

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Resona Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Resona Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 21, 2019

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
Assets:			
Cash and due from banks (Notes 3, 12 and 29)	¥ 14,848,528	¥ 13,419,003	\$ 133,758
Call loans and bills bought (Note 29)	177,949	308,806	1,602
Monetary claims bought (Note 29)	281,246	337,705	2,533
Trading assets (Notes 4, 12, 29 and 30)	328,024	270,639	2,954
Securities (Notes 5, 12 and 29)	5,387,898	5,278,544	48,535
Loans and bills discounted (Notes 6, 12, 13 and 29)	36,134,497	28,755,172	325,506
Foreign exchange assets (Notes 7 and 29)	115,691	160,226	1,042
Lease receivables and investments in leases	41,652	—	375
Other assets (Notes 8, 12, 29 and 30)	1,088,392	1,110,787	9,804
Tangible fixed assets (Notes 9, 11, 20 and 28)	380,909	303,088	3,431
Intangible fixed assets (Notes 10, 11 and 28)	40,597	30,329	365
Net defined benefit asset (Note 31)	19,362	18,496	174
Deferred tax assets (Note 27)	28,913	1,692	260
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (Notes 19 and 29)	394,503	389,011	3,553
Reserve for possible loan losses (Note 29)	(158,058)	(139,668)	(1,423)
Reserve for possible losses on investments	(32)	(47)	(0)
Total Assets	¥ 59,110,075	¥ 50,243,789	\$ 532,475
Liabilities and Net Assets:			
Liabilities:			
Deposits (Notes 12, 14 and 29)	¥ 51,108,635	¥ 42,744,541	\$ 460,396
Negotiable certificates of deposit (Note 29)	1,195,350	1,060,650	10,767
Call money and bills sold (Note 29)	140,599	155,975	1,266
Payables under repurchase agreements (Notes 12 and 29)	5,000	5,000	45
Payables under securities lending transactions (Notes 12 and 29)	540,922	624,703	4,872
Trading liabilities (Notes 4, 29 and 30)	120,920	101,709	1,089
Borrowed money (Notes 12, 15 and 29)	752,637	675,975	6,779
Foreign exchange liabilities (Notes 7 and 29)	4,387	4,071	39
Bonds (Notes 16 and 29)	459,799	385,142	4,141
Due to trust account (Note 29)	1,155,804	1,056,058	10,411
Other liabilities (Notes 15, 17, 29 and 30)	746,140	824,467	6,721
Reserve for employees' bonuses	19,581	15,634	176
Net defined benefit liability (Note 31)	19,077	10,120	171
Other reserves (Note 18)	43,559	44,312	392
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 27)	27,660	23,501	249
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation (Note 20)	19,318	19,976	174
Acceptances and guarantees (Notes 19 and 29)	394,503	389,011	3,553
Total Liabilities	56,753,897	48,140,853	511,250
Net Assets (Notes 21, 34 and 38):			
Capital stock	50,472	50,472	454
Retained earnings	1,614,908	1,522,075	14,547
Treasury stock	(4,213)	(5,250)	(37)
Total stockholders' equity	1,661,168	1,567,297	14,964
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (Note 5)	423,957	486,665	3,819
Net deferred gains on hedges	27,129	33,462	244
Revaluation reserve for land (Note 20)	42,204	43,699	380
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(4,823)	(3,021)	(43)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 31)	(38,605)	(42,956)	(347)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	449,861	517,849	4,052
Stock acquisition rights (Note 32)	309	—	2
Noncontrolling interests	244,838	17,789	2,205
Total Net Assets	2,356,178	2,102,936	21,224
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 59,110,075	¥ 50,243,789	\$ 532,475

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
Income:			
Interest income (Note 22)	¥ 483,875	¥ 399,788	\$ 4,358
Trust fees	19,242	18,635	173
Fees and commissions	244,497	208,126	2,202
Trading income (Note 23)	6,094	7,146	54
Other operating income (Note 24)	51,077	28,096	460
Other income (Note 26)	96,179	82,412	866
Total Income	900,967	744,206	8,116
Expenses:			
Interest expenses (Note 22)	47,965	31,432	432
Fees and commissions	69,911	58,704	629
Other operating expenses (Note 24)	42,736	19,107	384
General and administrative expenses (Note 25)	439,479	360,674	3,958
Other expenses (Note 26)	62,268	58,451	560
Total Expenses	662,360	528,369	5,966
Income before income taxes	238,606	215,836	2,149
Income taxes (Note 27):			
Current	38,272	11,852	344
Deferred	19,030	(32,853)	171
Total income taxes	57,303	(21,000)	516
Net income	181,303	236,836	1,633
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	6,140	584	55
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥ 175,162	¥ 236,251	\$ 1,577
	Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Per common share information:			
Net income per share (Basic) (Note 34)	¥ 75.63	¥ 100.51	\$ 0.68
Cash dividends per share applicable to the fiscal year (Notes 21 and 38)	21.00	20.00	0.18

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
Net income	¥ 181,303	¥ 236,836	\$ 1,633
Other comprehensive income (Note 33):			
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(59,357)	71,912	(534)
Net deferred losses on hedges	(6,352)	(6,985)	(57)
Revaluation reserve for land	—	(6)	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,574)	(301)	(32)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	255	9,650	2
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using the equity method	13	(42)	0
Total other comprehensive income	(69,015)	74,226	(621)
Total comprehensive income (Note 33)	<u>¥ 112,287</u>	<u>¥ 311,063</u>	<u>\$ 1,011</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to (Note 33):			
Owners of parent	¥ 108,670	¥ 310,944	\$ 978
Noncontrolling interests	3,617	118	32

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen				
	Stockholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at April 1, 2017	¥ 50,472	¥ —	¥ 1,436,150	¥ (1,181)	¥ 1,485,442
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends paid			(48,976)		(48,976)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			236,251		236,251
Purchase of treasury stock				(107,127)	(107,127)
Disposal of treasury stock		(0)		1,381	1,381
Cancellation of treasury stock		(101,676)		101,676	—
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			326		326
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		101,676	(101,676)		—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year					
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	85,925	(4,069)	81,855
Balance at April 1, 2018	50,472	—	1,522,075	(5,250)	1,567,297
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends paid			(47,624)		(47,624)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			175,162		175,162
Purchase of treasury stock				(5)	(5)
Disposal of treasury stock		(0)		1,042	1,042
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			1,495		1,495
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests		(36,200)			(36,200)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		36,200	(36,200)		—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year					
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	92,833	1,037	93,870
Balance at March 31, 2019	¥ 50,472	¥ —	¥ 1,614,908	¥ (4,213)	¥ 1,661,168

	Millions of yen								
	Accumulated other comprehensive income								
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjust-ments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Total accumula-ted other comprehen-sive income	Stock acquisition rights	Noncontroll-ing interests	Total net assets
Balance at April 1, 2017	¥ 414,750	¥ 40,447	¥ 44,032	¥ (3,143)	¥ (52,604)	¥ 443,482	¥ —	¥ 17,854	¥ 1,946,779
Changes during the fiscal year									
Dividends paid									(48,976)
Net income attributable to owners of parent									236,251
Purchase of treasury stock									(107,127)
Disposal of treasury stock									1,381
Cancellation of treasury stock									—
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land									326
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus									—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year	71,915	(6,985)	(333)	122	9,647	74,366		(64)	74,302
Total changes during the fiscal year	71,915	(6,985)	(333)	122	9,647	74,366	—	(64)	156,157
Balance at April 1, 2018	486,665	33,462	43,699	(3,021)	(42,956)	517,849	—	17,789	2,102,936
Changes during the fiscal year									
Dividends paid									(47,624)
Net income attributable to owners of parent									175,162
Purchase of treasury stock									(5)
Disposal of treasury stock									1,042
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land									1,495
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests									(36,200)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus									—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year	(62,708)	(6,333)	(1,495)	(1,801)	4,350	(67,987)	309	227,048	159,371
Total changes during the fiscal year	(62,708)	(6,333)	(1,495)	(1,801)	4,350	(67,987)	309	227,048	253,241
Balance at March 31, 2019	¥ 423,957	¥ 27,129	¥ 42,204	¥ (4,823)	¥ (38,605)	¥ 449,861	¥ 309	¥ 244,838	¥ 2,356,178

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (Continued)
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of U.S. dollars (Note1)				
	Stockholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at April 1, 2018	\$ 454	\$ —	\$ 13,711	\$ (47)	\$ 14,118
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends paid			(429)		(429)
Net income attributable to owners of parent			1,577		1,577
Purchase of treasury stock				(0)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock		(0)		9	9
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			13		13
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests		(326)			(326)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		326	(326)		—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year					
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	836	9	845
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 454	\$ —	\$ 14,547	\$ (37)	\$ 14,964

	Millions of U.S. dollars (Note1)								
	Accumulated other comprehensive income						Stock acquisition rights	Noncontrolling interests	Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at April 1, 2018	\$ 4,383	\$ 301	\$ 393	\$ (27)	\$ (386)	\$ 4,664	\$ —	\$ 160	\$ 18,943
Changes during the fiscal year									
Dividends paid									(429)
Net income attributable to owners of parent									1,577
Purchase of treasury stock									(0)
Disposal of treasury stock									9
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land									13
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests									(326)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus									—
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year	(564)	(57)	(13)	(16)	39	(612)	2	2,045	1,435
Total changes during the fiscal year	(564)	(57)	(13)	(16)	39	(612)	2	2,045	2,281
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 3,819	\$ 244	\$ 380	\$ (43)	\$ (347)	\$ 4,052	\$ 2	\$ 2,205	\$ 21,224

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes	¥ 238,606	¥ 215,836	\$ 2,149
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization	32,214	24,854	290
Impairment losses on fixed assets	3,148	2,370	28
Amortization of goodwill	—	647	—
Gain on bargain purchase	(29,055)	—	(261)
Equity in earnings of investments in affiliates	(2,146)	(296)	(19)
Decrease in reserve for possible loan losses	(22,782)	(29,704)	(205)
Decrease in reserve for possible losses on investments	(15)	(15)	(0)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for employees' bonuses	639	(472)	5
Decrease in net defined benefit asset	6,346	11,141	57
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	1,563	(1,413)	14
Interest income	(483,875)	(399,788)	(4,358)
Interest expenses	47,965	31,432	432
Net gains on securities	(9,188)	(9,198)	(82)
Net foreign exchange losses (gains)	(40,629)	10,882	(365)
Net losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets	1,162	(429)	10
Net decrease (increase) in trading assets	(57,384)	77,960	(516)
Net increase (decrease) in trading liabilities	19,210	(83,099)	173
Net increase in loans and bills discounted	(927,646)	(565,628)	(8,356)
Net increase in deposits	1,066,972	2,069,143	9,611
Net increase (decrease) in negotiable certificates of deposit	(30,511)	95,060	(274)
Net decrease in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowed money)	(52,402)	(23,249)	(472)
Net decrease (increase) in due from banks (excluding those deposited at Bank of Japan)	28,653	(8,964)	258
Net decrease (increase) in call loans and other	194,557	(134,610)	1,752
Net decrease in call money and other	(145,375)	(553,407)	(1,309)
Net increase (decrease) in payables under securities lending transactions	(158,738)	195,430	(1,429)
Net decrease (increase) in foreign exchange assets	57,617	(64,771)	519
Net increase in foreign exchange liabilities	117	1,600	1
Net increase in straight bonds	75,005	39,806	675
Net increase in due to trust account	99,746	40,752	898
Interest receipts	486,595	395,434	4,383
Interest payments	(48,179)	(31,665)	(434)
Other - net	(14,683)	(339,216)	(132)
Subtotal	337,508	966,420	3,040
Income taxes paid	(13,087)	(43,391)	(117)
Net cash provided by operating activities	324,420	923,028	2,922
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of securities	(11,101,320)	(9,057,335)	(100,002)
Proceeds from sales of securities	10,385,010	7,696,500	93,550
Proceeds from redemption of securities	984,431	1,492,231	8,867
Decrease in money held in trust	—	1,005	—
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	(13,451)	(10,903)	(121)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	1,045	1,653	9
Purchases of intangible fixed assets	(7,763)	(5,040)	(69)
Purchase of shares of affiliates accounted for using the equity method	(4,171)	(212)	(37)
Purchase of subsidiaries' shares resulting in change in scope of consolidation	—	(7,062)	—
Other - net	(188)	(318)	(1)
Net cash provided by investing activities	243,591	110,518	2,194
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Redemption of subordinated bonds	—	(111,000)	—
Dividends paid	(47,624)	(48,976)	(429)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries	(6,988)	(182)	(62)
Purchases of treasury stock	(5)	(107,127)	(0)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	1,072	1,443	9
Purchases of subsidiaries' shares that do not result in change in scope of consolidation	(90)	—	(0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(53,636)	(265,843)	(483)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	19	(6)	0
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	514,394	767,697	4,633
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	13,256,798	12,489,100	119,419
Increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from share exchanges	936,265	—	8,434
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year (Note 3)	<u>¥ 14,707,458</u>	<u>¥ 13,256,798</u>	<u>\$ 132,487</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Resona Holdings, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Resona Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "Group") in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and its related accounting regulations concerning preparation of consolidated financial statements, Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2018 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2019.

In addition, the notes to the consolidated financial statements include certain information, which is not required under Japanese GAAP, but is presented herein as additional information.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of the readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥111.01 to U.S. \$1.00, the rate of exchange prevailing on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on March 31, 2019. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that yen amounts have been or could be readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

Amounts of less than one million yen and one million U.S. dollars have been rounded down to the nearest million in the presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As a result, the totals in yen and U.S. dollars do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Japanese GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Principles of consolidation

The Company defines its consolidation scope using the control and influence concept. Under the control and influence concept, those entities in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over finance and operations through voting interest and/or other means are fully consolidated, and those entities over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

In order to apply the control and influence criteria for certain collective investment vehicles, such as Tōshū Jigyō Kumiai (investment association), limited partnerships, Tokumei Kumiai (silent partnership) structures and other entities with similar characteristics, the Company looks to the proportionate share of decision-making authority over such vehicles, together with other factors indicating substantial control and influence, in accordance with the guidance of Practical Issues Task Force No. 20, "Practical Solution on Application of Control Criteria and Influence Criteria to Investment Associations," issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ").

(a) Scope of consolidation

The number of consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were thirty-one and fifteen, respectively.

Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. ("Kansai Mirai FG"), a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, implemented share exchanges with Kansai Urban Banking Corporation ("Kansai Urban") and The Minato Bank, Ltd. ("Minato") on April 1, 2018 and these two companies became consolidated subsidiaries of Kansai Mirai FG. Thus, these two companies and fourteen affiliated companies of them were included in the scope of consolidation from the fiscal year 2019.

The Group excludes accounts of certain subsidiaries from consolidation when the total assets, total income, net income or loss (applicable for the owned interest), retained earnings (applicable for the owned interest) and accumulated other comprehensive income (applicable for the owned interest) of these subsidiaries would not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Application of the equity method of accounting

The number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were five and three, respectively.

Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd., which has been an affiliate of the Company applying the equity method of accounting, and Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. established JTC Holdings, Ltd. ("JTC Holdings") through the joint share transfer, and JTC Holdings became a wholly owning parent company of both companies. Thus, JTC Holdings was newly applied the equity method of accounting from the fiscal year 2019.

Shutoken Leasing Co., Ltd. and DFL Lease Company Limited were newly applied the equity method of accounting from the fiscal year 2019 due to acquisition of the shares.

The equity method of accounting has not been applied to investments in certain non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, as the net income or loss (applicable for the owned interest), retained earnings (applicable for the owned interest) and accumulated other comprehensive income (applicable for the owned interest) are immaterial in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries

The balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

(Number of consolidated subsidiaries)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
End of December	3	3
End of March	28	12

Subsidiaries have been consolidated based on their accounts at their respective balance sheet dates. Appropriate adjustments have been made for significant intervening transactions occurring during the period from the respective balance sheet dates of the above subsidiaries to the consolidated balance sheet date.

(d) Eliminations of intercompany balances and transactions

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit or loss included in assets and liabilities resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

(e) Unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for the consolidated financial statements

The accounting policies and procedures applied to the Company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should, in principle, be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either IFRSs or accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America may be tentatively used for the consolidation process; however, the following items should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income or loss is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material:

- (i) Amortization of goodwill
- (ii) Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit plans recognized outside profit or loss
- (iii) Expensing capitalization of intangible assets arising from development phases
- (iv) Cancellation of fair value accounting model for tangible fixed assets and investment properties and incorporation of the cost accounting model

(3) Trading assets and trading liabilities

Transactions whose purposes are to earn a profit by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in the market or arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, share prices or other market indices on different markets ("transactions for trading purposes") are included in "trading assets" or "trading liabilities," as appropriate, on the consolidated balance sheets on a trade-date basis.

Securities and monetary claims, etc. held for trading purposes are stated at fair value as of the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivatives including swaps, futures and options, held for trading purposes are stated at the fair values, which are determined using the exit price as if the respective contracts were closed out at the consolidated balance sheet date.

(4) Trading income and trading expenses

Income and expenses on transactions for trading purposes are included in “trading income” or “trading expenses,” as appropriate, in the consolidated statements of income on a trade-date basis.

Trading income and trading expenses include interest received and paid during the fiscal year, net changes in fair value of securities and monetary claims, etc., and changes in the close-out value of derivatives during the fiscal year.

(5) Securities

Securities other than investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are accounted for by the equity method are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

- (i) held-to-maturity debt securities, which management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are stated at amortized cost determined by the moving-average method (the amortization/accumulation is calculated by the straight-line method).
- (ii) investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are not accounted for by the equity method are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.
- (iii) marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable tax effects, reported in a separate component of net assets. The fair values of equity securities with quoted market prices are determined based on the average quoted market prices in the last month of the fiscal year. The fair values of securities other than equity securities with quoted market prices are generally determined based on their respective quoted market prices at the balance sheet dates (the cost of these securities sold is determined by the moving-average method).
- (iv) non-marketable available-for-sale securities whose fair value cannot be reliably determined are stated at cost. The cost of these securities sold is determined by the moving-average method.

Investment securities other than trading securities are written down to estimated fair value when the decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary based on the assessment of the severity and duration of the decline in value, the issuers' credit standing and certain other factors. Impairment losses are recognized by a charge against income.

(6) Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are classified and accounted for as follows:

- (i) all derivatives other than those used for hedging purposes are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized currently in the consolidated statements of income.
- (ii) derivatives used for hedging purposes, if they meet certain hedging criteria, including high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. Gains or losses on derivatives used for hedging purposes are generally deferred over the terms of the hedged items and are reclassified into income or expenses when gains and losses on the hedged items are recognized. Net deferred gains or losses on qualifying hedges are reported as a separate component of net assets. Fair value hedge accounting can be applied for certain hedged items, including available-for-sale securities.

A special accounting treatment is applicable to certain hedging relationships with interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria, requiring certain critical terms of the swaps and the hedged items to be substantially the same, are not remeasured at fair value and the interest differentials paid or received are recognized over the term of the swap agreements and netted with the interest income or expenses of the hedged transactions in the consolidated statements of income.

Generally, a specific hedging relationship is designated between a stand-alone derivative and a single asset or liability (or a group of identical assets or liabilities) as a condition for the application of hedge accounting. However, bank industry-specific hedge accounting may be applied as follows:

(a) Hedges of interest rate risk

Consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries apply deferral hedge accounting to the hedges of interest rate risk associated with financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, “Accounting and Auditing Treatments on the Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in the Banking Industry,” issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “JICPA”) on February 13, 2002 (the “JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24”).

The JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 permits banks to designate a group of derivatives as a hedge of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities, taking into consideration the nature of derivative activities in the banking industry. Under the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, hedges to offset changes in fair value of fixed rate instruments (such as loans or deposits) (“fair value hedges”) and changes in anticipated cash flows from variable rate instruments (“cash flow hedges”) are applied by grouping hedging instruments and hedged items by their maturities.

For fair value hedges, a group of hedging instruments are designated as a hedge of a group of assets or liabilities which are grouped by their maturities in the same manner as the group of hedging instruments. The assessment of hedge effectiveness is generally based on the analysis of the changes in interest rate factors affecting the respective fair values of the groups of hedging instruments and hedged items rather than the assessment based on the accumulated changes in relevant fair values.

For cash flow hedges, the hedging instruments and hedged items are grouped based on their index repricing dates and/or maturities. A regression analysis is employed to test the correlations between interest rate indices underlying the hedging instruments and hedged items to determine the effectiveness of the hedge. A hedge is, however, assumed to be effective and the assessment can be omitted when the interest rate indices are the same for each of the hedging instruments and hedged items, and the repricing dates and intervals are substantially identical for the hedging instruments and hedged items.

Certain assets and liabilities were accounted for using deferral hedge accounting or fair value hedge accounting, designating a stand-alone derivative as a hedge of a specific asset (group of assets) or specific liability (group of liabilities).

(b) Hedges of foreign currency risk

Consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries apply deferral hedge accounting to the hedges of foreign currency risk associated with financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25 "Accounting and Auditing Treatments for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" issued by the JICPA on July 29, 2002 (the "JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25").

In accordance with the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25, consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries designate certain currency swaps and foreign exchange swaps as hedges for the exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates associated with receivables or payables denominated in foreign currencies when the foreign currency positions of the hedged receivables or payables including principal and the related accrued interest are expected to exceed the principal and related accrued interest on the hedging instruments over the terms of the hedging instruments. Hedges are assessed as effective when it is determined that banking subsidiaries continue to hold foreign currency positions of the hedging derivatives corresponding to the positions of the hedged items denominated in foreign currencies.

For hedges of available-for-sale securities (other than bonds) denominated in foreign currencies, consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries adopt deferral hedge accounting and fair value hedge accounting on a portfolio basis to hedge the foreign currency risk attributable to such securities. The hedging criteria include specific designation of hedged securities and the on- and off-balance sheet liabilities denominated in foreign currencies positions covering the costs of the hedged securities denominated in the same foreign currencies.

(c) Inter-company and intra-company derivative transactions

For inter-company and intra-company derivative transactions ("internal derivatives"), including currency and interest rate swaps, consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries currently recognize gains and losses on internal derivatives or defer them as assets or liabilities without elimination in accordance with the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Reports No. 24 and No. 25, which permit a bank to retain the gains and losses on internal derivatives without elimination in the financial statements if the bank establishes and follows the strict hedging criteria for external transactions, requiring mirror-image transactions to be entered into within three business days with external parties after the designation of the internal derivatives as hedging instruments.

(7) Depreciation and amortization

(a) Tangible fixed assets (except for leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (except for leased assets) is mainly computed using the straight-line method for buildings and using the declining-balance method for equipment over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of major tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings:	3 - 50 years
Equipment:	2 - 20 years

(b) Intangible fixed assets (except for leased assets and goodwill)

Amortization of intangible fixed assets (except for leased assets and goodwill) is computed using the straight-line method. Costs of software developed and obtained for internal use are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (mainly five years).

(c) Leased assets

Leased assets other than those under finance lease transactions that are deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are depreciated using the straight-line method over the lease term.

Residual value of those leased assets is zero unless any guaranteed amount is prescribed in the lease agreement.

Furthermore, depreciation of leased assets deemed to transfer ownership to the lessee is computed by the same method used for owned assets.

(d) Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over an appropriate period to be affected not to exceed 20 years using the straight-line method. Goodwill that has no material impact is fully expensed as incurred.

(8) Deferred charges

Bond issuance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

(9) Long-lived assets

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

For the purpose of testing impairment, certain domestic banking subsidiaries recognize individual branch offices as cash-generating units for which they identify specific cash flows. Assets which do not have identifiable cash flows such as corporate headquarters, training centers, computer centers and welfare facilities are treated as corporate assets as a whole. Branch offices to be closed and facilities not used in operations are individually assessed for impairment.

Recoverable amounts are generally measured by net realizable value, which is principally determined at appraisal values less estimated disposal costs. For certain branch offices used in operations, recoverable amounts are measured by value in use, which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows using a reasonable discount rate.

(10) Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

Consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries generally reimburse derecognized customer deposits if a legitimate claimant appears, and such reimbursement of deposit is accounted for as a charge against income.

The Company provide a reserve for future losses on estimated reimbursements in response to the legitimate claims subsequent to the period of derecognition of the related deposit liabilities.

(11) Reserve for possible loan losses

The principal consolidated subsidiaries have provided a reserve for possible loan losses in accordance with their internal standards for write-offs and reserves as follows:

For claims to insolvent borrowers who are undergoing bankruptcy, special liquidation or bankrupt obligors ("bankrupt obligors") or who are in substantially the same deteriorating financial condition although not yet in formal bankruptcy proceedings ("effectively bankrupt obligors"), a reserve is provided at the full amount of claims after deducting any direct write-offs and excluding the amounts deemed collectible from the disposal of collateral and the amounts recoverable from the execution of guarantees.

For claims to borrowers who are not currently in the condition of bankruptcy or insolvency but with a high probability of becoming insolvent and certain identified claims subject to close watch, the discounted cash flow method (the "DCF method") is applied to determine the amount of reserve for individually large balances which exceed a certain pre-established threshold amount. The DCF method, however, is applied only when future cash flows from collection of principal and interest can be reasonably estimated. Under the DCF method, a reserve is provided for the difference between the present value of future cash flows discounted by the original interest rate and the carrying value of the claim.

For claims to other borrowers, a reserve is computed by using the loan loss ratios derived from the historical loss experience for a specified period.

For claims to certain foreign borrowers with country risk exposure, a reserve is provided for the estimated losses determined by considering the political and economic situation of respective countries.

The operating divisions initially assess all claims based on the internal standards for self-assessment of asset quality. The Internal Audit Division, which is independent from the operating divisions, examines their assessments. The reserve for possible loan losses is provided based on the results of these assessments of the operating divisions and the examination of the Internal Audit Division.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims to bankrupt obligors and effectively bankrupt obligors, uncollectible amounts (i.e., the carrying value less the amounts collectible from the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees) are directly written off. Such uncollectible amounts as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were ¥203,494 million (\$1,833 million) and ¥139,080 million, respectively.

Other consolidated subsidiaries mainly provide a general reserve against claims at the amount deemed necessary based on their historical loan-loss experience, and a reserve for specific claims individually determined to be uncollectible such as those to bankrupt obligors.

(12) Reserve for possible losses on investments

A reserve for possible losses on investments is provided for the estimated losses on certain non-marketable equity securities based on an assessment of the issuers' financial condition and uncertainty about future recoverability of the decline in fair values of the investments.

(13) Reserve for employees' bonuses

A reserve for employees' bonuses is provided for the payment of performance bonuses to employees at an estimated amount accrued as of the consolidated balance sheet dates.

(14) Employees' retirement benefits

Net defined benefit liability and/or asset are provided for the payment of retirement benefits to employees in the amount deemed necessary based on the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

Regarding determination of retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is adopted as the method of attributing expected benefit to the respective periods until this fiscal year end.

Prior service cost is charged to expense as incurred. Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are amortized from the next year of incurrence by the straight-line method over a period (ten years) defined within the average remaining service period of eligible employees.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries estimated net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit costs using the simplified method whereby the retirement benefit obligations amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment on the consolidated balance sheet date.

(15) Other reserves

Other reserves are provided to cover future expenses and losses that can be reasonably estimated.

(16) Translation of foreign currencies

Consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries translate assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates at the consolidated balance sheet dates, with the exception of investments in affiliates which are translated at historical exchange rates.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates as of the respective balance sheet dates, except for net assets accounts, which are translated at historical exchange rates. Differences arising from such translations are shown as "foreign currency translation adjustments" as a separate component of net assets.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency of domestic non-banking consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the respective balance sheet dates.

(17) Income taxes

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

The Group assesses the realizability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the available evidence, including future taxable income, future reversal of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies. A valuation allowance reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax assets to be realized. Such valuation allowance may be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available and warrant the realization of tax benefits.

The Company has filed with the Japanese tax authorities a national income tax return under the consolidated corporate-tax system, which allows national income tax payments to be based on the combined profits or losses of the Company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries. Deferred taxes are measured based on the future tax benefits expected to be realized in consideration of the expected combined profits or losses of eligible companies in accordance with the consolidated corporate-tax system. Consolidated corporate-tax amounts, once determined, are allocated to each of the subsidiaries and are used as a basis for the income taxes to be recorded in their separate financial statements.

(18) Consumption taxes

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries accounts for national and local consumption taxes by the tax-exclusion method whereby receipts and payments of consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amounts and, accordingly, consumption tax amounts do not affect the measurement of profit or loss transactions.

(19) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows include cash and the balances due from the Bank of Japan.

(20) Per share information

Basic net income per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stock by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the fiscal year, retroactively adjusted for any stock splits.

Net assets per share of common stock is computed by dividing net assets attributable to common stock by the number of common stock outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

(21) Accounting changes and error corrections

The Group has adopted ASBJ Statement No. 24 "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" and ASBJ Guidance No. 24 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under these standard and guidance are as follows:

(i) Changes in accounting policies

When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, a new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(ii) Changes in presentations

When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates

A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(iv) Corrections of prior period error

When a material error in prior period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

(22) Employee stock ownership plan (Stock Benefit Trust)

For the purpose to provide incentives to enhance the corporate value over the medium-to-long term, the Company executes transactions to provide the Company's shares to its Employee Shareholding Association ("ESA") through the Employee Stock Ownership Plan-type Stock Benefit Trust for the ESA ("ESOP trust").

(i) Overview of the transaction

The Company establishes a trust with certain eligible employees participating in the ESA being beneficiaries. The designated trust account acquires, during a predetermined period for stock acquisition, the equivalent number of the Company's shares that the ESA is expected to purchase thereafter. The trust account will then sell the shares on a fixed day on a monthly basis to the ESA.

If an increase in stock price or other related factors result in a profit for the trust at the end of the trust period, the excess amount will be distributed in cash to the employees who are beneficiaries of the trust in proportion to the number of shares they acquired during the trust period and other factors.

If a transfer loss arises due to a decline in the stock price and a liability remains in the trust, the Company is responsible for a lump-sum repayment of the liability in accordance with the indemnity clause stipulated in the non-recourse loan agreement.

(ii) The Company's shares remaining in the trust

The acquisition and sales of the shares by the ESOP trust are accounted for as if the Company and the ESOP trust are a single entity since the Company guarantees the obligation of the ESOP trust. Therefore, the Company's shares remaining in the trust are disclosed as treasury stocks in net assets on the consolidated balance sheet at carrying amount of the trust (excluding associated expenses). In addition, all assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses of the ESOP trust are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the treasury stock in the ESOP trust were ¥3,528 million (\$31 million) and ¥4,570 million, respectively, and the number of those shares were 6,314 and 8,179 thousand, respectively.

(23) New accounting pronouncements

Accounting standards for revenue recognition

"Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29) and "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Guidance No. 30) were issued on March 30, 2018.

(i) Overview

These accounting standards are comprehensive model of accounting for revenue recognition. In accordance with the accounting standards, revenue is recognized by five steps as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

(ii) Scheduled date of application

The Group is going to apply the accounting standards from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.

(iii) Effects of application

Effects of application of the accounting standards are currently being examined.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The reconciliation between "Cash and cash equivalents" in the consolidated statements of cash flows and "Cash and due from banks" in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Cash and due from banks	¥ 14,848,528	¥ 13,419,003	\$ 133,758
Less: Due from banks except for the Bank of Japan	(141,069)	(162,205)	(1,270)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 14,707,458	¥ 13,256,798	\$ 132,487

Major assets and liabilities of the subsidiary which became newly consolidated subsidiary due to acquisition of the shares

For the fiscal year 2018

Resona Merchant Bank Asia Limited was newly consolidated due to acquisition of the shares. Major assets and liabilities of Resona Merchant Bank Asia Limited on the commencement of consolidation, and relationship between cost of the shares and net cash paid for the acquisition were as follows:

	Millions of yen
Assets.....	¥ 6,539
including Securities	4,127
including Loans and bills discounted	2,813
including Reserve for possible loan losses.....	(885)
Liabilities.....	(123)
Goodwill.....	647
Cost of shares	7,063
Cash and cash equivalents	0
Net cash paid for the acquisition.....	¥ 7,062

Significant non cash transactions

For the fiscal year 2019

Kansai Urban and Minato, and their affiliated companies became newly consolidated subsidiaries through the share exchange with Kansai Mirai FG, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, in which Kansai Mirai FG being a wholly-owned parent company and both companies being wholly-owned subsidiaries. Assets and liabilities of Kansai Urban, Minato and their affiliated companies on the commencement of consolidation were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Assets.....	¥ 8,222,637	\$ 74,071
of which Loans and bills discounted.....	6,452,578	58,126
Liabilities.....	7,883,349	71,014
of which Deposits	7,297,121	65,733

Total assets include cash and cash equivalents on the commencement of consolidation amounting to ¥936,265 million (\$8,434 million), which is presented as “Increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from share exchanges” in the consolidated statement of cash flow.

4. TRADING ASSETS AND TRADING LIABILITIES

Trading assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Trading assets:			
Trading securities.....	¥ 176,730	¥ 138,006	\$ 1,592
Trading-related financial derivatives.....	151,293	132,632	1,362
Total	¥ 328,024	¥ 270,639	\$ 2,954
Trading liabilities:			
Derivatives of trading securities	¥ 6	¥ 14	\$ 0
Derivatives of securities related to trading transactions ...	1	26	0
Trading-related financial derivatives.....	120,912	101,667	1,089
Total	¥ 120,920	¥ 101,709	\$ 1,089

5. SECURITIES

Securities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Japanese government bonds	¥ 1,586,201	¥ 1,778,636	\$ 14,288
Japanese local government bonds	667,728	555,562	6,015
Japanese corporate bonds	1,068,299	928,050	9,623
Japanese stocks	1,001,782	1,169,134	9,024
Other securities	1,063,885	847,160	9,583
Total	¥ 5,387,898	¥ 5,278,544	\$ 48,535

As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, securities included equity investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, accounted for by the equity method or the cost method, of ¥26,823 million (\$241 million) and ¥20,086 million, respectively, and capital subscriptions to entities such as limited liability companies of ¥12,142 million (\$109 million) and ¥10,149 million, respectively.

There were no securities loaned without collateral, securities borrowed without collateral, securities purchased under resale agreements or securities received under securities borrowing transactions collateralized with cash as of March 31, 2019 and 2018.

I. Securities related information

In addition to the “securities” disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet, the following tables contain information relating to negotiable certificates of deposit in “cash and due from banks,” trust beneficiary rights in “monetary claims bought,” and trading securities and short-term bonds in “trading assets”.

(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities

The amounts on the consolidated balance sheet, estimated fair value and unrealized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity debt securities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Millions of yen			
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
March 31, 2019			
Fair value exceeding amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	¥ 1,539,513	¥ 1,573,668	¥ 34,154
Japanese local government bonds	486,340	496,960	10,619
Japanese corporate bonds	100,208	102,579	2,370
Total	¥ 2,126,063	¥ 2,173,208	¥ 47,145
Fair value below amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Japanese local government bonds	—	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	1,400	1,393	(7)
Total	¥ 1,400	¥ 1,393	¥ (7)
Grand total	¥ 2,127,463	¥ 2,174,601	¥ 47,137
March 31, 2018			
Fair value exceeding amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	¥ 1,559,444	¥ 1,600,218	¥ 40,773
Japanese local government bonds	383,173	393,887	10,714
Japanese corporate bonds	71,549	72,513	964
Total	¥ 2,014,167	¥ 2,066,619	¥ 52,452
Fair value below amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	¥ 6,083	¥ 6,051	¥ (32)
Japanese local government bonds	4,214	4,176	(37)
Japanese corporate bonds	22,322	21,932	(389)
Total	¥ 32,620	¥ 32,160	¥ (459)
Grand total	¥ 2,046,787	¥ 2,098,780	¥ 51,992

Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
March 31, 2019			
Fair value exceeding amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	\$ 13,868	\$ 14,175	\$ 307
Japanese local government bonds	4,381	4,476	95
Japanese corporate bonds	902	924	21
Total	\$ 19,151	\$ 19,576	\$ 424
Fair value below amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Japanese government bonds	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Japanese local government bonds	—	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	12	12	(0)
Total	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ (0)
Grand total	\$ 19,164	\$ 19,589	\$ 424

(2) Available-for-sale securities

The amounts on the consolidated balance sheet, acquisition or amortized cost and unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition/ amortized cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)
March 31, 2019			
Amount on consolidated balance sheet exceeding acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	¥ 902,355	¥ 328,755	¥ 573,599
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	46,687	46,437	250
Japanese local government bonds	139,427	138,966	460
Japanese corporate bonds	804,260	798,138	6,122
Total bonds	990,375	983,542	6,833
Other	645,237	628,337	16,900
Total	¥ 2,537,968	¥ 1,940,635	¥ 597,333
Amount on consolidated balance sheet below acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	¥ 39,274	¥ 47,505	¥ (8,230)
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
Japanese local government bonds	41,959	41,986	(27)
Japanese corporate bonds	162,430	163,394	(964)
Total bonds	204,390	205,381	(991)
Other	390,904	401,741	(10,837)
Total	¥ 634,569	¥ 654,628	¥ (20,059)
Grand total	¥ 3,172,537	¥ 2,595,264	¥ 577,273
March 31, 2018			
Amount on consolidated balance sheet exceeding acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	¥ 1,076,048	¥ 402,106	¥ 673,941
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	36,155	36,074	80
Japanese local government bonds	12,972	12,961	10
Japanese corporate bonds	451,633	447,801	3,832
Total bonds	500,760	496,837	3,923
Other	192,782	187,016	5,765
Total	¥ 1,769,591	¥ 1,085,960	¥ 683,630
Amount on consolidated balance sheet below acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	¥ 41,904	¥ 46,369	¥ (4,464)
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	176,953	178,264	(1,311)
Japanese local government bonds	155,203	155,716	(512)
Japanese corporate bonds	382,543	383,659	(1,116)
Total bonds	714,700	717,640	(2,939)
Other	643,300	661,326	(18,026)
Total	¥ 1,399,905	¥ 1,425,335	¥ (25,430)
Grand total	¥ 3,169,497	¥ 2,511,296	¥ 658,200

	Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition/ amortized cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)
March 31, 2019			
Amount on consolidated balance sheet exceeding acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	\$ 8,128	\$ 2,961	\$ 5,167
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	420	418	2
Japanese local government bonds	1,255	1,251	4
Japanese corporate bonds	7,244	7,189	55
Total bonds	8,921	8,859	61
Other	5,812	5,660	152
Total	\$ 22,862	\$ 17,481	\$ 5,380

	Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition/amortized cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Amount on consolidated balance sheet below acquisition or amortized cost:			
Japanese stocks	\$ 353	\$ 427	\$ (74)
Bonds:			
Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
Japanese local government bonds	377	378	(0)
Japanese corporate bonds	1,463	1,471	(8)
Total bonds	1,841	1,850	(8)
Other	3,521	3,618	(97)
Total	\$ 5,716	\$ 5,897	\$ (180)
Grand total	\$ 28,578	\$ 23,378	\$ 5,200

(3) Securities sold during the fiscal year

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities, gains on sales and losses on sales for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Proceeds from sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales	Proceeds from sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
March 31, 2019						
Available-for-sale securities:						
Japanese stocks	¥ 27,995	¥ 13,194	¥ 583	\$ 252	\$ 118	\$ 5
Bonds:						
Japanese government bonds	7,535,460	6,585	6,552	67,880	59	59
Japanese local government bonds	101,136	112	5	911	1	0
Japanese corporate bonds	124,622	189	127	1,122	1	1
Total bonds	7,761,219	6,887	6,685	69,914	62	60
Other	2,498,867	26,853	26,767	22,510	241	241
Total	¥ 10,288,083	¥ 46,936	¥ 34,036	\$ 92,677	\$ 422	\$ 306
March 31, 2018						
Available-for-sale securities:						
Japanese stocks	¥ 17,257	¥ 10,973	¥ 27			
Bonds:						
Japanese government bonds	4,520,494	4,256	4,128			
Japanese local government bonds	153,106	239	21			
Japanese corporate bonds	164,785	427	36			
Total bonds	4,838,386	4,923	4,186			
Other	2,940,526	30,178	31,102			
Total	¥ 7,796,171	¥ 46,074	¥ 35,316			

(4) Change in classification of securities

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group did not reclassify any securities.

(5) Impairment of securities

An impairment of securities is recognized if the decline in fair values is substantial and the decline is determined to be other than temporary.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, impairment losses of ¥2,716 million (\$24 million) and ¥219 million, respectively, were recorded with respect to securities with fair values except for trading securities.

To assess whether or not a decline in fair values is substantial, the Group considers not only the severity and duration of the decline in value but also the classification of the security issuer is used in the self-assessment of asset quality as follows:

- (i) For issuers who are classified as bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors and doubtful obligors: where the fair value is lower than the amortized cost or acquisition cost.
- (ii) For issuers who are classified as watch obligors and for issuers who are not rated: where the fair value declines by 30% or more compared to the amortized cost or acquisition cost.
- (iii) Other: where the fair value declines by 50% or more compared to the amortized cost or acquisition cost.

II. Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities

Reconciliation of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities to the amounts included in “net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities,” presented as a separate component of net assets in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Net unrealized gains before taxes on available-for-sale securities (*).....	¥ 569,611	¥ 650,538	\$ 5,131
Deferred tax liabilities	(142,213)	(163,820)	(1,281)
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (before adjustment)	427,398	486,717	3,850
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests.....	(3,445)	(52)	(31)
The Company's portion of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities of equity method investees	4	(0)	0
Amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheets	¥ 423,957	¥ 486,665	\$ 3,819

Note: (*) For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, discontinued fair value hedge gains previously recognized as income of ¥7,662 million (\$69 million) and ¥7,662 million, respectively, were excluded from net unrealized gains before taxes on available-for-sale securities.

6. LOANS AND BILLS DISCOUNTED

Loans and bills discounted as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Bills discounted.....	¥ 123,093	¥ 108,383	\$ 1,108
Loans on notes.....	572,353	481,415	5,155
Loans on deeds.....	32,243,866	25,400,916	290,459
Overdrafts.....	3,195,184	2,764,457	28,782
Total	¥ 36,134,497	¥ 28,755,172	\$ 325,506

The following loans were included in loans and bills discounted as of March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy	¥ 15,081	¥ 12,143	\$ 135
Past due loans.....	353,893	266,649	3,187
Loans past due three months or more.....	3,030	3,433	27
Restructured loans	158,821	171,240	1,430
Total	¥ 530,827	¥ 453,467	\$ 4,781

The above amounts are stated before the deduction of the reserve for possible loan losses.

“Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy” are loans on which accrued interest income is not recognized and which are highly probable to become unrecoverable. Specific conditions for inclusion in this category are as follows:

- (i) Borrowers have made application for procedures under the Corporate Reorganization Act, Civil Rehabilitation Act, Bankruptcy Act, liquidation under the Companies Act of Japan (the “Companies Act”), or liquidation under other legal provisions.
- (ii) Clearance of promissory notes or bills issued by the borrower is suspended.

“Past due loans” are loans on which accrued interest income is not recognized, excluding “loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy” and loans on which interest payments are deferred in order to support the borrowers’ recovery from financial difficulties.

“Loans past due three months or more” include accruing loans for which principal or interest is past due three months or more.

“Restructured loans” are loans to borrowers in financial difficulty to whom the Group has provided financial support through modification of the lending terms to be more favorable to the borrower, including reduction of interest rates, suspension of repayment of principal and interest and debt forgiveness.

Bills discounted are recorded as lending transactions in accordance with the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 issued on February 13, 2002. Certain consolidated banking subsidiaries have a right to sell or repledge as collateral such discounted bills at their discretion. The total face value of bank acceptance bills, commercial bills, documentary bills and foreign currency bills bought, which were obtained at a discount, were ¥132,813 million (\$1,196 million) and ¥114,019 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

For loan participations, the total outstanding amounts deducted from the principal of loans and bills discounted as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ¥3,000 million (\$27 million) and ¥3,000 million, respectively, which are deemed to be sold to other participant, in accordance with the Accounting System Committee Report No. 3, "Accounting Treatment and Representation of Loan Participation" issued by JICPA on November 28, 2014. The total participated principal amounts accounted as loans for original debtors was ¥52,229 million (\$470 million) as of March 31, 2019.

7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Assets:			
Due from foreign banks.....	¥ 67,067	¥ 124,614	\$ 604
Foreign bills of exchange bought	9,719	5,636	87
Foreign bills of exchange receivable.....	38,903	29,975	350
Total	¥ 115,691	¥ 160,226	\$ 1,042
Liabilities:			
Due to foreign banks.....	¥ 1,776	¥ 1,759	\$ 15
Foreign bills of exchange sold.....	410	744	3
Foreign bills of exchange payable.....	2,200	1,567	19
Total	¥ 4,387	¥ 4,071	\$ 39

8. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Prepaid expenses.....	¥ 14,399	¥ 14,640	\$ 129
Accrued income.....	57,031	52,378	513
Initial margins for futures transactions	57,318	50,575	516
Financial derivatives, principally including option premiums and contracts under hedge accounting	185,514	198,973	1,671
Guarantee deposits	46,966	19,370	423
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	49,893	50,871	449
Other receivable on sales of securities.....	71,340	162,762	642
Other	605,929	561,215	5,458
Total	¥ 1,088,392	¥ 1,110,787	\$ 9,804

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Land, buildings and leased assets.....	¥ 669,351	¥ 539,858	\$ 6,029
Construction in progress.....	2,608	3,537	23
Subtotal.....	671,960	543,395	6,053
Accumulated depreciation	(291,051)	(240,307)	(2,621)
Total	¥ 380,909	¥ 303,088	\$ 3,431

Under certain conditions such as exchanges of tangible fixed assets of similar kinds and sales and purchases resulting from expropriation, Japanese tax laws permit companies to effectively defer the recognition of taxable profit arising from such transactions by reducing the cost of the assets acquired. Such deferred profit amounted to ¥50,321 million (\$453 million) and ¥49,844 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

10. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Intangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Software	¥ 17,693	¥ 9,519	\$ 159
Leased assets	16,593	15,654	149
Other intangible fixed assets	6,310	5,155	56
Total	¥ 40,597	¥ 30,329	\$ 365

11. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group recognized impairment losses on long-lived assets of ¥3,148 million (\$28 million) and ¥2,370 million, respectively. For all assets on which impairment losses were recognized, the Group used an estimated net selling price as the recoverable amount, which was higher than the discounted value in use.

12. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

Assets pledged as collateral and debt collateralized as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Assets pledged as collateral:			
Cash and due from banks	¥ 2,781	¥ —	\$ 25
Trading assets	5,000	5,000	45
Securities	2,160,997	2,301,370	19,466
Loans and bills discounted	75,353	31,807	678
Lease receivables and investments in leases	11,337	—	102
Other assets	10,215	7,887	92
Debt collateralized:			
Deposits	¥ 130,113	¥ 111,793	\$ 1,172
Payables under repurchase agreements	5,000	5,000	45
Payables under securities lending transactions	540,922	624,703	4,872
Borrowed money	650,227	598,814	5,857

In addition to the pledged assets shown above, the following assets were pledged as collateral for settlements of domestic exchanges, or for futures transactions as of March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Assets pledged as collateral:			
Cash and due from banks	¥ 0	¥ 80	\$ 0
Securities	96,293	507,129	867
Other assets	450,676	455,258	4,059

In addition to the above, following initial margins for futures transactions, cash collateral paid for financial instruments and guarantee deposits were included in other assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Initial margins for futures transactions	¥ 57,318	¥ 50,575	\$ 516
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	96,818	50,871	872
Guarantee deposits	46,966	19,370	423

13. COMMITMENT LINE AGREEMENTS

Overdraft agreements on current accounts and commitment line agreements for loans are agreements to extend loans up to the prearranged amount at a quoted rate during a specific future period upon customers' requests, unless any terms or conditions in the agreements are violated.

Unused balances related to these agreements as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ¥10,408,066 million (\$93,757 million) and ¥9,467,195 million, respectively, including ¥9,690,382 million (\$87,292 million) and ¥8,975,161 million, respectively, of agreements with original terms of one year or less or those that are unconditionally cancellable by the Group at any time without penalty.

The unused balances do not necessarily affect future cash flows of the Group because most of these agreements are expected to expire without being exercised. In addition, most agreements contain provisions which stipulate that the Group may decline to extend loans or reduce the prearranged commitment amount when there are adverse changes in the financial conditions of the borrowers or for other reasons.

When extending loans to customers, the Group may request collateral or guarantees such as real estate and securities if deemed necessary. After originating loans, the Group periodically checks the financial condition of the borrowers based on its internal rules and, if necessary, takes measures to ensure the security of the loans.

14. DEPOSITS

Deposits as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Current deposits	¥ 3,885,898	¥ 3,578,540	\$ 35,004
Ordinary deposits	31,388,084	26,806,336	282,750
Savings deposits	371,098	341,677	3,342
Notice deposits	106,478	105,926	959
Time deposits	14,202,029	10,680,827	127,934
Other deposits	1,155,044	1,231,232	10,404
Total	¥ 51,108,635	¥ 42,744,541	\$ 460,396

15. BORROWED MONEY AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

(1) Borrowed money

Borrowed money includes borrowings from the Bank of Japan and other financial institutions. The weighted average annual interest rates applicable to borrowed money were 0.67% and 0.48% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Borrowed money includes subordinated borrowed money of ¥9,200 million (\$82 million) which performance of the obligation is subordinated as of March 31, 2019.

The following is a summary of maturities of borrowed money subsequent to March 31, 2019:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending March 31</u>	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
2020	¥ 138,037	\$ 1,243
2021	190,247	1,713
2022	158,639	1,429
2023	237,566	2,140
2024	2,588	23
2025 and thereafter	25,558	230
Total	¥ 752,637	\$ 6,779

(2) Obligations under finance lease transactions

As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the weighted average annual interest rates applicable to the finance lease obligations were 0.20% and 0.14%, respectively.

The following is a summary of maturities of the finance lease obligations subsequent to March 31, 2019:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending March 31</u>	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
2020	¥ 11,606	\$ 104
2021	9,050	81
2022	6,605	59
2023	4,262	38
2024	1,886	16
2025 and thereafter	666	5
Total	¥ 34,077	\$ 306

The finance lease obligations were included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

16. BONDS

Bonds as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Rate	Maturity	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
March 31, 2019				
The Company:				
Straight bond.....	0.05%	July 27, 2021	¥ 30,000	\$ 270
Straight bond.....	0.12%	January 24, 2022	25,000	225
Straight bond.....	0.06%	June 2, 2020	20,000	180
Straight bond.....	0.15%	June 2, 2022	30,000	270
Straight bond.....	0.25%	May 31, 2024	10,000	90
Straight bond.....	0.08%	December 18, 2020	10,000	90
Straight bond.....	0.18%	December 20, 2022	20,000	180
Straight bond.....	0.06%	July 23, 2021	10,000	90
Straight bond.....	0.17%	July 21, 2023	30,000	270
Straight bond.....	0.27%	July 23, 2025	10,000	90
Straight bond.....	0.18%	December 14, 2023	25,000	225
Resona Bank, Limited:				
Subordinated bonds.....	1.60% to 2.76%	June 20, 2019 to March 15, 2027	236,000	2,125
P.T. Bank Resona Perdania (*1):				
Straight bond (*2).....	10.50%	February 26, 2019	3,799	34
Total			¥ 459,799	\$ 4,141
March 31, 2018				
The Company:				
Straight bond.....	0.05%	July 27, 2021	¥ 30,000	
Straight bond.....	0.12%	January 24, 2022	25,000	
Straight bond.....	0.06%	June 2, 2020	20,000	
Straight bond.....	0.15%	June 2, 2022	30,000	
Straight bond.....	0.25%	May 31, 2024	10,000	
Straight bond.....	0.08%	December 18, 2020	10,000	
Straight bond.....	0.18%	December 20, 2022	20,000	
Resona Bank, Limited:				
Subordinated bonds.....	1.32% to 2.76%	June 20, 2019 to March 15, 2027	236,000	
P.T. Bank Resona Perdania (*1):				
Straight bond (*3).....	10.50%	February 26, 2019	4,142	
Total			¥ 385,142	

Notes: (*1) P.T. Bank Resona Perdania is a consolidated subsidiary of Resona Bank, Limited ("Resona Bank") which has 43.4% of its voting rights.

(*2) The amount includes the balance of bonds denominated in foreign currency issued at IDR Rp 499,873 million as of March 31, 2019.

(*3) The amount includes the balance of bonds denominated in foreign currency issued at IDR Rp 499,110 million as of March 31, 2018.

4 All of the outstanding bonds are unsecured.

The following is a summary of the maturities of bonds subsequent to March 31, 2019:

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
2020	¥ 103,799	\$ 935
2021	70,000	630
2022	125,000	1,126
2023	50,000	450
2024	55,000	495
2025 and thereafter	56,000	504
Total	¥ 459,799	\$ 4,141

Note: The above amounts are stated at carrying amounts.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Accrued income taxes	¥ 15,665	¥ 6,742	\$ 141
Accrued expenses	21,956	16,560	197
Unearned income	34,359	14,444	309
Cash collateral received for financial instruments.....	60,658	75,945	546
Lease obligations.....	34,077	32,623	306
Asset retirement obligations	2,216	1,414	19
Other payable on purchases of securities	45,629	129,818	411
Financial derivatives, principally including option premiums and contracts under hedge accounting	130,685	141,592	1,177
Other	400,893	405,327	3,611
Total	¥ 746,140	¥ 824,467	\$ 6,721

18. OTHER RESERVES

- (i) A reserve for reimbursement of deposits is provided for the estimated future losses resulting from reimbursements of deposits subsequent to the period of derecognition of the related liabilities, and amounted to ¥31,887 million (\$287 million) and ¥34,661 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- (ii) A reserve for expense on burden charge under the credit guarantee system is provided for the estimated future losses to be charged by the credit guarantee corporation under the burden sharing system for credit losses on loans to certain small and medium-sized companies, and amounted to ¥4,860 million (\$43 million) and ¥3,792 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- (iii) A reserve for Resona Club points is provided for the estimated future expense by usage of the points awarded to the Resona Club members and amounted to ¥4,784 million (\$43 million) and ¥4,367 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

19. CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES AND GUARANTEES

All contingent liabilities arising from acceptances and guarantees are reflected in "acceptances and guarantees." As a contra account, "customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees" are shown on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheets, representing the Group's right of indemnity from the applicants.

In addition to the acceptances and guarantees described above, a consolidated domestic banking subsidiary guarantees the principals on certain jointly managed trust products. The guaranteed principal amounts held in such trusts were ¥1,176,651 million (\$10,599 million) and ¥1,079,892 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

20. REVALUATION RESERVE FOR LAND

Effective March 31, 1998, certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopted a special one-time measure to revalue their land used in operations in accordance with the "Act Concerning Land Revaluation" (Act 34, announced on March 31, 1998). The land revaluation differences have been recorded in "revaluation reserve for land" as a separate component of net assets with the related income taxes included in "deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation."

In accordance with Article 3, Item 3 of the Act, the revaluation was based on the official notice prices stated in the "Act of Public Notice of Land Prices" (assessment date, January 1, 1998) as stipulated in Article 2, Item 1 of the "Ordinance for the Act Concerning Land Revaluation" (Government Ordinance No. 119, announced on March 31, 1998) after making reasonable adjustments for the location and quality of the sites.

The aggregate carrying value of the land after one-time revaluation exceeded its aggregate fair value that was determined in accordance with Article 10 of the Act by ¥6,922 million (\$62 million) and ¥14,867 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

21. NET ASSETS

(1) Capital requirement

The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

(i) Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria such as: (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having a Board of Corporate Auditors, and (4) the term of service of the directors is prescribed as one year rather than two years of normal term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Company meets all of the above criteria.

The Board of Directors of companies with a nominating committee, etc. can also declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) because such companies with corporate governance committees already, by nature, meet the above criteria under the Companies Act, even though such companies have an audit committee instead of the Board of Corporate Auditors. The Company is organized as a company with committees.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to stockholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirements. Interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate.

The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the stockholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

(ii) Increase, decrease and transfer of stated capital, reserve and surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a capital reserve (a component of capital surplus) or as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) depending on the net assets account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of the aggregate amount of the capital reserve and the legal reserve equals 25% of stated capital.

Under the Companies Act, the total amount of the capital reserve and the legal reserve may be available for dividends upon resolution of the stockholders after transferring the amount to retained earnings without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that stated capital, the capital reserve, the legal reserve, other capital surplus (capital surplus other than the capital reserve) and other retained earnings (retained earnings other than the legal reserve) can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the stockholders. In addition, a company can do so without resolution of the stockholders when it meets certain other conditions under Articles 447-3 and 448-3.

(iii) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to acquire treasury stock and dispose such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock acquired cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the stockholders which is determined by specific formula.

Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of net assets.

The Companies Act also provides that companies can acquire both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of net assets or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

(iv) Accounting standards for treasury shares and appropriation of legal reserve

The ASBJ Statement No. 1, "Accounting Standards for Treasury Shares and Appropriation of Legal Reserve," and the ASBJ Guidance No. 2, "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Treasury Shares and Appropriation of Legal Reserve," clarify the accounting treatment for retirement of treasury stock, requiring the cost of retired treasury stock to be first deducted from other capital surplus (capital surplus other than the capital reserve). These standards also require that when the other capital surplus at the end of the fiscal year would become negative as a result of retirement of treasury stock, the negative balance of other capital surplus shall be zero and the negative balance shall be deducted from other retained earnings (retained earnings other than the legal reserve).

(2) Capital stock - Changes during the fiscal year

The changes in the number and class of shares issued and treasury stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	(Shares in thousands)			As of March 31, 2019
	As of April 1, 2018	Changes during the fiscal year Increase	Decrease	
Issued stock:				
Common stock.....	2,324,118	—	—	2,324,118
Treasury stock:				
Common stock.....	9,153	8	1,865	7,296 (*1)(*2)

Notes: (*1) The increase represents acquisition of 8 thousand odd-lot shares.

(*2) The decrease represents cancellation of 0 thousand odd-lot shares and sales of 1,865 thousand shares owned by the ESOP trust to the ESA.

Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year and the end of the fiscal year include 8,179 thousand shares and 6,314 thousand shares, respectively, owned by the ESOP trust.

The changes in the number and class of shares issued and treasury stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 were as follows:

	(Shares in thousands)			As of March 31, 2018
	As of April 1, 2017	Changes during the fiscal year Increase	Decrease	
Issued stock:				
Common stock.....	2,324,118	—	—	2,324,118
Preferred stock:				
Class Five preferred stock	4,000	—	4,000	— (*1)
Total.....	2,328,118	—	4,000	2,324,118
Treasury stock:				
Common stock.....	2,372	9,752	2,972	9,153 (*2)
Preferred stock:				
Class Five preferred stock	—	4,000	4,000	— (*3)
Total.....	2,372	13,752	6,972	9,153

Notes: (*1) The decrease represents cancellation of own common stock acquired pursuant to Article 16, paragraph (1) of the articles of incorporation of the Company.

(*2) The increase represents acquisition of 11 thousand odd-lot shares and acquisition of 9,741 thousand shares by the ESOP trust. The decrease represents disposal of 0 thousand odd-lot shares and sales of 2,972 thousand shares owned by the ESOP trust to the ESA.

Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year and the end of the fiscal year include 1,410 thousand shares and 8,179 thousand shares, respectively, owned by the ESOP trust.

(*3) The increase represents acquisition of own common stock as described in Note (*1). Also, the decrease represents cancellation of own common stock pursuant to Article 178 of the Companies Act.

(3) Capital stock – Number of shares

Number of shares of common stock as of March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Class of stock	Number of shares	
	Authorized	Issued
Common stock	6,000,000,000	2,324,118,091

Notes: (*1) In addition to the above, the authorized numbers of shares for preferred stocks are as follows as of March 31, 2019:

First Series of Class Seven preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Second Series of Class Seven preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Third Series of Class Seven preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Fourth Series of Class Seven preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
First Series of Class Eight preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Second Series of Class Eight preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Third Series of Class Eight preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares
Fourth Series of Class Eight preferred stock:	10,000,000 shares

(*2) The total number of authorized shares for the First through Fourth Series of Class Seven preferred stocks shall not exceed 10,000,000 shares in the aggregate. The total number of authorized shares for the First through Fourth Series of Class Eight preferred stocks shall not exceed 10,000,000 shares in the aggregate.

(4) Cash dividends per share

Cash dividends per share applicable to the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 and cash dividends per share paid during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Cash dividends per share applicable to the fiscal year					
	Yen				U.S. dollars	
	2019		2018		2019	
	Interim cash dividend (*1)	Year-end cash dividend (*2)	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend (*3)	Interim cash dividend (*1)	Year-end cash dividend (*2)
Source of dividends / Class of stock						
Dividends from retained earnings:						
Common stock	¥ 10.500	¥ 10.500	¥ 10.000	¥ 10.000	\$ 0.094	\$ 0.094
Class Five preferred stock	—	—	459.375	—	—	—

	Cash dividends per share paid during the fiscal year					
	Yen				U.S. dollars	
	2019		2018		2019	
	Year-end cash dividend (*2)	Interim cash dividend (*1)	Year-end cash dividend (*3)	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend (*2)	Interim cash dividend (*1)
Source of dividends / Class of stock						
Dividends from retained earnings:						
Common stock	¥ 10.000	¥ 10.500	¥ 9.500	¥ 10.000	\$ 0.090	\$ 0.094
Class Five preferred stock	—	—	459.375	459.375	—	—

Notes: (*1) Interim cash dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 9, 2018.

(*2) Year-end cash dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 10, 2019.

(*3) Year-end cash dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 11, 2018.

22. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Interest income:			
Interest on loans and bills discounted	¥ 380,306	¥ 305,971	\$ 3,425
Interest and dividends on securities	67,392	61,564	607
Interest on call loans and bills bought	1,365	1,947	12
Interest on receivables under securities borrowing transactions	(7)	—	(0)
Interest on receivables under repurchase agreements	0	—	0
Interest on due from banks	11,681	11,096	105
Other interest income	23,137	19,208	208
Total	¥ 483,875	¥ 399,788	\$ 4,358
Interest expenses:			
Interest on deposits	¥ 19,580	¥ 13,273	\$ 176
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	110	95	0
Interest on call money and bills sold	3,858	2,753	34
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements	0	0	0
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions	10,930	3,499	98
Interest on borrowed money	4,519	2,829	40
Interest on bonds	5,683	5,961	51
Other interest expenses	3,282	3,019	29
Total	¥ 47,965	¥ 31,432	\$ 432

23. TRADING INCOME

Trading income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Trading income:			
Income from trading securities	¥ 472	¥ 333	\$ 4
Income from trading-related financial derivatives	5,468	6,734	49
Other trading income	152	78	1
Total	¥ 6,094	¥ 7,146	\$ 54

Income from trading securities included net valuation gain of ¥27 million (\$0 million) and ¥10 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other operating income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Other operating income:			
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	¥ 11,769	¥ 10,792	\$ 106
Gains on sales of Japanese government bonds and other ..	20,058	12,851	180
Income from derivatives other than for trading or hedging ..	—	3,268	—
Other	19,248	1,183	173
Total	¥ 51,077	¥ 28,096	\$ 460
Other operating expenses:			
Losses on sales of Japanese government bonds and other	¥ 18,988	¥ 18,915	\$ 171
Impairment losses on Japanese corporate bonds and other	1,064	191	9
Expenses on derivatives other than for trading or hedging ..	4,841	—	43
Other	17,842	—	160
Total	¥ 42,736	¥ 19,107	\$ 384

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 included following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Salaries and allowances	¥ 171,549	¥ 134,811	\$ 1,545

26. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Other income:			
Gain on bargain purchase	¥ 29,055	¥ —	\$ 261
Gains on sales of stocks and other securities	26,877	33,223	242
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	362	1,278	3
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses	9,183	18,441	82
Recoveries of written-off loans	9,677	13,350	87
Gains on step acquisitions	10,843	—	97
Other	10,180	16,118	91
Total	¥ 96,179	¥ 82,412	\$ 866

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Other expenses:			
Write-offs of loans	¥ 18,683	¥ 16,735	168
Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	15,048	16,400	135
Impairment losses on stocks and other securities	1,677	33	15
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	1,525	849	13
Impairment losses on fixed assets	3,148	2,370	28
Other	22,184	22,062	199
Total	¥ 62,268	¥ 58,451	560

27. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 30.59% and 30.81% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Deferred tax assets:			
Write-downs of securities	¥ 536,680	¥ 537,644	\$ 4,834
Reserve for possible loan losses and write-offs of loans	90,275	62,021	813
Net defined benefit liability	41,846	36,790	376
Tax loss carryforwards(*2)	50,100	71,044	451
Other	66,181	54,542	596
Gross deferred tax assets	785,084	762,044	7,072
Less: Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (*2) ..	(22,142)	—	(199)
Valuation allowance for total of deductible temporary differences	(583,905)	—	(5,259)
Valuation allowance total (*1)	(606,047)	(593,511)	(5,459)
Total deferred tax assets	179,036	168,533	1,612
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(148,966)	(163,820)	(1,341)
Deferred gains on hedges	(11,956)	(14,723)	(107)
Gains on securities transferred to employees' retirement benefit trust	(4,143)	(2,867)	(37)
Dividends receivable	(3,325)	(3,628)	(29)
Other	(9,390)	(5,303)	(84)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(177,783)	(190,342)	(1,601)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	¥ 1,252	¥ (21,809)	\$ 11

Notes: (*1) Valuation allowance total has not changed significantly.

(*2) Breakdown of tax loss carryforwards and related deferred tax assets by expiry date as of March 31, 2019

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and thereafter	Total
Tax loss carryforwards (*)	¥ 22,170	¥ 9,440	¥ 812	¥ 1,011	¥ 160	¥ 16,504	¥ 50,100
Valuation allowance	(2,881)	(2,690)	(109)	(225)	(136)	(16,099)	(22,142)
Deferred tax assets	¥ 19,288	¥ 6,750	¥ 703	¥ 786	¥ 24	¥ 404	¥ 27,958

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and thereafter	Total
Tax loss carryforwards (*)	\$ 199	\$ 85	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 148	\$ 451
Valuation allowance	(25)	(24)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(145)	(199)
Deferred tax assets	\$ 173	\$ 60	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 0	\$ 3	\$ 251

(*) Tax loss carryforwards represent the amount multiplied by normal effective statutory tax rate.

Reconciliations between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019	2018
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.59%	30.81%
Change in valuation allowance	(2.35)	(43.83)
Lower tax rates applicable to income of subsidiaries	0.03	0.12
Dividends exempted for income tax purposes	(0.74)	(0.55)
Tax loss carryforwards expired	2.63	2.78
Consolidation adjustment due to the business combination	(5.11)	—
Other	(1.02)	0.93
Actual effective tax rate	<u>24.01%</u>	<u>(9.72)%</u>

Change in footnote for deferred tax accounting for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

The Group has adopted ASBJ Statement No. 28 “Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting” issued on February 16, 2018, from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and changed footnote information for tax effect accounting.

Additional notes are presented which prescribed in Note 8 (excluding total valuation allowance) and Note 9 of Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting set forth in paragraphs 3 through 5 of Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting. However, the additional notes for the previous fiscal year are not presented in accordance with specific transitional provisions set forth in paragraph 7 of Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting”.

28. LEASE TRANSACTIONS

(1) Lessee

(a) Finance lease transactions

The Group mainly leases electronic calculators, cash dispensers and software.

(b) Operating lease transactions

As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, future minimum lease payments including interest expense under non-cancellable operating lease transactions were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Due within one year	¥ 5,535	¥ 3,972	\$ 49
Due after one year	18,515	12,080	166
Total	<u>¥ 24,050</u>	<u>¥ 16,053</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>

(2) Lessor

(a) Finance lease transactions

(i) Investments in leases consist of the followings.

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2019
Gross lease receivables	¥ 26,736	\$ 240
Unguaranteed residual values	3,838	34
Unearned interest income	(2,503)	(22)
Investments in leases	<u>¥ 28,072</u>	<u>\$ 252</u>

(ii) Maturities of gross lease receivables for lease receivables as of March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Fiscal Year Ending March 31	2019	2019
2020.....	¥ 5,493	\$ 49
2021.....	3,608	32
2022.....	2,430	21
2023.....	1,247	11
2024.....	502	4
2025 and thereafter.....	247	2
Total.....	¥ 13,529	\$ 121

(iii) Maturities of gross lease receivables for investments in leases as of March 31, 2019

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Fiscal Year Ending March 31	2019	2019
2020.....	¥ 8,426	\$ 75
2021.....	6,712	60
2022.....	4,954	44
2023.....	3,218	28
2024.....	1,725	15
2025 and thereafter.....	1,699	15
Total.....	¥ 26,736	\$ 240

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

I. Conditions of financial instruments

(1) Policies and objectives for using financial instruments

The Group aims to render useful financial services to customers and provide various financial instruments corresponding to customer needs. In addition, the Group utilizes financial instruments for risk-taking and risk-control in order to improve its profitability and secure sound operations.

The Group responds to customers' funding needs through providing credit such as lending, loans, undertaking private placement bonds and guarantees to individuals and corporate customers. It holds bonds such as Japanese government bonds as stable investments and securities such as stocks for maintaining strong relationship with customers. Recently the Group began providing interest rate-related and currency-related derivatives to meet sophisticated and diversified customer needs.

To provide these financial services, the Group raises funds by using financial instruments such as customer deposits, issuance of bonds and funding from the inter-bank market.

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) is in place to manage the interest rate gap between short-term and long-term and interest fluctuation risk resulting from its investment and funding activities, and to improve profitability management across business divisions. As part of ALM, the Group executes derivative transactions, which are designated to hedge the interest rate gap between short-term and long-term and interest fluctuation risks, as well as covering transactions related to customers' derivative contracts.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates conduct domestic banking services such as credit guarantee, and foreign banking services under foreign regulations.

(2) Type of and risks associated with financial instruments

(a) Type of and risks associated with loans and bills discounted

The Group's primary geographical business area is the metropolitan areas of Tokyo and Saitama, and the Kansai region mainly Osaka. Loans to small-to-mid-size companies and individual mortgages comprise a significant portion of our credit portfolio. These loans are exposed to credit risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to a decline or the disappearance of an asset's value as a result of deterioration of the financial position of obligors.

(b) Type of and risks associated with securities

Securities, which each bank of the Group holds, are bonds, stocks, investment trusts in partnerships, investment limited partnership, etc. The Group holds them to promote business in addition to generating investment income and capital appreciation, and smooth cash flow operation.

Securities are exposed to market risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to changes in values of assets and liabilities or revenues generated from them by variance of risk factors such as interest rate, stock market and foreign exchange market, and credit risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to a decline or the disappearance of asset's value as a result of deterioration of the financial position of obligors.

(c) Type of and risks associated with derivative transactions

The Group utilizes derivative instruments such as interest rate-related products, currency-related products, stock-related products and bond-related products.

- Interest rate-related products: futures, future options, forward rate agreements, swaps and options
- Currency-related products: forward exchange contracts, swaps and options
- Stock-related products: index futures, index options and over-the-counter options
- Bond-related products: futures, future options and over-the-counter options

Derivative transactions are essential to satisfy the sophisticated and diverse financial needs of customers and to control various risks to which each bank of the Group is exposed. The Group's basic policy is to execute derivative transactions in line with its business strategy and resources under the appropriate risk management system after accurately identifying risks associated with the transactions.

Each bank of the Group executes derivative transactions in order to respond to customers' risk hedging needs, hedging risks of financial assets and liabilities, and for trading purposes as follows.

(i) Customers' risk hedging needs

Customers are exposed to various risks and, accordingly, their needs to hedge these risks are essential and diverse. One of the primary purposes of derivative transactions for each bank of the Group is to provide customers with financial products which enable them to achieve their objectives of hedging and mitigating risks. Each bank of the Group develops a variety of derivatives and makes an effort to increase its ability to provide those financial products in order to offer sophisticated financial solutions to customers.

Derivative transactions may, however, result in significant losses to customers depending upon the design and nature of the products. Accordingly, in offering such products to customers, each bank of the Group follows strict guidelines, etc. which ensure that:

- Sufficient explanation of the products and associated risks

Customers are given sufficient explanation on the nature of products and their risks in writing. A description of the product, structure, hedge effectiveness (including explanation of which customers would not be able to gain expected economic effects and which the economic effects from the hedge transactions would be against customers' interests), market risk and credit risk associated with the product are required to be included in the explanation documents (proposal, written explanation of derivative risks).

Customers are given explanation in accurate and simplified terms instead of difficult technical terms. Customers are given cooperation to confirm completeness of the explanation and full understanding by using designated documents with check column.

- Customers' responsibility and capability to enter into a transaction

Customers are ready to take responsibility for the products fully, and are capable and willing to enter into the transactions based on their own judgment.

Customers are not engaged in transactions which are recognized as improper from the points of transaction amount, term, and level of risk of view, according to customers' knowledge, experience, assets, purpose of transaction, capacity to meet loss and internal management systems.

- Providing relevant fair value information

Customers are provided with relevant fair value information (i.e., unrealized gains and losses on customers' positions) to assist them in evaluating the products and transactions, periodically or whenever considered necessary.

(ii) Hedging risks of financial assets and liabilities

Each bank of the Group uses derivatives to manage interest rate and foreign currency risks associated with various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits. Each bank of the Group uses fair value hedges to protect the fair value of assets and liabilities against risks such as interest rate fluctuations, and cash flow hedges to ensure future cash flows from their variability on an individual and a portfolio basis. As for foreign currency risks, each bank of the Group uses foreign currency hedges to protect future fair value of assets and liabilities against risks such as foreign currency fluctuations.

Derivative transactions designated as hedges are strictly monitored by assessing hedge effectiveness periodically in accordance with the relevant hedge accounting guidelines.

For a portfolio hedge of interest rate risks, hedge effectiveness is assessed by grouping hedging instruments and hedged items according to their maturities to determine that certain critical conditions are satisfied, or confirming high correlation between the changes in interest rate factors underlying the hedging instruments and hedged items by means of regression analyses. For an individual hedge, hedge effectiveness is assessed individually. For a foreign currency hedge, hedge effectiveness is assessed by confirming that the principal and interest amount of receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies exceed the principal and interest amount of hedging instruments.

(iii) Trading activities

Each bank of the Group engages in trading activities to earn profits by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in market indices or market gaps.

Risks associated with derivative transactions are credit risks and market risks. Each bank of the Group determines and monitors credit exposures by measuring credit risks based on the current exposure method periodically, adding the credit exposure together with the on-balance sheet transactions such as loans, and the Loan and Credit Division, independent from Market Divisions and Operation Divisions, establishing individual credit limits. The division reviews the transaction and credit limits applicable to each of the counterparties, on an on-going basis, in response to the changes in creditworthiness of the counterparties.

Refer to following (3) (b) "Market risk management."

(d) Type of and risks associated with financial liabilities

Each bank of the Group raises funds through acceptance of customer deposits, funding in the market and issuing bonds. Liabilities are exposed to liquidity risk and may be difficult to fund depending upon the interest and exchange rate fluctuation, and change in the financial economic environment.

(e) Type of and risks associated with non-banking subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method

Non-banking subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method include Resona Guarantee Co., Ltd. which conducts a credit guarantee business and Resona Card Co., Ltd. which conducts a credit card administration and credit guarantee business. They are exposed to credit risk and market risk related to each business activity.

(3) Risk management system related to financial instruments

The Company has established the Group Risk Management Policy that serves as the basic risk management policy. Based on the policy and operational characteristics, each bank of the Group established its own risk management policy "Basic Policy for Risk Management," approved by the Board of Directors of each bank of the Group, including basic policies for credit risk management, market risk management and liquidity risk management. In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group manages risks and establishes detailed rules over risk management activities.

Each bank of the Group plans and conducts internal audits depending on the degree of intrinsic risks and the risk management system.

(a) Credit risk management

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, Credit Risk Management-related Departments, independent from sales promotion-related divisions, are responsible for determining and monitoring credit exposures at each bank of the Group. As an organization responsible for credit risk management, each bank of the Group sets up the Credit Committee and Credit Risk Management-related Departments, which include the Credit Risk Management Division, Credit Analysis Division and Administration of Problem Loans. The Credit Committee has been established to resolve, discuss and report significant credit matters as a whole. The Credit Risk Management Division is a division to propose policies and procedures over credit rating and a framework necessary for appropriate credit risk management such as credit analysis. The Credit Analysis Division is a division to review operational and financial conditions, qualitative factors, funding purpose, repayment plan, etc. of counterparties, and determine credit exposures by considering the nature of risks associated with the transaction appropriately. The Administration of Problem Loans is a division to understand the business condition of the counterparties with problems and engage in rehabilitation, resolution and correction of the business.

Under the foregoing organizational structure, each bank of the Group makes an effort to control and reduce credit risks. For instance, each bank of the Group applies strict controls to credit concentration risk to a specific customer (or customer group) by measures such as establishing a credit limit (credit ceiling), as the risk may materially affect the operation of each bank of the Group.

Each bank of the Group controls credit risks within certain amounts by measuring credit risks from the perspective of managing the whole credit portfolio and setting credit limits.

(b) Market risk management

(i) Market risk management system

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group established the Risk Management Division (middle-office) and the Office Management Division (back-office), independent from Transaction Divisions (front-office), to enable mutual checks and balances. The ALM Committee has been established to manage changes and conditions of funding, revenue, risk and cost, and to discuss and report corresponding actions to the circumstances.

Each bank of the Group establishes policies such as the “Market Risk Management Policy” to manage market risk appropriately and strictly in accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management.

As for market risks resulting from fair market valuation of transactions or changes in risk factors such as interest, market prices, and foreign currency exchange, each bank of the Group measures risk exposures by Value at Risk (“VaR”), establishes limits of risk exposure, limits of loss and limits of sensitivity by product, and monitors those observance conditions. In addition, each bank of the Group regularly measures potential loss amounts based on stress-scenario testing.

Each bank of the Group monitors and reports to management about risk exposures and profit/loss conditions, including observance of the conditions of the credit limits. It also leads checks and balances by the Risk Management Division (middle-office) to the Transaction Divisions (front-office).

(ii) Quantitative information on market risk

Each bank of the Group measures VaR of market risks based on the purpose of holding financial instruments: trading, banking and securities held for the purpose of strategic investment. Market risk exposure of the Group is measured by simply aggregating VaR of Resona Bank, Saitama Resona Bank, Limited. (“Saitama Resona Bank”) and Kansai Urban of Kansai Mirai Financial Group, The Kinki Osaka Bank, Limited. (“Kinki Osaka Bank”) and Minato.

Risk exposures of certain products and affiliated companies are excluded from the market risk exposure of the Group, as the effect is confirmed to be immaterial.

(Trading)

The Group adopts a historical simulation method (holding period is 10 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with securities held for trading and derivative instruments. The market risk exposure of the Group in the trading operation as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were ¥129 million (\$1 million) and ¥139 million, respectively.

(Banking)

In the banking operation, each bank of the Group deals with financial instruments other than those held for trading and securities held for the purpose of strategic investment, and any other assets and liabilities. The Group adopts a historical simulation method or a delta method (holding period is 20 or 125 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 250 or 1,250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with the banking operation. The market risk exposure of the Group in the banking operation as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were ¥39,457 million (\$355 million) and ¥33,649 million, respectively.

(Securities held for the purpose of strategic investment)

Each bank of the Group measures VaR or manages risks associated with securities held for the purpose of strategic investment separately from the trading and the banking operation. The Group adopts a historical simulation method or a delta method (holding period is 125 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 250 or 1,250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with securities held for the purpose of strategic investment, and measures risk exposure by considering impairment risks. The market risk exposure of the Group on the securities held for the purpose of strategic investment as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were ¥19,035 million (\$171 million) and ¥6,542 million, respectively.

(Verification system of VaR)

Each bank of the Group performs a backtesting which reconciles VaR measured by the model for each measurement unit with actual market fluctuations in order to verify reliability and effectiveness of the risk measurement model.

VaR represents a risk exposure under a certain probability calculated statistically based on the historical market movements. In the case that the actual market fluctuates over the ranges anticipated by the historical market movements, fair market values may fluctuate over VaR.

(c) Liquidity risk management

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group has established the Cash Management Division and the Liquidity Risk Management Division, to enable mutual checks and

balances. The ALM Committee and the Liquidity Risk Management Committee, etc. monitor and report to management timely and appropriately.

Each bank of the Group establishes policies such as the "Liquidity Risk Management Policy" to manage liquidity risk appropriately and strictly in accordance with the Basic Policies for Risk Management.

For cash flow management, each bank of the Group establishes liquidity risk phases (normal and 3 levels under emergency condition) and carries out corresponding actions at each phase determined in advance.

Each bank of the Group monitors liquidity risks by defining a key indicator for liquidity risk management based on its size and nature of the business and circumstances over a liquidity risk. Each bank of the Group establishes guidelines of a key indicator for liquidity risk management as necessary.

As for market liquidity risks in which each bank of the Group may suffer losses because it cannot make transactions on market or is forced to make significantly unfavorable transactions due to market turmoil, each bank of the Group monitors conditions of the market liquidity risk on a regular basis.

(4) Supplementary explanation relating to fair value of financial instruments and other

The fair value of financial instruments includes, in addition to the value determined based on the market price, a value calculated on a reasonable basis if no market price is available. Certain assumptions are used for the calculation of such amount. Accordingly, the result of such calculation may vary if different assumptions are used. Refer to "(Note 1) Calculation method of fair value of financial instruments" on "II. Fair value of financial instruments" for certain assumptions. Fair value of financial instruments does not include transactions not recognized on the consolidated balance sheet, such as an investment trust sold to a customer.

II. Fair value of financial instruments

Amount on consolidated balance sheet, fair values and differences between them as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows. The below table does not include non-marketable securities whose fair values cannot be reliably determined such as non-listed equity securities (Refer to (Note 2) "Financial instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably determined"):

	Millions of yen		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
March 31, 2019			
Cash and due from banks	¥ 14,848,528	¥ 14,848,527	¥ (1)
Call loans and bills bought.....	177,949	177,949	—
Monetary claims bought (*1).....	281,178	279,618	(1,560)
Trading assets:			
Trading securities.....	176,730	176,730	—
Securities:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,127,463	2,174,601	47,137
Available-for-sale securities	3,165,011	3,165,011	—
Loans and bills discounted	36,134,497		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1).....	(145,642)		
	35,988,854	36,182,035	193,180
Foreign exchange assets (*1).....	115,523	115,629	105
Lease receivables and investments in leases (*1).....	40,678	43,339	2,660
Total assets	¥ 56,921,917	¥ 57,163,441	¥ 241,524
Deposits	¥ 51,108,635	¥ 51,109,035	¥ 400
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	1,195,350	1,195,343	(6)
Call money and bills sold.....	140,599	140,599	—
Payables under repurchase agreements.....	5,000	5,000	—
Payables under securities lending transactions.....	540,922	540,922	—
Borrowed money	752,637	752,766	129
Foreign exchange liabilities	4,387	4,387	—
Bonds	459,799	470,699	10,900
Due to trust account	1,155,804	1,155,804	—
Total liabilities	¥ 55,363,135	¥ 55,374,558	¥ 11,423
Derivative transactions (*2):			
Hedge accounting not applied.....	¥ 42,359	¥ 42,359	¥ —
Hedge accounting applied.....	42,796	41,924	(871)
Total derivative transactions	¥ 85,155	¥ 84,284	¥ (871)

	Millions of yen		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
March 31, 2018			
Cash and due from banks	¥ 13,419,003	¥ 13,419,003	¥ —
Call loans and bills bought.....	308,806	308,806	—
Monetary claims bought (*1).....	337,467	333,513	(3,953)
Trading assets:			
Trading securities.....	138,006	138,006	—
Securities:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,046,787	2,098,780	51,992
Available-for-sale securities	3,154,478	3,154,478	—
Loans and bills discounted	28,755,172		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1).....	(127,185)		
	28,627,986	28,767,825	139,838
Foreign exchange assets (*1).....	160,226	160,226	—
Total assets	¥ 48,192,764	¥ 48,380,641	¥ 187,877
Deposits	¥ 42,744,541	¥ 42,744,724	¥ 183
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	1,060,650	1,060,644	(5)
Call money and bills sold.....	155,975	155,975	—
Payables under repurchase agreements	5,000	5,000	—
Payables under securities lending transactions.....	624,703	624,703	—
Borrowed money	675,975	675,975	—
Foreign exchange liabilities	4,071	4,071	—
Bonds	385,142	399,374	14,231
Due to trust account	1,056,058	1,056,058	—
Total liabilities	¥ 46,712,117	¥ 46,726,528	¥ 14,410
Derivative transactions (*2):			
Hedge accounting not applied.....	¥ 34,241	¥ 34,241	¥ —
Hedge accounting applied.....	54,113	53,992	(121)
Total derivative transactions	¥ 88,355	¥ 88,234	¥ (121)

	Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
March 31, 2019			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 133,758	\$ 133,758	\$ (0)
Call loans and bills bought.....	1,602	1,602	—
Monetary claims bought (*1).....	2,532	2,518	(14)
Trading assets:			
Trading securities.....	1,592	1,592	—
Securities:			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	19,164	19,589	424
Available-for-sale securities	28,511	28,511	—
Loans and bills discounted	325,506		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1).....	(1,311)		
	324,194	325,934	1,740
Foreign exchange assets (*1).....	1,040	1,041	—
Lease receivables and investments in leases(*1).....	366	390	23
Total assets	\$ 512,763	\$ 514,939	\$ 2,175
Deposits	\$ 460,396	\$ 460,400	\$ 3
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	10,767	10,767	(0)
Call money and bills sold.....	1,266	1,266	—
Payables under repurchase agreements	45	45	—
Payables under securities lending transactions.....	4,872	4,872	—
Borrowed money	6,779	6,781	1
Foreign exchange liabilities	39	39	—
Bonds	4,141	4,240	98
Due to trust account	10,411	10,411	—
Total liabilities	\$ 498,722	\$ 498,824	\$ 102
Derivative transactions (*2):			
Hedge accounting not applied.....	\$ 381	\$ 381	\$ —
Hedge accounting applied.....	385	377	(7)
Total derivative transactions	\$ 767	\$ 759	\$ (7)

Notes: (*1) Reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to loans and bills discounted are deducted. Specific reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to monetary claims bought, foreign exchange assets and lease receivables and investments in leases are excluded from the amount on consolidated balance sheet directly due to immateriality.

(*2) Derivative financial instruments included in trading assets/liabilities and other assets/liabilities are presented in total. Assets (positive amount) and liabilities (negative amount) arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

(Note 1) Calculation method of fair value of financial instruments

Assets

Cash and due from banks

For due from banks which have no maturity, since fair values of these items approximate carrying amounts, the Group deems the carrying amounts to be fair values. For due from banks with contractual maturity, since contractual terms of these items are short (i.e., within one year), the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value.

Call loans and bills bought

Since contractual terms of these items are short (i.e., within one year), the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value.

Monetary claims bought

Fair values for deed of beneficiary certificate of loan trust are based on the values provided by third parties (brokers) or calculated by a similar method used for loans and bills discounted (Refer to "Loans and bills discounted" below).

Trading assets

Fair values of bonds held for trading are based on the values calculated by statistics of over-the-counter bonds released from the Japan Securities Dealers Association, and fair values of short-term bonds are based on present values determined by discounting face values with market interest rate.

Securities

Fair values of stocks are based on the one month weighted average of the market prices prior to the end of the fiscal year. Fair values of bonds (excluding private placement bonds) are based on the values calculated by statistics released from the Japan Securities Dealers Association or prices provided by financial institutions. Fair values of investment trusts are based on the disclosed net asset value. Fair values of private placement bonds are, in principle, determined by discounting the principal and interest amount with the interest rate used for new issuances for each category based on the internal rating. Refer to Note 5 "Securities" for the purpose of holding those securities.

Loans and bills discounted

For fair values of loans with floating interest rates reflecting the market interest rates in a short-term period, the carrying amounts approximate fair value, unless creditworthiness of borrowers has changed significantly since the loan was executed, etc. For fair values of loans with fixed interest rates, fair values are mainly determined by discounting the principal and interest amount with the interest rate used for new loans for each category of loan, internal rating and loan period. For fair values of loans by maturity within one year, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

For fair values of loans to bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors and borrowers with high probability of becoming insolvent, reserve for possible loan losses is estimated based on the present value of future cash flow and recoverable amount of collateral or guarantees. Since fair values of such loans approximate carrying amounts after deducting reserve for possible loan losses at the end of the fiscal year, the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value.

For the loans and bills discounted without a fixed maturity due to loan characteristics such as limiting loans to within the value of pledged assets, the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value since the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions.

Foreign exchange assets

Fair values of foreign exchanges consist of foreign currency deposits with other banks (due from other foreign banks), short-term loans involving foreign currencies (loans to other foreign banks), export bills and traveler's checks, etc. (purchased foreign bills), and loans on notes using import bills (foreign bills receivables), the carrying amounts approximate fair value because these items are deposits without maturity or have short contract terms (one year or less).

Lease receivables and investments in leases

Fair values of lease receivables and investments in leases are calculated by the discounted future cash flow method considering the market interest rate, internal rating of lessee, estimated default probability of the internal rating and estimated uncollectible rate when default based on the collateral or guarantees, etc.

For fair values of lease receivables and investments in leases with the maturity within one year, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

For fair values of receivables and investments to bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors and borrowers with high probability of becoming insolvent, reserve for possible losses is estimated based on the recoverable amount of collateral or guarantees. Since fair values of such receivables and investments approximate carrying amounts after deducting reserve for possible losses at the end of the fiscal year, the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value.

Liabilities

Deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit

For fair values of demand deposits, the Group deems the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., carrying amounts) to be fair values. Fair values of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and discounting the future cash flows. Discount rates used in such calculations are the interest rates that would be applied to newly accepted deposits. For fair values of deposits with maturity within one year, the carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value due to the short maturity.

Call money and bills sold, payables under repurchase agreements and payables under securities lending transactions

Since contractual terms of these items are short (i.e., within one year), the Group deems the carrying amounts to approximate fair value.

Borrowed money

For borrowed money with floating interest rates reflecting the market interest rates in a short-term period, the carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value when the creditworthiness of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have not changed significantly since they made the borrowing. For borrowed money with fixed interest rates, fair values are determined by discounting the principal and interest amount with the interest rate expected for similar borrowed money. For borrowed money with maturity within one year, the carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value due to the short maturity.

Foreign exchange liabilities

Among foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency deposits accepted from other banks and non-resident yen deposits are deposits without maturity (due to other foreign banks). Foreign currency short-term borrowed money have short contract terms (one year or less). Thus, their carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value.

Bonds

Fair values of corporate bonds issued by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are based on the values calculated by statistics released from the Japan Securities Dealers Association, prices provided by financial institutions or values determined by discounting the principal and interest amount with the interest rate expected for use of new bond issuance.

Due to trust account

Due to trust account represents short-term fundings by accepting surplus in trust account and unused principal, the carrying amounts are considered to approximate fair value.

Derivative transactions

Refer to Note 30 "Derivatives" on derivative transactions.

Other

Guarantee contracts

For guarantee contracts, the Group deems the difference between future cash flow of the contractual guarantee fee and future cash flow of the expected guarantee fee if it executes a new guarantee contract, to be fair values.

For the guarantee to bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors and borrowers with high probability of becoming insolvent, the Group deems the present values, which is calculated based on the estimated future cash flow or recoverable amounts from collateral and guarantee, as fair values.

(Note 2) Financial instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably determined

Financial instruments are not included in "Securities" in (Note 1) above "Calculation method of fair value of financial instruments."

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Unlisted stocks (*1) (*2).....	¥ 60,568	¥ 51,624	\$ 545
Investments in partnerships (*3).....	34,854	25,653	313
Total	¥ 95,423	¥ 77,278	\$ 859

Notes: (*1) Unlisted stocks do not carry quoted market prices. Since the fair values of these securities cannot be reliably determined, their fair values are not disclosed.

(*2) For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, impairment losses of unlisted stocks were ¥25 million (\$0 million) and ¥5 million, respectively.

(*3) Investments in partnerships contain assets such as unlisted stocks which do not carry quoted market prices. Since the fair values of these securities cannot be reliably determined, their fair values are not disclosed.

(Note 3) Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities with contractual maturities

As of March 31, 2019	Millions of yen					
	One year or less	One to three years	Three to five years	Five to seven years	Seven to ten years	Over ten years
Due from banks	¥ 14,318,480	¥ 111	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call loans and bills bought.....	177,949	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	205,510	18,148	10,029	5,656	4,858	35,536
Securities:						
Held-to-maturity debt securities	458,631	792,576	164,856	449,682	142,429	121,471
Japanese government bonds.....	407,300	667,900	50,000	350,000	—	66,100
Japanese local government bonds...	39,200	103,920	100,005	98,000	140,891	4,561
Japanese corporate bonds.....	12,131	20,756	14,851	1,682	1,537	50,809
Available-for-sale securities.....	231,890	520,869	429,966	114,822	321,448	432,825
Japanese government bonds.....	—	30,000	—	—	3,500	12,000
Japanese local government bonds...	3,730	22,958	69,216	20,332	63,977	—
Japanese corporate bonds.....	204,866	426,547	213,048	42,766	21,360	42,500
Loans and bills discounted (*1).....	7,478,428	5,521,401	4,186,468	3,092,321	3,787,079	11,885,869
Foreign exchange assets.....	115,691	—	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables and investments in leases (*2).....	14,100	17,595	7,492	1,404	616	137
Total assets	¥ 23,000,683	¥ 6,870,702	¥ 4,798,813	¥ 3,663,886	¥ 4,256,431	¥ 12,475,840
Deposits (*3).....	¥ 48,220,053	¥ 2,151,621	¥ 736,796	¥ 140	¥ 22	¥ —
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	1,107,850	87,500	—	—	—	—
Call money and bills sold.....	140,599	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under repurchase agreement ..	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	540,922	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	138,037	348,886	240,154	23,862	1,695	—
Foreign exchange liabilities	4,387	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	103,800	195,000	105,000	20,000	36,000	—
Due to trust account	1,155,804	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	¥ 51,416,454	¥ 2,783,008	¥ 1,081,951	¥ 44,003	¥ 37,718	¥ —

As of March 31, 2018	Millions of yen					
	One year or less	One to three years	Three to five years	Five to seven years	Seven to ten years	Over ten years
Due from banks	¥ 12,932,840	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call loans and bills bought.....	308,806	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	256,574	23,258	12,896	6,800	5,190	31,583
Securities:						
Held-to-maturity debt securities	132,701	1,051,454	242,197	501,654	51,258	68,528
Japanese government bonds.....	79,000	945,200	130,000	400,000	—	12,100
Japanese local government bonds...	44,257	88,700	100,015	100,000	49,638	4,815
Japanese corporate bonds.....	9,443	17,554	12,182	1,654	1,620	51,613
Available-for-sale securities.....	183,001	312,493	488,328	184,315	516,265	195,493
Japanese government bonds.....	—	—	60,000	40,000	75,000	35,000
Japanese local government bonds...	3,968	2,564	66,607	8,000	86,904	—
Japanese corporate bonds.....	171,542	274,853	298,531	49,218	14,071	20,103
Loans and bills discounted (*1).....	6,208,520	4,363,741	3,334,054	2,478,875	2,971,488	9,314,168
Foreign exchange assets.....	160,226	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	¥ 20,182,672	¥ 5,750,948	¥ 4,077,475	¥ 3,171,646	¥ 3,544,203	¥ 9,609,774

As of March 31, 2018	Millions of yen					
	One year or less	One to three years	Three to five years	Five to seven years	Seven to ten years	Over ten years
Deposits (*3).....	¥ 40,245,647	¥ 1,869,883	¥ 629,009	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	998,150	62,500	—	—	—	—
Call money and bills sold.....	155,975	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under repurchase agreement ..	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	624,703	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	153,177	300,626	199,662	18,278	4,230	—
Foreign exchange liabilities	4,071	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	—	174,150	165,000	10,000	36,000	—
Due to trust account	1,056,058	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	¥ 43,242,783	¥ 2,407,160	¥ 993,671	¥ 28,278	¥ 40,230	¥ —

As of March 31, 2019	Millions of U.S. dollars					
	One year or less	One to three years	Three to five years	Five to seven years	Seven to ten years	Over ten years
Due from banks	\$ 128,983	\$ 0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Call loans and bills bought.....	1,602	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	1,851	163	90	50	43	320
Securities:						
Held-to-maturity debt securities	4,131	7,139	1,485	4,050	1,283	1,094
Japanese government bonds.....	3,669	6,016	450	3,152	—	595
Japanese local government bonds...	353	936	900	882	1,269	41
Japanese corporate bonds.....	109	186	133	15	13	457
Available-for-sale securities	2,088	4,692	3,873	1,034	2,895	3,898
Japanese government bonds.....	—	270	—	—	31	108
Japanese local government bonds...	33	206	623	183	576	—
Japanese corporate bonds.....	1,845	3,842	1,919	385	192	382
Loans and bills discounted (*1).	67,367	49,737	37,712	27,856	34,114	107,070
Foreign exchange assets.	1,042	—	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables and investments in leases (*2).....	127	158	67	12	5	1
Total assets.	\$ 207,194	\$ 61,892	\$ 43,228	\$ 33,005	\$ 38,342	\$ 112,384
Deposits (*3).....	\$ 434,375	\$ 19,382	\$ 6,637	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ —
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	9,979	788	—	—	—	—
Call money and bills sold.....	1,266	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under repurchase agreements.	45	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	4,872	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	1,243	3,142	2,163	214	15	—
Foreign exchange liabilities	39	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	935	1,756	945	180	324	—
Due to trust account	10,411	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ 463,169	\$ 25,069	\$ 9,746	\$ 396	\$ 339	\$ —

Notes: (*1) Loans and bills discounted, for which it is difficult to estimate the redemption amount, amounted to ¥182,927 million (\$1,647 million) and ¥84,322 million as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are excluded from the above table. The estimated uncollectable amount deducted from loans directly is excluded.

(*2) Lease receivables and investments in leases, for which it is difficult to estimate the redemption amount, amounted to ¥305 million (\$2 million) as of March 2019, are excluded from the above table. The estimated uncollectable amount deducted from receivables directly is excluded.

(*3) Demand deposits are included and presented in "one year or less" in the above table.

30. DERIVATIVES

(1) Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied

The notional principal or contract amounts, fair values and unrealized gains or losses on derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

(a) Interest rate-related transactions

			Millions of yen			
			Notional or contract amount			Unrealized gains
			Total	Maturity over 1 year	Fair value	(losses)
March 31, 2019						
Listed	Futures	Sold.....	¥ 2,707	¥ —	¥ 0	¥ 0
		Bought	12,066	12,066	3	3
Over-the-counter	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	12,362,360	10,317,766	230,127	230,127
		Receive floating/pay fixed.....	12,231,396	10,343,605	(207,655)	(207,655)
		Receive floating/pay floating...	5,147,596	4,191,646	2,785	2,785
	Caps	Sold.....	8,897	8,073	(53)	122
		Bought	3,748	3,748	7	(21)
	Floors	Sold.....	4,180	4,180	(79)	79
		Bought	11,030	10,137	128	121
	Swaptions	Sold.....	73,933	67,933	1,412	628
		Bought	58,364	52,364	1,164	792
Consolidated related party	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	7,500	5,500	80	80
Total					¥ 25,362	¥ 27,065
March 31, 2018						
Listed	Options	Sold.....	¥ 3,986	¥ —	¥ 0	¥ 0
		Bought	3,986	—	0	(2)
Over-the-counter	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	12,052,769	10,005,473	208,996	208,996
		Receive floating/pay fixed.....	12,379,080	9,783,508	(190,753)	(190,753)
		Receive floating/pay floating...	5,421,360	4,444,180	1,594	1,594
	Caps	Sold.....	12,429	11,797	(95)	201
		Bought	3,500	3,500	16	(19)
	Floors	Sold.....	—	—	—	—
		Bought	13,833	8,762	234	211
	Swaptions	Sold.....	64,380	52,380	2,229	(489)
		Bought	48,380	44,380	1,750	1,249
Consolidated related party	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	12,500	7,500	121	121
Total					¥ 19,828	¥ 21,111

			Millions of U.S. dollars			
			Notional or contract amount		Unrealized gains	
			Total	Maturity over 1 year	Fair value	(losses)
March 31, 2019						
Listed	Futures	Sold.....	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ 0	\$ 0
		Bought	108	108	0	(0)
Over-the-counter	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	111,362	92,944	2,073	2,073
		Receive floating/pay fixed.....	110,182	93,177	(1,870)	(1,870)
		Receive floating/pay floating...	46,370	37,759	25	25
	Caps	Sold.....	80	72	(0)	1
		Bought	33	33	0	(0)
	Floors	Sold.....	37	37	(0)	0
		Bought	99	91	1	1
	Swaptions	Sold.....	666	611	12	5
		Bought	525	471	10	7
Consolidated related party	Swaps	Receive fixed/pay floating.....	67	49	0	0
Total					\$ 228	\$ 243

- Notes: 1. The above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains or losses are charged to income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income.
2. The fair value of listed contracts is based on the closing price on Tokyo Financial Exchange Inc. and other exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter contracts and contracts between consolidated related parties is determined using the discounted value of their future cash flows, option pricing models, etc.

(b) Currency-related transactions

		Millions of yen			
		Notional or contract amount		Unrealized gains (losses)	
		Total	Maturity over 1 year	Fair value	
March 31, 2019					
Over-the-counter	Currency swaps	¥ 680,802	¥ 486,674	¥ 12,909	¥ 1,596
	Forward contracts Sold	558,909	52,842	(3,810)	(3,810)
	Bought.....	553,632	67,848	9,955	9,955
	Currency options Sold	76,529	30,509	4,301	(983)
	Bought.....	84,671	37,499	2,256	(1,077)
Total				¥ 17,009	¥ 5,679
March 31, 2018					
Over-the-counter	Currency swaps	¥ 376,244	¥ 334,062	¥ 11,805	¥ 1,007
	Forward contracts Sold	500,695	48,140	2,001	2,001
	Bought.....	517,934	77,413	2,649	2,649
	Currency options Sold	84,898	44,307	5,837	(1,346)
	Bought.....	79,155	45,770	3,808	(340)
Total				¥ 14,428	¥ 3,991

		Millions of U.S. dollars			
		Notional or contract amount			Unrealized gains (losses)
		Total	Maturity over 1 year	Fair value	
March 31, 2019					
Over-the-counter	Currency swaps	\$ 6,132	\$ 4,384	\$ 116	\$ 14
	Forward contracts Sold	5,034	476	(34)	(34)
	Bought.....	4,987	611	89	89
	Currency options Sold	689	274	38	(8)
	Bought.....	762	337	20	(9)
Total				\$ 153	\$ 51

Notes: 1. The above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains or losses are charged to income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income.
2. The fair value is determined using the discounted value of future cash flows.

(c) Stock-related transactions

				Millions of yen				
				Notional or contract amount				Unrealized
				Maturity				gains
				Total	over 1 year	Fair value		(losses)
March 31, 2019								
Listed	Index futures	Sold	¥ 4,238	¥ —	¥ (3)	¥ (3)		(3)
		Bought.....	—	—	—	—		—
Total					¥ (3)	¥ (3)		
				Millions of U.S. dollars				
				Notional or contract amount				Unrealized
				Maturity				gains
				Total	over 1 year	Fair value		(losses)
March 31, 2019								
Listed	Index futures	Sold	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ (0)	\$ (0)		(0)
		Bought.....	—	—	—	—		—
Total					\$ (0)	\$ (0)		(0)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains or losses are charged to income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income.
2. The fair value of listed contracts is based on the closing prices on Osaka Exchange, Inc. and other exchanges.
3. There were no stock-related transactions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

(d) Bond-related transactions

			Millions of yen				
			Notional or contract amount				Unrealized
			Total	Maturity over 1 year	Fair value		gains (losses)
March 31, 2019							
Listed	Futures	Sold	¥ 5,816	¥ —	¥ (8)	¥ (8)	
		Bought	3,065	—	—	—	
Total					¥ (8)	¥ (8)	
March 31, 2018							
Listed	Futures	Sold	¥ 64,136	¥ —	¥ (35)	¥ (35)	
		Bought	3,771	—	(1)	(1)	
	Future options	Sold	31,305	—	5	—	
		Bought	—	—	—	—	
Over-the-counter	Options	Sold	60,481	—	12	11	
		Bought	60,481	—	39	7	
Total					¥ (15)	¥ (18)	

			Millions of U.S. dollars				
			Notional or contract amount				Unrealized gains
				Maturity			(losses)
			Total	over 1 year	Fair value		
March 31, 2019							
Listed	Futures	Sold	\$ 52	\$ —	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	
		Bought	27	—	—	—	
Total					\$ (0)	\$ (0)	

Notes: 1. The above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gains or losses are charged to income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

2. The fair value of listed contracts is based on the closing prices on Osaka Exchange, Inc. and other exchanges.
The fair value of over-the-counter contracts is determined using option pricing models, etc.

(2) Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

The notional principal or contract amounts, fair values and unrealized gains or losses on derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

(a) Interest rate-related transactions

			Millions of yen		
Accounting method for hedge	Hedging instruments	Hedged items	Notional or contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
March 31, 2019					
Deferral hedge accounting	Swaps	Financial assets and liabilities with interests (e.g., loans and deposits)			
	Receive fixed/pay floating		¥ 1,655,000	¥ 1,440,000	¥ 46,749
	Receive floating/pay fixed		1,044,081	989,081	(3,553)
Special treatment of interest rate swaps	Swaps	Financial assets and liabilities with interests (e.g., loans and borrowed money)			
	Receive floating/pay fixed		76,460	71,500	(871)
Total					¥ 42,324
March 31, 2018					
Deferral hedge accounting	Swaps	Financial assets and liabilities with interests (e.g., loans and deposits)			
	Receive fixed/pay floating		¥ 1,695,000	¥ 1,655,000	¥ 47,747
	Receive floating/pay fixed		1,210,725	1,010,725	3,521
Special treatment of interest rate swaps	Swaps	Loans			
	Receive floating/pay fixed		12,500	7,500	(121)
Total					¥ 51,148

			Millions of U.S. dollars		
Accounting method for hedge	Hedging instruments	Hedged items	Notional or contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
March 31, 2019					
Deferral hedge accounting	Swaps	Financial assets and liabilities with interests			
	Receive fixed/pay floating	(e.g., loans and deposits)	\$ 14,908	\$ 12,971	\$ 421
	Receive floating/pay fixed		9,405	8,909	(32)
Special treatment of interest rate swaps	Swaps	Financial assets and liabilities with interests			
	Receive floating/pay fixed	(e.g., loans and borrowed money)	688	644	(7)
Total					\$ 381

Note: The fair value is determined using the discounted value of future cash flows.

(b) Currency-related transactions

Accounting method for hedge	Hedging instruments	Hedged items	Millions of yen		
			Notional or contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
March 31, 2019					
Deferral hedge accounting	Currency swaps	Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (e.g., loans and deposits)	¥ 347,377	¥ 5,316	¥ (399)
March 31, 2018					
Deferral hedge accounting	Currency swaps	Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (e.g., loans and deposits)	¥ 353,943	¥ 2,071	¥ 2,844

			Millions of U.S. dollars		
Accounting method for hedge	Hedging instruments	Hedged items	Notional or contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
March 31, 2019					
Deferral hedge accounting	Currency swaps	Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency (e.g., loans and deposits)	\$ 3,129	\$ 47	\$ (3)

Note: The fair value is determined using the discounted value of future cash flows.

31. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(1) Outline of the plans

Certain consolidated domestic subsidiaries have lump-sum retirement benefit plans, contributory funded defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plan. Upon an employees' retirement, supplemental benefits which are not subject to the actuarial calculation required by accounting standards may be provided. Some of the consolidated subsidiaries maintain certain plan assets in a segregated retirement benefit trust established at a third party trustee to fund their retirement benefit plans.

The Company does not have a retirement benefit plan.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries estimated net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit costs using the simplified method whereby the retirement benefit obligations amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment on the consolidated balance sheet date.

(2) Defined benefit plan (including the plan using the simplified method)

(a) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 415,541	¥ 416,687	\$ 3,743
Increase by acquisitions of subsidiaries' shares.....	49,468	—	445
Current service cost	13,163	11,919	118
Interest cost.....	2,311	2,323	20
Actuarial losses.....	13,350	4,830	120
Benefits paid	(23,789)	(20,113)	(214)
Other	(44)	(105)	(0)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 470,001	¥ 415,541	\$ 4,233

Note: (*) Retirement benefit expenses for the consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the simplified method are all included in current service cost.

(b) The changes in plan assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year.....	¥ 423,916	¥ 420,837	\$ 3,818
Increase by acquisitions of subsidiaries' shares.....	49,287	—	443
Expected return on plan assets.....	7,397	5,910	66
Actuarial gains.....	(3,310)	69	(29)
Contribution from the employer.....	8,073	10,305	72
Benefit paid.....	(15,045)	(13,180)	(135)
Other.....	(32)	(24)	(0)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 470,286	¥ 423,916	\$ 4,236

(c) Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Funded plans benefit obligation	¥ 461,187	¥ 413,802	\$ 4,154
Plan assets	(470,286)	(423,916)	(4,236)
Subtotal.....	(9,098)	(10,114)	(81)
Unfunded defined benefit obligation.....	8,813	1,739	79
Net liability for defined benefit obligation.....	¥ (284)	¥ (8,375)	\$ (2)
Net defined benefit liability	19,077	10,120	171
Net defined benefit asset	(19,362)	(18,496)	(174)
Net liability for defined benefit obligation.....	¥ (284)	¥ (8,375)	\$ (2)

(d) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Service cost	¥ 13,163	¥ 11,919	\$ 118
Interest cost	2,311	2,323	20
Expected return on plan assets.....	(7,397)	(5,910)	(66)
Recognized actuarial gains.....	17,020	18,659	153
Other (Supplemental benefits which are not subject to defined benefit obligation)	1,075	783	9
Net periodic benefit costs.....	¥ 26,173	¥ 27,775	\$ 235

(e) The components of remeasurements of defined benefit plans for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Actuarial gains	¥ 359	¥ 13,898	\$ 3

(f) Accumulated other comprehensive income (before tax effect) on defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Unrecognized actuarial losses	¥ 61,568	¥ 61,929	\$ 554

(g) Plan assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018

(i) Components of plan assets

	2019	2018
Bonds	63%	68%
Stocks	9%	7%
Cash and Deposits and other	28%	25%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Total plan assets include 28% and 29% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of a segregated retirement benefit trust which is set up for corporate pension fund and lump-sum retirement benefit plans.

(ii) Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(h) Assumptions used for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Discount rate (weighted average)	0.29 - 0.75%	0.48%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00 - 3.80%	0.20- 2.00%

Note: Expected salary increase rate is determined by the age-specific salary increase index calculated with a reference date of March 31, 2014.

(3) Defined contribution retirement plan

Contribution paid to the defined contribution plan of certain consolidated domestic subsidiaries were ¥1,248 million (\$11 million) and ¥991 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

32. STOCK OPTIONS

(1) Terms, volume and activity of the stock options

(a) Details of the stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2019

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 1 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	7 directors of Minato (of which 1 outside director) 12 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	72,522 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	N/A
Relevant service period	N/A
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 20, 2042

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 2 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	7 directors of Minato (of which 1 outside director) 12 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	70,863 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	Either at the point of losing position as a director or an executive officer of Minato
Relevant service period	From June 27, 2013 to the conclusion of the ordinary shareholders' meeting for the fiscal year ended on March. 31, 2014.
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 19, 2043

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 3 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	7 directors of Minato (of which 1 outside director) 16 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	67,071 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	Either at the point of losing position as a director or an executive officer of Minato.
Relevant service period	From June 27, 2014 to the conclusion of the ordinary shareholders' meeting for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2015.
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 18, 2044

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 4 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	7 directors of Minato (of which 2 outside directors) 17 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	46,215 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	Either at the point of losing position as a director or an executive officer of Minato.
Relevant service period	From June 26, 2015 to the conclusion of the ordinary shareholders' meeting for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2016.
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 17, 2045

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 5 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	7 directors of Minato (of which 2 outside directors) 17 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	87,690 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	Either at the point of losing position as a director or an executive officer of Minato.
Relevant service period	From June 29, 2016 to the conclusion of the ordinary shareholders' meeting for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2017.
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 21, 2046

Stock option type	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. Series 6 Stock Subscription Right (*)
Types and number of grantees	8 directors of Minato (of which 2 outside directors) 19 executive officers of Minato
Number of options granted	72,048 shares of common stock
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Vesting conditions	Either at the point of losing position as a director or an executive officer of Minato.
Relevant service period	From June 29, 2017 to the conclusion of the ordinary shareholders' meeting for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2018.
Exercise period	From April 1, 2018 to July 21, 2047

(*) Kansai Mirai FG granted the stock options on April 1, 2018 in exchange for the stock options granted by Minato.

(b) Volume and activity of the stock options

Below information covers the stock options existed for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and the number of the stock options are converted into the number of shares.

(i) Number of stock options (shares)

	Series 1 stock subscription right	Series 2 stock subscription right	Series 3 stock subscription right	Series 4 stock subscription right	Series 5 stock subscription right	Series 6 stock subscription right
Non-vested:						
March 31, 2018 – outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted	72,522	70,863	67,071	46,215	87,690	72,048
Vested	66,597	65,886	51,666	23,937	41,475	24,885
March 31, 2019 – outstanding	5,925	4,977	15,405	22,278	46,215	47,163
Vested:						
March 31, 2018 – outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	66,597	65,886	51,666	23,937	41,475	24,885
Exercised	3,318	4,266	5,214	—	—	—
March 31, 2019 – outstanding	63,279	61,620	46,452	23,937	41,475	24,885

(ii) Unit price information

	Series 1 stock subscription right	Series 2 stock subscription right	Series 3 stock subscription right	Series 4 stock subscription right	Series 5 stock subscription right	Series 6 stock subscription right
Exercise price	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1
Average stock price at the time of exercise	961	867	923	—	—	—
Fair value at the date of the grant	556	700	763	1,303	645	840

	Series 1 stock subscription right	Series 2 stock subscription right	Series 3 stock subscription right	Series 4 stock subscription right	Series 5 stock subscription right	Series 6 stock subscription right
Exercise price	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Average stock price at the time of exercise	8.65	7.81	8.31	—	—	—
Fair value at the date of the grant	5	6.3	6.87	11.73	5.81	7.56

33. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Reclassification adjustment and tax effect of other comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ (75,817)	¥ 115,805	\$ (682)
Reclassification adjustment	(5,109)	(13,504)	(46)
Prior to deducting tax effect	(80,926)	102,301	(728)
Tax effect	21,569	(30,389)	194
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	¥ (59,357)	¥ 71,912	\$ (534)
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ 3,300	¥ 1,711	\$ 29
Reclassification adjustment	(12,436)	(11,762)	(112)
Prior to deducting tax effect	(9,135)	(10,050)	(82)
Tax effect	2,783	3,065	25
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	¥ (6,352)	¥ (6,985)	\$ (57)
Revaluation reserve for land			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Reclassification adjustment	—	—	—
Prior to deducting tax effect	—	—	—
Tax effect	—	(6)	—
Revaluation reserve for land	¥ —	¥ (6)	\$ —

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ (3,574)	¥ (301)	\$ (32)
Reclassification adjustment	—	—	—
Prior to deducting tax effect	(3,574)	(301)	(32)
Tax effect	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ (3,574)	¥ (301)	\$ (32)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ (16,661)	¥ (4,761)	\$ (150)
Reclassification adjustment	17,020	18,659	153
Prior to deducting tax effect	359	13,898	3
Tax effect	(104)	(4,247)	(0)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	¥ 255	¥ 9,650	\$ 2
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using equity method			
Amount incurred during the fiscal year	¥ 8	¥ (46)	\$ 0
Reclassification adjustment	4	3	0
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using equity method	13	(42)	0
Total other comprehensive income	¥ (69,015)	¥ 74,226	\$ (621)

34. PER SHARE INFORMATION

(1) Net income per share of common stock

Basic and diluted net income per share of common stock ("EPS") and their calculation basis for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Basic EPS			
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥ 175,162	¥ 236,251	\$ 1,577
Amount not attributable to owners of common stock:		3,513	—
Preferred dividends for preferred shares	—	1,837	—
Cancellation difference relating to preferred dividend shares	—	1,676	—
Net income attributable to owners of parent for common stock	¥ 175,162	¥ 232,737	\$ 1,577
Weighted average shares (shares in thousand)	2,315,804	2,315,491	2,315,804
Basic EPS	75.63 yen	100.51 yen	US\$ 0.68
Diluted EPS			
Adjustments of net income attributable to owners of parent for common stock	¥ (6)	—	\$ (0)
Increase in share of common stock	—	—	—
Diluted EPS	75.63 yen	—	US\$ 0.68

- Notes:
1. Average number of common shares during the period is after deductions of 1) the number of shares of the treasury stock and 2) the number of shares held by the ESOP trust (7,335 thousands shares and 7,659 thousands shares as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively).
 2. Diluted EPS per share is not disclosed because there are no potentially dilutive common shares for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018.

(2) Net assets per share of common stock

Net assets per share of common stock and their calculation basis as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Total net assets.....	¥ 2,356,178	¥ 2,102,936	\$ 21,224
Deductions from total net assets:	245,148	17,789	2,208
Stock acquisition rights.....	309	—	2
which Noncontrolling interests.....	244,838	17,789	2,205
Net assets attributable to common stock at the end of the fiscal year.....	¥ 2,111,030	¥ 2,085,147	\$ 19,016
Number of shares of common stock at the end of the fiscal year used for the calculation of net assets per share of common stock (shares in thousand).....	2,316,821	2,314,965	2,316,821
Net assets per share of common stock.....	911.17 yen	900.72 yen	US\$ 8.20

Notes: (*) The number of shares of common stock at the end of the fiscal year used for the calculation of net assets per share of common stock is after deductions of 1) the number of treasury shares and 2) the number of shares held by the ESOP trust (6,314 thousands shares and 8,179 thousands shares as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively).

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) Description of segments

(a) General information about segments

Segments are components of the Group for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, the Board of Directors in the case of the Company, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

Under the management accounting by group business line, group business line is classified into Consumer banking, Corporate banking and Market trading. The Group assesses them as reportable segments. Kansai Mirai FG unit, which conducts banking business such as deposit and lending operation in Kansai region, has been additionally presented as a reportable segment

Principal operating activities of the segments are as follows:

Segment	Principal operating activity
Consumer banking	Mainly for individual customers, provide consulting services regarding consumer loan, asset management and asset succession
Corporate banking	Mainly for corporate customers, support their business growth by providing services regarding corporate loan, trust asset management, real estate business, corporate pension and asset succession
Market trading	In financial markets, transact in short term lending, borrowing, bond purchase and sale, and derivatives trading

(b) Overview of segment profit and loss

(i) Gross operating profit

Gross operating profit includes “net interest income” representing net interest income on deposits, loans and securities and “fees and commissions” representing various net commission fees. It is equal to the amount of “income” except “other income,” such as gain on sales of securities, less “expenses” except “general and administrative expenses” and “other expenses,” such as provision to reserve for possible loan losses, in the consolidated statements of income.

(ii) General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses are personnel and other operating expenses for the banking business. They are equal to the amount of “general and administrative expenses” less a part of “retirement benefit expenses” in the consolidated statements of income.

(iii) Actual net operating profit

Actual net operating profit is equal to the amount of gross operating profit (excluding disposal of bad debts for trust accounts) less general and administrative expenses and add equity in earnings of investments in affiliates. It represents the primary operating profit from the banking business.

(iv) Credit cost

Credit cost is the amount of credit-related expenses included in “other expenses,” such as provision to reserve for possible loan losses and write-off of loans, less credit-related gains included in “other income,” such as gain on recovery of written-off loans, in the consolidated statements of income.

- (v) Net operating profit less credit cost

Net operating profit less credit cost is equal to the amount of actual net operating profit less credit cost. It represents segment net income of the Group.

(c) Change in segment classification

Kansai Mirai FG, which has been a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, made Kansai Urban and Minato wholly owned subsidiaries and was newly listed from the fiscal year 2019. Thus, "Kasai Mirai FG" was added in reportable segments from the fiscal year 2019. Accordingly, The Kinki Osaka Bank and Kinki Osaka Guarantee Co., Ltd., both previously included in Consumer banking, Corporate banking and Market trading, were now included in Kansai Mirai FG unit. The effects on comparative information are immaterial.

(2) Basis for measurement of segment profit and loss

Accounting policies and methods used to determine profit and loss of the segments are the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements, described in Note 2 "Summary of significant accounting policies".

In cases where funds are raised by the market trading segment and are utilized in the consumer banking or the corporate banking segments, certain profit and loss determined by internal accounting rule is allocated to each operating segment for performance measurement purpose.

Disclosure of segment assets is omitted because the Group does not allocate assets to each segment.

(3) Information about profit and loss of each segment

Profit and loss of each segment for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Millions of yen							
	Consumer banking (*1)	Corporate banking (*1)(*2)(*3)	Market trading (*4)	Kansai Mirai FG (*4)	Subtotal	Other (*5)	Total
March 31, 2019							
Gross operating profit	¥ 206,003	¥ 263,142	¥ 27,205	¥ 146,414	¥ 642,766	¥ (3,791)	¥ 638,975
General and administrative expenses (*6)	(153,058)	(145,641)	(8,574)	(116,435)	(423,709)	3,113	(420,595)
Actual net operating profit	52,945	117,640	18,631	29,978	219,195	1,300	220,495
Credit cost	1,296	2,290	—	(5,043)	(1,456)	155	(1,301)
Net operating profit less credit cost	¥ 54,242	¥ 119,930	¥ 18,631	¥ 24,934	¥ 217,738	¥ 1,455	¥ 219,194
March 31, 2018							
Gross operating profit	¥ 219,370	¥ 273,156	¥ 64,002	¥ —	¥ 556,530	¥ (1,826)	¥ 554,703
General and administrative expenses (*6)	(172,037)	(159,400)	(11,783)	—	(343,222)	1,991	(341,231)
Actual net operating profit	47,333	114,052	52,218	—	213,604	164	213,768
Credit cost	(2,043)	16,749	—	—	14,706	45	14,752
Net operating profit less credit cost	¥ 45,289	¥ 130,801	¥ 52,218	¥ —	¥ 228,310	¥ 210	¥ 228,520

Millions of U.S. dollars							
	Consumer banking (*1)	Corporate banking (*1)(*2)(*3)	Market trading (*4)	Kansai Mirai FG (*4)	Subtotal	Other (*5)	Total
March 31, 2019							
Gross operating profit	\$ 1,855	\$ 2,370	\$ 245	\$ 1,318	\$ 5,790	\$ (34)	\$ 5,756
General and administrative expenses (*6)	(1,378)	(1,311)	(77)	(1,048)	(3,816)	28	(3,788)
Actual net operating profit	476	1,059	167	270	1,974	11	1,986
Credit cost	11	20	—	(45)	(13)	1	(11)
Net operating profit less credit cost	\$ 488	\$ 1,080	\$ 167	\$ 224	\$ 1,961	\$ 13	\$ 1,974

Notes: (*1) The Consumer banking unit and the Corporate banking unit contain operating results of the credit guarantee subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries.

(*2) Gross operating profit of the Corporate banking unit excludes gain on disposal of bad debts for trust accounts amounting to ¥30 million (\$0 million) but includes share of profits in affiliates accounted for using equity method amounting to ¥168 million (\$1 million) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(*3) Gross operating profit of the Corporate banking unit excludes gain on disposal of bad debts for trust accounts amounting to ¥0 million but includes share of profits in affiliates accounted for using equity method amounting to ¥296 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

(*4) Gross operating profit of the Market trading unit and the Kansai Mirai FG unit contains some portion of gains (losses) on equity securities.

(*5) "Other" includes all other departments, such as management office, which are not operating segments. In addition, Actual net operating profit includes Equity in earnings of investments in affiliates of ¥1,977 million (\$17 million) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(*6) Depreciation expense is included in general and administrative expenses.

(5) Reconciliation between the segment information and the consolidated financial statements

Reconciliation between the segment information and the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Total amount of segments	¥ 217,738	¥ 228,310	\$ 1,961
Net losses of "Other"	1,455	210	13
Net non-recurring gains (losses) other than credit cost (*1)	(16,175)	(10,743)	(145)
Net extraordinary gains (losses) (*2)	35,587	(1,940)	320
Income before income taxes	¥ 238,606	¥ 215,836	\$ 2,149

Notes: (*1) Non-recurring gains (losses) other than credit cost include some portion of gains/losses on securities and retirement benefit expenses.

(*2) Net extraordinary gains (losses) include gain on bargain purchase and impairment losses.

(6) Additional information

(a) Information on services for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

Information on services has been omitted because the Group classifies operating segments by service.

(b) Geographic information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

Since the ordinary income and total tangible fixed assets attributable to the "Japan" segment account for more than 90% of the total of all geographic segments, geographical segment information has not been presented.

(c) Information on major customers for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

Since there has been no specific customer to which the Group sells more than 10% of total ordinary income in the consolidated statements of income, information on major customers has not been presented.

(7) Information for gain on bargain purchase by segment

Gain on bargain purchase of ¥29,055 million (\$261 million) was recognized due to Kansai Urban and Minato became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kansai Mirai FG, which has been a consolidated subsidiary of the Company.

The gain on bargain purchase was included in net extraordinary gains (losses) on the above table was not allocated to each segment.

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major transactions and balances with related parties for the fiscal year ended March 2019 were as follows:

(1) Companies owned more than 50% interest by the Group's directors, corporate auditors, executive officers and their relatives

Name	Location	Capital or Contribution (Millions of yen)	Nature of Business	Voting Rights Holding or Held (%)	Relation with the Party
Sekigen, Ltd (*1)(*2)	Kumagaya city, Saitama	5	Real estate leasing	—	Loan transaction
Ogacame, Ltd (*1)(*3)	Omihachiman city, Shiga	20	Petroleum products sales	—	Loan transaction
Shigajikoh, Ltd (*1)(*3)	Higashiomi city, Shiga	20	Automobile repair and sales	—	Loan transaction

Name	Description of the transactions	Transaction amount for the fiscal year		Account name	Balance at the end of the fiscal year	
		Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollar		Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollar
Sekigen,Ltd (*1)(*2)	Lending money (*5)	¥ —	\$ —	Loans and bills discounted	¥ 16	\$ 0
Ogacame ,Ltd(*1)(*3)	Lending money (*4)(*5)	3	1	Loans and bills discounted	65	0
Shigajikoh,Ltd (*1)(*3)	Lending money (*4)(*6)	121	0	Loans and bills discounted	197	1

- Notes : (*1) Regarding terms and conditions of the transactions and determining policies of those are same as for general customers.
 (*2) Relative of executive officer of the Company, Hideki Tahara, owns majority of the voting rights of the company.
 (*3) Executive officer of consolidated subsidiary, Kansai Mirai FG, Yasuhiro Oga and his relative own majority of the voting rights of the company.
 (*4) Overdraft amounts included in lending money transactions are presented as average outstanding amount.
 (*5) Real estate is pledged as a collateral for loans and bills discounted.
 (*6) Deposit and real estate are pledged as a collateral for loans and bills discounted.

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION

I. Business combination through acquisition

The Company has owned voting rights of Kansai Urban Banking Corporation (“Kansai Urban”) and The Minato Bank, Ltd. (“Minato”) by implementing the tender offers subject to the respective shares of common stocks of Kansai Urban and Minato (both tender offer period was from December 27, 2017 to February 14, 2018) and purchasing all shares of Class 1 preferred stock of Kansai Urban owned by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation on February 20, 2018.

In addition, pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement dated on November 14, 2017, in which share exchanges with (i) Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. (“Kansai Mirai FG”), a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, as the wholly-owning parent company and Kansai Urban as the wholly-owned subsidiary and (ii) Kansai Mirai FG as the wholly-owning parent company and Minato as a wholly-owned subsidiary set forth, the share exchanges became effective on April 1, 2018 and the Company has been allotted shares of common stock of Kansai Mirai FG in exchange for shares of Class 1 preferred stock and common stock of Kansai Urban, and shares of common stock of Minato. As a result of the share exchanges, Kansai Urban and Minato became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kansai Mirai FG, consequently, Kansai Urban and Minato became the subsidiaries of the Company on April 1, 2018.

1 Overview of the business combination

(1) Name and business of acquired companies

- (i) Name of the acquired company: Kansai Urban Banking Corporation
Business of the acquired company: Banking
- (ii) Name of the acquired company: The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Business of the acquired company: Banking

(2) Main reason of the business combination

Kansai Urban, Kinki Osaka Bank and Minato (collectively, the “Integrating Parties” and individually, the “Integrating Party”) essentially believe that contributing to the further stimulation and vigorous growth of the Kansai economy, while making the best use of the strengths and characteristics of each Integrating Party, is the most important mission for financial institutions whose primary market is the Kansai region and will eventually contribute to the sustainable growth of the Japanese economy. Based on the recognition, the Integrating Parties have proceeded with a discussion and consideration on governance, management policy, business model and integrated form, etc. aiming at creating a “New Retail Financial Services Model that is in Step with the Future of the Kansai Region” based on the relationships with customers and local communities that each Integrating Party has fostered for many years. As a result, the Integrating Parties have determined that the Integrating Parties are able to realize improvement of the corporate value more than when each Integrating Party solely exists as separate entities, by implementing the Business Integration where the Integrated Parties gather together under Kansai Mirai FG.

(3) Date of the business combination

April 1, 2018

(4) Legal form of the business combination

Share exchanges with (i) Kansai Mirai FG as the wholly-owning parent company and (ii) Kansai Urban and Minato as the wholly-owned subsidiaries.

(5) Company name after the combination

Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc.

(6) Acquired voting rights ratio

(i) Kansai Urban	
Voting rights ratio owned immediately preceding the business combination	15.07%
Voting rights ratio additionally acquired on the date of the business combination	84.92%
Voting rights ratio after acquired	100.00%
(Including indirect ownership: 100.00%)	
(ii) Minato	
Voting rights ratio owned immediately preceding the business combination	15.08%
Voting rights ratio additionally acquired on the date of the business combination	84.91%
Voting rights ratio after acquired	100.00%
(Including indirect ownership: 100.00%)	

As a result of the share exchanges, the Company owns 51.41% of voting rights of Kansai Mirai FG, including 0.21% of indirect ownership.

(7) The main grounds to determine the acquiring company

Kansai Mirai FG is the acquiring company because it acquires wholly voting rights of the acquired companies.

2 The period for which the operations of the acquired companies are included in the consolidated statement of income

From April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019

3 Acquisition cost and details by class of consideration of the acquired companies

(i) Kansai Urban	
Fair value of shares of common stock at the business combination date	¥12,399 million (\$111 million)
Fair value of shares of preferred stock at the business combination date	¥86,051 million (\$775 million)
Acquisition cost	¥98,451 million (\$886 million)
(ii) Minato	
Fair value of shares of preferred stock at the business combination date	¥45,272 million (\$407 million)
Acquisition cost	¥45,272 million (\$407 million)

4 Share exchange ratios by class of shares, valuation methodologies of share exchange ratios, and delivered number of the shares**(1) Share exchange ratios by class of shares**

(i) Share exchange ratio for common stock between Kansai Mirai FG and Kansai Urban	1:1.60
(ii) Share exchange ratio for Class 1 preferred stock between Kansai Mirai FG and Kansai Urban	1:1.30975768
(iii) Share exchange ratio for common stock between Kansai Mirai FG and Minato	1:2.37

(2) Valuation methodologies of share exchange ratios

In order to ensure the fairness and appropriateness of the determination of the share exchange ratio, the Company selected Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd. ("Merrill Lynch Japan Securities"), Kansai Urban selected PwC Advisory LLC ("PwC"), and Minato selected Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. ("EYTAS"), respectively, as a third-party appraiser for calculation of the share exchange ratio, and requested to analyze the economic conditions and calculate the share exchange ratio.

The related parties carefully and repeatedly discussed and negotiated the share exchange ratio by comprehensively taking into consideration various factors, including the financial conditions, asset conditions and future prospects, etc. of each of the integrating parties, and by the Company's examining the terms and conditions of the sequence of the business integrations as a whole, by reference to the results of the analysis and calculation by such third-party appraisers, and reached the conclusion that the share exchange ratios stated above are appropriate. Therefore, the related parties determined and agreed on the share exchange ratio in the share exchanges.

(3) Delivered number of the shares

310,456,594 shares

5 Difference between the acquisition cost of the acquired companies and the total acquisition cost for each transaction resulted in the acquisition

Gain on step acquisition	¥10,843 million (\$97 million)
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6 Contents and amount of significant acquisition related expenses

Advisory fee, etc.	¥1,497 million (\$13 million)
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7 Amount of assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the business combination date

(1) Kansai Urban

(i) Assets	
Total assets	¥4,699,186 million (\$42,331 million)
of which loans and bills discounted	¥3,939,196 million (\$35,485 million)
(ii) Liabilities	
Total liabilities	¥4,497,973 million (\$40,518 million)
of which deposits	¥4,063,161 million (\$36,601 million)

(2) Minato

(i) Assets	
Total assets	¥3,523,450 million (\$31,739 million)
of which loans and bills discounted	¥2,513,381 million (\$22,641 million)
(ii) Liabilities	
Total liabilities	¥3,385,376 million (\$30,496 million)
of which deposits	¥3,233,959 million (\$29,132 million)

8 Amount and reason for negative goodwill

(1) Amount of negative goodwill

¥29,055 million (\$261million)

(2) Reason for negative goodwill

Since the net amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the equivalent to equity, the difference was recognized as gain on bargain purchase.

II. Transactions under common control

As a result that the share exchanges became effective as described above “I. Business combination through acquisition”, the Company’s ownership interest for Kansai Mirai FG, etc. was decreased.

1 Overview of the transaction

(1) Company name and business of the subsidiaries

(i) Company name of the subsidiary	Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc.
Business	Bank holding company
(ii) Company name of the subsidiary	Kinki Osaka Bank, Ltd.
Business	Banking
(iii) Company name of the subsidiary	Kinki Osaka Shinyo Hosyo Co., Ltd.
Business	Credit guarantee

(2) Date of the business combination

April 1, 2018

(3) Legal form of the business combination

Share exchange

(4) Overview and purpose of the transaction

The share exchanges were implemented between Kansai Mirai FG, as the wholly-owning parent company and Kansai Urban, Kinki Osaka and Minato, as the wholly-owned subsidiaries in order that the Integrating Parties realize improvement of the corporate value more than when each Integrating Party solely exists as separate entities by integrating Kansai Urban, Kinki Osaka and Minato under Kansai Mirai FG.

2 Summary of accounting treatments

The transactions were treated as a transaction under common control in accordance with “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” (ASBJ Statement No.21 issued on January 16, 2019) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Guidance No.10 issued on January 16, 2019).

3 Changes in equity of the parent company by the transaction with non-controlling shareholders

(1) Main changing factor for capital surplus

Change in equity was caused by the share exchanges described above.

(2) Decreased capital surplus due to the transaction with non-controlling shareholders

¥ 35,741million (\$321 million)]

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

I. Appropriation of retained earnings

On May 10, 2019, the Board of Directors approved payment of cash dividends to stockholders of record on March 31, 2019 as follows:

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Year-end cash dividends of which dividends source were retained earnings:		
Common stock, ¥10.50 (\$0.094) per share (*)	¥ 24,392	\$ 219.72
Total	¥ 24,392	\$ 219.72

Note: (*) Year-end cash dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 included ¥66 million (\$0 million) of dividends paid to the ESOP Trust.

II. Acquisition of own shares

The Company resolved the acquisition of own shares at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 10, 2019, pursuant to Article 156, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act based on the provision of Article 50 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation made under Article 459, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Companies Act.

1 Reasons for the acquisition of own shares

The Company intends to acquire its own shares in order to enhance return to shareholders, improve the capital efficiency and enable implementation of flexible capital policies.

2 Details of the matters concerning the acquisition

(1) Class of shares to be acquired	Common stock of the Company
(2) Total number of shares to be acquired	Up to 30,000,000 shares
(3) Total amount of the acquisition of shares	Up to 10,000,000,000 yen
(4) Period of the acquisition	From May 13, 2019 through June 14, 2019
(5) Method of the acquisition	Market purchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange based on the discretionary trading contract

3 Results of the acquisition

(1) Class of shares acquired	Common stock of the Company
(2) Total number of shares acquired	21,706,600 shares
(3) Total amount of the acquisition of shares	9,999,969,664 yen
(4) Period of the acquisition	From May 13, 2019 through June 12, 2019 (on the trade execution basis)
(5) Method of the acquisition	Market purchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange based on the discretionary trading contract