

# Financial Results Report for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2002 (Non-Consolidated Statements)

# May 24, 2002

# The Asahi Bank, Ltd.

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# Summary of Non-Consolidated Financial Results (March 31, 2002/Unaudited)

May 24, 2002 Daiwa Bank Holdings, Inc. (The Asahi Bank, Ltd.) 1-1-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

### 1. Financial Highlights (April 1, 2001 - March 31, 2002)

### (1) Operating Results

		Change from		Change from		Change from
	Ordinary	previous	Ordinary net	previous	Net income	previous
	income	fiscal year	income	fiscal year	Net income	fiscal year
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
March 31, 2002	664,579	(23.8)	(694,346)	-	(584,684)	-
March 31, 2001	872,017	(19.5)	(13,112)	-	(9,841)	-

	Net income per share	Net income per share (potential equity adjusted)	Ratio of net income to Shareholders' equity	Ratio of ordinary expenses to ordinary income	Total deposits
	Yen	Yen	%	%	Million yen
March 31, 2002	(206.65)	-	(89.5)	204.5	18,949,733
March 31, 2001	(5.25)	-	(1.5)	101.5	20,444,811

Note: (1) Average number of ordinary shares issued: 2,829,352,773 shares (fiscal year ended March 31, 2002)

Average number of ordinary shares issued: 2,821,455,208 shares (fiscal year ended March 31, 2001)

(2) There were no changes in accounting policies.

(3) Raito of ordinary expenses to ordinary income=ordinary expenses/ordinary income × 100%

(4) Percentages in ordinary income, ordinary net income and net income show the changes from the prior year.

### (3) Dividend Payment

Cas	h dividends per sl	hare	Total cash		Ratio of total dividends to
	Intonim	Torm and	dividends (Vaerly)	Dividend	Shareholders' equity
	Interim	Term-end		1.2	1 2
Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
3.00	3.00	0.00	13,415	-	0.9
	<i>Yen</i> 0.00	Interim   Yen Yen   0.00 0.00	Yen     Yen     Yen       0.00     0.00     0.00	InterimTerm-enddividends (Yaerly)YenYenYenMillion yen0.000.000.00-	InterimTerm-enddividends (Yaerly)Dividend payout ratioYenYenYenMillion yen%0.000.000.00

Note: As for dividends paid for preferred stock, please refer to the following page.

(3) Financial Position

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share	Capital assets ratio
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen	%
March 31, 2002	25,039,264	751,931	3.0	124.02	8.95
March 31, 2001	30,264,719	1,359,494	4.5	338.23	11.41

Note: (1)Number of ordinary shares issued : 2,831,549,906 shares (as of March 31, 2002)

Number of ordinary shares issued : 2,825,145,079 shares (as of March 31, 2001)

(2)Treasury stock at March 31, 2002 : 0 shares

(3)Capital assets ratio at March 31, 2001 was based on a BIS standard.

2. Forecast of Fiscal Year's Performance (April 1, 2002 - March 31, 2003)

For the operating result forecast, see flash report of Diwa Bank Holdings, Inc.

(1) Average number of shares of Preferred Stock during the year

Year ended March 31, 2002	1st Preferred Stock 1st Class 2 Preferred Stock 2nd Class 2 Preferred Stock	920,073 shares 240,000,000 shares 80,000,000 shares
Year ended March 31, 2001	1st Preferred Stock 1st Class 2 Preferred Stock 2nd Class 2 Preferred Stock	2,894,493 shares 240,000,000 shares 80,000,000 shares
(2) Issued number of shares of F	Preferred Stock at year end	

March 31, 2002	1st Preferred Stock 1st Class 2 Preferred Stock 2nd Class 2 Preferred Stock	386,000 shares 240,000,000 shares 80,000,000 shares
March 31, 2001	1st Preferred Stock (No par value) 1st Class 2 Preferred Stock (No par value)	1,976,000 shares 240,000,000 shares

Ist Class 2 Preferred Stock (No par value) 2nd Class 2 Preferred Stock (No par value) 80,000,000 shares

(3) Per share

		FY2001			FY2000	
	Total	Interim	Term-end	Total	Interim	Term-end
	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)
1st Preferred						
Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
1st Class 2						
Preferred Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.38	7.19	7.19
2nd Class 2						
Preferred Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.50	9.25	9.25

(4) Formula for Financial results for the year ended March 31, 2002

Net income per share

Net income - Dividends on Preferred Stock Average number of common stock during the year

Ratio of net income to shareholders' equity

Net income – Dividends on Preferred Stock

{(Beginning shareholders' equity – Issued Preferred Stock at beginning  $\times$  Amount per share) + (Ending shareholders' equity – Issued Preferred Stock at ending  $\times$  Amount per share )}  $\div 2$ 

Ratio of total dividends to shareholders' equity

Dividends on common stock

Ending shareholders' equity - Issued Preferred Stock at ending ×Amount per share

Shareholders' equity per share

Ending shareholders' equity - Issued number of shares of Preferred Stock

× Amount per share

Issued number of shares of common stock at ending

		(1	Millions of yen)
	March 31,2002 (A)	March 31,2001 (B)	Difference (A) - (B)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	¥ 1,660,446	¥ 1,575,845	¥ 84,600
Call loans	91,000	97,800	(6,800)
Bills bought	-	801,600	(801,600)
Trading assets	574,134	777,686	(203,552)
Money held in trust	40,000	60,000	(20,000)
Securities	3,403,577	4,216,032	(812,454)
Loans and bills discounted	17,148,723	20,327,355	(3,178,631)
Foreign exchange	114,500	74,054	40,446
Other assets	524,725	481,051	43,674
Premises and equipment	417,035	451,803	(34,768)
Deferred tax assets	424,060	300,756	123,303
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	1,191,361	1,517,303	(325,941)
Reserve for possible loan losses	(532,501)	(416,570)	(115,930)
Reserve for possible losses on investments	(17,800)	-	(17,800)
Total assets	25,039,264	30,264,719	(5,225,454)
Liabilities			
Deposits	18,949,733	20,444,811	(1,495,078)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	339,020	2,981,795	(2,642,775)
Call money	846,418	1,233,685	(387,267)
Bills sold under repurchase agreement	276,983	1,235,085	276,983
Bills sold	919,300	38,600	880,700
	20,000	420,000	(400,000)
Commercial paper			
Trading liabilities	193,786	211,496	(17,710)
Borrowed money	884,166	1,027,207	(143,040)
Foreign exchange Bonds	3,360	8,706	(5,346)
	87,500 482 705	100,000	(12,500)
Other liabilities	483,705	757,868	(274,163)
Reserve for employees' bonuses	3,229	-	3,229
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	3,950	20,926	(16,975)
Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	10,595	37,654	(27,059)
Reserve for specific borrowers under support	-	22,000	(22,000)
Other reserves	0	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation	74,221	83,167	(8,946)
Acceptances and guarantees	1,191,361	1,517,303	(325,941)
Total liabilities	24,287,332	28,905,224	(4,617,891)
Shareholders' equity			
Capital	605,356	605,356	-
Legal reserve	585,553	585,053	500
Land revaluation differences	113,301	127,223	(13,922)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(531,971)	41,860	(573,831)
Voluntary reserves	25,100	44,100	(18,999)
Undisposed deficit	557,071	2,240	554,831
Net loss	584,684	9,841	574,843
Valuation differences	(20,309)	-	(20,309)
Total Shareholders' equity	751,931	1,359,494	(607,562)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 25,039,264	¥ 30,264,719	¥ (5,225,454)

Note> Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.

			Millions of yen)
	FY 2001	FY 2000	
	From April 1, 2001 To March 31, 2002	From April 1, 2000 To March 31, 2001	Difference
Ordinary income	¥ 664,579	¥ 872,017	(207,437)
Interest income:	476,014	547,461	(71,447)
(Interest on loans and discounts)	397,547	444,186	(46,639)
(Interest and dividends on securities)	45,607	53,033	(7,426)
Fees and commission	63,404	64,121	(717)
Trading income	4,999	4,455	543
Other operating income	46,278	26,223	20,055
Other income	73,882	229,754	(155,871)
Ordinary expenses	1,358,926	885,129	473,797
Interest expenses:	101,966	173,789	(71,822)
(Interest on deposits)	54,249	103,651	(49,402)
Fees and commission	32,564	30,553	2,011
Trading expenses	21	-	21
Other operating expenses	14,180	14,021	158
General and administrative expenses	257,940	259,251	(1,311)
Other expenses	952,252	407,513	544,739
Ordinary net loss	694,346	13,112	681,234
Extraordinary profit	1,036	296	740
Extraordinary losses	22,786	7,620	15,165
Loss before income taxes	716,096	20,436	695,659
Income taxes - Current	931	10,368	(9,437)
Income taxes - eferred	(132,343)	(20,964)	(111,379)
Net loss	584,684	9,841	574,843
Profit carried forward from previous year	13,783	15,752	(1,968)
Reversal of land revaluation difference	13,828	4,976	8,852
Interim dividends	-	10,940	(10,940)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	2,188	(2,188)
Undisposed deficit at end of year	¥ 557,071	¥ 2,240	¥ 554,831

Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations (Unaudited)

<Note> Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down

## Proposal for Disposition of Undisposed Deficit

		(2	Millions of yen)
	FY 2001 From April 1, 2001 To March 31, 2002	FY 2000 From April 1, 2000 To March 31, 2001	Difference
Undisposed deficit at end of year	¥ 557,071	¥ 2,240	¥ 554,831
Disposition of undisposed deficit:	557,071	-	557,071
Reversal of voluntary reserve	25,100	-	25,100
Reversal of reserve for overseas investment losses	4	-	4
Reversal of employee termination benefits fund	1,019	-	1,019
Reversal of other reserve	24,076	-	24,076
Reversal of capital surplus	509,486	-	509,486
Reversal of legal reserve	22,484	-	22,484
Reversal of voluntary reserve:	-	19,000	(19,000)
Reversal of general reserve	-	19,000	(19,000)
Total	-	16,759	(16,759)
Appropriations:	-	2,975	(2,975)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	500	(500)
Dividends for Preference Shares #1	-	9	(9)
Dividends for Class B Preference Shares #1	-	1,725	(1,725)
Dividends for Class B Preference Shares #2	-	740	(740)
Voluntary reserve:			
Reserve for losses on overseas investments	-	0	(0)
Deficit carried forward	¥ -		-
Retained earnings carried Forward		¥ 13,783	_

<Note> Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.

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### Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2002 (Unaudited)

(Millions of ver	'n

	1		ns of yen)
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and due from banks	¥1,660,446	Deposits	¥18,949,733
Cash on hand	387,519	Current deposits	1,179,934
Due from banks	1,272,927		9,398,168
Call loans	91,000	Saving deposits	449,082
Trading assets	574,134	Deposits at notice	170,800
Trading securities	6,118	Time deposits	7,262,605
Trading-related financial derivatives	196,333	Other deposits	489,141
Other trading assets	371,682	Nagotiable certificates of deposits	339,020
Money held in trust	40,000	Call money	846,418
Securities	3,403,577	Bills sold under repurchase agreements	276,983
National government bonds	1,915,123	Bills sold	919,300
Local government bonds	84,659	Commercial paper	20,000
Corporate bonds	284,971	Trading liabilities	193,786
Corporate stocks	1,010,639	Derivatives of trading securities	4
Other securities	108,183	Trading-related financial derivatives	193,782
Loans and bills discounted	17,148,723	Borrowed money	884,166
Bills discounted	268,245	Foreign exchange	3,360
Loans on notes	2,042,066	Due to foreign banks	1,412
Loans on deeds	12,783,359	Loans from foreign banks	443
Overdrafts	2,055,051	Foreign bills of exchange sold	1,177
Foreign exchange	114,500	Foreign bills of exchange payable	327
Due from foreign banks	79,397	Bonds	87,500
Loans to foreign banks	3	Other liabilities	483,705
Foreign bills of exchange bought	18,096	Unsettled exchange payable	862
Foreign bills of exchange receivable	17,003	Accrued income taxes	5,720
Other assets	524,725	Accrued expenses	40,492
Prepaid expense	1,490	Income in advance	10,858
Accrued income	51,060	Financial derivatives	111,627
Initial margins for futures transactions	336	Trading payable	25,063
Variation margins for futures transactions	1,023	Others	289,081
Financial derivatives	110,209	Reserve for employees' bonuses	3,229
Deferred hedge loss	1,121	Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	3,950
Others	359,484	Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	10,595
Premises and equipment	417,035	Other reserves	10,575
Land, building, and equipment	393,871	Reserve for financial futures transaction	
Construction in progress	160		0
Lease deposits	23,003	Deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation	74,221
Deferred tax assets	424,060	Acceptances and guarantees	1,191,361
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	1,191,361	Total liabilities	¥24,287,332
Reserve for possible loan losses	(532,501)	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	+2+,207,332
Reserve for investment losses	(17,800)	Capital	605,356
Reserve for investment losses	(17,000)	Legal reserves	585,553
		Capital surplus	509,486
		Legal reserve	76,067
		6	
		Difference arising from land revaluation	113,301
		Deficit	531,971
		Voluntary reserves	25,100
		Reserve for losses on overseas investments	4
		Employee termination benefits fund	1,019
		Other reserve	24,076
		Undisposed deficits	557,071
		Net loss	584,684
		Valuation differences	(20,309)
		Total Shareholders' equity	751,931
Total assets	¥25,039,264	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥25,039,264

<Note> Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.

Notes to non-consolidated balance sheet

- 1. Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.
- 2. Transactions whose purpose is to earn a profit by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in the market or discrepancies between interest rates, currency exchange rates, share prices or other indices (hereinafter referred to as "transactions for trading purposes") on different markets are included in "Trading assets" or "Trading liabilities" in the balance sheets on a trade-data basis. "Trading assets" and "Trading liabilities" in the case of securities and monetary claims, etc. are stated at market value as of the balance sheet date and, in the case of derivatives including swaps, futures and options, etc. at the settlement amount assuming settlement on the balance sheet date.
- 3. Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost by the moving average method. Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost determined by the moving average method. Other securities with market value are stated at their respective market value whereas the cost of sales of such securities are determined by the moving average method. Other securities without market value are stated at cost determined by the moving average method or at their respective amortized cost. Net unrealized gain/loss is included in a component of shareholders' equity.
- 4. Securities held as assets in individually managed money trusts whose principal objective is portfolio management are stated at market value.
- 5. Derivative transactions (excluding "transactions for trading purposes") are stated at market value.
- 6. Depreciation of premises and equipment is calculated by the straight-line method for buildings and by the declining-balance method for equipment. The useful lives adopted for major premises and equipment are as follows:
  - Buildings: 8 ~ 50 years
  - Equipment: 2 ~ 20 years
- 7. Software used by the Bank has been depreciated by the straight-line method based on an estimated useful life of 5 years determined by the Bank.
- 8. Bond issuance expenses are charged to operations as incurred.
- 9. Foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities and overseas branch accounts of the Bank, with the exception of stock in subsidiaries and affiliates for which amounts are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates in effect at the acquisition dates, are translated into yen equivalents, primarily at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. In the prior year, the Bank adopted a "New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard," pursuant to "Temporary Auditing Treatment for Continuous Application of the 'New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard' in the Banking

Industry" (the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, "JICPA," April 10, 2000). However, effective this year, the Bank has adopted a revised accounting standard for foreign currency transactions ("Opinion Report Concerning Amendment of Accounting Standards Applied for Foreign Currency Transactions," issued by the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, October 22, 1999), except for the accounting treatment stipulated in "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee, Report No. 20). The impact of this change was immaterial.

For funding-related swaps, the Bank reports the net yen equivalents of the notional principal amounts translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date in accordance with Report No. 20 of the JICPA Industry Audit Committee. The difference between the spot and the forward rates, which reflects the interest rate gap between the different currencies, is reported in the statement of operations on an accrual basis over the period from the spot settlement date to the forward settlement date.

Funding-related swaps are foreign exchange swaps executed for the purpose of raising and investing funds in different currencies. The Bank records the notional principal amounts of the funds as spot exchange purchased or spot exchange sold, with the notional principal amounts plus the interest income or interest expense as of the maturity dates being recorded as forward foreign exchange purchased or forward foreign exchange sold.

For cross currency swaps, which meet the criteria indicated in Report No. 20 of the JICPA Industry Audit Committee, the Bank reports, the net yen equivalents, translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, of the notional principal amounts, with the related interest income and interest expense being accrued and reported in the statement of operations. The cross currency swaps mentioned above are entered into by the Bank for the purpose of raising and investing funds in different currencies. The notional principal amounts paid or received at the valuation date correspond to the notional principal amounts to be received or paid at the maturity of the swap agreements, and the swap rates used for calculating the principal and interest amounts of the swaps are considered reasonable (including cross currency swaps whose principal amounts in one currency are updated at the reset date to reflect the spot exchange rate as of the reset dates and, thus, the notional principal amounts at the spot exchange rate and the forward exchange rate are identical in each reset period).

10. The Bank has made provisions for possible loan losses as follows:

For loans to insolvent customers who are undergoing bankruptcy or special liquidation (hereinafter, "borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings") or who are in a similar financial condition while not yet in bankruptcy (hereinafter "borrowers substantially in bankruptcy"), the reserve for possible loan losses is provided at the full amount of the book value of such loans after deduction of the amount of direct write-offs (as defined below), and excluding the amounts deemed collectible from the disposal of the collateral pledged and from guarantees that are deemed recoverable.

For the unsecured and unguaranteed portion of loans to customers not presently in the above circumstances, but in a high probability of becoming so, the reserve for loan losses is provided at the estimated unrecoverable amounts determined after a valuation of the collateral pledged, the guarantees and the customer's overall financial condition.

For other loans, the reserve for possible loan losses is provided at an amount based on **h**e anticipated loss rates calculated by reasonable methods. The reserve includes a special reserve for possible losses on overseas loans (including the reserve for possible overseas investment losses as stipulated in Article 55-2 of the Special Taxation Measures Law) likely to become uncollectible due to political and economic circumstances in the relevant countries.

Regarding each loan, the Credit Review Office, which is controlled separately from the operating divisions, reviews the operating divisions' asset valuation of each loan for collectibility based on the Bank's self-assessment standards. The provision for possible loan losses is based on the results of these reviews.

For the Banks' loans to borrowers under bankruptcy proceedings and borrowers substantially in bankruptcy that are secured by collateral and guarantees, the unrecoverable portion of such loans is determined by subtracting the estimated recoverable balance from the disposal of the collateral and the amounts deemed recoverable from the guarantors. The unrecoverable amount is written off directly against the value of the loan ('direct write-off'). Such direct write-offs amounted to ¥533,781 million for the year ended March 31, 2002.

- 11. The reserve for investment losses is provided at the necessary amount determined by the securities issuers' financial condition based on possible losses on investments.
- 12. The reserve for employees' bonuses is provided at the estimated amount of employees' bonus payments applicable to the year. An accrual for employees' bonuses was formerly included in other liabilities. Effective the year ended March 31, 2002, this has been presented as a reserve for employees' bonuses. This change decreased accrued expenses included in other liabilities by ¥3,229 million and increased the reserve for employees' bonuses by the same amount.
- 13. To provide for employees' retirement benefits, the Bank has recorded a reserve for severance payments and pension plans, based on the projected benefit obligation and the plan assets at the balance sheet date. Past service liabilities are charged to operations as incurred. The actuarial loss is amortized effective the next fiscal year by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years) within the average remaining years of service of the eligible employees.

With regard to the difference caused by this accounting change (\$131,588 million), the Bank accounted for this as an expense of \$40,290 million due to establishment of the pension benefits' trust in the prior year and is to proportionally amortize the rest of amounts and to charge to operations over a five-year period.

14. The reserve for contingent liabilities related to loans sold is provided based on the estimated liability for further losses on loans collateralized by real estate sold to the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Company, Limited.

This reserve is recorded by the Bank in accordance with Article 287-2 of the Commercial Code of Japan.

- 15. Noncancelable lease transactions are accounted for as operating leases regardless of whether such leases are classified as operating leases or finance leases except that lease agreements which stipulate the transfer of ownership of the leased property to the lessee are accounted for as finance leases.
- 16. The Bank uses the technique of "macro hedging," which utilizes derivatives to comprehensively control the attendant interest risk on its numerous financial assets and liabilities such as loans and deposits. Macro-hedging is a risk-management tool based on the risk-adjustment approach established in "Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing for Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in the Banking Industry" (JICPA's Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15). The Bank has adopted deferred hedging to account for unrealized gains or losses arising from the derivatives mentioned above.

The Bank controls the risk on derivatives, which form a risk-adjustment mechanism within the range of permissible risk established in its risk-management policy, and periodically evaluates the effectiveness of its hedging approach by verifying that the interest risk on the underlying hedged item has been nullified. The Bank has adopted deferred hedging, market value hedging and special treatment of interest rate swaps for certain of its assets and liabilities.

- 17. The Bank accounts for consumption tax and local consumption tax by the tax-exclusion method.
- 18. Other reserves: Reserve for financial futures transactions

This reserve is provided in accordance with Article 82 of the Financial Futures Transactions Law.

- 19. Shares held and investments in subsidiaries: ¥104,656 million.
- 20. Receivable due from subsidiaries: ¥215,781 million.
- 21. Payable due from subsidiaries: ¥456,228 million.
- 22. Receivable due from controlling shareholder: ¥208,821 million.
- 23. Accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment: ¥222,396 million.

- 24. Advanced depreciation entry on the acquisition costs of premises and equipment: ¥58,327 million.
- 25. In addition to the premises and equipment recorded in the balance sheet, certain computers are held under leases.
- 26. Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy amounted to ¥67,081 million, and past due loans amounted to ¥873,503 million. Included in this amount is ¥7,802 million which was entrusted to the Resolution and Collection Corporation by Administration Trust Method.

Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy are those loans - among all loans for which payment of principal or interest has not been received for a substantial period and for which, for other reasons, there are no prospects for recovery or repayment of principal or interest, and, accordingly, no interest has been accrued (excluding loans written off and hereinafter referred to as nonaccrual loans) - for which certain specific circumstances apply as stated in the Implementation Ordinances for the Corporation Tax Law (Government Ordinance No. 97, 1965), Items i through v in Article 96, Section 1, Part 3 or the circumstances stated in Part 4 of the same article.

Past due loans are nonaccrual loans other than loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy and loans whose interest payments have been rescheduled with the objective of assisting the restructuring of the borrowers.

27. Loans past due 3 months or more amounted to ¥79,219 million.

Loans past due 3 months or more are loans on which payment of principal or interest is overdue by 3 months or more from the contract payment date. This category excludes "loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy" and "past due loans."

28. Restructured loans amounted to ¥444,404 million.

Restructured loans are those on which the Bank has provided special terms and conditions including reducing the interest rates, rescheduling the interest and principal payments, or waiving claims on the borrowers - all of which are more favorable to the borrowers than the corresponding terms in the original loan agreements. This category excludes "loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy," "past due loans," and "loans past due 3 months or more."

29. Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy, past due loans, loans past due 3 months or more, and restructured loans amounted to ¥1,464,208 million in the aggregate.

Included in this amount is \$7,802 million which was entrusted to the Resolution and Collection Corporation by Administration Trust Method .

The amounts presented in Notes 26 to 29 are stated before the deduction of the reserve for possible loan losses.

30. Commercial bills, and bills of exchange with freight which were acquired as bills discounted, amounted to ¥268,245 million.

31. Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

•	Trading assets	¥ 276,951 million
•	Securities	¥1,857,402 million
•	Loans	¥ 595,563 million

Liabilities corresponding to the assets pledged as collateral:

•	Deposits	¥	81,201 million
•	Call money	¥	654,518 million
•	Bills sold under		
	repurchase agreement	¥	276,983 million
•	Bills sold	¥	919,300 million

In addition to the above, the following securities were pledged as collateral for settlement of foreign exchange or for dealings in futures:

٠	Securities	¥	683,828 million
•	Others	¥	19,622 million

Cash and due from banks of ¥65,000 million has been additionally pledged as collateral for certain loans of subsidiaries and others.

- 32. Unrealized gain or loss on hedging is included in other assets as deferred hedge loss at the net amount. Prior to this offsetting, gross deferred hedge losses and gains amounted to ¥104,720 million and ¥103,598 million, respectively.
- 33. The Bank revalued land used for business purposes based on the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Law 34, announced on March 31, 1998). Deferred tax on the revaluation difference has been recorded in liabilities, and the remainder has been recorded in Shareholders' equity.

Revaluation date: March 31, 1998

The revaluation method as stated in Article 3-3 of the Law Concerning Land Revaluation is as follows:

The value of land is based on the official notice prices stated in the Law of Public Notice of Land Prices (assessed date, January 1, 1998) as stipulated in Article 2-1 of the Ordinance for the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (announced on March 31, 1998) after making reasonable adjustments for the location and quality of sites.

The difference between the total market value of the land used for business purposes and revalued based on Article 10 of the Law Concerning Land Revaluation as of the balance sheet date and the total book value of the land after the revaluation: \$80,051 million.

34. Borrowed money included subordinated debt amounting to ¥802,600 million, which, by special covenants, are subordinated to other obligations in the order of their performance.

- 35. Bonds payable included subordinated bonds of ¥10,000 million.
- 36. Net loss per share: 206.64 yen.
- 37. Issues pertaining to the market value and the valuation differences on investment securities are presented below. This encompasses trading account securities, negotiable certificates of deposit under other trading assets, commercial paper under trading assets, and negotiable certificates of deposit under cash and due from banks, as well as commercial paper under monetary receivables bought and, in addition, Japanese government bonds, local government bonds, corporate bonds, stocks, and other securities. This grouping applies through Note 41.

Securities held for trading purposes:

Balance sheet amount		¥377,801 million	
Unrealized net gain included in profits and losses	¥	291 million	

No marketable bonds held to maturity with market value were held.

No marketable equity interest in subsidiaries or affiliates was recorded.

Other securities with market value:

	Acquisition costs	Balance sheet amount	Valuation differences	Gain	Loss
		(	Millions of yen)		
Stocks	¥ 892,555	¥ 861,660	¥(30,894)	¥58,936	¥89,831
Bonds	2,122,252	2,133,278	11,025	11,719	693
National					
government	1,908,606	1,915,123	6,517	6,560	42
Local government	78,705	81,549	2,843	2,843	_
Corporate	134,940	136,604	1,664	2,315	651
Others	97,059	96,619	(440)	636	1,076
Total	¥3,111,867	¥3,091,558	¥(20,309)	¥71,292	¥91,601

The valuation difference of ¥20,309 million has been included in valuation differences.

- 38. No held-to-maturity bonds were sold during the year.
- 39. Other securities sold during the year ended March 31, 2002 were as follows:

Amount sold	Gain	Loss
	(Millions of yen)	
¥5,193,186	¥52,402	¥207,996

40. The major components of other securities without market value and their respective balance sheet amounts are summarized as follows:

Securities of subsidiaries and affiliates:

Subsidiaries	¥107,375 million
Affiliates	¥ 1,055 million
Other securities:	
Unlisted bonds	¥151,476 million
Unlisted stocks (excluding over-the-counter securities)	¥ 41,861 million

41. The projected redemption amounts for other investment securities with maturities are presented below by maturity date:

	One year or less	One to five years	Five to 10 years	More than 10 years
		(Million	s of yen)	
Bonds	¥625,988	¥1,463,687	¥194,315	¥763
Japanese government	564,331	1,223,723	127,069	_
Local government	11,793	32,902	39,962	_
Corporate	49,862	207,061	27,283	763
Other	41,105	14,071	8,095	_
Total	¥667,094	¥1,477,758	¥202,411	¥763

42. A breakdown of money held in trust and reflected in the balance sheet is as follows:

Money held in trust for investment purposes: ¥40,000 million.

No unrealized gain or loss has been included in earnings for the year ended March 31, 2002.

43. Loaned securities totaling ¥120,848 million under loan agreements and loaned securities totaling ¥21,352 million under lease agreements have been included in the securities account.

Securities loaned to the Bank under loan agreements amounted to \$108,017 million. All were collateralized and are disposable at the discretion of the Bank.

44. Commitment line agreements related to negative checking accounts and loans represent agreements to loan customers up to the amount of the customers' request as long as no violation of the condition of the agreement occurs.

The amount of unexercised loans related to such agreements amounted to \$5,798,250 million. Of the above, the amounts for which the original agreement period was within a year or agreements which the Bank could cancel at any time without penalty totaled \$5,743,833 million yen.

The unexercised loans do not necessarily affect the future cash flows of the Bank because most of these agreements have been terminated without being exercised. In addition, most agreements contain provisions which stipulated that the Bank may deny making loans or decrease the line of credit if there are changes in the financial condition or the security of the loans or for other reasons.

When extending loans to customers, the Bank requests collateral such as premises or securities if necessary. After entering into loans, the Bank periodically checks the financial condition of the customers based on its internal rules and, if necessary, takes certain measures to ensure the security of the loans.

45. The reserve for employees' retirement benefits, prepaid pension expenses, and the plan assets of the retirement benefit trust which was offset against the employees' retirement benefits, excluding unrecognized actuarial differences, at March 31, 2002 is summarized as follows:

	Lump-sum retirement and severance payment plan	Welfare pension fund	Total
		(Millions of yen)	
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits (before excluding plan assets of retirement benefit trust)	¥(45,889)	¥ –	¥ (45,889)
Prepaid pension expense (before adding plan assets of retirement benefit trust)	_	36,910	36,910
Plan assets of retirement benefit trust (after excluding unrecognized actuarial differences)	41,938	74,027	115,965
Reserve for employees' retirement	i	<u> </u>	i
benefits (after excluding plan assets of retirement benefit trust)	(3,950)	-	(3,950)
Prepaid pension expense	—	110,937	110,937

- 46. With the implementation of a revised accounting standard for financial instruments, the following accounting treatments were employed effective the year ended March 31, 2002:
  - (1) Sales or purchases of securities under repurchase or resale agreements, formerly treated as sales or purchases, are recorded as sales of securities under repurchase agreement or purchases of securities under resale agreement.
  - (2) Valuation differences, after the tax effect, from valuing other securities and other money in trust at market value are recorded as valuation differences.

47. The Tokyo tax base for enterprise tax was changed from income to gross operating profit with the implementation of "The Ordinance Concerning Special Treatment of Tax Base, etc. for Enterprise Tax on Banking Business in Tokyo," a bylaw enacted on April 1, 2000 as Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance No. 145 (the "Ordinance"). On October 18, 2000, the Bank filed a lawsuit to confirm the invalidity of this Ordinance in the local Tokyo court. On March 26, 2002, the court rendered a judgement in favor of the Bank and ordered the Tokyo Metropolitan I government to repay the erroneously paid amount of ¥4,113 million plus a penalty of ¥100 million. However, the Tokyo local government filed an appeal with the Tokyo High Court on March 29, 2002.

The Bank believes that this ordinance is unlawful and is pursuing this with a lawsuit. Although the Bank has treated enterprise tax payable to the Tokyo Metropolitan government in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, the Bank has not accepted the Ordinance as lawful.

Enterprise tax for the Tokyo Metropolitan government of \$4,300 million for the prior fiscal year and \$4,500 million for the current fiscal year was recorded as other expenses, and ordinary losses were increased by this amount over the amount which would have been recorded if the tax base of the enterprise tax had been income. There was no effect on income taxes, inhabitants' taxes and enterprise tax either for the prior year or the current year. In addition, such enterprise tax is not subject to tax-effect accounting, and, accordingly, deferred tax assets decreased by \$20,035 million from the former case in which the tax base was income. Deferred tax liabilities on revaluation decreased by \$3,506 million and differences on revaluation increased by the same amount.

The Osaka tax base for enterprise tax was also changed from income to gross operating profit with the implementation of the "Municipal Ordinance concerning Special Treatment of Tax Base, etc. for Enterprise Tax on Banking Business, etc., in Osaka," a bylaw enacted on June 9, 2000 as Osaka Municipal Ordinance No. 131 (the "Ordinance"). On April 4, 2002, the Bank filed a lawsuit against Osaka and the governor of Osaka to confirm the invalidity of this ordinance with the Osaka district court.

The Bank believes that the ordinance is unlawful and is pursuing this in a lawsuit. Although the Bank has treated enterprise tax for Osaka in accordance with the Ordinance, the Bank has not accepted the Ordinance as lawful.

The Bank recorded \$900 million of Osaka enterprise tax as other operating expenses and ordinary loss increased by that amount. There was no effect on income taxes, inhabitants' taxes or enterprise taxes when compared to the former case in which the tax base was income. In addition, such enterprise tax is not subject to tax-effect accounting, and, accordingly, deferred tax assets decreased by \$3,964 million from the former case in which the tax base was income. Deferred tax liabilities on revaluation decreased by \$693 million and the difference on revaluation increased by the same amount.

# Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations (Unaudited)

### Year ended March 31, 2002

(Millions	of yen)

		(Millions of yen)
Ordinary income	W 18 6 0 1 /	¥ 664,579
Interest income:	¥ 476,014	
Interest on loans and discounts Interest and dividends on securities	397,547 45,607	
Interest on call loans	998	
Interest on bills purchased under resell agreement	0	
Interest on bills bought	50	
Interest on due from banks	19,485	
Other interest income	12,325	
Fees and commission	63,404	
Domestic and foreign exchange commission	27,637	
Other fees and commission	35,766	
Trading income	4,999	
Trading securities	269	
Trading-related financial derivatives transactions	3,852	
Other trading income	877	
Other operating income	46,278	
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	6,531	
Gains on sales of national government bonds and others	23,752	
Income from derivatives other than for trading or hedging	491	
Others Other income	15,502 73,882	
Gains on sales of stocks and other securities	29,828	
Gains on money held in trust	14	
Others	44,039	
Ordinary expenses		1,358,926
Interest expenses:	101,966	1,556,720
Interest on deposits	54,249	
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	4,333	
Interest on call money	2,494	
Interest on bills sold under repurchase agreement	92	
Interest on bills sold	71	
Interest on commercial paper	220	
Interest on borrowed money	19,941	
Interest on bonds	1,640	
Interest on interest rate swaps	15,897	
Other interest expenses	3,026	
Fees and commission	32,564	
Domestic and foreign exchange	5,270	
Others	27,293	
Trading expenses	21	
Expenses on securities related to trading transactions	21	
Other operating expenses Losses on sales of national government bonds and others	14,180 13,829	
Devaluation losses on national Government bonds and others	207	
Bond issuance expenses	121	
Others	22	
General and administrative expenses	257,940	
Other expenses	952,252	
Provision for reserve for possible loan losses	215,915	
Write-off of loans	197,055	
Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	196,662	
Losses on devaluation of stocks and other securities	150,545	
Others	192,074	
Ordinary net loss		694,346
Extraordinary profits		1,036
Gains on sales of premises and equipment	44	
Recoveries of written-off claims	992	22.50 -
Extraordinary losses	22.707	22,786
Losses from sales of premises and equipment	22,786	716.006
Loss before income taxes		716,096
Income taxes:		0.21
Current		931
Deferred Not loss		(132,343)
Net loss		584,684
Profit carried forward from previous year		13,783
Reversal of land revaluation difference		13,828
Undisposed deficit at end of year		¥ 557,071

<Note> Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.

Notes:

1. Amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down.

2.	Total revenue from transactions with subsidiaries:	¥ 2,257 million
	Total expenses from transactions with subsidiaries:	¥37,552 million
3.	Total expenses from transactions with controlling shareholder	¥350 million

4. Profit and loss on transactions for trading purposes are included in "Trading income" or "Trading expenses" in the statement of operations on a trade-data basis.

Trading income and trading expenses include amounts of interest received or paid during the period plus the amount of the difference between the profits or losses generated from valuation of securities, commercial paper, derivatives, etc. as at the end of the preceding period and those as at the end of the current period.

5. Other income includes:

• Gains on establishment of trust for employee retirement benefits	¥28,381 million

6. Other expenses include:

•	Losses on forgiveness of loans to assist borrowers	¥65,000 million
٠	Provision for reserve for possible losses on loans sold	¥43,356 million
•	Losses on sales of loans collateralized by real estate sold to the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Company, Limited	¥ 9,615 million
•	Provision for investment losses	¥17,800 million
•	Expenses for the difference caused by accounting change and application of new criteria for employees' retirement benefits	¥18,259 million
•	Expenses for outplacement services	¥15,791 million

## The Asahi Bank, Ltd.

## Proposal for Disposition of Undisposed Deficit

	As of March 31, 2002	2
	(yen)	
Undisposed Deficit as of March 31, 2002	¥557,071,804,984	4
Disposition of undisposed deficit:	557,071,804,984	4
Reversal of voluntary reserves	25,100,685,493	3
Reversal of reserve for losses on overseas investments	4,885,493	3
Reversal of employee termination benefits fund	1,019,800,000	0
Reversal of other reserves	24,076,000,000	0
Reversal of capital reserve	509,486,400,063	
Reversal of legal reserve	22,484,719,428	
Deficit carried forward	¥	0