	741,599	797,656
Securities	46,050	43,610
Derivative transactions	2,376	3,105
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,007	197,702
Commitment	137,915	160,424
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,649	14,413
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	25,443	22,864
Agriculture	975	171
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	971	164
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	3	7
Commitment	—	7
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	215	224
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	215	220
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	3
Commitment	—	3
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	4,349	8
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,347	3
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	2	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	5
Commitment	—	5
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	15,727	6,602
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,563	3,068
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	23	45
Off-balance sheet transactions	11,140	3,488
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16	6
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	11,124	3,482
Construction	132,839	134,688
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	94,973	100,431
Securities	4,507	1,400
Derivative transactions	234	132
Off-balance sheet transactions	33,123	32,724
Commitment	29,056	29,392
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,775	2,201
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,291	1,129

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Electricity, gas, heating, water	153,502	200,314
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	136,585	190,707
Securities	310	—
Derivative transactions	288	9
Off-balance sheet transactions	16,317	9,597
Commitment	6,035	4,610
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,328	4,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,953	—
Information communications	56,156	48,788
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	46,956	39,803
Securities	3,657	3,288
Derivative transactions	119	75
Off-balance sheet transactions	5,422	5,620
Commitment	5,187	5,488
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	216	111
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	18	20
Transportation	596,622	589,933
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	534,864	530,486
Securities	29,685	29,886
Derivative transactions	2,034	2,696
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,037	26,884
Commitment	19,739	17,737
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,001	6,817
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	296	2,308
Wholesale and retail	523,777	545,964
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	486,132	499,178
Securities	11,167	13,935
Derivative transactions	1,354	907
Off-balance sheet transactions	25,123	31,943
Commitment	16,426	21,557
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,196	3,517
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,500	6,867
Finance and insurance	1,214,827	1,190,249
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,091,168	1,070,228
Securities	1,231	360
Derivative transactions	15,408	18,464
Off-balance sheet transactions	107,019	101,196
Commitment	37,870	35,286
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,771	9,559
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	58,293	54,958
Real estate	1,571,673	1,603,785
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,330,311	1,360,388
Securities	142,239	143,063
Derivative transactions	2,742	2,735
Off-balance sheet transactions	96,380	97,598
Commitment	54,163	56,646
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	24,883	17,299
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	17,333	23,651

(continues to p. 136)

(continued from p. 135)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Various services	523,508	519,710
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	441,434	436,463
Securities	50,701	52,230
Derivative transactions	1,030	706
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,341	30,310
Commitment	8,581	9,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,897	3,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	13,862	16,778
Other	525,928	208,751
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	217,892	155,697
Securities	14	35,481
Derivative transactions	168	687
Off-balance sheet transactions	307,853	16,884
Commitment	12,462	10,183
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	254,645	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	40,746	6,701
Total	6,272,216	6,091,270

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.) of 496,186 million yen, are not included in above.

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

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
1 year or shorter	4,152,611	4,595,288
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,958,325	3,187,930
Securities	317,516	365,522
Derivative transactions	18,652	28,448
Off-balance sheet transactions	858,116	1,013,386
Commitment	117,151	120,657
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	62,542	44,773
Repo-style transactions	16,248	96,817
Other	662,174	751,138
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	1,953,057	2,767,819
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,513,518	1,438,856
Securities	201,195	1,097,101
Derivative transactions	4,293	4,178
Off-balance sheet transactions	234,049	227,683
Commitment	204,898	205,307
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	21,520	16,703
Repo-style transactions	459	—
Other	7,171	5,671
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,702,498	2,354,834
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,417,031	1,215,348
Securities	1,233,353	1,051,130
Derivative transactions	5,210	4,121
Off-balance sheet transactions	46,903	84,234
Commitment	24,073	64,301
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	20,508	16,832
Repo-style transactions	109	—
Other	2,212	3,099
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	1,093,241	403,530
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	444,067	272,510
Securities	608,087	91,724
Derivative transactions	1,971	6,358
Off-balance sheet transactions	39,115	32,937
Commitment	8,503	3,753
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	28,074	25,536
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,536	3,647
Over 7 years	3,234,797	3,890,933
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,969,466	2,390,036
Securities	652,357	966,944
Derivative transactions	34,636	57,530
Off-balance sheet transactions	578,336	476,421
Commitment	6,560	6,205
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	425,407	371,439
Repo-style transactions	33,127	—
Other	113,241	98,777

(continues to right column)

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
With no provision for period	230,583	257,332
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	38,817	93,873
Securities	49,071	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	142,694	163,459
Commitment	350	22,797
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	138,792	137,459
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,551	3,202
Total	13,366,790	14,269,739

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.) of 496,186 million yen 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	March 31, 2007			March 31, 2008		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Exposures three months or longer overdue (those applying to standardised approach)	126	—	126	4	—	4
Exposures in default (those applying to the internal ratings-based approach)	172,615	5,797	178,413	172,835	447	173,282
Total	172,742	5,797	178,540	172,839	447	173,287

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	—	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	0	4
Manufacturing	0	0
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	0	—
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	0	0
Transportation	—	—
Wholesale and retail	0	—
Finance and insurance	—	—
Real estate	—	0
Various services	0	3
Other	—	—
Individual	125	—
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	126	4

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	121	—
Central government	86	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	35	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	148,877	141,172
Manufacturing	7,383	7,521
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	9,447	11,662
Electricity, gas, heating, water	223	195
Information communications	514	772
Transportation	90,981	79,470
Wholesale and retail	11,763	9,670
Finance and insurance	—	6,152
Real estate	13,332	13,126
Various services	10,975	12,446
Other	4,255	154
Individual	23,857	31,662
Special international financial transaction account portion	5,557	—
Total	178,413	172,835

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)

Type of Reserve	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	57,280	18,803	51,408	(5,872)
Respective reserve for possible loan losses (-)	17,166	(4,497)	18,089	922
Domestic	15,931	(4,420)	14,937	(993)
Overseas	1,235	(76)	3,152	1,916
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	526	(61)	38	(488)
Total	74,974	14,244	69,535	(5,438)

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)

Type of Reserve	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government	—	—	—	—
Local public body	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—	—	—
Business corporations	13,866	(4,643)	15,262	1,396
Manufacturing	812	(785)	3,219	2,406
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	4,381	3,465	1,510	(2,870)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	(22)	—	—
Information communications	—	—	579	579
Transportation	1,251	(2,248)	583	(667)
Wholesale and retail	863	513	1,635	771
Finance and insurance	—	—	2,864	2,864
Real estate	98	(1,736)	245	147
Various services	5,219	(3,755)	4,507	(712)
Other	1,239	(74)	116	(1,123)
Individual	3,300	927	2,826	(473)
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Other	—	(781)	—	—
Total	17,166	(4,497)	18,089	922

Notes:

- General reserve for possible loan losses and specified overseas receivables reserve account are not managed by business type.
- The portion of the subsidiaries which were excluded from consolidation during the term is included in the above.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	Amount of loan amortized for FY2006	Amount of loan amortized for FY2007
Sovereign	—	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	0	—
Business corporations	8,381	8,109
Manufacturing	1,677	1,827
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	549	1,398
Electricity, gas, heating, water	25	—
Information communications	210	360
Transportation	404	161
Wholesale and retail	1,272	2,229
Finance and insurance	61	—
Real estate	568	474
Various services	3,584	1,655
Other	26	—
Individual	4,141	2,639
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	1,300
Total	12,523	12,049

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008				
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	
0%	301,182	—	301,182	404,929	4	404,924
Over 0% to 10%	25	—	25	126	—	126
Over 10% to 35%	330,961	107	330,853	200,028	198,128	1,900
Over 35% to 75%	6,510	—	6,510	363	—	363
Over 75% to 100%	84,148	—	84,148	30,883	—	30,883
Over 100% to 150%	126	—	126	4	—	4
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	722,955	107	722,848	636,336	198,132	438,203

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.

Matters Concerning Exposures Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
0%	607	447
50%	264,316	252,438
70%	441,751	458,997
90%	4,092	15,927
115%	16,657	3,797
250%	47,891	22,758
Total	775,318	754,366

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
300%	170,955	36,375
400%	1,479	733
Total	172,435	37,108

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.

Matters Concerning Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007			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 business	0.35%	44.49%	47.58%	3,834,623	837,396
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.75%	43.26%	191.75%	546,958	131,905
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.60%		175,026	27,968
Total	5.26%	44.27%	63.44%	4,556,608	997,270

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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 business	0.34%	44.38%	44.87%	3,974,644	577,295
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.73%	42.96%	183.71%	330,362	93,667
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.45%		163,858	25,399
Total	4.84%	44.19%	54.62%	4,468,865	696,362

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.00%	44.92%	0.00%	2,601,299	628,985
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	15.55%	45.00%	220.02%	27	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		3,092	62
Total	0.09%	44.92%	0.01%	2,604,419	629,047

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.00%	44.93%	0.43%	2,503,305	695,050
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	—	—	—	—	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.09%	44.93%	0.43%	2,503,305	695,057

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.06%	45.13%	21.07%	908,420	103,980
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	52.47%	214.10%	40,053	128
Party requiring management or worse	—	—		—	—
Total	0.34%	45.41%	28.44%	948,474	104,108

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.06%	45.13%	25.04%	1,175,340
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	0.00%	0.00%	496	—
Party requiring management or worse	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.06%	45.12%	25.03%	1,175,837	189,863

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.19%	90.00%	190.15%	79,613
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	1,589	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	0	—
Total	0.30%	90.00%	193.72%	81,203	24,974

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.15%	90.00%	135.35%	71,577
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	40	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	5	—
Total	0.16%	90.00%	135.50%	71,622	2,812

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	March 31, 2007		Risk Weight Weighted Average	March 31, 2008	
	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
33.70%	185,485	555	22.65%	484,367	975

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	March 31, 2007						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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.18%	40.66%	14.82%	1,560,694	61,917	4,475	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	25.82%	40.94%	251.31%	9,974	813	—	—
Default	100.00%	41.17%	32.73%	7,585	1,009	—	—
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.46%	64.83%	57.68%	32,082	29,119	68,780	27.06%
Term-beginning delay	26.64%	63.71%	184.74%	698	106	—	—
Default	100.00%	33.43%	114.84%	1,916	1,502	164	17.45%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	2.86%	47.44%	64.58%	102,649	123,979	729	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	20.81%	49.75%	103.58%	978	905	—	—
Default	100.00%	49.93%	0.00%	2,092	2,182	—	—
Other							
Other than default	0.33%	14.59%	15.73%	1,544	2,197	238	100.00%
Default	100.00%	61.66%	—	76	66	22	100.00%
Total	1.55%	42.19%	23.66%	1,720,292	223,800	74,411	32.40%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	March 31, 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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.26%	41.61%	20.44%	2,014,542	294,341	8,073	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	33.36%	41.71%	253.64%	25,202	1,474	115	100.00%
Default	100.00%	40.47%	32.72%	9,492	897	9	100.00%
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.09%	67.08%	39.40%	38,979	51,079	160,734	26.13%
Term-beginning delay	32.83%	66.14 %	197.39%	1,341	384	544	18.59%
Default	100.00%	37.14%	109.74%	2,393	1,840	215	14.61%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	3.79%	51.12%	76.92%	106,477	116,047	6,161	99.98%
Term-beginning delay	23.47%	60.83%	124.95%	3,305	2,156	—	—
Default	100.00%	77.45%	—	6,907	1,873	—	—
Other							
No term-beginning delay	0.42%	11.49%	14.93%	1,509	1,730	141	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	74.44%	—	78	51	21	100.00%
Total	2.16%	51.84%	38.69%	2,210,230	471,878	176,018	32.18%

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)		
	Actual loss amount for FY2006	Actual loss amount for FY2007	Comparison with actual loss amount for previous year
Corporate exposures	47,428	51,094	3,666
Sovereign exposures	771	—	(771)
Bank exposures	—	—	—
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	252	252
Residential mortgage exposures	2,320	1,679	(640)
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	294	1	(293)
Other retail exposures	4,470	5,148	678
Total	55,285	58,176	2,891

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 FY2007, increased by 2.8 billion yen compared to FY2006, centering on corporate exposures.

This is primarily attributable to an increase in loss due to a conservative estimation of reserve amounts for a part of corporate exposures during FY2007.

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	Actual value of loss amount for FY2007	Estimated value of loss amount for FY2008
Corporate exposures	125,462	106,791
Sovereign exposures	1,422	41
Bank exposures	1,844	356
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	255	99
Residential mortgage exposures	5,839	10,531
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	538	1,077
Other retail exposures	8,974	15,750
Total	144,338	134,649

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 fiscal year with March 31, 2007 and 2008 as the reference date, respectively.

Matters Concerning Credit Risk Mitigation Measures
Amount of Exposure to which Credit Risk Reduction Method Has Been Applied

Classification	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007			
	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	1,258,580	11,039	300,085	175
Corporate exposures	237,075	11,039	276,712	175
Sovereign exposures	—	—	23,373	—
Bank exposures	1,021,504	—	—	—
Total	1,258,580	11,039	300,085	175

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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	13,800	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	1,923,472	7,935	381,718	4,371
Corporate exposures	498,892	7,935	359,931	4,371
Sovereign exposures	—	—	21,786	—
Bank exposures	1,424,580	—	—	—
Total	1,937,272	7,935	381,718	4,371

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	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	104,442	—	94,458	—
Corporate exposures	19,989	—	39,117	—
Sovereign exposures	84,149	—	5,656	—
Bank exposures	303	—	49,684	—
Total	104,442	—	94,458	—

Matters Concerning 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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	64,346	164,877

(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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	61,938	93,690
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	37,177	61,584
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	110,562	191,268
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	85,801	159,162

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

(Millions of Yen)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount as indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	(85,801)	(159,162)

(5) Amount by type of collateral

		(Millions of Yen)	
Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	2,680
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash (Euro)	—	3,438
	Other	—	—
Total		—	6,118
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	14,621	14,692
	Domestic stocks	2,315	21,020
	US bonds	1,176	2,113
	Cash (Euro)	8	99
	Other	—	—
Total		18,121	37,925

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, 14,114 million yen (at March 31, 2007) and 29,835 million yen (at March 31, 2008) 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)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral		61,987	91,876

(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	March 31, 2007 predicted principal	March 31, 2008 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit link bond	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	1,000	10,000
	Credit link bond	30,000	45,000
	Other	15,000	5,000
Total		46,000	60,000

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

		(Millions of Yen)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method		—	—

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure of which the Group is the Originator

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

Form of securitization	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	828,591	719,193
Residential loan	824,359	703,693
Other	4,232	15,500
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—
Residential loan	—	—
Other	—	—
Total amount of original assets	828,591	719,193

(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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term
Exposures three months or longer overdue	—	—	—	—
Residential loan	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	1,536	338	2,601	319
Residential loan	1,536	338	2,601	319
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	1,536	338	2,601	319

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential loan	209,775	201,878
Other	2,838	2,757
Total	212,613	204,635

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

Risk weight	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital	Balance	Required capital
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	209,775	11,972	201,878	14,559
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Deduction of capital	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	212,457	14,655	204,560	17,242

Notes:

1. Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

2. Out of securitization exposure held, as to I/O strips relating to real estate non-recourse loans (75 million yen), the amount is deducted as capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization.

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by original asset type

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	43,517	34,687
Other	155	75
Total	43,673	34,763

(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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	—	—
Other	2,682	2,682
Total	2,682	2,682

(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.

Matters Concerning 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential mortgage loan backed securities (RMBS)	110,643	113,206
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (CMBS)	3,599	2,800
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	15,014	13,299
First to default type credit link bond (CLN)	29,870	39,901
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	503	189
Securitization of business (WBS)	48,572	42,199
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	2,625	10,729
Total	210,829	222,326

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

	(Millions of Yen)			
Risk weight	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	123,413	810	134,096	883
20% to less than 50%	87,044	2,580	88,164	2,616
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	372	32	65	6
Deduction of capital	—	—	1,421	1,421
Total	210,829	3,422	223,748	4,928

Note:

Required capital amount = (Credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8%

(3) Amount of securitization exposure deducted from capital
N.A.

(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.

Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	967,866	967,866	686,194	686,194
Equity exposure including investment other than above	114,324		108,296	
Total	1,082,190		794,490	

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 including Investment

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	22,334	17,409
Amortization loss (-)	6,335	12,912
Total	15,999	4,497

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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on consolidated balance sheet and not recognized on consolidated profit and loss statements	450,193	168,300

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	444,753	418,628
Equity exposures other than above	96,052	90,795
Total	540,805	509,423

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) Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposure including investment other than above	25,474	3,312
Total	25,479	3,312

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 including Investment in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Breakdown	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	330	(651)
Amortization loss (-)	1,118	—
Total	(788)	(651)

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposures other than above	500	499
Total	504	499

Amount of Exposure Relating to Funds

Calculation Method	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Exposure applicable to look-through formula is applicable ^(Note 1)	458,617	379,391
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method is applicable ^(Note 2)	18,177	89,625
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula is applicable ^(Note 3)	31	47,339
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method is applicable ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	476,826	516,356

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

Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	72,763	112,102

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks, etc."

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

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Consolidated Data

Means of Capital Procurement

- Common stock
- Non-cumulative perpetual preferred 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.
14 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 March, 2008) |
| 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

Matters Concerning 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: 17
 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> |

Matters Concerning Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Tier I capital		
Capital stock	358,173	379,197
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	200,125	181,625
New stock application margin	—	—
Capital surplus	107,488	128,511
Retained earnings	290,579	190,192
Treasury stock (-)	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	—	—
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	53	(66)
Stock acquisition rights	—	—
Minority interests of consolidated subsidiaries, etc.	2,228	3,343
Non-dilutive preferred securities issued by overseas SPCs among above	—	—
Trade right equivalent amount (-)	—	—
Goodwill equivalent amount (-)	8,819	8,496
Intangible fixed asset equivalent posted by corporate consolidation, etc. (-)	—	—
Amount equivalent to capital increase due to securitization transactions (-)	43,673	34,763
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss amount from the qualifying reserve (-)	12,349	13,380
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	678,670	644,538
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	—	6,988
Total Tier I capital (A)	678,670	637,549
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)	25	0
Amount by which qualifying reserve exceeds expected loss amount ^(Note 4)	—	—
Liability type fundraising means, etc.	296,007	263,761
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 5)	146,507	121,261
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock ^(Note 6)	149,500	142,500
Amount not calculated into Tier II capital (-)	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	296,033	263,762
Items for deduction ^(Note 7) (D)	18,712	19,426
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) — (D)	955,991	881,885
<For Reference>		
Risk weighted assets, etc.		
Credit risk weighted asset amount	7,901,080	7,398,379
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,775,790	6,283,866
Off-balance sheet transaction items	1,125,290	1,114,512
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	495,084	468,697
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)	8,396,165	7,867,077
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	11.38%	11.20%
(A)/(F) x 100	8.08%	8.10%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—

Notes:

1. Compositions of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. as of March 31, 2008 are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification").
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. 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 March 31, 2008, 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 11.23% (Tier 1 ratio: 7.84%)

Matters Concerning Capital Adequacy Levels Required Capital Amount

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	4,575	4,082
Business units under the standardised approach	3,119	2,936
Assets under the standardised approach	1,068	1,146
Exposures under the standardised approach	387	—
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	579,192	541,595
Corporate exposures	463,379	381,062
Sovereign exposures	1,449	1,153
Bank exposures	28,492	28,305
Residential mortgage exposures	27,474	53,972
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,133	2,068
Other retail exposures	23,547	32,522
Other exposures ^(Note 2)	33,714	42,510
Securitization exposure	61,751	56,931
Total (A)	645,519	602,609

Notes:

- Credit card receivables held by Chuo Mitsui Card Co., Ltd. For March 31, 2008, however, internal ratings-based approach was applied to the portfolio.
- 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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Market-based approach	43,993	9,502
Simple risk weight method	43,993	9,502
PD/LGD approach	16,675	8,117
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	46,496	44,234
Total (B)	107,671	61,854

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Look-through formula	76,735	74,566
Modified simple majority method	6,013	23,771
Operational standards method	10	13,831
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total (C)	82,759	112,169

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Standardised approach	39,606	37,495
Total (D)	39,606	37,495

(5) Total amount of consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount of consolidated required capital (Note 1)	671,693	629,366

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.

Matters Concerning 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	31,438	25,843	31,277
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	31,189	25,718	31,100
Securities	249	125	176
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	—
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	12,698,674	13,633,533	13,228,423
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,943,828	8,296,184	8,008,555
Securities	2,791,610	3,264,243	3,055,951
Derivative transactions	64,763	100,637	84,329
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,898,470	1,972,467	2,079,586
Commitment	361,538	423,023	385,667
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,845	612,744	649,148
Repo-style transactions	49,943	96,817	66,358
Other	790,142	839,881	978,410
Total	12,730,112	13,659,376	13,259,700

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 451,464 million yen 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Domestic	11,628,910	12,291,846
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,445,436	8,034,113
Securities	2,317,123	2,341,157
Derivative transactions	14,060	32,678
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,852,289	1,883,896
Commitment	353,365	390,315
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,814	612,551
Repo-style transactions	14,603	49,765
Other	787,506	831,263
Overseas	1,101,202	1,367,530
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	529,581	287,789
Securities	474,736	923,211
Derivative transactions	50,703	67,958
Off-balance sheet transactions	46,180	88,570
Commitment	8,172	32,707
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	31	193
Repo-style transactions	35,340	47,051
Other	2,636	8,618
Total	12,730,112	13,659,376

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 451,464 million yen 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

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	3,232,349	3,199,982
Central government	2,804,326	2,813,210
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	249,813	90,368
Securities	1,980,312	2,075,030
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	574,200	647,811
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	24	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	574,176	647,811
Local public organizations	58,577	59,777
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	18,634	18,336
Securities	3,089	1,297
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	36,853	40,143
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,917	6,122
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	29,935	34,021
Other	369,446	326,994
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	293,838	267,925
Securities	57,620	51,940
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,987	7,127
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,618	6,905
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	6,369	221
Financial institutions	870,551	1,511,988
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	303,394	509,281
Securities	461,271	812,844
Derivative transactions	38,980	71,069
Off-balance sheet transactions	66,904	118,793
Commitment	14,065	20,499
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,777	1,718
Repo-style transactions	49,860	95,426
Other	1,201	1,149
Business corporation	6,260,654	6,079,042
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,100,533	5,172,270
Securities	289,567	323,256
Derivative transactions	25,783	29,568
Off-balance sheet transactions	844,771	553,946
Commitment	327,438	350,888
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	342,386	62,902
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	174,862	138,765

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Individual	2,084,062	2,804,170
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,726,309	2,199,526
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	357,753	604,643
Commitment	20,034	51,635
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	334,121	535,096
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,597	17,912
Special international financial transaction account portion	282,493	64,192
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	282,493	64,192
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	12,730,112	13,659,376

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 451,464 million yen 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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Manufacturing	972,033	1,042,030
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	741,599	797,611
Securities	46,050	43,610
Derivative transactions	2,376	3,105
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,007	197,702
Commitment	137,915	160,424
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,649	14,413
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	25,443	22,864
Agriculture	975	171
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	971	164
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	3	7
Commitment	—	7
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	215	224
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	215	220
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	3
Commitment	—	3
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	4,349	8
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,347	3
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	2	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	5
Commitment	—	5
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	15,727	6,602
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,563	3,068
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	23	45
Off-balance sheet transactions	11,140	3,488
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16	6
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	11,124	3,488
Construction	132,839	134,688
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	94,973	100,431
Securities	4,507	1,400
Derivative transactions	234	132
Off-balance sheet transactions	33,123	32,724
Commitment	29,056	29,392
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	2,775	2,201
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,291	1,129

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Electricity, gas, heating, water	153,502	200,314
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	136,585	190,707
Securities	310	—
Derivative transactions	288	9
Off-balance sheet transactions	16,317	9,597
Commitment	6,035	4,610
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,328	4,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,953	0
Information communications	56,156	48,784
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	46,956	39,800
Securities	3,657	3,288
Derivative transactions	119	75
Off-balance sheet transactions	5,422	5,620
Commitment	5,187	5,488
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	216	111
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	18	20
Transportation	596,457	589,766
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	534,699	530,319
Securities	29,685	29,886
Derivative transactions	2,034	2,696
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,037	26,864
Commitment	19,739	17,737
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,001	6,817
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	296	2,308
Wholesale and retail	523,777	545,964
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	486,132	499,178
Securities	11,167	13,935
Derivative transactions	1,354	907
Off-balance sheet transactions	25,123	31,943
Commitment	16,426	21,557
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,196	3,517
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,500	6,867
Finance and insurance	1,214,533	1,190,507
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,090,874	1,070,486
Securities	1,231	360
Derivative transactions	15,408	18,464
Off-balance sheet transactions	107,019	101,196
Commitment	37,870	35,286
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,771	9,559
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	58,293	54,958
Real estate	1,570,838	1,602,950
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,329,476	1,359,553
Securities	142,239	143,063
Derivative transactions	2,742	2,735
Off-balance sheet transactions	96,380	97,598
Commitment	54,163	56,646
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	24,883	17,299
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	17,333	23,651

(continues to p. 160)

(continued from p. 159)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Various services	523,508	519,659
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	441,434	436,412
Securities	50,701	52,230
Derivative transactions	1,030	706
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,341	30,310
Commitment	8,581	9,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,897	3,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	13,862	16,778
Other	495,739	197,368
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	187,703	144,314
Securities	14	35,481
Derivative transactions	168	687
Off-balance sheet transactions	307,853	16,884
Commitment	12,462	10,183
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	254,645	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	40,746	6,701
Total	6,260,654	6,079,042

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 451,464 million yen are not included in above.

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

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
1 year or shorter	3,517,833	3,986,785
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,593,270	2,912,454
Securities	47,793	57,476
Derivative transactions	18,652	28,448
Off-balance sheet transactions	858,116	988,405
Commitment	117,151	120,657
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	62,542	44,773
Repo-style transactions	16,248	96,817
Other	662,174	726,157
Over 1 year to 3 years or less	1,952,802	2,767,810
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,513,263	1,438,856
Securities	201,195	1,097,092
Derivative transactions	4,293	4,178
Off-balance sheet transactions	234,049	227,683
Commitment	204,898	205,307
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	21,520	16,703
Repo-style transactions	459	—
Other	7,171	5,671
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,702,559	2,354,790
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,417,092	1,215,303
Securities	1,233,353	1,051,130
Derivative transactions	5,210	4,121
Off-balance sheet transactions	46,903	84,234
Commitment	24,073	64,301
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	20,508	16,832
Repo-style transactions	109	—
Other	2,212	3,099
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	1,093,248	403,381
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	444,074	272,361
Securities	608,087	91,724
Derivative transactions	1,971	6,358
Off-balance sheet transactions	39,115	32,937
Commitment	8,503	3,753
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	28,074	25,536
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,536	3,647
Over 7 years	3,234,063	3,890,259
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,969,478	2,390,036
Securities	652,357	966,944
Derivative transactions	34,636	57,530
Off-balance sheet transactions	577,591	475,747
Commitment	6,560	6,205
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	425,407	371,439
Repo-style transactions	33,127	—
Other	112,495	98,102

(continues to right column)

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
With no provision for period	229,604	256,348
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	37,838	92,889
Securities	49,071	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	142,694	163,459
Commitment	350	22,797
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	138,792	137,459
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,551	3,202
Total	12,730,112	13,659,376

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) 451,456 million yen 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	March 31, 2007			March 31, 2008		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Exposures three months or longer overdue (Those applicable to the standardised approach)	126	—	126	4	—	4
Exposures in default (Those applicable to the internal ratings-based approach)	172,615	5,797	178,413	172,835	447	173,282
Total	172,742	5,797	178,540	172,839	447	173,287

Notes:

1. Equity exposures is not included in the above.

2. 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	—	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	0	4
Manufacturing	0	0
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	0	0
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	—
Information communications	0	0
Transportation	—	—
Wholesale and retail	0	0
Finance and insurance	—	—
Real estate	—	—
Various services	0	3
Other	—	—
Individual	125	—
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—
Total	126	4

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	121	—
Central government	86	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	35	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	148,877	141,172
Manufacturing	7,383	7,521
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	9,447	11,662
Electricity, gas, heating, water	223	195
Information communications	514	772
Transportation	90,981	79,470
Wholesale and retail	11,763	9,670
Finance and insurance	—	6,152
Real estate	13,332	13,126
Various services	10,975	12,446
Other	4,255	154
Individual	23,857	31,662
Special international financial transaction account portion	5,557	447
Total	178,413	173,282

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)

Business Type	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	57,280	18,814	51,408	(5,872)
Respective reserve for possible loan losses	17,166	(4,497)	18,044	877
Domestic	15,931	(4,420)	14,892	(1,038)
Overseas	1,235	(76)	3,152	1,916
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	526	(61)	38	(488)
Total	74,974	14,255	69,490	(5,483)

Notes:

1. Above is a description of the value in the bank account.
2. 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)

Business Type	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government	—	—	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—	—	—
Business corporations	13,866	(4,643)	15,218	1,351
Manufacturing	812	(785)	3,219	2,406
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	4,381	3,465	1,510	(2,870)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	(22)	—	—
Information communications	—	—	579	579
Transportation	1,251	(2,248)	583	(667)
Wholesale and retail	863	513	1,590	727
Finance and insurance	—	—	2,864	2,864
Real estate	98	(1,736)	245	147
Various services	5,219	(3,755)	4,507	(712)
Other	1,239	(74)	116	(1,123)
Individual	3,300	927	2,826	(473)
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Other ^(Note 2)	—	(781)	—	—
Total	17,166	(4,497)	18,045	877

Notes:

- General reserve for possible loan losses and specified overseas receivables reserve account are not managed by business type.
- The portion of the subsidiaries which were excluded from consolidation during the term is included in the above.

Amount of Loan Amortized by Business Type

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	Amount of loan amortized for FY2006	Amount of loan amortized for FY2007
Sovereign	—	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	8,381	8,109
Manufacturing	1,677	1,827
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	549	1,398
Electricity, gas, heating, water	25	—
Information communications	210	360
Transportation	404	161
Wholesale and retail	1,272	2,229
Finance and insurance	61	—
Real estate	568	474
Various services	3,584	1,655
Other ^(Note 2)	26	—
Individual	4,141	2,639
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	1,300
Total	12,523	12,049

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008				
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	
0%	763	—	763	298	4	293
Over 0% to 10%	1	—	1	126	—	126
Over 10% to 35%	6,623	107	6,516	6,642	4,990	1,652
Over 35% to 75%	6,510	—	6,510	363	—	363
Over 75% to 100%	50,795	—	50,795	18,407	—	18,407
Over 100% to 150%	126	—	126	4	—	4
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	64,821	107	64,714	25,843	4,995	20,848

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.

Matters Concerning Exposures Applicable to Internal Rating System

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
0%	607	447
50%	264,316	252,438
70%	441,751	458,997
90%	4,092	15,927
115%	16,657	3,797
250%	47,891	22,758
Total	775,318	754,366

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
300%	170,955	36,375
400%	1,479	733
Total	172,435	37,108

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.

Matters Concerning Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 2007			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 business	0.35%	44.49%	47.58%	3,834,550	837,396
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.75%	43.26%	191.75%	546,958	131,905
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.60%		175,026	27,968
Total	5.26%	44.27%	63.44%	4,556,535	997,270

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 business	0.34%	44.38%	44.87%	3,974,492	577,295
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.73%	42.96%	183.69%	330,762	93,667
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.45%		163,858	25,399
Total	4.84%	44.19%	54.63%	4,469,114	696,362

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.00%	44.92%	0.00%	2,601,299	628,985
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	15.55%	45.00%	220.02%	27	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		3,092	62
Total	0.09%	44.92%	0.01%	2,604,419	629,047

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.00%	44.93%	0.43%	2,503,185	695,050
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	—	—	—	—	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.93%	0.43%	2,503,185	695,057

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.06%	45.13%	21.07%	908,565	103,980
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	52.47%	214.10%	40,053	128
Party requiring management or worse	—	—		—	—
Total	0.34%	45.41%	28.44%	948,619	104,180

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.05%	45.13%	25.04%	1,175,341
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	0.00%	0.00%	496	—
Party requiring management or worse	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.06%	45.12%	25.03%	1,175,837	189,863

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.19%	90.00%	190.15%	79,383
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	1,589	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	0	—
Total	0.30%	90.00%	193.72%	80,973	24,974

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.15%	90.00%	134.94%	71,347
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	40	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	5	—
Total	0.16%	90.00%	135.09%	71,392	2,812

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	March 31, 2007		Risk Weight Weighted Average	March 31, 2008	
	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
33.70%	185,485	555	22.65%	484,367	975

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	March 31, 2007						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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.17%	40.65%	14.82%	1,560,694	61,917	4,475	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	25.81%	40.93%	251.31%	9,974	813	—	—
Default	100.00%	41.16%	32.72%	7,585	1,009	—	—
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.45%	64.83%	57.67%	32,082	29,119	68,780	27.06%
Term-beginning delay	26.63%	63.71%	184.73%	698	106	—	—
Default	100.00%	33.43%	114.84%	1,916	1,502	164	17.45%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	2.85%	47.43%	64.57%	102,649	123,979	729	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	20.80%	49.75%	103.58%	978	905	—	—
Default	100.00%	49.92%	0.00%	2,092	2,182	—	—
Other							
Other than default	0.32%	14.59%	15.73%	1,544	2,197	238	100.00%
Default	100.00%	61.65%	—	76	66	22	100.00%
Total	1.54%	42.18%	23.66%	1,720,292	223,800	74,411	32.40%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	March 31, 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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.26%	41.61%	20.44%	2,014,542	294,341	8,073	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	33.36%	41.71%	253.64%	25,202	1,474	115	100.00%
Default	100.00%	40.47%	32.72%	9,492	897	9	100.00%
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.09%	67.08%	39.40%	38,979	51,079	160,734	26.13%
Term-beginning delay	32.83%	66.14%	197.39%	1,341	384	544	18.59%
Default	100.00%	37.14%	109.74%	2,393	1,840	215	14.61%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	3.79%	51.12%	76.92%	106,477	116,047	6,161	99.98%
Term-beginning delay	23.47%	60.83%	124.95%	3,305	2,156	—	—
Default	100.00%	77.45%	0.00%	6,907	1,873	—	—
Other							
No term-beginning delay	0.42%	11.49%	14.93%	1,509	1,730	141	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	74.44%	—	78	51	21	100.00%
Total	2.16%	51.84%	38.69%	2,210,230	471,878	176,018	32.18%

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)

Classification	Actual loss amount for FY2006	Actual loss amount for FY2007	Comparison with actual loss amount for previous year
Corporate exposures	47,428	51,094	3,666
Sovereign exposures	771	—	(771)
Bank exposures	—	—	—
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	252	252
Residential mortgage exposures	2,320	1,679	(640)
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	294	1	(293)
Other retail exposures	4,470	5,148	678
Total	55,285	58,176	2,891

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 FY2007 increased by 2.8 billion yen compared to FY2006, centering on corporate exposures.

This is primarily attributable to an increase in loss due to a conservative estimation of reserve amounts for a part of corporate exposures during FY2007.

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Actual value of loss amount for FY2007	Estimated value of loss amount for FY2008
Corporate exposures	125,462	106,805
Sovereign exposures	1,422	41
Bank exposures	1,844	356
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	254	97
Residential mortgage exposures	5,839	10,531
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	538	1,077
Other retail exposures	8,974	15,750
Total	144,337	134,660

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 fiscal year with March 31, 2007 and 2008 as the reference date, respectively.

Matters Concerning Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007			
	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	1,258,580	11,039	300,085	175
Corporate exposures	237,075	11,039	276,712	175
Sovereign exposures	—	—	23,373	—
Bank exposures	1,021,504	—	—	—
Total	1,258,580	11,039	300,085	175

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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	1,923,472	7,935	381,718	4,371
Corporate exposures	498,892	7,935	359,931	4,371
Sovereign exposures	—	—	21,786	—
Bank exposures	1,424,580	—	—	—
Total	1,923,472	7,935	381,718	4,371

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	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	104,442	—	94,458	—
Corporate exposures	19,989	—	39,117	—
Sovereign exposures	84,149	—	5,656	—
Bank exposures	303	—	49,684	—
Total	104,442	—	94,458	—

Matters Concerning 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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	64,346	164,877

(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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	61,938	93,690
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	37,177	61,584
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	110,562	191,268
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	85,801	159,162

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

(Millions of Yen)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount as indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	(85,801)	(159,162)

(5) Amount by type of collateral

		(Millions of Yen)	
Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	2,680
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash (Euro)	—	3,438
	Other	—	—
Total		—	6,118
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	14,621	14,692
	Domestic stocks	2,315	21,020
	US bonds	1,176	2,113
	Cash (Euro)	8	99
	Other	—	—
Total		18,121	37,925

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, 14,114 million yen (at March 31, 2007) and 29,835 million (at March 31, 2008)) 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)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral		61,987	91,876

(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	March 31, 2007 predicted principal	March 31, 2008 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit link bond	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	1,000	10,000
	Credit link bond	30,000	45,000
	Other	15,000	5,000
Total		46,000	60,000

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

		(Millions of Yen)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method		—	—

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure

Matters Concerning 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	828,591	719,193
Residential loan	824,359	703,693
Other	4,232	15,500
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—
Residential loan	—	—
Other	—	—
Total amount of original assets	828,591	719,193

(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	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term	Exposure amount	Loss amount in current term
Exposures three months or longer overdue	—	—	—	—
Residential loan	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	1,536	338	2,601	319
Residential loan	1,536	338	2,601	319
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	1,536	338	2,601	319

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential loan	209,775	201,878
Other	2,838	2,757
Total	212,613	204,635

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

(Millions of Yen)

Risk weight	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital	Balance	Required capital
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	209,775	11,972	201,878	14,559
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Deduction of capital	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	212,457	14,655	204,560	17,242

Notes:

1. Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

2. Out of securitization exposure held, as to I/O strips relating to real estate non-recourse loans (75 million yen), the amount is deducted as capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization.

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by original asset type

(Millions of Yen)

Type of original assets	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	43,517	34,687
Other	155	75
Total	43,673	34,763

(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

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	—	—
Other	2,682	2,682
Total	2,682	2,682

(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.

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure in which the Group is the Investor

(1) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of original asset

Breakdown of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential mortgage loan backed securities (RMBS)	110,643	113,206
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (MCMBBS)	3,599	2,800
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	15,014	13,299
First to default type credit link bond (CLN)	29,870	39,901
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	503	189
Securitization of business (WBS)	48,572	42,199
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	2,625	10,729
Total	210,829	222,326

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

Risk weight	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	123,413	810	134,096	883
20% to less than 50%	87,044	2,580	88,164	2,616
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	372	32	65	6
Deduction of capital	—	—	1,418	1,418
Total	210,829	3,422	223,745	4,925

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
N.A.

(4) Amount of credit risk weighted asset calculated with application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification
N.A.

Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Consolidated Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	967,866	967,866	686,194	686,194
Equity exposure including investment or stocks, etc. other than above	94,938		89,222	
Total	1,062,805		775,416	

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 including Investment

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	22,334	20,528
Amortization loss (-)	6,333	12,899
Total	16,001	7,629

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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on consolidated balance sheet and not recognized on consolidated profit and loss statements	450,193	168,300

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	444,753	418,628
Equity exposures other than above	95,287	90,117
Total	540,041	508,745

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) Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposure including investment other than above	25,474	3,312
Total	25,479	3,312

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 including Investment, etc. in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Breakdown	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	330	(651)
Amortization loss (-)	1,118	—
Total	(788)	(651)

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposures other than above	500	499
Total	504	499

Amount of Exposure Applicable to Credit Risk Weighted Asset Exposures Relating to Funds

Calculation Method	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Exposure applicable to look-through formula ^(Note 1)	458,617	376,535
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method ^(Note 2)	18,177	89,625
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula ^(Note 3)	31	47,243
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	476,826	513,403

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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	72,665	111,992

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks, etc."

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
- Non-cumulative perpetual preferred 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 |

Matters Concerning Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Tier I capital		
Capital stock	358,173	379,197
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	200,125	181,625
New stock application margin	—	—
Capital reserve	107,488	128,511
Other capital surplus	—	—
Retained earnings	16,006	46,008
Other retained earnings	300,262	171,712
Treasury stock (-)	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	15,010	—
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 (-)	43,673	34,763
Amount equivalent to 50% of the amount exceeding the expected loss from the qualifying reserve (-)	14,426	15,969
Total tier I capital before deduction of deferred tax assets (total amount of above respective items)	708,819	674,697
Amount of deferred tax assets deducted (-)	—	1,652
Total tier I capital (A)	708,819	673,044
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.	296,007	263,761
Perpetual subordinated bonds of above ^(Note 5)	146,507	121,261
Fixed-term subordinated bonds and fixed-term preferred stock of above ^(Note 6)	149,500	142,500
Amount not calculated into Tier II capital (-)	—	—
Total Tier II capital (C)	296,007	263,761
Items for deduction ^(Note 7) (D)	19,579	21,963
Capital Amount (E) = (A) + (C) — (D)	985,247	914,842
<For Reference>		
Risk weighted assets, etc.		
Credit risk weighted asset amount	7,851,317	7,452,124
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	6,734,434	6,349,796
Off-balance sheet transaction items	1,116,883	1,102,328
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	463,962	435,172
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)	8,315,280	7,887,297
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	11.84%	11.59%
(A)/(F) x 100	8.52%	8.53%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—

Notes:

- Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. as of March 31, 2008 are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification").
- 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. 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 11.48% (Tier I ratio: 8.32%).

Matters Concerning Capital Adequacy Levels

Required Capital Amount

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Portfolio applicable to standardised approach	1,081	1,078
Portfolio applicable to the internal ratings-based approach	567,329	539,069
Corporate exposures	455,593	382,838
Sovereign exposures	1,409	1,153
Bank exposures	27,776	28,298
Residential mortgage exposures	26,430	53,042
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	1,038	1,267
Other retail exposures	21,902	29,601
Other exposures ^(Note 2)	33,179	42,868
Securitization exposure	61,751	56,931
Total (A)	630,162	597,078

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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Market-based approach	43,580	9,502
Simple risk weight method	43,580	9,502
PD/LGD approach	16,372	8,832
Those applicable to the transitional measure ^(Note 1)	54,679	51,824
Total (B)	114,636	70,159

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Look-through formula	76,552	74,097
Modified simple majority method	5,555	22,939
Operational standards method	10	13,831
Simple risk weight method	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total (C)	82,118	110,868

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Gross profit distribution method	37,116	34,813
Total (D)	37,116	34,813

(5) Total amount of non-consolidated required capital

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount of non-consolidated required capital ^(Note 1)	665,222	630,983

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.

Matters Concerning 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Average balance of exposure during the term
Standardised approach	14,047	15,721	15,083
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	14,047	15,721	15,083
Securities	—	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	—
Commitment	—	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Internal ratings-based approach	12,637,990	13,582,539	13,185,713
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,871,645	8,289,625	7,977,665
Securities	2,804,926	3,248,062	3,053,584
Derivative transactions	64,705	100,637	84,304
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,896,711	1,944,213	2,070,158
Commitment	356,204	394,797	375,555
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,845	612,744	649,148
Repo-style transactions	49,943	96,817	66,358
Other	793,717	839,854	979,094
Total	12,652,037	13,598,261	13,200,794

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 455,935 million yen 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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Domestic	11,590,556	12,320,936
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	7,361,081	8,060,704
Securities	2,331,947	2,343,657
Derivative transactions	50,703	32,678
Off-balance sheet transactions	1,846,824	1,883,896
Commitment	347,986	390,315
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	696,814	612,551
Repo-style transactions	14,603	49,765
Other	787,419	831,263
Overseas	1,061,481	1,277,324
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	524,612	244,643
Securities	472,979	904,404
Derivative transactions	14,002	67,958
Off-balance sheet transactions	49,887	60,317
Commitment	8,217	4,481
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	31	193
Repo-style transactions	35,340	47,051
Other	6,297	8,591
Total	12,652,037	13,598,261

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 455,935 million yen 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

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	3,205,638	3,180,873
Central government	2,752,666	2,794,236
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	249,727	90,201
Securities	1,928,793	2,056,223
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	574,145	647,811
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	24	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	574,120	647,811
Local public organizations	58,318	59,776
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	18,376	18,335
Securities	3,089	1,297
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	36,853	40,143
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	6,917	6,122
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	29,935	34,021
Other	394,653	326,861
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	293,361	267,792
Securities	83,304	51,940
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	17,987	7,127
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	11,618	6,905
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	6,369	221
Financial institutions	864,595	1,504,672
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	297,544	501,964
Securities	461,223	812,844
Derivative transactions	38,922	71,069
Off-balance sheet transactions	66,904	118,793
Commitment	14,065	20,499
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	1,777	1,718
Repo-style transactions	49,860	95,426
Other	1,201	1,149
Business corporation	6,224,761	6,074,555
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	5,026,197	5,170,762
Securities	328,517	325,756
Derivative transactions	25,783	29,568
Off-balance sheet transactions	844,262	548,468
Commitment	323,268	345,410
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	342,386	62,902
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	178,523	138,765

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Individual	2,074,549	2,773,966
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,717,991	2,192,098
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	356,557	581,868
Commitment	18,869	28,886
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	334,121	535,096
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,566	17,885
Special international financial transaction account portion	282,493	64,192
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	282,493	64,192
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	12,652,037	13,598,261

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 455,935 million yen 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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Manufacturing	957,608	1,040,795
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	727,174	796,875
Securities	46,050	43,610
Derivative transactions	2,376	3,105
Off-balance sheet transactions	182,007	197,204
Commitment	137,915	159,926
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	18,649	14,413
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	25,443	22,864
Agriculture	946	161
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	942	161
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	0	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	3	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	3	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Forestry	215	220
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	215	220
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Fishery	4,345	3
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,343	3
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	2	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	—	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	—	—
Mining industry	15,661	6,598
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	4,497	3,063
Securities	—	—
Derivative transactions	23	45
Off-balance sheet transactions	11,140	3,488
Commitment	—	—
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	16	6
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	11,124	3,482
Construction	131,341	132,199
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	93,475	98,909
Securities	4,507	1,400
Derivative transactions	234	132
Off-balance sheet transactions	33,123	31,756
Commitment	29,056	28,425
Trusts with compensation for principal	2,775	2,201
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	1,291	1,129

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Electricity, gas, heating, water	151,463	200,312
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	134,545	190,705
Securities	310	—
Derivative transactions	288	9
Off-balance sheet transactions	16,317	9,597
Commitment	6,035	4,610
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,328	4,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,953	0
Information communications	52,755	48,335
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	43,555	39,557
Securities	3,657	3,288
Derivative transactions	119	75
Off-balance sheet transactions	5,422	5,413
Commitment	5,187	5,281
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	216	111
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	18	20
Transportation	586,426	589,402
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	524,668	530,103
Securities	29,685	29,886
Derivative transactions	2,034	2,696
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,037	26,716
Commitment	19,739	17,589
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,001	6,817
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	296	2,308
Wholesale and retail	513,335	543,085
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	475,690	497,732
Securities	11,167	13,935
Derivative transactions	1,354	907
Off-balance sheet transactions	25,123	30,509
Commitment	16,426	20,123
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	5,196	3,517
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,500	6,867
Finance and insurance	1,226,170	1,214,867
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,099,966	1,092,363
Securities	3,731	2,860
Derivative transactions	15,408	18,464
Off-balance sheet transactions	107,064	101,179
Commitment	37,915	35,269
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	10,771	9,559
Repo-style transactions	83	1,390
Other	58,293	54,958
Real estate	1,555,424	1,585,159
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,314,062	1,342,665
Securities	142,239	143,063
Derivative transactions	2,742	2,735
Off-balance sheet transactions	96,380	96,694
Commitment	54,163	55,743
Trusts with compensation for principal	24,883	17,299
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	17,333	23,651

(continues to p. 181)

(continued from p. 180)

(Millions of Yen)

Business Type	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Various services	561,177	518,081
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	442,652	435,548
Securities	87,152	52,230
Derivative transactions	1,030	706
Off-balance sheet transactions	30,341	29,595
Commitment	8,581	8,830
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	7,897	3,986
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	13,862	16,778
Other	467,889	195,331
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	160,407	142,850
Securities	14	35,481
Derivative transactions	168	687
Off-balance sheet transactions	307,300	16,312
Commitment	8,247	9,610
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	254,645	—
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	44,407	6,701
Total	6,224,761	6,074,555

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 455,935 million yen 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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
1 year or shorter	3,489,260	3,953,908
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	2,585,239	2,906,542
Securities	23,727	40,491
Derivative transactions	18,652	28,448
Off-balance sheet transactions	861,640	988,425
Commitment	117,029	120,677
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	62,542	44,773
Repo-style transactions	16,248	96,817
Other	665,820	726,157
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	1,969,514	2,758,245
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,498,275	1,432,700
Securities	238,195	1,099,467
Derivative transactions	4,268	4,178
Off-balance sheet transactions	228,774	221,899
Commitment	199,686	199,544
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	21,520	16,703
Repo-style transactions	459	—
Other	7,107	5,650
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	2,670,509	2,354,777
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,383,201	1,215,290
Securities	1,235,228	1,051,130
Derivative transactions	5,176	4,121
Off-balance sheet transactions	46,903	84,234
Commitment	24,073	64,301
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	20,508	16,832
Repo-style transactions	109	—
Other	2,212	3,099
Over 5 years to 7 years or shorter	1,078,381	403,367
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	429,207	272,347
Securities	608,087	91,724
Derivative transactions	1,971	6,358
Off-balance sheet transactions	39,115	32,937
Commitment	8,503	3,753
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	28,074	25,536
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	2,536	3,647
Over 7 years	3,228,280	3,887,816
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,965,387	2,389,290
Securities	650,666	965,248
Derivative transactions	34,636	57,530
Off-balance sheet transactions	577,591	475,747
Commitment	6,560	6,205
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	425,407	371,439
Repo-style transactions	33,127	—
Other	112,495	98,102

(continues to right column)

Remaining Period	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
With no provision for period	216,091	214,457
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	24,382	73,487
Securities	49,021	—
Derivative transactions	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	142,687	140,969
Commitment	350	313
Trusts with an agreement on compensation for principal	138,792	137,459
Repo-style transactions	—	—
Other	3,544	3,196
Total	12,652,037	13,582,572

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 Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification (prepaid pension expenses, fixed assets, deferred tax assets, etc.) of 455,935 million yen 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	March 31, 2007			March 31, 2008		
	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)	170,314	5,797	176,112	171,335	447	171,782
Total	170,314	5,797	176,112	171,335	447	171,782

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	35	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	35	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Corporations	147,468	140,785
Manufacturing	7,022	7,517
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	9,447	11,662
Electricity, gas, heating, water	223	195
Information communications	514	772
Transportation	90,941	79,470
Wholesale and retail	11,752	9,661
Finance and insurance	—	6,152
Real estate	13,122	12,758
Various services	10,913	12,439
Other	3,530	154
Individual	23,051	30,549
Special international financial transaction account portion	5,557	447
Total	176,112	171,782

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)

Type of Reserve	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	54,553	16,347	48,271	(6,282)
Respective reserve for possible loan losses	14,432	(4,512)	15,708	1,276
Domestic	13,196	(4,435)	12,556	(640)
Overseas	1,235	(76)	3,152	1,916
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	521	(57)	38	(483)
Total	69,506	11,777	64,017	(5,489)

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)

Type of Reserve	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
Sovereign	—	—	—	—
Central government	—	—	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—	—	—
Corporations	13,703	(4,613)	15,200	1,496
Manufacturing	709	(775)	3,215	2,506
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—
Fishery	—	—	—	—
Mining industry	—	—	—	—
Construction	4,377	3,461	1,510	(2,866)
Electricity, gas, heating, water	—	(22)	—	—
Information communications	—	—	579	579
Transportation	1,250	(2,248)	583	(667)
Wholesale and retail	816	516	1,585	768
Finance and insurance	—	—	2,864	2,864
Real estate	96	(1,734)	242	146
Various services	5,218	(3,732)	4,501	(716)
Other	1,235	(76)	116	(1,119)
Individual	728	100	507	(220)
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	—	—	—
Other	14,432	(4,512)	15,708	1,276

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)

Business Type	Amount of loan amortized for FY2006	Amount of loan amortized for FY2007
Sovereign	—	—
Central government	—	—
Local public organizations	—	—
Other	—	—
Financial institutions	—	—
Business corporations	8,118	8,109
Manufacturing	1,673	1,827
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Fishery	—	—
Mining industry	—	—
Construction	516	1,398
Electricity, gas, heating, water	25	0
Information communications	210	360
Transportation	404	161
Wholesale and retail	1,230	2,229
Finance and insurance	61	—
Real estate	429	474
Various services	3,562	1,655
Other	4	—
Individual	2,680	2,639
Special international financial transaction account portion	—	1,300
Total	10,798	12,049

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008				
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	
0%	530	—	530	—	—	—
0% to 10%	—	—	—	—	—	—
10% to 35%	—	—	—	—	—	—
35% to 75%	14	—	14	15	15	—
75% to 100%	13,501	—	13,501	15,705	18	15,687
100% to 150%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14,047	—	14,047	15,721	34	15,687

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.

Matters Concerning Exposures Applicable to Internal Rating System

(1) Balance of specialized lending using slotting criteria

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	0%	607
50%	264,316	252,438
70%	441,751	458,997
90%	4,092	15,927
115%	16,657	3,797
250%	47,891	22,758
Total	775,318	754,366

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	300%	170,955
400%	263	733
Total	171,219	37,108

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.

Matters Concerning Portfolio Applicable to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

(1) Corporate exposures

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.35%	44.50%	47.18%	3,834,455	841,102
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.71%	43.24%	191.22%	520,960	131,905
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.59%		173,127	27,968
Total	5.19%	44.28%	62.45%	4,528,543	1,000,976

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.33%	44.39%	44.84%	3,967,922	577,340
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	10.50%	43.15%	182.84%	346,279	93,667
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	42.46%		163,387	25,399
Total	4.83%	44.22%	54.94%	4,477,590	696,407

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.00%	44.92%	0.00%	2,574,880	628,985
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	15.55%	45.00%	220.02%	27	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		3,061	6
Total	0.09%	44.92%	0.01%	2,577,970	628,992

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.00%	44.93%	0.43%	2,484,504	695,050
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	—	—	—	—	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	45.00%		—	6
Total	0.00%	44.93%	0.43%	2,484,504	695,057

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.06%	45.13%	21.06%	907.623	103,921
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	52.47%	214.10%	40.053	128
Party requiring management or worse	—	—		—	—
Total	0.34%	45.41%	28.44%	947.677	104,050

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.05%	45.13%	25.04%	1,174,666
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	0.00%	0.00%	496	—
Party requiring management or worse	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.06%	45.12%	25.03%	1,175,162	189,863

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	March 31, 2007			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 borrowers	0.18%	90.00%	183.37%	81,253
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	1,589	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	0	—
Total	0.28%	90.00%	186.98%	82,843	24,974

(Millions of Yen)

Credit Rating	March 31, 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 borrowers	0.12%	90.00%	128.04%	75,813
Party requiring attention (except for party requiring management)	7.42%	90.00%	428.24%	1,711	—
Party requiring management or worse	100.00%	90.00%	—	5	—
Total	0.28%	90.00%	134.13%	77,529	2,812

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	March 31, 2007		Risk Weight Weighted Average	March 31, 2008	
	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
33.70%	185,485	555	33.70%	484,367	975

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	March 31, 2007						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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.17%	40.65%	14.82%	1,560,694	61,911	4,475	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	25.81%	40.93%	251.31%	9,974	813	—	—
Default	100.00%	39.83%	32.72%	5,396	1,008	—	—
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.07%	59.17%	42.40%	28,967	23,718	63,402	20.88%
Term-beginning delay	26.63%	63.71%	184.73%	698	106	—	0.00%
Default	100.00%	30.10%	109.04%	1,397	1,500	163	16.77%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	2.85%	47.44%	64.58%	102,587	123,979	729	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	20.80%	49.75%	103.58%	978	905	—	—
Default	100.00%	50.66%	0.00%	1,937	2,182	—	—
Other							
Other than default	0.32%	14.59%	15.73%	1,544	2,197	238	100.00%
Default	100.00%	61.65%	—	76	66	22	100.00%
Total	1.39%	41.93%	23.05%	1,714,253	218,390	69,032	27.13%

(Millions of Yen)

Types of exposure	March 31, 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 loan							
No term-beginning delay	0.26%	41.61%	20.44%	2,014,542	294,336	8,073	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	33.36%	41.71%	253.64%	25,202	1,474	115	100.00%
Default	100.00%	39.41%	32.72%	7,542	896	9	100.00%
Consumption loan							
No term-beginning delay	1.46%	57.52%	50.71%	33,813	28,574	77,542	25.17%
Term-beginning delay	32.83%	66.14%	197.39%	1,341	384	544	18.59%
Default	100.00%	29.83%	111.72%	1,564	1,840	215	14.61%
Business type loan							
No term-beginning delay	3.72%	48.49%	72.65%	100,923	110,260	373	99.69%
Term-beginning delay	23.88%	59.97%	124.26%	3,187	2,156	—	—
Default	100.00%	75.60%	0.00%	6,184	1,873	—	—
Other							
No term-beginning delay	0.42%	11.49%	14.93%	1,509	1,730	141	100.00%
Term-beginning delay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default	100.00%	74.44%	0.00%	78	51	21	100.00%
Total	2.39%	46.32%	39.09%	2,195,891	443,579	87,037	32.61%

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)

Classification	Actual loss amount for FY2006	Actual loss amount for FY2007	Comparison with actual loss amount for previous year
Corporate exposures	45,844	50,909	5,065
Sovereign exposures	771	—	(771)
Bank exposures	—	—	—
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	—	252	252
Residential mortgage exposures	159	92	(66)
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	0	1	—
Other retail exposures	3,296	2,918	(377)
Total	50,071	54,174	4,103

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 FY2007 increased by 4.1 billion yen compared to FY2006, centering on corporate exposures.

This is primarily attributable to an increase in loss due to a conservative estimation of reserve amounts for a part of corporate exposures during FY2007.

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Actual value of loss amount for FY2007	Estimated value of loss amount for FY2008
Corporate exposures	123,290	106,943
Sovereign exposures	1,383	41
Bank exposures	1,843	355
Equity exposures applicable to the PD/LGD approach	244	191
Residential mortgage exposures	4,853	9,652
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	447	579
Other retail exposures	8,423	14,337
Total	140,486	132,101

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 fiscal year with March 31, 2007 and 2008 as the reference date, respectively.

Matters Concerning Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007			
	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	1,260,073	11,039	285,636	175
Corporate exposures	238,569	11,039	262,263	175
Sovereign exposures	—	—	23,373	—
Bank exposures	1,021,504	—	—	—
Total	1,260,073	11,039	285,636	175

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 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	1,924,211	7,935	366,673	4,371
Corporate exposures	499,631	7,935	344,886	4,371
Sovereign exposures	—	—	21,786	—
Bank exposures	1,424,580	—	—	—
Total	1,924,211	7,935	366,673	4,371

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

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	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	104,442	—	94,458	—
Corporate exposures	19,989	—	39,117	—
Sovereign exposures	84,149	—	5,656	—
Bank exposures	303	—	49,684	—
Total	104,442	—	94,458	—

Matters Concerning 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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total gross reconstruction cost amount	64,335	164,877

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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral	61,880	93,690
Of which, those corresponding to foreign exchange related transactions	37,177	61,584
Of which, those corresponding to interest rate related transactions	110,504	191,268
Of which, those corresponding to other transactions	—	—
Of which, those corresponding to the effect of credit risk reduction via collective liquidation netting contracts (loss)	85,801	159,162

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

(Millions of Yen)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount indicated in (2) and gross add-on total minus the amount as indicated in (3)	(85,801)	(159,162)

(5) Amount by type of collateral

		(Millions of Yen)	
Classification of acceptance or provision	Type of collateral	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Accepted collateral	Government bonds	—	2,680
	Domestic stocks	—	—
	US bonds	—	—
	Cash (Euro)	—	3,438
	Other	—	—
Total		—	6,118
Deposited collateral	Government bonds	14,621	14,692
	Domestic stocks	2,315	21,020
	US bonds	1,176	2,113
	Cash (Euro)	8	99
	Other	—	—
Total		18,121	37,925

Notes:

1. Amount of collateral is indicated at market value.

2. Of deposited collateral, 14,114 million yen (at March 31, 2007) and 29,835 million yen (at March 31, 2008) 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)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Credit equivalents after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method by collateral		61,928	91,876

(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	March 31, 2007 predicted principal	March 31, 2008 predicted principal
Protection purchase	Credit default swap	—	—
	Credit link bond	—	—
	Other	—	—
Total		—	—
Protection provision	Credit default swap	1,000	10,000
	Credit link bond	30,000	45,000
	Other	15,000	5,000
Total		46,000	60,000

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

		(Millions of Yen)	
		March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Estimated amount of principal of credit derivatives used to take into consideration the effect of credit risk reduction method		—	—

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure of which the Company is the Originator

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

Form of Securitization	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of original assets of asset transfer-type securitization transactions	828,591	719,193
Residential loan	824,359	703,693
Other	4,232	15,500
Amount of original assets of synthetic-type securitization transactions	—	—
Residential loan	—	—
Other	—	—
Total amount of original assets	828,591	719,193

(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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Exposure amount	Current loss amount	Exposure amount	Current loss amount
Exposure delay of three months or longer	—	—	—	—
Residential loan	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Exposures in default	1,536	—	2,601	—
Residential loan	1,536	—	2,601	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	1,536	—	2,601	—

(3) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown by type of these primary original assets

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
	Amount of exposure	Amount of exposure
Residential loan	209,775	201,878
Other	2,838	2,757
Total	212,613	204,635

(4) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

Risk weight	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	—	—	—	—
20% to less than 50%	—	—	—	—
50% to less than 100%	209,775	11,972	201,878	14,559
100% to less than 350%	—	—	—	—
Deduction of capital	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Total	212,457	14,655	204,560	17,242

Notes:

1. Required capital amount = (credit risk weighted asset amount x 1.06) x 8% + expected loss amount

2. Out of securitization exposure held, as to I/O strips relating to real estate non-recourse loans (75 million yen), the amount is deducted as capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization.

(5) Capital equivalent amount increased due to securitization transaction and breakdown by type of original assets

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	43,517	34,687
Other	155	75
Total	43,673	35,763

(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

Type of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan	—	—
Other	2,682	2,682
Total	2,682	2,682

(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.

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure in which the Company is the Investor

(1) Amount of securitization exposure held and breakdown of primary original assets by type

Breakdown of original assets	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Residential loan backed securities (RMBS)	110,643	113,206
Multi-borrower type commercial-use real estate backed securities (MCMBS)	3,599	2,800
Debt collateral certificate using credit derivative (Synthetic CDO)	15,014	13,299
First to default type credit link bond (CLN)	29,870	39,901
Asset-backed loans of monetary receivables such as loan receivables (ABL)	503	189
Securitization of business (WBS)	48,572	42,199
Asset-backed securities of monetary receivables such as installment receivables (ABS)	2,625	10,729
Total	210,829	222,326

(2) Balance of securitization exposure held by risk weight classification of appropriate number and required capital amount

Risk weight	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Balance	Required capital amount	Balance	Required capital amount
Less than 20%	123,413	810	134,096	883
20% to less than 50%	87,044	2,580	88,164	2,616
50% to less than 100%	—	—	—	—
100% to less than 350%	372	32	65	6
Deduction of capital	—	—	1,418	1,418
Total	210,829	3,422	223,745	4,925

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
N.A.

(4) Amount of credit risk weighted asset calculated with application of Article 15 of the Supplementary Rules of Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification
N.A.

Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Bank Accounts
Amount Posted on Balance Sheet and Market Value

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	813,357	813,357	583,365	583,365
Equity exposure including investment other than above	274,528		256,095	
Total	1,087,886		839,460	

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 including Investment, etc.

(Millions of Yen)

Breakdown	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	14,121	15,233
Amortization loss	5,500	7,420
Total	8,621	7,813

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)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of appraisal profit/loss recognized on balance sheet and not recognized on profit and loss statements	373,495	135,981

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	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	380,083	358,848
Equity exposures other than above	259,582	241,137
Total	639,665	599,986

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) Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal
Term-end Balance in Trust Account with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposure including investment other than above	25,474	3,312
Total	25,479	3,312

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 including Investment, etc. in Trust Accounts with an Agreement on Compensation for Principal

Breakdown	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Profit/loss on sale	330	(651)
Amortization loss (—)	1,118	—
Total	(788)	(651)

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Listed equity exposures	4	—
Equity exposures other than above	500	499
Total	504	499

Amount of Exposure Applicable to Credit Risk Weighted Asset Deemed Calculation

Calculation Method	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Exposure applicable to look-through formula ^(Note 1)	451,667	365,100
Exposure applicable to modified simple majority method ^(Note 2)	16,379	86,354
Exposure applicable to investment criteria formula ^(Note 3)	31	47,243
Exposure applicable to simple risk weight method ^(Note 4)	—	—
Those applicable to 400% risk weight	—	—
Those applicable to 1250% risk weight	—	—
Total	468,077	498,698

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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	72,665	111,992

Note: Calculation is done by the same method as the outlier standard as provided in "General Supervision Guidelines for Major Banks, etc."
 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

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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

Matters Concerning Composition of Capital

Composition of Capital

(Millions of Yen)

Item	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Tier I capital		
Capital stock	11,000	11,000
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock of above	—	—
New stock application margin	—	—
Capital reserve	21,246	21,246
Other capital surplus	—	—
Retained earnings	—	—
Other retained earnings	19,757	16,223
Treasury stock (-)	—	—
Treasury stock application margin	—	—
Projected amount of distributed income (-)	15,000	14,000
Evaluation loss on other securities (-)	28	21
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)	36,975	34,447
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)	36,975	34,447
<For Reference>		
Risk weighted assets, etc.		
Credit risk weighted asset amount	34,468	34,781
Asset (on-balance sheet) items	34,468	34,744
Off-balance sheet transaction items	—	36
Amount arrived at by dividing operational risk equivalents by 8%	91,265	95,730
Total (F)	125,733	130,512
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard) = (E)/(F) x 100	29.40%	26.39%
(A)/(F) x 100	29.40%	26.39%
(B)/(A) x 100	—	—

Notes:

- Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio, etc. as of March 31, 2008 are calculated in accordance with Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19 of 2006 (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio Notification").
- 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:
 - (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.
- 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.

Matters Concerning Capital Adequacy Levels

Required Capital Amount

(1) Required capital amount for credit risks

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Portfolio applicable to the standardised approach	1,378	1,389
For financial institutions and securities companies	107	101
For corporations	56	441
Investment	8	8
Other	1,206	837
Securitization exposure	—	—
Total	1,378	1,389

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Standardised approach	3,650	3,829
Total	3,650	3,829

(3) Total amount of non-consolidated required capital

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Total amount of non-consolidated required capital (Note)	5,029	5,219

Note: (Amount of credit risk weighted asset + operational risk equivalents/8%) x 4%

Matters Concerning Credit Risks

(except for matters regarding securitization exposure)

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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)		
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Average balance of exposure during the term
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	55,546	45,122	46,674
Securities	83,879	84,874	84,065
Off-balance sheet transactions	745	25,655	10,141
Total	140,171	155,652	140,881

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.) of 21,156 million yen is not included in above.
- 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

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Domestic	140,171	155,652
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	55,546	45,122
Securities	83,879	84,874
Off-balance sheet transactions	745	25,655
Overseas	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	140,171	155,652

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.) of 21,156 million yen is not included in above.

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

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Sovereign	115,269	117,920
Central government	114,523	117,245
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	30,644	21,372
Securities	83,879	84,874
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	10,997
Local public organizations	745	674
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	745	674
Other	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Financial institutions	13,473	26,684
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	13,473	12,701
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	13,983
Business corporation	11,428	11,047
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	11,428	11,047
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—

(continues to right column)

Business Type	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
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	140,171	155,652

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.) of 21,156 million yen is 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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Transportation	91	91
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	91	91
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Wholesale and retail	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Finance and insurance	457	369
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	457	369
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Real estate	834	834
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	834	834
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Various services	—	—
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Other	10,045	9,751
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	10,045	9,751
Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Total	11,428	11,047

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.) of 21,156 million yen is not included in above.

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

(Millions of Yen)			(continued from left column)			(Millions of Yen)		
Remaining Period	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Remaining Period	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	Remaining Period	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
1 year or shorter	138,409	153,894	Over 7 years	745	674	Over 7 years	745	674
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	54,529	44,038	Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—	Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—
Securities	83,879	84,874	Securities	—	—	Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	24,981	Off-balance sheet transactions	745	674	Off-balance sheet transactions	745	674
Over 1 year to 3 years or shorter	—	—	With no provision for period	1,016	1,014	With no provision for period	1,016	1,014
Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	—	—	Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,016	1,014	Loaned money, call loans, deposits, etc.	1,016	1,014
Securities	—	—	Securities	—	—	Securities	—	—
Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—	Off-balance sheet transactions	—	—
Over 3 years to 5 years or shorter	—	68	Total	140,171	155,652	Total	140,171	155,652
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)

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.) of 21,156 million yen is not included in above.

Term-end Balance of Exposure Delay of Three Months or Longer and Breakdown by Primary Type

N.A.

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

(Millions of Yen)

Type of Reserve	FY2006		FY2007	
	Term end Balance	Variance during Term	Term end Balance	Variance during Term
General reserve for possible loan losses	—	(11)	—	—
Respective reserve for possible loan losses	—	—	—	—
Domestic	—	—	—	—
Overseas	—	—	—	—
Specified overseas receivables reserve account	—	—	—	—
Total	—	(11)	—	—

Note: General reserve for possible loan losses is not managed by region.

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

(Millions of Yen)

Risk Weight	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008			
		Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)	Rating applicable	Rating not applicable ^(Note)
0%	115,269	—	115,269	131,720	131,720
0% to 10%	—	—	—	—	—
10% to 35%	13,473	—	13,473	12,884	12,884
35% to 75%	—	—	—	—	—
75% to 100%	11,428	—	11,428	11,047	11,047
100% to 150%	—	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	—	—	—	—	—
Total	140,171	—	140,171	155,652	155,652

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.

Matters Concerning Credit Risk Mitigation Measures

Classification	(Millions of Yen)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Amount of exposure to which qualified financial asset collateral has been applied	—	13,800
Amount of exposure to which guarantees have been applied	—	—
Amount of exposure to which credit derivatives have been applied	—	—
Total	—	13,800

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

N.A.

Matters Concerning Securitization Exposure

N.A.

Matters Concerning Equity Exposures including Investment, etc. in Bank Accounts

Amount Posted on Balance Sheet and Market Value

Classification	(Millions of Yen)			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2008	
	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value	Amount posted on balance sheet	Market value
Listed equity exposures	—	—	—	—
Exposure including investments, etc. or stock, etc. other than above	216		216	
Total	216		216	

Amount of Profit/Loss Accompanying Sale and Write-Off of Equity Exposures including Investment, etc.

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)	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Variation amount of profit/loss or economic value from interest rate shock	98	110

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, etc." 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.