

# 2017

## ANNUAL REPORT

HOKKOKU BANK  
ANNUAL REPORT

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains certain forward-looking statements about Hokkoku Bank's future, including outlooks, plans, forecasts, results, etc. All such forward-looking statements are the result of judgments predicated upon information available to the Bank at the time of the Annual Report's publication. Unknown risks and uncertainties in the future may cause actual results to differ significantly from any projections presented in the Bank's Annual Report. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, economic conditions in which the Bank must do business, pressures from competitive activities, changes in laws and/or regulations, development of new products and elimination of old ones, and fluctuation of exchange rates.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your valued patronage of the Hokkoku Bank.

We have prepared this “Annual Report 2017” which presents our financial performance for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2017, as well as the Bank’s recent undertakings. It will be greatly appreciated if you could take a moment to read through it.

In the Japanese economy, economic and fiscal policies proved to be effective, corporate earnings have increased and the employment and income environments have improved. However, personal consumption has been dampened by consumer sentiment and signs of hesitation with respect to capital investment by the private sector have become prominent. As such, the domestic economy has remained weak overall partially due to the sluggish consumer spending and capital investment, combined with continued slow economic growth in China and other emerging countries.

On the other hand, the Hokuriku region’s economy has continued to bustle particularly since the Shinkansen high-speed train commenced operation, and there has been a surge of new construction involving new lodging facilities which are in short supply. Moreover, tourism-related business has been performing well, amid developments that include an increasing number of newly established enterprises that are engaged in the business of traditional townhouse renovation. The manufacturing industry has also been recovering gradually, while a trend of steady recovery continues overall.

Meanwhile, the prospect of market contraction and insufficient labour resources in the region have raised concerns given trends that include its dwindling birthrate, growing proportion of elderly residents and concentrated population in urban areas. We strive to improve regional productivity by promoting our comprehensive and multifaceted solutions to local communities, individual enterprises and other customers. Particularly, we are focusing on services geared to enabling greater efficiency by adopting ICT and implementing FinTech solutions that integrate both finance and IT. We are also assisting the region to move forward toward establishing a cashless environment by simultaneously developing business that involves credit card services and Visa debit cards. In addition, we provide comprehensive support for overseas business advancement and expansion of sales channels for customers aiming to expand overseas through our Singapore Branch, our office in the South East Asia region. We will actively work to enhance our consulting functions both in Japan and overseas to provide apt solutions for all our customers.

We at Hokkoku Bank appreciate your continued support and look forward to your patronage in the future.

August 2017



Tateki Ataka  
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, cursive letters that appear to read 'T. Ataka'.

## ABOUT ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE



### (Summary)

Located in the middle of the Japanese Islands, Ishikawa Prefecture is a narrow territory extending from south-west to north-east along the coast and protruding towards the Sea of Japan. Ishikawa Prefecture contains altogether 19 municipalities (11 cities and 8 towns) and her prefectural office locates at “Kanazawa City.”

Due to the high accessibility to the urban areas through the well-developed transportation networks such as railways, airports and expressways, Ishikawa Prefecture is located in almost the same distance from each of the three major metropolitan areas of Japan. On top of that, the opening of the railway “Hokuriku Shinkansen” in March 2015 has greatly improved the accessibility from Ishikawa Prefecture to the Tokyo metropolitan area.

### (Industrial advantage)

Ishikawa Prefecture embraces manufacturing industries such as machinery and textile industries as well as the tourist industry. Ishikawa Prefecture accumulates various internationally competitive machinery manufacturers such as construction machinery, textile machinery and machining tools manufacturers, etc. Also, there are a lot of co-operative enterprises which provide support to the abovementioned manufacturers from various fields ranging from machine processing, welding, casting to forging. As the manufacturers possess unique techniques, there is a considerable number of “niche top enterprises” which account for the greatest market shares throughout Japan in specific fields (niche markets).

With regard to the textile industry, Ishikawa Prefecture is renowned as one of the largest synthetic textile manufacturing centers in the world which performs yarn processing such as twisted yarn, dyeing processing, sewing and manufactures woven fabrics and knitted products, etc.

In addition, the well-known “Kanazawa castle town” attracts a substantial number of international and domestic visitors. Historical streets and buildings remain and the town is filled with elegant, traditional culture.

### (Logistics hub for export)

Ishikawa Prefecture allows transport of container freights to all over the world including Asia, North America and Europe. Further, the fluent logistics is ensured by the regular shipment of international freight to Europe and America. Having a consolidated logistics foundation which connects herself with various countries from Asia to worldwide, Ishikawa Prefecture continues to develop as the center of exchange of “People/ Things” in the Hokuriku Region.

## BANK PROFILE

Hokkoku Bank is a regional financial institution centered in Ishikawa prefecture, on the Sea of Japan coast in central Honshu, Japan's main island. The Bank's headquarters is in Kanazawa, the region's largest city. Its business is concentrated in the prefectures of Ishikawa, Toyama, and Fukui, known collectively as Hokuriku. Hokkoku Bank branches cover this entire region, complemented by offices in the major Japanese cities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya.

Hokkoku Bank was created by the merger of three Ishikawa prefecture banks in 1943, and has grown steadily ever since. Today it is widely regarded as one of the most financially sound of Japan's 64 regional banks, with the closest ties to local communities and residents.

Hokkoku Bank began handling foreign exchange business in 1961; in the ensuing 56 years, it has continued to expand its correspondent bank network and formed tie-ups with banks around the world. The Bank's overseas offices help our clients track international financial trends and support their overseas activities.

As of March 31, 2017, the Bank had 104 branches (including 1 sub-branch), 1,787 employees, and on a consolidated basis, total assets of ¥4,320,364 million (US\$38,509 million) and total shareholders' equity of ¥198,706 million (US\$1,771 million).

(\*The number of branches is as of June 30, 2017)

Branches	
Ishikawa.....	87
Toyama.....	11
Fukui.....	2
Tokyo.....	1
Osaka.....	1
Nagoya.....	1
Singapore.....	1
Total.....	104
(As of June 30, 2017)	

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDIT AND SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE (As of June 30, 2017)

### President

Tateki Ataka

### Senior Managing Director

Shuji Tsuemura

Junichi Maeda

Hideaki Hamasaki

### Managing Director

Kazuya Nakamura

Koichi Nakada

Kenichi Sakai

### Director

Nobuhiro Torigoe

Yuji Kakuchi

Toshiyuki Konishi

Akira Nishita

### Director, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member

Muneto Yamada

Hidehiro Yamamoto

### Director (Outside), Audit and Supervisory Committee Member

Hideo Nakashima

Masahiro Kijima

Ichiro Sasaki

Masako Ohsuna

### Executive Officer

Nobuhide Akazawa

Takayasu Tada

Susumu Taniguchi

Takeshi Igawa

Harushige Sanbonmatsu

Hirokatsu Yamada

## OFFICES AND SUBSIDIARIES (As of July 31, 2017)

### Head Office

2-12-6 Hirooka, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-8670 Japan

Tel: +81(76) 263-1111

### International Department

Head Office

2-12-6 Hirooka, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-8670 Japan

Tel: +81(76) 263-1111

Swift: HKOKJPJT

### Major Subsidiaries

The Hokkoku General Lease Co., Ltd.

2-2-15, Katamachi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0981

The Hokkoku Credit Service Co., Ltd.

2-2-15, Katamachi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0981

The Hokkoku Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.

1-16 Musashi-machi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0855

The Hokkoku Management, Ltd.

1-16 Musashi-machi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0855

The Hokkoku Servicer, Ltd.

2-2-15, Katamachi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0981

### Overseas Offices

Shanghai Representative Office

Suite 350, Shanghai Centre 1376 Nanjing West Road, Jingan

District, Shanghai, 200040, People's Republic of China

Tel: +86(21)6279-8717

Fax: +86(21)6279-8721

Singapore Branch

138 Market Street, #08-02 CapitaGreen, Singapore 048946

Tel: +65-6538-4770

Fax: +65-6538-2726

### Support for businesses in Asia

We provide support for clients who have, or are considering developing, businesses in Asia.

1. Local market research
2. Support on market cultivation, business matching with local corporates
3. Provision of solutions to issues of clients with existing businesses
4. Provision of various kinds of information (Local rules and regulations; tax and accounting; contracts and agreements; labor-related regulations; establishment, operation, and withdrawal of local companies, etc.)

### Financial services

We provide the following financial services for client companies.

1. Deposits (current and savings)
2. Loans (loans on deeds, overdrafts, guarantees)
3. Domestic and overseas remittance
4. Trade financing (letter of credit transactions, purchase and collection of export bills, forward exchange contracts, etc.)

## Trust — a bridge to a fruitful regional future

Enrich interaction and growth in the region

We shall:

- Thoroughly understand the regional society, economy, culture, and life.
- Provide comprehensive information and financial services.
- Lead regional activities in various aspects.
- Be a trusted partner in the growth of the region.

Hokkoku Bank's regional communities:

We offer services tailored to the unique characteristics and needs of all our customers in areas where our business infrastructure is located. The three Hokuriku prefectures, Toyama, Fukui, and Ishikawa, where our headquarters is located, are our most important regional communities.

## Medium-Term Business Plan **NEXT QCS'S** (pronounced "Qcees")

[Duration] April 2015 to March 2018

### QCS'S

#### Q...Quality

Establish the Hokkoku brand based on strength of people, CS and high level of skills

#### C...Cost

Make continuous efforts to reduce cost

#### S...Speed

Pursue overwhelming speed

#### S...Smile

Bring shines to the region through smiles!

#### Basic policy

We will actively take on challenges to solve regional issues with a focus on real consulting function as we transform ourselves for new challenges toward the next decade.

#### Six missions

- (1) A truly professional banking
- (2) Capable and strong organisation to embrace changes
- (3) Market share increase in the Hokuriku region
- (4) Enhancement of profitability and productivity
- (5) Creating a conducive environment for women to undertake active role
- (6) Reduction in the NPL ratio

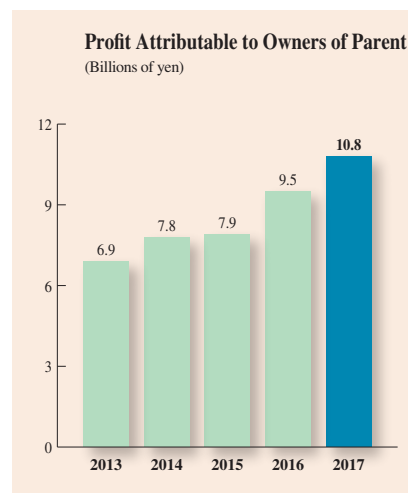
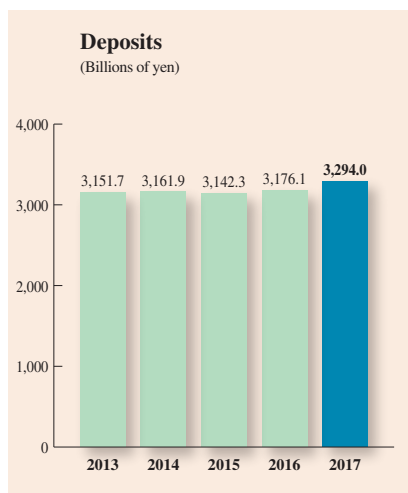
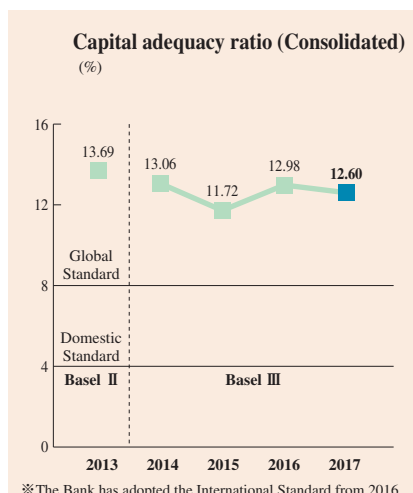
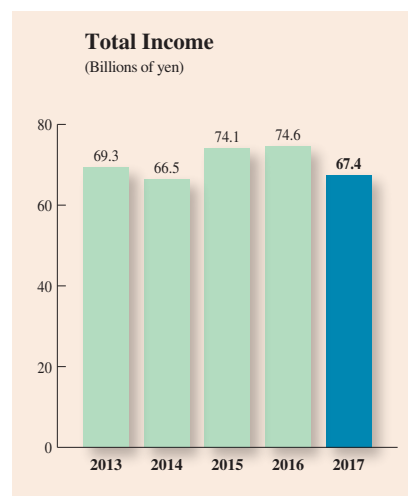
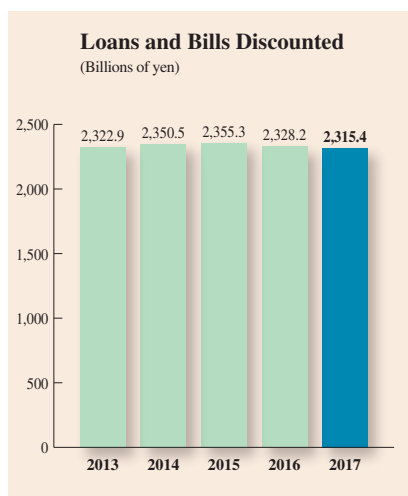
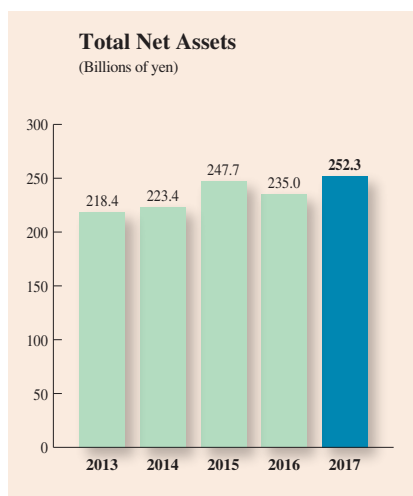
#### Management benchmarks and targets

	March 2017 (Actual)	March 2018 (Target)
Net profits from core business	¥15.1 billion	¥17.5 billion or more
Ordinary profit	¥14.0 billion	¥16.0 billion or more
Capital adequacy ratio (International standard)	12.46%	14% — 15%
NPL ratio (Before partial direct write-off)	2.76%	2% — 3%

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Millions of yen					Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017
Total Income .....	¥ 67,413	¥ 74,686	¥ 74,109	¥ 66,573	¥ 69,314	\$ 600,887
Profit before Income Taxes .....	15,534	16,830	16,177	15,486	11,458	138,470
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent .....	10,851	9,569	7,989	7,855	6,994	96,722
Total Assets .....	4,320,364	3,904,020	4,179,790	3,513,777	3,487,404	38,509,355
Loans and Bills Discounted .....	2,315,444	2,328,285	2,355,374	2,350,504	2,322,999	20,638,604
Securities and Trading Securities .....	1,104,523	1,018,306	1,191,361	893,444	886,455	9,845,120
Deposits .....	3,294,031	3,176,117	3,142,315	3,161,969	3,151,712	29,361,182
Total Net Assets .....	252,358	235,020	247,730	223,438	218,492	2,249,383
<b>&lt;Consolidated&gt;</b>						
Capital adequacy ratio (%) .....	12.60	12.98	11.72	13.06	13.69	
<b>&lt;Non-consolidated&gt;</b>						
Capital adequacy ratio (%) .....	12.46	12.81	11.18	12.46	13.11	

U.S. dollar amounts are translated at the rate of ¥112.19 = \$1.00



\*The Bank has adopted the International Standard from 2016.

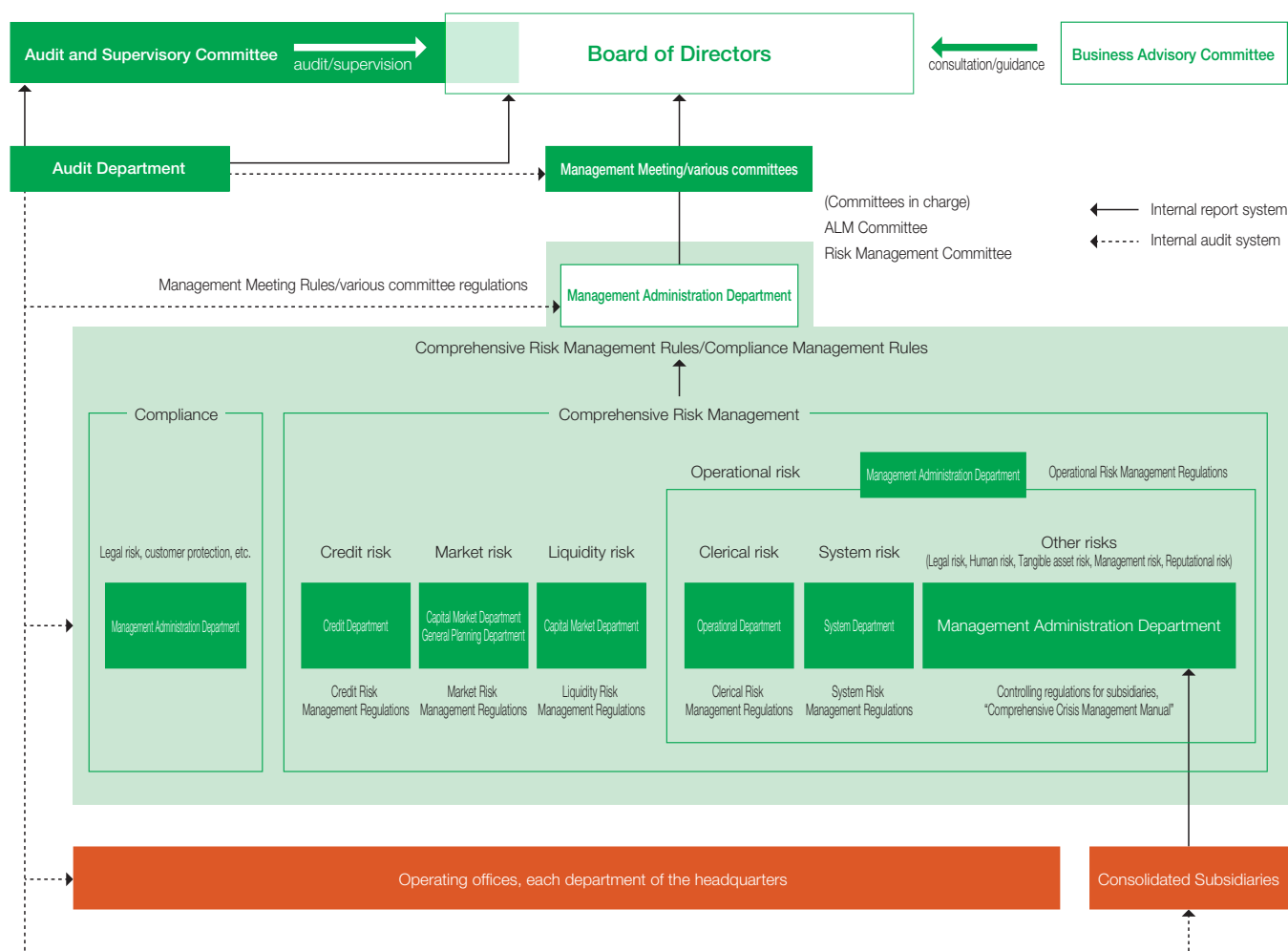
# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

## Basic Approach to the Corporate Governance Structure

In order to realize our corporate philosophy and to achieve the ideas and action goals in the medium-term management plan, the Bank is working to build a corporate governance structure in the belief that it is important to maintain a harmonious relationship with stakeholders, including shareholders, further improve management transparency and reinforce management that strictly observes compliance.

## Overview of the Corporate Governance Structure / Risk Management System

- The model of the corporate governance structure is as follows.



- The Board of Directors, which is the supervisory body responsible for the execution of management decision-making and the duties of directors, is comprised of 11 directors who are not audit and supervisory committee members, and 6 directors who are audit and supervisory committee members (of whom 4 are outside directors) for a total of 17 members, as of the filing date for the Bank's securities report (June 26, 2017). The Board of Directors holds a regular Board of Directors Meeting once a month and, in addition, holds extraordinary meetings as required for the purpose of making decisions on important matters relating to the Bank's management policy and other general management issues.
- The Bank transitioned to a Board with Audit and Supervisory Committee structure upon the approval of partial changes to the Articles of Incorporation at the 107th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2015. This transition to an Audit and Supervisory Committee structure will enable the Bank to reinforce the audit and supervisory functions of the Board of Directors and executive officers, as well as to improve the transparency and efficiency of the business execution process as a result of the participation in management by outside directors, with the aim of further enhancing corporate governance and improving our corporate value to meet the expectations of our stakeholders. Furthermore, we are strengthening our business auditing system by establishing a Business Advisory Committee consisting of third-party committee members from outside the bank and accepting their proposals and advice. Additionally, the system also enables us to seek individual advice and guidance from individual committee members.



- The Bank has introduced an executive officer system, and in principle holds management meetings, attended by standing directors (including directors who are audit and supervisory committee members) and executive officers at the headquarters, once a week to implement the sharing of overall management information, improve management efficiency, and expedite decision-making. In addition, we are verifying the effectiveness of our policies and confirming the progress of business execution through the establishment of weekly morning meetings (attendees: executive directors, executive officers at the headquarters and divisional general manager) and Loan Liaison Committee (attendees: executive directors, executive officers at the headquarters and divisional general manager) to reinforce communication among departments. Furthermore, we have established a committee organization consisting of ALM, Risk Management, Compliance, CS, CSR, and Marketing and are implementing cross-functional discussions while increasing the involvement of management.
- The Bank has set up a voluntary Nomination and Compensation Committee as a body that deliberates nomination of candidates for directors to be proposed to General Meetings of Shareholders and compensations for directors who are not audit and supervisory committee members. The committee is chaired by president and the majority of the members are outside directors. The Bank is working to strengthen corporate governance over nomination of candidates for directors and compensations for directors by improving transparency of the decision-making process and also by ensuring active involvement of outside directors.
- We believe that this structure will enable the Bank to establish an objective and neutral position for audit and supervision, etc.

## BASIC POLICY AND OPERATING STRUCTURE FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

As business opportunities for financial institutions grow as a result of advances with financial deregulation, internationalization and the relaxation of regulations, the risks associated with the banking business become more diverse and complex. For banking management henceforth, it is important to accurately manage risk based on the principle of self-responsibility, while securing adequate income commensurate with that risk.

The Bank has laid out the basic matters relating to risk management under its “Comprehensive Risk Management Rules,” whereby each management department undertakes adequate risk management based on detailed “Risk Management Regulations,” while the Management Administration Department comprehensively manages overall risk in its role as the supervisory body. “Comprehensive Risk Management” matters are periodically reported to the Board of Directors subsequent to the discussion of quantitative risk by the ALM Committee, nonquantitative risk and credit risk by the Risk Management Committee.

### Transition to a Board with Audit and Supervisory Committee structure

The Bank transitioned to a Board with Audit and Supervisory Committee structure upon the approval of partial changes to the Articles of Incorporation at the 107th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2015. This transition to an Audit and Supervisory Committee structure will enable the Bank to reinforce the audit and supervisory functions of directors and executive officers, as well as improve the transparency and efficacy of the business execution process as a result of the participation in management by outside directors, with the aim of further enhancing corporate governance and improving our corporate value to meet the expectations of our stakeholders.

Furthermore, we are strengthening our business auditing system by establishing a Business Advisory Committee consisting of third-party committee members from outside the bank and accepting their proposals and advice.

The Bank has set up a voluntary Nomination and Compensation Committee as a body that deliberates candidates for directors to be proposed to General Meetings of Shareholders and compensations for directors who are not audit and supervisory committee members. The Committee is chaired by president and the majority of the members are outside directors.

As a regional bank, we aim to grow together with regional society. To this end, the Bank reviewed the director’s compensation system as part of the management reform and in June 2009, introduced performance-linked compensation and stock compensation-type stock option systems.

After the shift to a Board with Audit and Supervisory Committee structure in June 2015, compensations for directors who are not audit and supervisory committee members continue to consist of fixed-amount compensation, performance-linked compensation and stock compensation-type stock option.

The stock compensation-type stock option is issued to directors who are not audit and supervisory committee members and executive officers with the aim of giving them greater motivation to contribute to executive directors, etc. to improve business performance and to increase corporate value, and facilitating their sense of shareholder-oriented management.

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of March 31

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars) (Note 2)
<b>Assets:</b>			
Cash and due from banks (Notes 6 and 10)	¥ 748,544	¥ 467,351	\$ 6,672,117
Call loans and bills bought (Note 6)	30,000	—	267,403
Monetary receivables bought	3,714	3,783	33,104
Trading securities (Note 7)	156	157	1,393
Money held in trusts (Note 8)	13,531	15,024	120,609
Securities (Notes 6, 7 and 12)	1,104,367	1,018,148	9,843,726
Loans and bills discounted (Notes 5 and 6)	2,315,444	2,328,285	20,638,604
Foreign exchanges	11,323	11,044	100,935
Lease receivables and investment in leased assets (Note 16)	25,160	21,741	224,267
Other assets (Note 12)	47,438	16,084	422,844
Tangible fixed assets (Notes 9 and 11)	35,223	36,923	313,961
Intangible fixed assets	8,315	8,866	74,115
Deferred tax assets (Note 20)	202	212	1,804
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	16,397	16,661	146,161
Reserve for possible loan losses	(39,456)	(40,265)	(351,693)
Total assets	¥ 4,320,364	¥ 3,904,020	\$ 38,509,355
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Deposits (Notes 6 and 12)	3,185,984	3,086,299	28,398,118
Negotiable certificates of deposit (Note 6)	108,046	89,817	963,064
Call money and bills sold (Note 6)	293,334	67,916	2,614,620
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions (Notes 6 and 12)	359,851	337,572	3,207,518
Borrowed money (Note 13)	5,519	6,865	49,195
Foreign exchanges	5	22	46
Other liabilities	73,297	42,427	653,330
Reserve for bonuses	814	805	7,262
Net defined benefit liability (Note 21)	16,054	17,058	143,102
Reserve for directors' retirement benefits	55	56	497
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 20)	6,824	1,383	60,830
Deferred tax liability arising from revaluation of land (Note 9)	1,819	2,113	16,222
Acceptances and guarantees	16,397	16,661	146,161
Total liabilities	¥ 4,068,006	¥ 3,669,000	\$ 36,259,971
<b>Net assets:</b>			
Common stock	26,673	26,673	237,756
Capital surplus	12,745	11,366	113,607
Retained earnings	159,480	150,502	1,421,520
Treasury stock	(193)	(188)	(1,724)
Total shareholders' equity (Note 14)	198,706	188,353	1,771,160
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities (Note 7)	46,953	39,436	418,519
Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	(25)	(181)	(230)
Land revaluation surplus (Note 9)	2,589	3,260	23,078
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 21)	(4,580)	(5,623)	(40,830)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	44,936	36,891	400,536
Subscription rights to shares (Note 15)	326	262	2,908
Non-controlling interests	8,389	9,512	74,778
Total net assets	252,358	235,020	2,249,383
Total liabilities and net assets	¥ 4,320,364	¥ 3,904,020	\$ 38,509,355

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

### Year ended March 31

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars) (Note 2)
<b>Income</b>			
Interest income on:	¥ 40,565	¥ 42,855	\$ 361,580
Interest on loans and discounts	28,241	29,825	251,727
Interest and dividends on securities	11,897	12,538	106,044
Other interest income	427	491	3,809
Fees and commissions	9,272	9,429	82,650
Other operating income	14,472	16,866	129,001
Other income	3,133	5,536	27,930
Total income	67,444	74,686	601,163
<b>Expenses</b>			
Interest expenses on:	1,982	1,841	17,668
Deposits	582	760	5,188
Borrowings and rediscounts	164	248	1,469
Other	1,235	832	11,009
Fees and commissions	2,924	2,840	26,069
Other operating expenses	13,143	13,982	117,150
General and administrative expenses (Note 17)	31,373	30,284	279,650
Other expenses (Note 18)	2,485	8,906	22,154
Total expenses	51,909	57,856	462,693
<b>Profit before income taxes</b>	15,534	16,830	138,470
Income taxes (Note 20):			
Current	2,791	5,647	24,880
Deferred	1,369	1,010	12,207
	4,160	6,658	37,088
<b>Profit</b>	11,374	10,172	101,381
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	522	603	4,659
Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥ 10,851	¥ 9,569	\$ 96,722
	2017	2016	2017
	(Yen)		(U.S. dollars) (Note 2)
<b>Amounts per share (Note 23)</b>			
Net assets	¥ 813.88	¥ 752.40	\$ 7.25
Profit-basic	36.24	31.45	0.32
Profit-diluted	36.13	31.36	0.32

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

### Year ended March 31

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars) (Note 2)
Profit	¥ 11,374	¥ 10,172	\$ 101,381
Other comprehensive income (Note 19)			
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	7,945	(16,571)	70,822
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments	155	207	1,384
Land revaluation surplus	—	111	—
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 21)	1,042	(2,708)	9,295
Total other comprehensive income	9,143	(18,959)	81,502
Comprehensive income	¥ 20,517	¥ (8,787)	\$ 182,884
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	¥ 19,567	¥ (9,126)	\$ 174,410
Non-controlling interests	950	338	8,474

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total
<b>Balance at March 31, 2015</b>	¥ 26,673	¥ 11,289	¥ 148,850	¥ (3,931)	¥ 182,882
Cash dividends	—	—	(2,434)	—	(2,434)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	9,569	—	9,569
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	—	5,213	(5,213)	—	—
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(1,516)	(1,516)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	(11)	—	56	45
Cancellation of treasury stock	—	(5,202)	—	5,202	—
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	(269)	—	(269)
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	76	—	—	76
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes during the year	—	76	1,651	3,742	5,470
<b>Balance at March 31, 2016</b>	26,673	11,366	150,502	(188)	188,353
Cash dividends	—	—	(2,544)	—	(2,544)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	10,851	—	10,851
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	671	—	671
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	1,379	—	—	1,379
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes during the year	—	1,379	8,978	(4)	10,352
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	¥ 26,673	¥ 12,745	¥ 159,480	¥ (193)	¥ 198,706

	Millions of yen							
	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	Land revaluation surplus	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
<b>Balance at March 31, 2015</b>	¥ 55,742	¥ (388)	¥ 2,879	¥ (2,915)	¥ 55,317	¥ 232	¥ 9,297	¥ 247,730
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,434)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,569
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,516)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Cancellation of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(269)
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(16,306)	207	381	(2,708)	(18,425)	29	215	(18,180)
Total changes during the year	(16,306)	207	381	(2,708)	(18,425)	29	215	(12,709)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2016</b>	39,436	(181)	3,260	(5,623)	36,891	262	9,512	235,020
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,544)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,851
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	671
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,379
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	7,517	155	(671)	1,042	8,044	64	(1,123)	6,985
Total changes during the year	7,517	155	(671)	1,042	8,044	64	(1,123)	17,338
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	¥ 46,953	¥ (25)	¥ 2,589	¥ (4,580)	¥ 44,936	¥ 326	¥ 8,389	¥ 252,358

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total
<b>Balance at March 31, 2016</b>	\$ 237,756	\$ 101,310	\$ 1,341,495	\$ (1,682)	\$ 1,678,880
Cash dividends	—	—	(22,681)	—	(22,681)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	96,722	—	96,722
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(42)	(42)
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	5,983	—	5,983
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	12,297	—	—	12,297
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes during the year	—	12,297	80,025	(42)	92,280
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	\$ 237,756	\$ 113,607	\$ 1,421,520	\$ (1,724)	\$ 1,771,160

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)							
	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	Land revaluation surplus	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total Accumulated other Comprehensive income	Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
<b>Balance at March 31, 2016</b>	\$ 351,512	\$ (1,615)	\$ 29,062	\$ (50,126)	\$ 328,832	\$ 2,336	\$ 84,792	\$ 2,094,841
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,681)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,722
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(42)
Reversal of land revaluation surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,983
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,297
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	67,007	1,384	(5,983)	9,295	71,704	571	(10,013)	62,262
Total changes during the year	67,007	1,384	(5,983)	9,295	71,704	571	(10,013)	154,542
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	\$ 418,519	\$ (230)	\$ 23,078	\$ (40,830)	\$ 400,536	\$ 2,908	\$ 74,778	\$ 2,249,383

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Year ended March 31

	2017		2016		2017	
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)		(Note 2)	
	¥		¥		\$	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>						
Profit before income taxes						
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income taxes to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization		<b>3,837</b>		3,812		<b>34,205</b>
Losses on impairment		<b>232</b>		401		<b>2,072</b>
Increase (decrease) in reserve for possible loan losses		<b>(808)</b>		5,670		<b>(7,210)</b>
Increase (decrease) in reserve for bonuses		<b>9</b>		3		<b>86</b>
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability		<b>(1,004)</b>		3,578		<b>(8,950)</b>
Increase (decrease) in directors' retirement benefits		<b>(0)</b>		5		<b>(6)</b>
Increase (decrease) in reserve for reimbursement of deposits		<b>(10)</b>		7		<b>(97)</b>
Increase (decrease) in reserve for losses on refund of interest		<b>(30)</b>		(30)		<b>(273)</b>
Increase (decrease) in reserve for customer service points		<b>(75)</b>		11		<b>(672)</b>
Accrued interest and dividend income		<b>(40,565)</b>		(42,855)		<b>(361,580)</b>
Accrued interest expenses		<b>1,982</b>		1,841		<b>17,668</b>
Losses (gains) on investment securities, net		<b>(477)</b>		(4,496)		<b>(4,259)</b>
Losses (gains) on money trusts		<b>1,493</b>		0		<b>13,309</b>
Foreign exchange losses (gains), net		<b>(1,461)</b>		3,590		<b>(13,026)</b>
Losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets		<b>(58)</b>		276		<b>(521)</b>
Decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted		<b>12,833</b>		27,071		<b>114,387</b>
Increase (decrease) in deposits		<b>117,914</b>		33,801		<b>1,051,020</b>
Decrease (increase) in due from banks (exclusive of the Bank of Japan)		<b>(1,592)</b>		(1,177)		<b>(14,198)</b>
Decrease (increase) in call loans and others		<b>(29,930)</b>		(75)		<b>(266,785)</b>
Increase (decrease) in call money and others		<b>224,071</b>		(257,408)		<b>1,997,250</b>
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions		<b>22,279</b>		(36,455)		<b>198,587</b>
Decrease (increase) in trading account assets		<b>1</b>		675		<b>10</b>
Decrease (increase) in foreign exchange assets		<b>(279)</b>		(7,490)		<b>(2,491)</b>
Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange liabilities		<b>(16)</b>		(96)		<b>(151)</b>
Decrease (increase) in lease receivables and investment in leased assets		<b>(3,780)</b>		(443)		<b>(33,694)</b>
Interest and dividends received		<b>28,900</b>		30,469		<b>257,601</b>
Interest paid		<b>(1,960)</b>		(1,925)		<b>(17,475)</b>
Other, net		<b>(15,956)</b>		8,023		<b>(142,229)</b>
Subtotal		<b>331,078</b>		(216,381)		<b>2,951,049</b>
Income taxes paid, net of refund		<b>(6,587)</b>		(2,198)		<b>(58,713)</b>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		<b>324,491</b>		(218,579)		<b>2,892,336</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>						
Purchases of securities		<b>(1,015,753)</b>		(1,116,029)		<b>(9,053,869)</b>
Proceeds from sales of securities		<b>836,754</b>		1,104,447		<b>7,458,369</b>
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities		<b>125,707</b>		142,450		<b>1,120,489</b>
Interests and dividends received on investments		<b>12,834</b>		15,304		<b>114,403</b>
Purchases of tangible fixed assets		<b>(1,398)</b>		(1,040)		<b>(12,465)</b>
Purchases of intangible fixed assets		<b>(1,282)</b>		(1,602)		<b>(11,434)</b>
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets		<b>1,508</b>		280		<b>13,447</b>
Payment on discharge of asset retirement obligation		<b>(18)</b>		(5)		<b>(165)</b>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		<b>(41,647)</b>		143,804		<b>(371,224)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>						
Cash dividends paid		<b>(2,544)</b>		(2,428)		<b>(22,677)</b>
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests		<b>(10)</b>		(10)		<b>(95)</b>
Payments from changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in change in scope of consolidation		<b>(683)</b>		(36)		<b>(6,094)</b>
Purchases of treasury stock		<b>(4)</b>		(1,516)		<b>(42)</b>
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock		<b>—</b>		45		<b>—</b>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		<b>(3,243)</b>		(3,945)		<b>(28,910)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<b>0</b>		(13)		<b>4</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<b>279,600</b>		(78,734)		<b>2,492,205</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<b>465,496</b>		544,230		<b>4,149,180</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)	¥	<b>745,097</b>	¥	465,496	\$	<b>6,641,386</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries For the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

### 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and consolidated subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, and are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Bank as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. In addition, the notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, but is presented herein as additional information. As permitted by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, amounts of less than one million yen have been rounded down. As a result, the totals shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements (both in yen and U.S. dollars) do not necessarily agree with the sums of the individual amounts.

### 2. U.S. Dollar Amounts

The Bank maintains its records and prepares its financial statements in yen. Amounts in U.S. dollars are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥112.19 = U.S. \$1.00, the rate of exchange in effect on March 31, 2017 has been used in conversion. The conversion should not be construed as a meaning that yen could be converted into U.S. dollars at the above or any other rate.

### 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its 5 subsidiaries at March 31, 2017 and 2016. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Ishikawa Small Business Revitalization Fund Investment Limited Liability Partnership and Ishikawa Small Business Revitalization No.2 Fund Investment Limited Liability Partnership are not consolidated, nor accounted for under the equity method, since the materiality in terms of assets, share of its income and its retained earnings is less important and its non-consolidation will not prevent reasonable judgments regarding the Group's financial position and operating results.

#### b. Trading account securities

Trading account securities are stated at fair value at the end of the year, and the related cost of sales is determined by the moving average method.

#### c. Securities

Held-to-maturity securities are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) using the moving average method. Stocks in unconsolidated subsidiaries which are not accounted for by the equity method are stated at cost using the moving average method. Available-for-sale securities are stated in principle at fair value based on the market value as of year-end (cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method). However, those securities whose fair value is extremely difficult to be determined are stated at cost using the moving average method.

The net unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are included directly in net assets.

Securities invested as assets in trust in separately managed money trusts for the principal purpose of securities investment are stated at fair value.

#### d. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are stated at fair value.

#### e. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of the Bank is computed by the declining-balance method. The useful lives of buildings and equipment are summarized as follows.

Buildings	10 to 50 years
Others	3 to 20 years

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of the consolidated subsidiaries is computed primarily by the declining-balance method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Depreciation of assets held under finance leases which do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee is computed by the straight-line method over the lease terms of the respective assets. The salvage value for depreciation purpose is determined based on the lease contracts.

#### f. Intangible fixed assets

Amortization of intangible fixed assets of the Bank is computed by the straight-line method. Acquisition costs of software to be used internally are capitalized and amortized by the straight-line method primarily over a useful life of 5 to 10 years.

#### g. Reserve for possible loan losses

The reserve for possible loan losses of the Bank is provided as detailed below in accordance with the internal rules for providing reserves for possible loan losses:

For claims to debtors who are legally bankrupt (as a result of bankruptcy special liquidation, etc.) or who are substantially bankrupt, a reserve is provided based on the amount of the claims, on the net amount expected to be collected by the disposal of collateral, or as a result of the execution of a guarantee.

For claims to debtors who are not currently bankrupt, but are likely to become bankrupt ("debtors at a risk of bankruptcy"), a reserve is provided according to the amount considered necessary based on an overall solvency assessment of the amount of the claim, on the net amount expected to be collected by the disposal of collateral, or as a result of the execution of guarantee. In addition, for claims to such significant debtors and debtors at a risk of bankruptcy who have restructured loans exceeding a certain credit amount that are possible to reasonably estimate cash flows from collection of principals and receipt of interest, a reserve is provided according to the difference between the amount of related cash flows discounted by the original contract interest rate before restructuring the loans and its carrying book value.

For other claims, a reserve is provided based on the Bank's past loan-loss experience. All claims are assessed by the Business Section (at the branches and the related head office divisions) based on the Bank's internal rules for the self-assessment of asset quality. The Corporate Audit Department, which is independent of the Business Section, subsequently conducts audits of such assessments.

The reserves of the consolidated subsidiaries are provided for general claims at an amount based on the actual historical rate of loan losses and for specific claims (from potentially bankrupt customers, etc.) at an estimate of the amounts deemed uncollectible based on the respective assessments.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims from debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt, the amounts of the claims deemed uncollectible in excess of the estimated value of the collateral or guarantees have been written off in aggregate amounts at ¥28,394 million (\$253,095 thousand) and ¥36,526 million as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

#### h. Bonuses to employees

The reserve for bonuses to employees is provided at the estimated amount to be attributed to the current fiscal year.

#### i. Directors' retirement benefits

The reserve for directors' retirement benefits is recorded at an estimated amount to be required to be paid if all directors retired at the balance sheet date.

#### j. Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

The reserve for reimbursement of deposits is recorded at an estimated amount to be required to reimburse the customers' claims on the derecognized sleeping deposit accounts.

k. Reserve for loss on refund of interest  
The reserve for loss on refund of interest is recorded by a certain consolidated subsidiary to provide for the customers' claims to refund the interest exceeding the maximum limit of interest rate stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Act based on the past experience of refund.

l. Reserve for customer service points  
The reserve for customer service points is recorded at an estimated amount based on the future expected payment resulting from the customers' use of points granted to contractors of "Hokkoku Point Service", credit card members and debit card users based on the point system incorporated to promote the use of such services and cards.

m. Retirement benefit plans  
In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Treatments of prior service cost and actuarial gains or losses are as follows:  
Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years) which falls within the average remaining years of service of the employees when incurred.  
Actuarial gains or losses are amortized in the following years after incurred by the straight-line method over a certain period (10 years) that falls within the average remaining years of service of the employees.

n. Foreign currency translations  
Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen equivalents primarily using the applicable rate of exchange effective at the balance sheet date.

o. Leases  
As lessor, all finance leases which transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are recognized as lease receivables, and all finance leases which do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are recognized as investment in leased assets.  
Investment in leased assets recorded at April 1, 2008, when the revised accounting standard for lease transactions was adopted, was stated at the reasonable cost less accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2008 pursuant to the paragraph 81 of Implementation Guidance No.16, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" issued on March 30, 2007. If these lease transactions had been retroactively accounted for as ordinary sale transactions pursuant to paragraph 80 of the Guidance, profit before income taxes would have increased by ¥0 million (\$7 thousand) and ¥8 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.  
Finance lease revenue and related cost of revenue are recorded when the lease payment is received.

p. Hedge accounting  
Hedging interest rate risk  
The Bank applied the deferral method to account for financial instruments that hedge the interest rate risk on financial assets and liabilities of the Bank, as provided in the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accounts Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, February 13, 2002, hereinafter "JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24"). The hedge effectiveness is assessed by grouping and specifying hedged items including deposits and loans and hedging instruments including interest rate swaps by certain period. The interest rate swaps of certain consolidated subsidiaries which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not re-measured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements are recognized and included in interest expenses or income.

Hedging foreign exchange risk  
The Bank applies the deferral method to account for derivative instruments that hedge the foreign exchange risk on various foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities, as provided in the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing with Regard to Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (The

Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accounts Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25, July 29, 2002, hereinafter "JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25"). The hedge effectiveness of these currency-swap transactions, exchange-swap transactions and similar instruments to hedge the foreign exchange risks of foreign-currency financial assets or liabilities is assessed by comparing the foreign currency position of the hedged assets or liabilities with that of the hedging instruments.

q. Consumption taxes  
Transactions subject to national and local consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes. Nondeductible consumption taxes levied on the purchase of premises and equipment are charged to income when incurred.

r. Cash and cash equivalents  
For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and due from the Bank of Japan.

#### 4. Additional Information

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2017, the Bank has applied the "Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets" (ASBJ Guidance No. 26, issued on March 28, 2016).

#### 5. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans to borrowers under bankruptcy procedures and delinquent loans totaled ¥3,873 million (\$34,523 thousand) and ¥61,091 million (\$544,536 thousand), respectively, at March 31, 2017, and ¥4,002 million and ¥67,122 million, respectively, at March 31, 2016. A loan is placed on non-accrual status when substantial doubt as to the collectability of its principal and interest is judged to exist, if payment is past due for a certain period of time, or for other reasons.  
Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy represent non-accrual loans, after the charge-offs of loans deemed uncollectible, to borrowers who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 and 4 of Order of Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act.  
Delinquent loans are non-accrual loans other than loans to borrowers in bankruptcy or loans on which interest payments have been deferred in order to assist the restructuring of the borrowers.  
Loans past due for 3 months or more totaled ¥312 million (\$2,789 thousand) and ¥192 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Loans past due for 3 months or more are those whose principal or interest payments are 3 months or more past due but are not included in loans to borrower under bankruptcy procedures or delinquent loans.

Restructured loans totaled ¥970 million (\$8,654 thousand) and ¥1,014 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Restructured loans are those who on which the Bank has granted certain concessions, such as a reduction at the contractual interest rate or principal amount or a deferral of interest/principal payments, in order to assist the restructuring of the borrowers. Excluded from restructured loans are loans to borrowers in bankruptcy procedures, other non-accrual loans, and loans past due for 3 months or more.

The total of loans to borrowers in bankruptcy procedures, other non-accrual loans, loans past due for 3 months or more and restructured loans amounted to ¥66,248 million (\$590,503 thousand) and ¥72,332 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Bills discounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit committee Report No.24. The Bank has the right to sell or re-pledge the banker's acceptance bills, commercial bills discounted, documentary bills and foreign exchange bought without restrictions. The face value of banker's acceptance bills, commercial bills, documentary bills and foreign exchange bought at a discount was ¥12,516 million (\$111,568 thousand) and ¥13,723 million as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Overdraft agreements and loan commitments are agreements under which the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are obliged to extend loans up to a prearranged limit unless the customer is in breach of contract. The loan commitments not yet drawn down at March 31, 2017 and 2016 totaled ¥431,306 million (\$3,844,427 thousand) and ¥439,662 million, respectively; ¥426,943 million (\$3,805,539 thousand) of which, at March 31, 2017 (2016: ¥433,494 million), was related to agreements whose contractual terms were for one year or less or which were unconditionally cancelable at any time.

As the majority of these agreements expire without the right to extend the loans being exercised, the undrawn commitment balance does not



necessarily affect the future cash flows of the Bank or of its consolidated subsidiaries. These agreements usually include provisions which stipulate that the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have the right either to refuse the execution of the loans or to reduce the contractual commitments when there is a change in the borrower's financial condition, or when additional assurance of the financial soundness and creditworthiness of a borrower is necessary, or when other unforeseen circumstances arise.

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries take various measures to protect their credit. Such measures include obtaining real estate or securities as collateral at the time of entering into the agreements, monitoring a customer's business on a regular basis in accordance with established internal procedures, and amending the loan commitment agreements when necessary.

## 6. Financial Instruments and Related Disclosures

### 1. Policy on financial instruments

The Group provides financial services such as banking business and leasing business. Major banking business includes lending services, bills discounting and fund management through dealing and underwriting Japanese government bonds, municipal bonds and available-for-sale securities. On the other hand, the fund is raised mainly by taking deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit and also by issuance of bonds, call money and others according to necessities.

The Group conducts asset and liability management (ALM) and manages the risks identifying various types of risk exposures associated with the banking business, since the Group holds financial assets and liabilities exposed to the market risk of fluctuation of interest rates. As part of the risk management, the Group utilizes derivative transactions.

### 2. Contents and risk of financial instruments

Financial assets held by the Group mainly consist of loans to corporate and individual customers which are exposed to credit risk arising from nonperformance of the customers. In addition, the loan balances are concentrated to Ishikawa prefecture where the head office of the Bank is located and accordingly, the changes in the economic circumstances of the region may have a great impact on the credit risk. Securities mainly consist of Japanese government bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and equity securities that are classified as available-for-sale securities. These securities are exposed to credit risk of issuers and market risks of fluctuation in interest rates, market prices and foreign exchange rates for bonds denominated in foreign currencies.

On the other hand, financial liabilities consist of mainly deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit, call money and others. With respect to call money, the Bank may be forced to raise fund under unfavorable conditions and accordingly, significantly increase funding costs in case that fund raising capacity of the Bank significantly declined under certain circumstances such as significant deterioration of financial positions of the Bank.

Derivative transactions consist of hedging activities performed as part of ALM against market risks (interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk) associated with assets and liabilities held by the Group and transactions to respond to customers' diversified needs for hedging against the risks of customers. The Bank applies hedge accounting for interest rate swaps and currency swaps employed by the Bank for hedging purposes and periodically verifies the effectiveness of hedging activities assessing if the correlation between hedging instruments and hedged items of assets and liabilities is appropriate, and also if the market risks of interest rates and foreign exchange rates are offset by hedging instruments.

### 3. Risk management system for financial instruments

#### *Credit risk management:*

The Group has established and operates a credit control system consisting of credit review by individual transaction, internal credit rating, self-assessment, major account credit control, measurement of risk volume and measures on problem loans in accordance with credit risk control policies, credit policies, lending operation rules and control policies and procedures on credit risks. These credit controls are performed by the Loan-Screening Department, the Loan Control Department and the credit investigation sections of the consolidated subsidiaries as well as the operating offices and periodically subject to authorization by and reported to the Board of Directors, where

appropriate. In addition, the Audit Department audits the status of credit risk controls. Credit risk associated with the issuers of securities and counterparty risk associated with cash transactions and derivative transactions are controlled by periodically identifying credit information and fair values by the Market Finance Division and the International Division.

#### *Market risk management:*

##### (1) Interest rate risk

The Bank funds loans and securities mainly with deposits taken, but holds long-term and short-term interest rate gaps arising from the timing difference in the maturities repricing deposits and loans. Accordingly, the Management Administration Division monitors the risk exposures by establishing risk limits based on the integrated risk control policy and integrated risk control rule and reports to the ALM Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, the General Planning Department and Management Administration Division monitor the interest rate risk based on the interest rate sensitivity analysis, gap analysis, ladder analysis and outlier approach and report to the ALM Committee on a regular basis. The Bank also enters into interest rate swap contracts to hedge the interest rate fluctuation risk.

##### (2) Foreign exchange risk

The Bank holds, in part, foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are appropriately hedged using currency swaps and other, whereby their exposures to the foreign exchange risk are controlled.

##### (3) Price fluctuation risk

The Group controls the price fluctuation risk associated with equity securities and investment trusts in accordance with the integrated risk management policies and procedures to control the exposures within the Bank's risk tolerance while securing appropriate earnings. Among these, the Bank established limits for transactions which require risk controls. Moreover, the middle office of the Market Finance Division, in cooperation with the Management Administration Division, monitors the volume of risk exposures and verifies compliance with the operating limit. In addition, the Management Administration Division specifies risks and implements measurement and analysis of those risks and stress tests. Such information is reported to the ALM Committee and Board of Directors on a regular basis and where appropriate.

##### (4) Derivative transactions

With respect to derivative transactions, the Bank established internal rules defining the authority and hedge policies and credit lines by counterparty. Front offices that enter into the contracts, back offices that conduct reconciliation procedures and controls the credit lines and the divisions that assess the effectiveness of hedges are separated so that the internal control functions effectively.

##### (5) Quantitative information related to market risk

Main financial instruments which are exposed to interest rate risk, stock price fluctuation risk or investment trust price fluctuation risk are "Loans and bills discounted," "Securities," "Deposits," "Derivatives" and etc. The Bank uses the VaR model to measure market risks of interest rate, stock price and investment trust related instruments. Adopting the variance-covariance method (holding period: half a year, confidence interval: 99.9%, observation period: 720 business days) in computing the VaR, the Bank examines the correlation between interest rate risk and price fluctuation risk. Total VaR of the Group was ¥71,382 million (\$636,268 thousand) and ¥83,941 million as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. With respect to the measurement of interest rate risk exposure of liquid deposits, the Bank adopts deposit internal models.

The Bank implements back-testing to compare the VaR computed by the model with actual profit and loss in the securities and confirms that the measurement model in use captures the market risk with sufficient precision. However, the risk under certain abnormal market fluctuations may not be captured, since the VaR is measured under a definite probability of incidence statistically computed based on historical market fluctuations. In addition, VaR is a statistical value computed based on the assumptions and it is not intended to estimate maximum amount of losses.

#### 4. Supplementary explanation on the fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments comprises the value determined based on the quoted market price and the valuation calculated on a reasonable basis where no market price is available.

##### Fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying value, fair value and difference of financial instruments as of March 31, 2017 and 2016. Note that unlisted equity securities whose fair value is difficult to determine are not included in the table (see Note 2 below).

<b>March 31, 2017</b>			
<i>Millions of yen</i>			
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference
Cash and due from banks	¥ 748,544	¥ 748,544	¥ —
Call loans and bills bought	30,000	30,000	—
Securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	1,100,543	1,100,543	—
Loans	2,315,444		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1)	(36,247)		
	2,279,197	2,298,310	19,113
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,158,285</b>	<b>4,177,398</b>	<b>19,113</b>
Deposits	3,185,984	3,186,016	31
Negotiable certificates of deposit	108,046	108,046	0
Call money and bills sold	293,334	293,334	—
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	359,851	359,851	—
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,947,216</b>	<b>3,947,248</b>	<b>31</b>
Derivative transactions (*2)			
To which hedge accounting is not applied	512	512	—
To which hedge accounting is applied	977	977	—
<b>Total derivative transactions</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>—</b>

<b>March 31, 2017</b>			
<i>Thousands of U.S. dollars</i>			
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference
Cash and due from banks	\$ 6,672,117	\$ 6,672,117	\$ —
Call loans and bills bought	267,403	267,403	—
Securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	9,809,637	9,809,637	—
Loans	20,638,604		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1)	(323,094)		
	20,315,510	20,485,872	170,362
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>37,064,668</b>	<b>37,235,031</b>	<b>170,362</b>
Deposits	28,398,118	28,398,397	278
Negotiable certificates of deposit	963,064	963,064	0
Call money and bills sold	2,614,620	2,614,620	—
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	3,207,518	3,207,518	—
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>35,183,321</b>	<b>35,183,600</b>	<b>278</b>
Derivative transactions (*2)			
To which hedge accounting is not applied	4,565	4,565	—
To which hedge accounting is applied	8,714	8,714	—
<b>Total derivative transactions</b>	<b>13,279</b>	<b>13,279</b>	<b>—</b>

	March 31, 2016		
	<i>Millions of yen</i>		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference
Cash and due from banks	¥ 467,351	¥ 467,351	¥ —
Securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	1,014,283	1,014,283	—
Loans	2,328,285		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1)	(36,790)		
	2,291,495	2,317,937	26,441
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,773,130</b>	<b>3,799,572</b>	<b>26,441</b>
Deposits	3,086,299	3,086,311	11
Negotiable certificates of deposit	89,817	89,817	0
Call money and bills sold	67,916	67,916	—
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	337,572	337,572	—
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,581,605</b>	<b>3,581,617</b>	<b>12</b>
Derivative transactions (*2)			
To which hedge accounting is not applied	243	243	—
To which hedge accounting is applied	4,725	4,725	—
<b>Total derivative transactions</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>—</b>

(\*1) A general reserve for possible loan losses and a specific reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to loans are deducted.

(\*2) Derivative transactions recorded under other assets and other liabilities are presented on a net basis.

Net liabilities are shown in parentheses.

(Note 1) Computation method for fair value of financial instruments

##### Assets

##### Cash and due from banks:

With respect to due from banks without maturities, the carrying value is presented as the fair value approximates the carrying value. With respect to due from banks with maturities, the carrying value is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates the carrying value.

##### Call loans and bills bought:

The carrying value is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates the carrying value.

##### Securities:

The fair value of equity securities is determined using the market price at the exchanges and the fair value of debt securities is determined using the price presented by Japan Securities Dealers Association ("JSDA") or the price obtained from the financial institutions. The fair value of investment trusts is determined using the published standard quotation. The fair value of private bonds guaranteed by the Bank is calculated adding the credit risk to the market interest rate corresponding to the residual maturities.

##### Loans:

The fair value of loans with variable interest rates is presented using the carrying value as the fair value approximates the carrying value, as long as the credit situation of the borrowers does not vary significantly after executing the loans, since they reflect the market interest rates due to their short-term nature. The fair value of loans with fixed rates is computed, by discounting the aggregate value of principal and interest at the interest rate assumed if the same loans were newly executed, for each category of type of loans, internal ratings and maturities. As for the loans whose maturity is less than one year, the carrying value is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates the carrying value.

With respect to receivables from "legally bankrupt" borrowers, "substantially bankrupt" borrowers and "likely to become bankrupt" borrowers, the fair value approximates the carrying value, net of a reserve for possible loan losses and such amount is presented as the fair value.

With respect to loans whose repayment term is not determined because of the characteristics that the loans are limited within the amount of pledged assets, the carrying value is presented as the fair value as the fair value is expected to approximate the carrying value considering the expected repayment term and pricing conditions.

## Liabilities

Deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits:

With respect to on-demand deposits, the payment obligation when demanded at the balance sheet date, which is the carrying value, is deemed to be the fair value. The fair value of time deposits is computed using the present value by discounting future cash flows for each category of certain period. The interest rate to be applied when a new deposit is taken is used as the discount rate. Regarding deposits whose residual maturity is less than one year, the carrying value is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates the carrying value.

Call money and bills sold and guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions:

The carrying value is presented as the fair value as the residual maturity is less than one year and the fair value approximates the carrying value, since the remaining maturity is short (less than one year).

## Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions comprise interest rate related transactions (interest rate swaps, etc.) and currency related transactions (currency options, currency swaps, etc.) and the fair value of derivatives is determined using the value computed using the discounted present value or option pricing models.

(Note 2) The following table summarizes financial instruments whose fair value is extremely difficult to estimate: Note that these instruments are not included in the table above regarding the fair value of financial instruments.

	Carrying value		
	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Unlisted equity securities (*1) (*2)	¥ 3,204	¥ 3,195	\$ 28,558
Investment in partnership	620	670	5,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 3,824</b>	<b>¥ 3,865</b>	<b>\$ 34,088</b>

(\*1) The fair value of unlisted equity securities is not disclosed, since there is no market price and it is extremely difficult to estimate the fair value.

(\*2) The Bank recognized loss on impairment of ¥4 million on unlisted equity securities for the year ended March 31, 2016. Loss on impairment was not recognized for the year ended March 31, 2017.

(Note 3) Maturity of financial assets and securities with contractual maturities at March 31, 2017

	March 31, 2017						
	Millions of yen						
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years	
Due from banks	¥ 711,676	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
Call loans and bills bought	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities:							
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:							
Japanese government bonds	34,000	119,500	61,000	9,000	28,000	—	—
Municipal bonds	24,555	24,313	55,733	42,772	14,771	397	—
Corporate bonds	45,704	27,711	122,106	8,907	7,527	10,900	—
Other	1,121	5,609	24,609	95,922	104,521	—	—
Loans (*)	611,789	466,885	324,419	205,557	212,987	468,064	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 1,458,847</b>	<b>¥ 644,020</b>	<b>¥ 587,869</b>	<b>¥ 362,159</b>	<b>¥ 367,807</b>	<b>¥ 479,362</b>	<b>—</b>

March 31, 2017

	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years	
Due from banks	\$ 6,343,491	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Call loans and bills bought	267,403	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities:							
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:							
Japanese government bonds	939,319	1,578,883	2,348,242	1,395,866	1,379,977	100,700	—
Municipal bonds	303,057	1,065,157	543,720	80,221	249,576	—	—
Corporate bonds	218,873	216,720	496,773	381,253	131,660	3,544	—
Other	407,388	247,005	1,088,393	79,392	67,091	97,156	—
Loans (*)	10,000	50,000	219,354	855,000	931,648	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,003,365</b>	<b>\$ 5,740,448</b>	<b>\$ 5,239,943</b>	<b>\$ 3,228,095</b>	<b>\$ 3,278,431</b>	<b>\$ 4,272,770</b>	<b>—</b>

(\*) Loans from "legally bankrupt," "substantially bankrupt" and "likely to become bankrupt" borrowers which are not expected to be repaid amounting to ¥10,010 million (\$89,231 thousand) are not included.

Loans whose payment term is not determined amounting to ¥15,729 million (\$140,203 thousand) are not included.

(Note 4) Maturity of bonds and interest bearing liabilities at March 31, 2017

	March 31, 2017						
	Millions of yen						
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years	
Deposits (*)	¥ 2,511,583	¥ 248,081	¥ 29,009	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
Negotiable certificates of deposits	108,020	26	—	—	—	—	—
Call money and bills sold	293,334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	359,851	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 3,272,789</b>	<b>¥ 248,107</b>	<b>¥ 29,009</b>	<b>¥ —</b>	<b>¥ —</b>	<b>¥ —</b>	<b>—</b>

March 31, 2017

	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years	
Deposits (*)	\$ 22,386,873	\$ 2,211,263	\$ 258,573	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Negotiable certificates of deposits	962,832	231	—	—	—	—	—
Call money and bills sold	2,614,620	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	3,207,518	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 29,171,844</b>	<b>\$ 2,211,494</b>	<b>\$ 258,573</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>—</b>

(\*) On-demand deposits are included under "Due in one year or less."

## 7. Securities

### (1) Trading securities

Net holding gain or loss resulting from revaluation of trading securities to fair value included in earnings for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were ¥(0) million (\$ (1) thousand) ¥0 million, respectively.

(2) Held-to-maturity securities which have a readily determinable fair value

There were no held-to-maturity securities to be reported at March 31, 2017 and 2016.

(3) Available-for-sale securities which have a readily determinable fair value

The acquisition cost and carrying value of available-for-sale securities which have a readily determinable fair value and the related unrealized gain or loss at March 31, 2017 and 2016 are summarized as follows:

### March 31, 2017

Millions of yen

	Carrying value	Acquisition cost	Difference	Gain	Loss
Stock	¥ 153,077	¥ 89,114	¥ 63,963	¥ 65,772	¥ 1,809
Debt securities	650,616	644,047	6,568	8,122	1,553
Others	296,849	299,965	(3,115)	2,616	5,732
Total	¥1,100,543	¥1,033,126	¥ 67,416	¥ 76,511	¥ 9,095

### March 31, 2017

Thousands of U.S. dollars

	Carrying value	Acquisition cost	Difference	Gain	Loss
Stock	\$1,364,450	\$ 794,315	\$ 570,135	\$ 586,260	\$ 16,125
Debt securities	5,799,236	5,740,684	58,551	72,398	13,846
Others	2,645,951	2,673,725	(27,774)	23,325	51,099
Total	\$9,809,637	\$9,208,725	\$ 600,912	\$ 681,984	\$ 81,071

### March 31, 2016

Millions of yen

	Carrying value	Acquisition cost	Difference	Gain	Loss
Stock	¥ 120,790	¥ 77,788	¥ 43,001	¥ 46,820	¥ 3,818
Debt securities	701,841	689,353	12,487	13,181	693
Others	191,651	190,927	724	3,929	3,205
Total	¥1,014,283	¥ 958,069	¥ 56,213	¥ 63,930	¥ 7,716

Japanese government bonds, equities and others loaned under the securities lending agreement in the amount of ¥40,356 million (\$359,716 thousand) and ¥75,494 million are included in above securities as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Securities excluding trade account securities, whose fair value is available, are written down to the fair value if the fair value has significantly declined compared with the acquisition cost and such decline is not considered to be recoverable. The difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is recognized as a loss on impairment. The related loss on impairment of stocks amounted to ¥10 million (\$97 thousand) and ¥574 million for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The criteria for determining if such decline is significant are as follows:

Securities whose fair value is 50% or less than the acquisition cost are necessarily written down and securities whose fair value is between 50% and 70% of the acquisition cost are written down when the market price is considered to be non-recoverable within one year, taking into consideration the trend of the market price and operating performances of the issuing entities. The components of unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities recorded under net assets at March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	¥ 67,416	¥ 56,213	\$ 600,912
Deferred tax liabilities	(19,339)	(16,082)	(172,382)
	¥ 48,076	¥ 40,131	\$ 428,530
Attributable to non-controlling interest	(1,123)	(695)	(10,010)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	¥ 46,953	¥ 39,436	\$ 418,519

Available-for-sale securities sold during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are summarized as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Proceeds from sales	¥ 850,689	¥ 1,119,647	\$ 7,582,579
Gain on sales	5,620	11,068	50,093
Loss on sales	4,785	4,900	42,657

## 8. Money Held in Trusts

Money held in trusts for investment purposes

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Amount recorded in the consolidated balance sheets	¥ 13,531	¥ 15,024	\$ 120,609
Unrealized gain (loss) included in profit and loss for the fiscal year	31	24	277

## 9. Revaluation of Land

Pursuant to the "Act on Revaluation of Land" (the "Act"), land used for the Bank's business operations was revalued on March 31, 1999. The excess of the revalued aggregate market value over the total book value (carrying value) before revaluation was included in net assets as land revaluation surplus at the net amount of the related tax effect at March 31, 1999. The corresponding income taxes were included in liabilities at March 31, 1999 as deferred tax liability arising from revaluation of land. The revaluation of the land was determined based on the official prices published by the Commissioner of the National Tax Authority in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the "Enforcement Ordinance Concerning Land Revaluation," with certain necessary adjustments.

The difference between the total fair value of land for business operation purposes, which was revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the Act, and the total book value of the land after the revaluation was ¥12,220 million (\$108,930 thousand) and ¥11,244 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

## 10. Cash Flows

A reconciliation between cash and due from banks in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended is as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Cash and due from banks	¥ 748,544	¥ 467,351	\$ 6,672,117
Due from banks other than the Bank of Japan	(3,447)	(1,854)	(30,731)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 745,097	¥ 465,496	\$ 6,641,386

## 11. Accumulated Depreciation and Deferred Gains on Tangible Fixed Assets

Accumulated depreciation totaled ¥27,529 million (\$245,383 thousand) and ¥31,736 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets deducted for tax purposes at March 31, 2017 and 2016 were ¥3,074 million (\$27,401 thousand) and ¥3,074 million, respectively.

## 12. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral at March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Pledged assets:			
Securities	¥ 409,207	¥ 391,066	\$ 3,647,453
Other assets	743	743	6,623
Liabilities secured by the above assets:			
Deposits	¥ 24,508	¥ 49,333	\$ 218,457
Guarantee deposit received under securities lending transactions	359,851	337,572	3,207,518

In addition, securities of ¥22,658 million (\$201,968 thousand) and ¥26,802 million at March 31, 2017 and 2016 were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange transactions. Included in other assets were margin deposits with the clearing house of ¥4,797 million (\$42,763 thousand) at March 31, 2017 and guarantee deposits of ¥85 million (\$761 thousand) and ¥45 million and at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### 13. Borrowed Money

The details of borrowed money at March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Borrowed money	¥ 5,519	¥ 6,865	\$ 49,195
Due from April 2017 through November 2022			
Average interest rate: 0.51% p.a.			

Annual maturities of borrowed money are as follows:

Year ending March 31	(Millions of yen)	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
2018	¥ 1,796	\$ 16,013
2019	1,581	14,097
2020	1,391	12,403
2021	551	4,916
2022 and thereafter	198	1,765
Total	¥ 5,519	\$ 49,195

### 14. Shareholders' Equity

Japanese banks are subject to the Banking Act and the Companies Act. The Companies Act requires that all shares of common stock be issued with no par value and at least 50% of the amount paid of new shares is required to be recorded as common stock and the remaining net proceeds as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus. The Companies Act permits Japanese companies, upon approval of the Board of Directors, to issue shares to existing stockholders without consideration by way of a stock split. Such issuance generally does not give rise to changes within the stockholders' accounts.

The Banking Act provides that an amount at least 20% of the aggregate amount of cash dividends and certain other appropriations of retained earnings associated with cash outlays applicable to each period shall be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) until such reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 100% of common stock. The amount of total additional paid-in capital and legal reserve that exceeds 100% of common stock may be available for dividends by resolution of the stockholders after transferring such excess in accordance with the Companies Act. In addition, the Companies Act permits the transfer of a portion of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve to the common stock by resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Companies Act allows Japanese companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock upon resolution of the Board of Directors. The aggregate purchased amount of treasury stock cannot exceed the amount available for future dividends plus the amount of common stock, additional paid-in capital or legal reserve that could be transferred to retained earnings or other capital surplus other than additional paid-in capital upon approval of such transfer at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Dividends are approved by the shareholders at the meeting held subsequent to the fiscal year to which the dividends are applicable. Interim dividends may also be paid upon resolution of the Board of Directors, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Companies Act. The movements of outstanding shares and cash dividends during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

(a) Number of outstanding shares and treasury stock

For the year ended March 31, 2017

	share			
Type of shares	Balance at beginning of year	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at end of year
Issued stock:				
Common stock	299,901,974	—	—	299,901,974
Treasury stock:				
Common stock	533,105	12,949	—	546,054

For the year ended March 31, 2016

	share			
Type of shares	Balance at beginning of year	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance at end of year
Issued stock:				
Common stock	314,601,974	—	14,700,000	299,901,974
Treasury stock:				
Common stock	10,366,645	5,015,492	14,849,032	533,105

(b) Dividends paid to the shareholders during the year

For the year ended March 31, 2017

Date of resolution	Resolution by	Type of shares	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Date of record	Effective date
Jun. 29, 2016	General meeting of shareholders	Common stock	¥1,197 million (\$10,673 thousand)	¥4.0 (\$0.03)	Mar. 31, 2016	Jun. 30, 2016
Nov. 4, 2016	Board of Directors	Common stock	¥1,347 million (\$12,007 thousand)	¥4.5 (\$0.04)	Sep. 30, 2016	Dec. 5, 2016

For the year ended March 31, 2016

Date of resolution	Resolution by	Type of shares	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Date of record	Effective date
Jun. 26, 2015	General meeting of shareholders	Common stock	¥1,216 million	¥4.0	Mar. 31, 2015	Jun. 29, 2015
Nov. 6, 2015	Board of Directors	Common stock	¥1,217 million	¥4.0	Sep. 30, 2015	Dec. 4, 2015

Dividends applicable to the year ended March 31, 2017, but not recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, since the effective date is subsequent to the current fiscal year:

Date of resolution	Resolution by	Type of shares	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Date of record	Effective date
Jun. 23, 2017	General meeting of shareholders	Common stock	¥1,347 million (\$12,007 thousand)	¥4.5 (\$0.04)	Mar. 31, 2017	Jun. 26, 2017

(Above cash dividends are distributed from retained earnings.)

## 15. Stock Options

On August 3, 2015, the Bank granted stock options to its directors and executive officers.

- The related cost of ¥64 million (\$571 thousand) and ¥74 million was charged to income for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.
- The stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Stock Option	Persons granted	Number of options (common shares) granted	Date of grant	Exercise price	Exercise period
2009 Stock Option	9 directors and 6 officers	183,800	Aug. 24, 2009	¥ 1	From Aug. 25, 2009 to Aug. 24, 2034
2010 Stock Option	9 directors and 6 officers	190,300	Jul. 26, 2010	¥ 1	From Jul. 27, 2010 to Jul. 26, 2035
2011 Stock Option	9 directors and 8 officers	207,700	Aug. 1, 2011	¥ 1	From Aug. 2, 2011 to Aug. 1, 2036
2012 Stock Option	9 directors and 7 officers	200,800	Jul. 23, 2012	¥ 1	From Jul. 24, 2012 to Jul. 23, 2037
2013 Stock Option	11 directors and 6 officers	210,500	Jul. 29, 2013	¥ 1	From Jul. 30, 2013 to Jul. 29, 2038
2014 Stock Option	11 directors and 6 officers	206,600	Jul. 22, 2014	¥ 1	From Jul. 23, 2014 to Jul. 22, 2039
2015 Stock Option	10 directors and 7 officers	176,600	Aug. 3, 2015	¥ 1	From Aug. 4, 2015 to Aug. 3, 2040
2016 Stock Option	10 directors and 6 officers	196,800	Aug. 1, 2016	¥ 1	From Aug. 2, 2016 to Aug. 1, 2041

Vesting conditions and eligible service period have not been determined.

The stock option activity is as follows:

	2009 Stock Option Shares	2010 Stock Option Shares	2011 Stock Option Shares	2012 Stock Option Shares	2013 Stock Option Shares	2014 Stock Option Shares	2015 Stock Option Shares	2016 Stock Option Shares
Non-vested:								
April 1, 2016-Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,200	—
Granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196,800
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,200	147,600
March 31, 2017-Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,200
Vested:								
April 1, 2016-Outstanding	62,700	76,300	111,000	115,800	150,700	179,100	108,400	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,200	147,600
Exercised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 31, 2017-Outstanding	62,700	76,300	111,000	115,800	150,700	179,100	162,600	147,600

Price information of 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Stock Option is as follows:

	2009 Stock Option	2010 Stock Option	2011 Stock Option	2012 Stock Option	2013 Stock Option	2014 Stock Option	2015 Stock Option	2016 Stock Option
	(Yen)							
Exercise price	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1
Average share price at the time of exercise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair appraisal price at the date of grant	321	311	252	268	306	326	449	311
	(U.S. dollar)							
Exercise price	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Average share price at the time of exercise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair appraisal price at the date of grant	2.86	2.77	2.24	2.38	2.72	2.90	4.00	2.77

3. Estimation method of fair appraisal value of stock options

Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to measure fair value.

The assumptions and estimation methods used to measure fair value of 2016 Stock Option are as follows:

	2016 Stock Option
Volatility of stock price (Note 1)	30.849%
Estimated remaining outstanding period (Note 2)	1.8 years
Estimated dividend (Note 3)	¥8 per share
Interest rate with risk free (Note 4)	(0.265)%

Notes:

- Volatility of stock price is computed based on the actual stock prices during the period corresponding to estimated remaining outstanding period of 1.8 years.
- Remaining outstanding period is estimated by assuming the difference between the average retirement age of the retired directors and executive officers who retired in the past and current average age of the present directors and executive officers.
- Actual dividend for the year ended March 31, 2016
- Yield of Japanese government bonds corresponding to the estimated remaining outstanding period.

4. Estimation method of vested number of stock options

The Bank adopted the method to reflect only actual forfeited number, since it is difficult to estimate the number to be forfeited in future on a reasonable basis.

## 16. Leases

As lessee:

a. Finance leases

The Bank and consolidated subsidiaries have tangible fixed assets, mainly consisting of vehicles, under finance lease arrangements which do not transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee. The leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over respective lease periods with the salvage value determined in the agreements or otherwise nil.

b. Operating leases

The following table presents the schedule of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Due within one year	¥ 100	¥ 81	\$ 892
Due after one year	201	115	1,793
Total	¥ 301	¥ 197	\$ 2,685

As lessor:

a. Finance leases

Investment in leased assets consists of the following:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016 (Millions of yen)	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Lease receivables	¥ 23,278	¥ 19,969	\$ 207,489
Residual value	2,792	2,458	24,893
Unearned interest income	(2,326)	(2,103)	(20,737)
Total	¥ 23,744	20,324	\$ 211,645

Maturities of lease receivables and investment in leased assets at March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Year ending March 31	Lease receivables (Millions of yen)	Investment in leased assets (Millions of yen)	Lease receivables (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Investment in leased assets (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
2018	¥ 495	¥ 6,978	\$ 4,413	\$ 62,198
2019	377	5,461	3,362	48,681
2020	202	4,096	1,807	36,518
2021	129	2,931	1,153	26,132
2022	90	1,732	804	15,439
2023 and thereafter	156	2,077	1,391	18,519
Total	¥ 1,450	¥ 23,278	\$ 12,932	\$ 207,489

b. Operating leases

The following table presents the schedule of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at March 31, 2017:

	(Millions of yen)	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Due within one year	¥ 132	\$ 1,181
Due after one year	406	3,624
Total	¥ 539	\$ 4,806

17. General and Administrative Expenses

Major expenses included in general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016 (Millions of yen)	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Salaries and allowances	¥ 11,820	¥ 11,870	\$ 105,357
Retirement benefit expenses	2,026	1,390	18,063
Depreciation	3,648	3,606	32,524

18. Loss on Impairment

Other expense includes loss on impairment of ¥232 million (\$2,072 thousand) and ¥401 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The loss on impairment of the Bank is recognized by grouping the areas under control of the area management (or branches if not under control of the area management) for operating branches and by grouping assets for idle assets. Headquarters, office centers, dormitories, welfare facilities, etc. are treated as common use assets because they do not generate independent cash flows. The consolidated subsidiaries are treated as a group for one company in principle. For the following operating branches and idle assets among above tangible fixed assets, their carrying values are reduced to the respective recoverable amounts and the reduced amounts are recorded under "Other expenses" in the consolidated statements of income.

Year ended March 31, 2017

Location	Main use	Asset type	(Millions of yen)	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Ishikawa Pref.	8 operating branches	Land	¥ 175	\$ 1,563
	3 operating branches	Buildings	50	453
	6 idle assets	Land	6	55
Total			¥ 232	\$ 2,072

In the assessment of loss on impairment, the recoverable amount is computed using the net selling value, which is determined mainly based on the real estate appraisal value.

Year ended March 31, 2016

Location	Main use	Asset type	(Millions of yen)
Ishikawa Pref.	7 operating branches	Land	¥ 242
	4 operating branches	Buildings	72
	5 idle assets	Land	36
	4 idle assets	Buildings	46
Outside Ishikawa Pref.	1 idle asset	Buildings	2
Total			¥ 401

In the assessment of loss on impairment, the recoverable amount is computed using the net selling value or the value in use. The net selling value is determined mainly based on the real estate appraisal value. In case of using the value in use, the discount rate is not taken into account in the computation as the estimated use period is short.

19. Other Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	2017 (Millions of yen)	2016 (Millions of yen)	2017 (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
<b>Reclassification adjustments</b>			
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:			
Gain incurred during the year	¥ 12,204	¥ (19,424)	\$ 108,786
Reclassification adjustment	(1,002)	(5,830)	(8,934)
Amount before tax effect	11,202	(25,255)	99,852
Net unrealized gains (losses) on hedging instruments:			
Gain (loss) incurred during the year	221	308	1,973
Reclassification adjustment	2	3	26
Amount before tax effect	224	311	1,999
Land revaluation surplus			
Gain (loss) incurred during the year	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment	—	—	—
Amount before tax effect	—	—	—
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Gain (loss) incurred during the year	4	(4,546)	41
Reclassification adjustment	1,500	749	13,370
Amount before tax effect	1,504	(3,796)	13,411
Total amount before tax effect	12,931	(28,739)	115,263
Tax effect	(3,787)	9,779	(33,760)
Total other comprehensive income	¥ 9,143	¥ (18,959)	\$ 81,502

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
<b>Tax effect on other comprehensive income:</b>			
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:			
Amount before tax effect	¥ 11,202	¥ (25,255)	\$ 99,852
Tax effect	(3,256)	8,683	(29,029)
Amount after tax effect	7,945	(16,571)	70,822
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments:			
Amount before tax effect	224	311	1,999
Tax effect	(68)	(104)	(614)
Amount after tax effect	155	207	1,384
Land revaluation surplus			
Amount before tax effect	—	—	—
Tax effect	—	111	—
Amount after tax effect	—	111	—
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Amount before tax effect	1,504	(3,796)	13,411
Tax effect	(461)	1,088	(4,115)
Amount after tax effect	¥ 1,042	¥ (2,708)	\$ 9,295

## 20. Income Taxes

The major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2017 and 2016 are summarized as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Deferred tax assets:			
Reserve for possible loan losses	¥ 11,942	¥ 13,259	\$ 106,451
Net defined benefit liability	4,918	5,230	43,838
Depreciation of real estate	741	719	6,605
Unrealized loss on write-down of equity securities	1,628	1,879	14,511
Other	2,665	3,677	23,762
Subtotal	21,896	24,767	195,169
Valuation allowance	(8,968)	(9,643)	(79,940)
Total deferred tax assets	12,927	15,124	115,228
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(19,339)	(16,082)	(172,382)
Other	(210)	(212)	(1,872)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(19,549)	(16,295)	(174,255)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	¥ (6,622)	¥ (1,171)	\$ (59,026)

A reconciliation of the statutory tax rate applicable to the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries to the effective tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is presented as follows:

	2017	2016
Statutory tax rate	30.6%	32.8%
Reconciliation:		
Non deductible permanent differences, such as entertainment expenses	1.0	0.5
Nontaxable permanent differences, such as dividend income	(1.3)	(1.1)
Per capita residents' taxes	0.2	0.2
Valuation allowance	(4.2)	2.2
Reduction of deferred tax assets due to tax rates change	—	3.4
Other	0.4	1.5
Effective tax rate	26.7%	39.5%

## 21. Retirement Benefit Plans

The Bank has defined retirement benefit plans, i.e., welfare pension fund plans, defined contribution pension plans and lump-sum payment plans, covering substantially all employees who are entitled to lump-sum or annuity payments, the amounts of which are determined by reference to their basic rates of pay, length of service, and the conditions under which termination occurs. The consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum payment plans.

The Bank transferred a portion related to future services to defined contribution pension plans in February 2013.

1. The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 33,943	¥ 31,057	\$ 302,552
Service cost	514	460	4,589
Interest cost	64	249	573
Actuarial gains or losses	229	3,947	2,042
Benefits paid	(1,668)	(1,772)	(14,868)
Balance at end of year	¥ 33,083	¥ 33,943	\$ 294,889

2. The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 16,884	¥ 17,577	\$ 150,499
Expected return on plan assets	337	351	3,009
Actuarial gains or losses	233	(598)	2,083
Contributions from the employer	555	553	4,952
Benefits paid	(982)	(999)	(8,758)
Balance at end of year	¥ 17,028	¥ 16,884	\$ 151,787

3. Reconciliation between the net defined benefit liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances at end of year of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Funded defined benefit obligation	¥ 22,989	¥ 23,892	\$ 204,913
Plan assets	(17,028)	(16,884)	(151,787)
	5,960	7,007	53,126
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	10,094	10,050	89,976
Net liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet	¥ 16,054	¥ 17,058	\$ 143,102

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Net defined benefit liability	¥ 16,054	¥ 17,058	\$ 143,102
Net liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet	¥ 16,054	¥ 17,058	\$ 143,102

4. The components of retirement benefit expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		<i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Service cost	¥ 514	¥ 460	\$ 4,589
Interest cost	64	249	573
Expected return on plan assets	(337)	(351)	(3,009)
Amortization of actuarial gains or losses	1,709	958	15,234
Amortization of prior service cost	(209)	(209)	(1,863)
Retirement benefit expenses	¥ 1,741	¥ 1,107	\$ 15,523



5. The components of remeasurements of defined benefit plans (before deducting tax effect) on other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 <i>(Millions of yen)</i>	2016	2017 <i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Prior service cost	¥ (209)	¥ (209)	\$ (1,863)
Net actuarial gain or loss	1,713	(3,587)	15,275
Total	¥ 1,504	¥ (3,796)	\$ 13,411

6. The components of remeasurements of defined benefit plans (before deducting tax effect) on accumulated other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 <i>(Millions of yen)</i>	2016	2017 <i>(Thousands of U.S. dollars)</i>
Unrecognized prior service cost	¥ 1,012	¥ 1,221	\$ 9,020
Unrecognized net actuarial gain or loss	(7,603)	(9,317)	(67,772)
Total	¥ (6,591)	¥ (8,096)	\$ (58,752)

7. Plan assets

- (1) The components of plan assets are as follows:

	2017	2016
General account	61%	57%
Stock	22	25
Debt securities	11	12
Other	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note:

Total plan assets include 4% of retirement benefit trust established on corporate pension plans as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

- (2) Method of determining the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets

The long-term 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.

8. Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, were set forth as follows:

	2017	2016
Discount rate	0.0% to 0.6%	0.0% to 0.6%
Long-term expected rate of return on plan assets	2.0	2.0
Expected salary increase rate	4.8	4.9

Note:

The amount of the required contribution to the defined contribution plan of the Bank was ¥285 million (\$2,540 thousand) and ¥282 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

## 22. Derivatives

The Bank enters into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk associated with deposits, loans and holding debt securities and currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. In addition, to respond to the customers' hedging needs related with their interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, the Bank enters into derivative contracts including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and currency options. These transactions are covered by the reversing trades to avoid market risk. The effectiveness of these hedging activities is assessed and verified on a regular basis.

### Derivative contracts to which hedge accounting is not applied:

With respect to derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied, contract amount or notional principal amount defined in the contract, fair value, revaluation gain or loss and calculation method of fair value by transaction type as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Note that contract amount does not represent the market risk exposure of the derivative transactions.

- (1) Interest rate related derivatives

There are no interest rate related derivatives as of March 31, 2017.

		March 31, 2016 <i>Millions of yen</i>			
		Contract amount		Valuation	
		Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain (loss)
OTC transactions:					
Interest rate swaps	Receivable floating rate/ Payable fixed rate	¥ 110	¥ —	¥ (0)	¥ (0)
Total		—	—	¥ (0)	¥ (0)

Notes:

- Above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gain/(loss) is recorded in the consolidated statements of income.
- Fair value is determined using the discounted present value.

- (2) Currency related derivatives

		March 31, 2017 <i>Millions of yen</i>			
		Contract amount		Valuation	
		Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain (loss)
OTC transactions:					
Currency swaps		¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Forward contracts on foreign exchange	Sold	64,598	—	561	561
	Bought	15,851	—	(48)	(48)
Currency options	Sold	15,695	14,056	(513)	184
	Bought	15,695	14,056	513	(111)
Total		—	—	¥ 512	¥ 584

		March 31, 2017 <i>Thousands of U.S. dollars</i>			
		Contract amount		Valuation	
		Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain (loss)
OTC transactions:					
Currency swaps		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Forward contracts on foreign exchange	Sold	575,798	—	5,000	5,000
	Bought	141,288	—	(435)	(435)
Currency options	Sold	139,905	125,289	(4,574)	1,640
	Bought	139,905	125,289	4,574	(993)
Total		—	—	\$ 4,565	\$ 5,212

		March 31, 2016 <i>Millions of yen</i>			
		Contract amount		Valuation	
		Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain (loss)
OTC transactions:					
Currency swaps		¥ 230	¥ 230	¥ (38)	¥ (38)
Forward contracts on foreign exchange	Sold	26,431	—	247	247
	Bought	4,181	—	(2)	(2)
Currency options	Sold	20,100	19,375	(699)	142
	Bought	20,100	19,375	737	(11)
Total		—	—	¥ 244	¥ 337

Notes:

- Above transactions are stated at fair value and unrealized gain/(loss) is recorded in the consolidated statements of income.
- Fair value is determined using the discounted present value.

### Derivative contracts to which hedge accounting is applied:

With respect to derivatives to which hedge accounting is applied, contract amount or notional principal amount defined in the contract, fair value and calculation method of fair value by transaction type and by hedge accounting method as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Note that contract amount does not represent the market risk exposure of the derivative transactions.

(1) Interest rate related derivatives

March 31, 2017					
Millions of yen					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Interest rate swaps:				
	Receive fixed rate/				
	Pay floating rate	Loans, securities and deposits	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Receive floating rate/				
	Pay fixed rate		7,281	172	(70)
	Other		22,438	—	0
	Total		—	—	¥ (70)

March 31, 2017					
Thousands of U.S. dollars					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Interest rate swaps:				
	Receive fixed rate/				
	Pay floating rate	Loans, securities and deposits	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	Receive floating rate/				
	Pay fixed rate		64,901	1,541	(631)
	Other		200,000	—	0
	Total		—	—	\$ (630)

March 31, 2016					
Millions of yen					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Interest rate swaps:				
	Receive fixed rate/				
	Pay floating rate	Loans, securities and deposits	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Receive floating rate/				
	Pay fixed rate		7,943	7,281	(205)
	Other		15,000	—	17
	Total		—	—	¥ (187)

Notes:

- Gain/loss on above contacts is deferred until maturity of the hedged items as the normal method in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24.
- Fair value is determined using the discounted present value.

(2) Currency related derivatives

March 31, 2017					
Millions of yen					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Currency swaps:	Foreign currency denominated securities	¥ 17,208	¥ 11,219	¥ 1,048
	Total		—	—	¥ 1,048

March 31, 2017					
Thousands of U.S. dollars					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Currency swaps:	Foreign currency denominated securities	\$ 153,387	\$ 100,000	\$ 9,344
	Total		—	—	\$ 9,344

March 31, 2016					
Millions of yen					
Hedge accounting method	Transaction type	Major hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Normal method	Currency swaps:	Foreign currency denominated securities	¥ 60,095	¥ 6,385	¥ 4,913
	Total		—	—	¥ 4,913

Notes:

- Gain/loss on above contacts is deferred until maturity of the hedged items as the normal method in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25.
- Fair value is determined using the discounted present value.

23. Per Share Information

Net assets per share at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and profit per share for the years then ended is as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	(Yen)		(U.S. dollars)
Net assets per share	¥ 813.88	¥ 752.40	\$ 7.25
Profit per share-basic	36.24	31.45	0.32
Profit per share-diluted	36.13	31.36	0.32

Basic information in computing above per share data is as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	(Millions of Yen)		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)
(Net assets per share)			
Net assets per balance sheets	¥ 252,358	¥ 235,020	\$ 2,249,383
Amounts to be attributed to subscription rights to shares	326	262	2,908
Amounts to be attributed to non-controlling interests	8,389	9,512	74,778
Net assets attributed to common stock shareholders	243,642	225,245	2,171,696
Outstanding number of common stocks at end of year (unit: thousand shares)	299,355	299,368	
(Profit per share)			
Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥ 10,851	¥ 9,569	\$ 96,722
Profit attributable to common stock shareholders	10,851	9,569	96,722
Average outstanding number of shares during the year (unit: thousands shares)	299,363	304,237	
(Profit per share-diluted)			
Increase in common stock (unit: thousand shares)	959	854	
Of which, subscription rights to shares (unit: thousand shares)	959	854	

24. Segment Information

1. Reportable segments

The reportable segments of the Bank are subject to the periodical review by the Board of Directors which is the chief operating decision maker to determine the allocation of management resources and assess performances.

The Group consists of the Bank and its 5 consolidated subsidiaries. The Group designs comprehensive strategies concerning financial services including banking and leasing businesses and is engaged in operating activities. Accordingly, the Bank is composed of operating segments by financial services based on the group companies and "Banking" and "Leasing" segments are identified as the reportable segments.

"Banking" segment provides customers with banking operations, credit card business, credit guarantee business, business revitalization fund management business and servicer business etc.

"Leasing" segment provides customers with leasing business.

2. Calculation method of gross operating income and net operating income

Accounting policies adopted by the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 3 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," except for the scope of consolidation. Segment profit of the reportable segments is measured based on income from ordinary operations and intersegment income is based on the market transaction price in the same manner as income from external customers.

3. Reportable segment information concerning income, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items

Year ended March 31, 2017					
Millions of yen					
Reportable segments					
	Banking	Leasing	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Total income:					
External customers	¥ 57,842	¥ 9,570	¥ 67,413	—	¥ 67,413
Intersegments	127	23	151	(151)	—
Total	57,970	9,594	67,564	(151)	67,413
Segment profit	¥ 15,107	¥ 769	¥ 15,876	(8)	¥ 15,867
Segment assets	¥ 4,303,262	¥ 37,107	¥ 4,340,370	(20,005)	¥ 4,320,364
Other information					
Depreciation	¥ 3,638	¥ 199	¥ 3,837	—	¥ 3,837
Interest income	40,503	186	40,689	(123)	40,565
Interest expenses	1,948	146	2,094	(112)	1,982
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	2,809	12	2,821	—	2,821

Year ended March 31, 2017					
Thousands of U.S. dollars					
Reportable segments					
	Banking	Leasing	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Total income:					
External customers	\$ 515,577	\$ 85,309	\$ 600,887	—	\$ 600,887
Intersegments	1,139	206	1,346	(1,346)	—
Total	516,717	85,516	602,234	(1,346)	600,887
Segment profit	\$ 134,656	\$ 6,857	\$ 141,514	(75)	\$ 141,438
Segment assets	\$ 38,356,918	\$ 330,757	\$ 38,687,675	(178,319)	\$ 38,509,355
Other information					
Depreciation	\$ 32,430	\$ 1,774	\$ 34,205	—	\$ 34,205
Interest income	361,024	1,660	362,685	(1,104)	361,580
Interest expenses	17,364	1,306	18,671	(1,003)	17,668
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	25,040	111	25,152	—	25,152

Notes:

- "Total income" corresponds to "Net Sales" of non-banking industries.
- Adjustments refer to the elimination of intersegment transactions

Year ended March 31, 2016					
Millions of yen					
Reportable segments					
	Banking	Leasing	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Total income:					
External customers	¥ 65,486	¥ 9,199	¥ 74,686	—	¥ 74,686
Intersegments	146	25	171	(171)	—
Total	65,633	9,224	74,858	(171)	74,686
Segment profit	¥ 17,120	¥ 478	¥ 17,599	2	¥ 17,601
Segment assets	¥ 3,889,791	¥ 34,107	¥ 3,923,899	(19,878)	¥ 3,904,020
Other information					
Depreciation	¥ 3,598	¥ 214	¥ 3,812	—	¥ 3,812
Interest income	42,791	206	42,998	(143)	42,855
Interest expenses	1,795	177	1,973	(132)	1,841
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	2,630	2	2,633	—	2,633

Other information:

Information by service line:

Year ended March 31, 2017					
Millions of yen					
Securities					
	Loan	investment	Lease	Other	Total
Income from external customers	¥ 28,254	¥ 17,516	¥ 9,570	¥ 12,071	¥ 67,413

Year ended March 31, 2017					
Thousands of U.S. dollars					
Securities					
	Loan	investment	Lease	Other	Total
Income from external customers	\$ 251,843	\$ 156,132	\$ 85,309	\$ 107,602	\$ 600,887

Year ended March 31, 2016					
Millions of yen					
Securities					
	Loan	investment	Lease	Other	Total
Income from external customers	¥ 29,799	¥ 23,604	¥ 9,199	¥ 12,082	¥ 74,686

Information about loss on impairment of long-lived assets by reportable segment:

Year ended March 31, 2017			
Millions of yen			
Reportable segments			
	Banking	Leasing	Total
Loss on impairment	¥ 232	¥ —	¥ 232

Year ended March 31, 2017			
Thousands of U.S. dollars			
Reportable segments			
	Banking	Leasing	Total
Loss on impairment	\$ 2,072	\$ —	\$ 2,072

Year ended March 31, 2016			
Millions of yen			
Reportable segments			
	Banking	Leasing	Total
Loss on impairment	¥ 401	¥ —	¥ 401

25. Related Party Transactions

The related party transactions for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 and related account balances outstanding at March 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

Transactions between the Bank and related parties  
Year ended March 31, 2017

Name	Business summary / Title	Ownership (%)	Transaction	Transaction amount (Millions of yen) / (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Account	Balance at end of year (Millions of yen) / (Thousands of U.S. dollars)
Directors and its relatives						
Hideo Nakashima	Director	0.32	Loan Guarantee	¥(12)/\$(106) ¥160/\$1,430	Loan —	¥186/\$1,660 —
Companies whose majority is owned by directors and /or its relatives						
Nakashima Co. Ltd.	Wholesale of paper products	0.38	Loan	¥(49)/\$(441)	Loan	¥421/\$3,761

## Year ended March 31, 2016

Name	Business summary / Title	Ownership (%)	Transaction	Transaction amount (Millions of yen)	Account	Balance at end of year (Millions of yen)
Directors and its relatives						
Hideo Nakashima	Director	0.32	Loan Guarantee	¥111 ¥474	Loan —	¥198 —
Companies whose majority is owned by directors and /or its relatives						
Nakashima Co. Ltd.	Wholesale of paper products	0.38	Loan	¥13	Loan	¥471

### Transaction terms and policies:

Related party transactions are executed under the same transaction terms as third parties.

Transactions between the subsidiary of the Bank and related parties: There was no applicable transaction to be reported for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

## 26. Subsequent Events

### Consolidation of shares

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 10, 2017, the Bank resolved to make partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation in connection with the change in the number of share unit. Further, the Bank resolved to submit a proposal on the "consolidation of shares after change to the number of shares per share unit" to the 109th ordinary general meeting of shareholders on June 23, 2017. The proposal was approved at the shareholders' meeting. Besides, it was resolved at the Board of Directors' meeting to change the number of common stock constituting one unit of shares of the Bank, subject to the approval of the proposal regarding the consolidation of shares at the shareholders' meeting.

### 1. Consolidation of shares and change in the number of shares per share unit

#### (1) Purpose

Japanese Stock Exchanges have announced the "Action Plan for the Consolidation of Trading Units," aiming to standardize the trading units for common stock of all listed domestic corporation at 100 shares by October 1, 2018.

As a bank listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Bank voted to respect the objective of the Plan and goes along with the Plan. The Bank will set the investment unit of Bank share to the standard for investment unit (¥50,000 (\$445.67) or more but less than ¥500,000 (\$4,456.72)) deemed desirable by stock exchanges nationwide, and the Bank has determined to conduct the consolidation of shares (consolidation of ten (10) shares into one (1) share) as described below by taking into consideration the fluctuation in stock prices in the medium to long term.

#### (2) Description of consolidation

##### (i) Class of shares to be consolidated

Common stock

##### (ii) Method and ratio of consolidation

With effective date of October 1, 2017, the Bank will consolidate ten (10) shares into one (1) share based on the number of holding shares of shareholders stated or recorded on the register of shareholders as of closing on September 30, 2017 (virtually, September 29, 2017).

##### (iii) Number of shares to be decreased by the consolidation

Number of shares issued and outstanding before consolidation (as of March 31, 2017) 299,901,974 shares

Number of shares to be decreased by the consolidation 269,911,777 shares

Number of shares issued and outstanding after consolidation 29,990,197 shares

(Note) "Number of shares to be decreased by the consolidation" and "Number of shares issued and outstanding after consolidation" are theoretical figures calculated by multiplying the number of shares issued and outstanding before consolidation by the consolidation ratio.

#### (iv) Effects from consolidation

The number of shares held by the shareholders will be one-tenth of the original number after the shares are consolidated, but the net asset before the consolidation of shares will not change. Therefore, the net asset of one (1) share of stock will be ten (10) times the value and the asset value of the Bank share held by the shareholders will not change, except for other factors such as fluctuations in the stock market.

#### (v) Treatment for fraction less than one unit

Any fraction less than one unit arising as a result of consolidation will be disposed at lump-sum based on Article 235 of the Companies Act. The Bank will allocate the sales proceeds to the corresponding shareholders according to the fraction ratio.

#### (3) Detail of change in the number of shares per share unit

The Bank will change the number of shares per share unit for its common stock from 1,000 shares to 100 shares at the same time when the consolidation of shares becomes effective.

## 2. Detail of partial changes in Articles of Incorporation

In accordance with the stipulations in Article 182, paragraph 2 and Article 195, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, amendments to the Articles of Incorporation shall take effect on October 1, 2017 without submitting a proposal to the shareholders' meeting. The amendments are as follows:

(Amendment underlined)

Current Articles of Incorporation	Proposed Amendment
Article 6. (Total Number of Shares Authorized to be Issued) The total number of shares authorized to be issued by the Bank shall be <u>582,500,000</u> .	Article 6. (Total Number of Shares Authorized to be Issued) The total number of shares authorized to be issued by the Bank shall be <u>58,250,000</u> .
Article 8. (Number of Shares per Share Unit) The number of shares constituting one unit of shares of the Bank shall be <u>1,000</u> .	Article 8. (Number of Shares per Share Unit) The number of shares constituting one unit of shares of the Bank shall be <u>100</u> .

## 3. Schedule of consolidation of shares, change in the number of shares per share unit and partial changes in Articles of Incorporation

Date of resolution by the Board of Directors' meeting May 10, 2017

Date of ordinary general meeting of shareholders June 23, 2017

Effective date of consolidation of shares October 1, 2017  
(Planned)

Effective date of change in the number of shares per share unit October 1, 2017  
(Planned)

Effective date of change in the total number of shares authorized to be issued October 1, 2017  
(Planned)

(Note) As stated above, effective date of consolidation of shares and change in the number of shares per share unit is October 1, 2017. However, the trading unit on the Tokyo Stock Exchange will be changed from 1,000 shares to 100 shares on September 27, 2017 due to administrative procedures for the transfer after stock trading.

## 4. Effect on per share information

Per share information on the assumption that the consolidation of shares was executed at the beginning of the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017 is as follows:

	2017	2016	2017
	(Yen)		(U.S. dollars)
Net assets per share	¥8,138.89	¥ 7,524.00	\$ 72.54
Profit per share-basic	362.47	314.52	3.23
Profit per share-diluted	361.32	313.64	3.22

### Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors  
The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the 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 designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the 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. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls 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. 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 Hokkoku Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as at March 31, 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

#### *Convenience Translation*

We have reviewed the translation of these consolidated financial statements into U.S. dollars, presented for the convenience of readers, and, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been properly translated on the basis described in Note 2.

June 22, 2017  
Kanazawa, Japan

*Ernst & Young Shin Nishin LLC*



HOKKOKU  
BANK

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