

**2017**  
**(April 2016~March 2017)**  
**Annual Report**



This document is a partial translation of TCSB's Japanese Disclosure Report that has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Banking Law of Japan.

***Note: This translation is provided for reference purposes only, and the Japanese original supercedes it in case of any discrepancy.***

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## Message from Management

### **TCSB's Challenge: To Become Japan's Leading Player in the Area of Asset Administration Services**

I would like to start by once again thanking our shareholders and customers for constantly supporting Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. (TCSB).

Since TCSB's founding in 2001, we have adhered to the principle of growing our asset administration services into competitive products, then developing further into a company that provides comprehensive services associated with asset administration. Using this as a base, we have consistently worked on developing new services, reinforced our operational and IT infrastructure, and reformed our internal control structure.

With our customers' support and understanding of our initiatives, we have been continuing to further expand the size of our business platform.

The area of asset administration services has witnessed not only progress in a succession of reforms to the securities settlement system, such as the shortening of settlement periods for Japanese government bond transactions, but also an acceleration in developments such as a widening of investment choices, regions and styles. Customer needs have consequently become that much more diverse and sophisticated.

While being highly aware of such changes in customer needs, we shall not only take initiatives to provide high-quality administration services and make untiring efforts to improve but also respond thoroughly to the new investment management needs of customers, as we carry out our role of asset administration, and thereby offer high added value. Furthermore, on top of providing conventional custody services, we will also actively work to develop and provide administration services with the aim of reducing the administrative burden on customers.

All of us at TCSB are committed to making concerted efforts in providing our customers with truly satisfying services as "the best asset administration partner that helps customers to increase their level of sophistication in asset management, as the Most Trusted Partner Chosen by Customers."

We would greatly appreciate your continued support for and patronage of our company.

Akira Moriwaki, President & CEO

## Corporate Data

### ■Profile (as of July 1, 2017)

Established: January 22, 2001

Address: Tower Z, Harumi Triton Square, Harumi 1-8-12, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-6228

TEL +81-3-6220-4000

Capital: ¥50,000,000,000

Shareholders:	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	540,000 shares (54%)
(equity position in %)	The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	160,000 shares (16%)
	Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company	100,000 shares (10%)
	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	90,000 shares (9%)
	JAPAN POST INSURANCE Co., Ltd.	70,000 shares (7%)
	Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company	40,000 shares (4%)

Employees: 652 (as of March 31, 2017)

\* Number of employees includes persons on secondment from outside organizations. It does not include executive officers and temporary employees.

Main Activities

1. Asset Administration Services
  - Trust Services
  - Domestic Custody Services
  - Overseas Custody Services
  - Outsourcing Models for Comprehensive Securities Management Services
  - Asset Administration Services for Defined Contribution Pensions
  - Master Trust Services (Master Trust Record-keeping Services)
2. Other Value-Added Asset Administration Services
  - Securities Lending Services      Comprehensive      Securities      Management
  - Outsourcing Services
  - Collateral Management and Administration Services for OTC Derivative Transactions
  - Administration Services for middle- and back-office operations of asset management companies

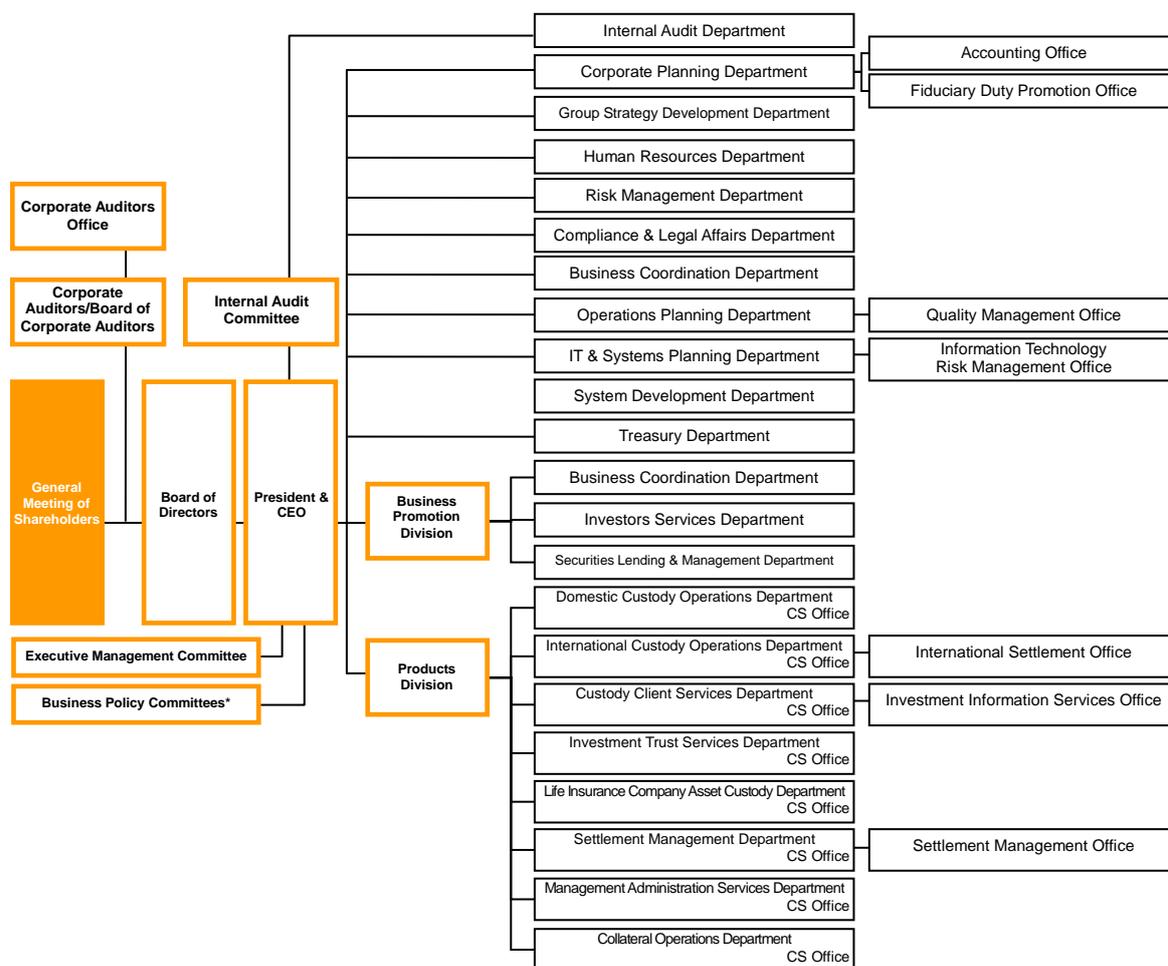
URL: <http://www.tcsb.co.jp/>

### ■Credit Ratings

	Long-term	Short-term
S&P	A	A-1
Moody's	A1	Prime-1
R&I	AA-	a-1+

\* Bank financial strength rating

■ Organization Chart (as of July 1, 2017)



(CS Office: Customer Services Office)

\* Business Policy Committees consist of eight committees including the Compliance Committee and others

■ Corporate Officers (as of June 30, 2017)

President & CEO **Akira Moriwaki**

Deputy President **Yoshifumi Miyata**

Senior Managing Director, Head of Business Promotion Division **Atsushi Takahashi**

Managing Director **Hiroyuki Obata**

Director **Nobumitsu Watanabe**

Director **Shinji Taniguchi**

Director **Yukihiro Fujioka**

Director **Takeo Ueda**

Director **Tomoaki Nara**

Corporate Auditor **Noboru Senni**

Corporate Auditor **Hiroto Uchino**

Corporate Auditor **Masato Monguchi**

Corporate Auditor **Takehiko Watabe**

Managing Executive Officer, Head of Products Division and General Manager, Investment Trust Services Department **Makoto Saito**

Managing Executive Officer **Yasushi Makino**

Managing Executive Officer and Deputy General Manager, Products Division and General Manager, Life Insurance Company Asset Custody Department **Masafumi Yoshida**

Executive Officer and General Manager, Corporate Planning Department **Naohiko Tominaga**

Executive Officer and General Manager, Group Strategy Development Department **Minoru Mochizuki**

## Financial Data

### Results of Operations

#### Overview of Business in Fiscal 2016

##### The Financial and Economic Environment

During the period under review (fiscal 2016), the world economy continued to recover at a moderate pace although it showed weak elements in part. As an outlook for the future, we anticipate an ongoing recovery trend, driven mainly by the U.S. However, with downside risk still lingering, the current situation calls for the need to keep a cautious eye on the impact associated with the policy management of the new U.S. president, European political situations, Chinese economic conditions and heightening geopolitical risk, etc. Meanwhile, the Japanese economy continued to recover moderately mainly due to steady exports and capital investments, in reaction to the improvements in overseas economies. Looking ahead, there is anticipation that the economy will continue to move on a gradual upward path due also to improvements in the export environment and favorable effects of various measures. However, there is a need to remain attentive to the heightening economic uncertainty overseas.

##### Business Developments and Results

TCSB has steadily pushed forward with operations with particular emphases on (a) establishing a competitive advantage in existing business areas, (b) creating new markets and businesses, (c) pursuing structural reforms to achieve good balance between cost competitiveness and service quality, and (d) reinforcing the management structure to support business strategies.

At the end of the fiscal year under review, assets under custody and administration — based on entrusted trust assets and assets managed under custody agreements — increased ¥5 trillion during the fiscal year and amounted to ¥385 trillion.

In the area of income and expenditures during the fiscal year, ordinary income decreased ¥1,037 million from the year before to ¥23,462 million mainly due to a decline in interest income associated with funds investment caused mainly by the impact of negative interest rates. Key components were revenue from service transactions of ¥12,442 million and trust transactions of ¥11,165 million.

Meanwhile, ordinary expenses decreased ¥307 million from a year earlier to ¥22,472 million due primarily to lower interest expenses associated with financing. Major components were general and administrative expenses of ¥20,682 million and expenses from service transactions of ¥1,749 million.

As a result, ordinary income was ¥990 million (a decrease of ¥730 million year on year) and net income for the fiscal year came to ¥674 million (a decrease of ¥454 million year on year).

## Financial Statement

### ■ Balance Sheets

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
	As of 31.Mar.2015	As of 31.Mar.2016	As of 31.Mar.2017
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Due from Banks	1,385,985	4,105,296	5,976,756
Call Loans	145,000	694,000	620,000
Securities	337,556	292,596	188,945
Loans and Bills Discounted	100,000	210,496	4,508,796
Foreign Exchanges	1,215	1,383	2,103
Other Assets	7,381	154,962	110,773
Tangible Fixed Assets	593	580	872
Intangible Fixed Assets	15,615	13,762	16,219
Deferred Tax Assets	180	154	235
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,993,528</b>	<b>5,473,232</b>	<b>11,424,703</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits	80,574	558,411	7,199,573
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	508,800	500,000	500,000
Call Money	556,889	292,375	131,900
Due to Trust Accounts	772,404	4,047,935	3,511,928
Other Liabilities	15,227	13,885	20,219
Provision for Bonus Payments	73	86	99
Provision for Retirement Benefits	82	97	140
Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	56	54	69
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,934,108</b>	<b>5,412,846</b>	<b>11,363,931</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Capital Stock	50,000	50,000	50,000
Retained Earnings	9,409	10,309	10,753
Shareholders' Equity	59,409	60,309	321
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	9	76	18
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	9	76	18
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>59,419</b>	<b>60,385</b>	<b>60,771</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>1,993,528</b>	<b>5,473,232</b>	<b>11,424,703</b>

(NOTE 1) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

## ■ Statements of Income

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
	From 1.Apr.2014 To 31.Mar.2015	From 1.Apr.2015 To 31.Mar.2016	From 1.Apr.2016 To 31.Mar.2017
<b>Ordinary Income</b>			
Fiduciary Fees	10,118	10,520	11,165
Interest Income	2,064	2,249	(152)
Fees and Commissions	11,278	11,683	12,442
Other Operating Income	323	33	6
Other Ordinary Income	0	12	0
<b>Total Ordinary Income</b>	<b>23,785</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>23,462</b>
<b>Ordinary Expenses</b>			
Interest Expenses	941	1,051	32
Fees and Commissions Payments	1,494	1,678	1,749
Other Operating Expenses	32	0	1
General and Administrative Expenses	19,512	20,045	20,682
Other Ordinary Expenses	10	3	6
<b>Total Ordinary Expenses</b>	<b>21,992</b>	<b>22,779</b>	<b>22,472</b>
<b>Ordinary Profit</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Extraordinary Loss</b>			
Loss on Disposal of Noncurrent Assets	8	4	1
<b>Total Extraordinary Losses</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Income Before Income Taxes</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>Income Taxes-Current</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Income Taxes-Deferred</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(54)</b>
<b>Total Income Taxes</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>674</b>

(NOTE 1) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

■ Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	2014	2015	2016
	From 1.Apr.2014 To 31.Mar.2015	From 1.Apr.2015 To 31.Mar.2016	From 1.Apr.2016 To 31.Mar.2017
<b>Shareholder's Equity</b>			
Capital Stock			
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Period	50,000	50,000	50,000
Balance at the End of the Current Period	50,000	50,000	50,000
Retained Earnings			
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Period	8,520	9,409	10,309
Changes of Items During the Period			
Dividends from Surplus	(240)	(230)	(230)
Net Income	1,129	1,129	674
Total Changes of Items During the Period	889	899	444
Balance at the End of the Current Period	9,409	10,309	10,753
Shareholders' Equity			
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Period	58,520	59,409	60,309
Changes of Items During the Period			
Dividends from Surplus	(240)	(230)	(230)
Net Income	1,129	1,129	674
Total Changes of Items During the Period	889	899	444
Balance at the End of the Current Period	59,409	60,309	60,753
<b>Valuation and Translation Adjustments</b>			
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Period	15	9	76
Changes of Items During the Period			
Net Changes of Items Other than Shareholders' Equity	(5)	66	(58)
Total Changes of Items During the Period	(5)	66	(58)
Balance at the End of the Current Period	9	76	18
<b>Total Net Assets</b>			
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Period	58,535	59,419	60,385
Changes of Items During the Period			
Dividends from Surplus	(240)	(230)	(230)
Net Income	1,129	1,129	674
Net Changes of Items Other than Shareholders' Equity	(5)	66	(58)
Total Changes of Items During the Period	883	966	386
Balance at the End of the Current Period	59,419	60,385	60,771

(NOTE 1) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

## Notes (Fiscal 2016)

### Significant Accounting Policies

1. Evaluation Standards and Methods for Investment Securities  
In regard to evaluation of securities, Other Securities are stated, in principle, at fair value based on the market price, etc., on the settlement day (cost of sale primarily calculated using the moving average method), except for those whose fair value it is deemed extremely difficult to measure. These are stated on a cost basis using the moving average method. Valuation differences on Other Securities are treated as comprehensive income.
2. Evaluation Standards and Methods for Derivative Transactions  
Derivatives transactions are valued at fair value.
3. Methods for Depreciating Fixed Assets
  - (1) Tangible Fixed Assets  
Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the declining balance method (except for buildings (excluding equipment accessory to buildings) and equipment accessory to buildings and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, which are depreciated using the straight-line method). Depreciation is mainly computed using the following ranges of useful life:  
Buildings 6 years to 50 years  
Equipment 3 years to 20 years
  - (2) Intangible Fixed Assets  
Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Internally used software items are amortized over their useful lives within the company (primarily five years).
4. Standards for Translating Foreign Currency-Denominated Assets and Liabilities into Yen  
Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are primarily translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.
5. Standards for Recording Reserves
  - (1) Allowance for Loan Losses  
Allowance for loan losses are stated as follows in accordance with standards for write-offs and provisions stipulated in advance.  
Claims equivalent to “normal credits” and “credits to need attention borrowers” as provided for in “Self-assessments of the Assets of Banks and other Financial Institutions, and Operating Guidelines Concerning Audits of Loan-Loss Write-Offs and Provisioning against Possible Loan Losses” (Report No. 4 of the Special Committee on Banking, etc., Supervision of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, July 4, 2012) are classified into the corresponding categories and posted on the basis of loan-loss ratios calculated according to individual historical credit loss experiences.  
Based on these asset self-assessment standards, asset assessment departments assess all claims in cooperation with the business promoting divisions concerned.  
At the end of the year, however, there is no balance of the allowance for loan losses.
  - (2) Provision for Bonus Payments  
To provide for employees’ bonus, that portion of estimated bonuses payable to employees that can be attributed to the current fiscal year has been posted in the accounts under Provision for Bonus Payments.
  - (3) Provision for Retirement Benefits  
To provide for retirement benefits to employees (including executive officers), that portion of estimated retirement benefit obligations payable to employees that can be attributed to the current fiscal year has been posted in the accounts under Provision for Retirement Benefits.
  - (4) Provision for Directors’ Retirement Benefits  
To provide for retirement benefits to directors, that portion of estimated directors’ retirement benefits attributable to the current fiscal year has been recorded.
6. Accounting for Consumption Taxes, etc.  
Consumption taxes and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

#### Change in Accounting Policy

(Application of “Practical Solution on a Change in Depreciation Method due to Tax Reform 2016”)

In conjunction with the revision to the Corporation Tax Act, “Practical Solution on a Change in Depreciation Method due to Tax Reform 2016” (PITF No. 32; June 17, 2016) has been adopted as of the fiscal year under review. Accordingly, the depreciation method relating to equipment accessory to buildings and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 has been changed from the declining balance method to the straight-line method.

As a result, ordinary income and income before income taxes for the fiscal year under review increased by ¥1 million, respectively.

#### Additional Information

(Application of “Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets”)

The “Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets” (ASBJ Guidance No. 26; March 28, 2016) has been adopted as of the fiscal year under review.

## Notes

### (Balance Sheets)

- Loans and bills discounted are for the Japanese Government or are guaranteed by the Japanese Government.
  - The following assets have been pledged as collateral:
    - Assets pledged as collateral
      - Securities: ¥117,730 million
      - Loans and Bills Discounted: ¥1,251,544 million
    - Liabilities collateralized by the above assets
      - There are no outstanding liabilities as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

In addition to the above, securities to the value of ¥29,565 million have been pledged as collateral for exchange settlement transactions.

Other Assets include "Guarantee deposits for CCP" of ¥19,300 million and guarantee money in the amount of ¥659 million.
- Current account overdraft contracts are contracts by which the company is bound to extend loans up to the prearranged amount at the customer's request unless the customer is in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounts to ¥2,333,600 million, and the original contractual terms for the total amount are one year or less.

Since many of these contracts expire without the rights being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect TCSB's future cash flows. A provision is included in many of these contracts that entitles TCSB to refuse applications for the execution of loans, or reduce the maximum contracted amount when there is a change in the financial situation, necessity to preserve a claim, or other similar reasons. Where necessary, TCSB also obtains real estate or securities as collateral at the time the contracts are concluded and regularly monitors customer's business conditions thereafter under in-house procedures established in advance, amending contracts and taking other steps to control credit risks if needed.
  - Accumulated depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets ¥1,499 million
  - The principal amount promised to be indemnified for Money Trusts is ¥654,342 million.
  - Total monetary claims due to Related companies ¥308 million
  - TCSB is subject to the restriction on dividends from surplus in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Banking Law of Japan.

If TCSB intends to distribute dividends from surplus, regardless of the provision of Article 445, Paragraph 4, of the Banking Law of Japan, "Amounts of Capital and Reserves," TCSB records an amount that corresponds to a decrease in the surplus by distributing the dividends from surplus, multiplied by one-fifth (1/5) as the legal reserve.

The legal reserve recorded for the fiscal year under review related to the dividends from surplus is ¥46 million.

### (Statements of Income)

- Negative figures for interest on loans and bills discounted and interest on call loans which are included in interest income and for interest on call money included in interest expenses are the results of netting in conjunction with the conclusion of contracts with negative interest rates.
- Income related to transactions with Related companies
  - Total revenue from trust transactions ¥48 million
  - Total revenue from service transactions ¥2,392 millionExpenses related to transactions with Related companies
  - Total expenses related to financing transactions ¥0 million
  - Total expenses related to other ordinary transactions ¥71 million

## (Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

- Types and number of shares issued and outstanding are as shown below.

(UNITS: Thousands of shares)

	As of April 1, 2016	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2017	Remarks
Shares Issued and Outstanding					
Common Stock	1,000	—	—	1,000	
Total	1,000	—	—	1,000	

- Dividend

### (1) Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2017

	Type of shares	Total dividend amount	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 16, 2016	Common stock	¥230 million	¥230	March 31, 2016	June 17, 2016

(2) Of the dividends for which the record date belongs to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, those for which the effective date of the dividends will be after March 31, 2017.

	Type of shares	Total dividend amount	Source of funds for dividends	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 13, 2017	Common stock	¥135 million	Retained earnings	¥135	March 31, 2017	June 14, 2017

## (Financial Instruments)

- Status of Financial Instruments

### (1) Policies on financial instruments

TCSB specializes in the asset management business and maintains a basic policy of risk-restrictive business administration. TCSB holds financial assets mainly consisting of “loans and bills discounted” to the Japanese Government, bonds such as “government-guaranteed bonds” and “call loans” on the asset investment side, as well as financial liabilities such as “liquid deposits” and “due to trust account” on the financing side.

TCSB is committed to the financing and asset investment of these financial instruments by taking into account various risk factors while paying attention to appropriate management in response to each risk by financial instrument.

### (2) Description of financial instruments and related risks

The major financial assets held by TCSB are loans and bills discounted to the Japanese government, securities held to be deposited as collateral for settlement such as bonds and call loans to financial institutions. These financial assets are exposed to the risk (credit risk) that the value of the financial instruments could be reduced or lost due to the deterioration of financial conditions at any borrower or issuer and the risk (market risk) that the value of the financial instruments could be reduced due to the fluctuation of interest rates.

Financial liabilities mainly refer to financing that uses liquid deposits and due to a trust account. These financing methods could face cash flow problems due to the deterioration of TCSB's financial conditions or TCSB could be exposed to the risk of incurring losses due to reluctant financing because of significantly higher interest rates (liquidity risk).

Given the ongoing financial liberalization and internationalization, the financial assets and liabilities held by TCSB are becoming diversified and increasingly complicated, exposing TCSB to various risks including the credit, market and liquidity risks detailed above.

### (3) Risk management structure for financial instruments

#### 1) Commitment to risk management

As a dedicated banking and trust company specializing in the asset management business, TCSB maintains a basic policy of risk-restrictive business administration.

To raise its corporate value while ensuring sound and stable management, TCSB is proactively improving its risk management structure based on the recognition that appropriately managing and controlling risks according to the characteristics of its operations and risks is a critical managerial task.

At TCSB, the Board of Directors has stipulated basic policies on risk management. The policies set forth diverse related matters: specific definitions of various risks, improvement of the structure for appropriate risk management and human resource development, and implementation of audits to verify the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management structure. TCSB endeavors to strengthen its risk management by drawing on a variety of techniques compliant with its basic policies to ensure increasingly sophisticated risk management.

#### 2) Comprehensive risk management

At TCSB, we classify the risks to which our various financial assets and liabilities are exposed by factor into credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and so on, and manage them according to their respective characteristics.

TCSB manages each type of risk individually. It has also established a comprehensive risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and, where necessary, to devise appropriate responses to keep risk within manageable limits in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

#### 3) Credit risk management

Credit risk management is carried out by the credit administration, which manages the processes from granting credit to collection, in order to control the losses that TCSB could incur due to the emerging credit risk by transaction category based on the credit investigation of customers.

At TCSB, the Board of Directors determines important credit risk related matters in accordance with the Basic Policies on Credit Risk Management. Meanwhile, the ALM Committee deliberates on and coordinates basic policies and administration-related matters specific to credit risk and credit risk monitoring. The Risk Management Department, which is led by the officer responsible for the Department, draws up and executes plans and promotes the basic matters concerning credit risk management.

Credit risk management is carried out in accordance with our internal credit rating system, and individual credit lines, as a general rule, are set and controlled by the final decisions of our credit assessment department every half year. The individual credit lines are set in accordance with the credit business policies and determined through the screening of ceiling limits compared with the total amounts of on-balance transactions and derivative transactions (credit amounts are calculated with the current exposure method). Moreover, from the viewpoint of enhancing the check-and-balance function, the Internal Audit Department is established as an internal auditing organ independent from the operating departments.

#### 4) Market risk management

At TCSB, the Board of Directors determines important market risk related matters in accordance with the Basic Policies on Market Risk Management. Meanwhile, the ALM Committee deliberates on and coordinates ALM-related basic policies, risk plans, market risk administration related matters and countermeasures in case of emergencies such as a sudden change in the market.

The officer responsible for the Risk Management Department holds jurisdiction over general matters concerning the planning and administration of market risk management. The Risk Management Department assumes practical operations such as monitoring, reporting and analysis of and proposals on market risk, and setting limits thereon, as well as drawing up and executing plans and promoting matters concerning market risk management. The Risk Management Department also works to identify and evaluate TCSB's risk situation, reports to the President on a daily basis and periodically reports to the Board of Directors and other relevant entities.

As a market risk management method, various limits are set and controlled. Although TCSB does not engage in trading operations, ceiling limits are set on the losses that it could

incur with regard to the banking operations and position boundaries are set using the interest-rate sensitivity analysis, as required.

Moreover, as for market operations, a middle office (Risk Management Department) is established as an internal entity independent from the front office (market departments) and the back office so that the check-and-balance function can effectively operate. The middle office manages market risk in detail with diverse measures: managing risk indicators such as BPV (basis point value), conducting stress tests and applying the loss limits.

5) Status of market risk

TCSB has determined in the Basic Policies on Market Risk Management that its operations be conducted in a restrictive manner to minimize market risk exposure for its deals with customers and endeavors to ensure safe and reliable investments.

Major financial instruments at TCSB include bonds such as government-guaranteed bonds and call loans, and they are mainly influenced by interest rate risk, which is a primary market risk. The Risk Management Department computes the BPV on the financial instruments on a daily basis and monitors whether the prearranged amounts (i.e., the upper limit) thereof are observed. As of March 31, 2017, the BPV for the financial instruments held by TCSB was set to ¥176 million.

6) Financing-specific liquidity risk management

TCSB's liquidity risk management structure is basically the same as the market risk management structure described in the preceding item 4) "Market risk management." In addition, the Treasury Department assumes practical operations such as cash flow management and draws up and executes plans and promotes matters concerning cash flow management. The cash flow situation is reported to the ALM Committee and the President.

Liquidity risk is measured using cash flow related indicators such as the ceiling limits concerning financing from the markets. The ALM Committee deliberates on and coordinates the limits specific to liquidity risk and so forth. Furthermore, the Committee determines the liquidity risk categories of "Ordinary," "Concerned" and "Critical" in response to the cash flow situation, as well as responsive actions to cope with the "Concerned" and "Critical" situations. The Committee has also established an emergency structure that allows us to take swift action in case of an "emergency" that could have a negative effect on TCSB's cash flow situation.

(4) Supplemental explanation on fair value of financial instruments, etc.

The fair values of financial instruments include not only the amounts based on the market value but also certain amounts reasonably calculated if no market value exists. As the calculation of such amounts adopts certain preconditions, the resulting values may differ depending on the preconditions used for calculation.

2. Fair value of financial instruments, etc.

The following table indicates the amount on the balance sheet, the fair value and the unrealized gain (loss) as of March 31, 2017, related to financial instruments. Unlisted stocks and the like, for which it is deemed extremely difficult to measure the fair value, are not included in the table below. (Refer to (NOTE 2.))

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	Amount shown in Balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and Due from Banks	5,976,756	5,976,756	—
(2) Call Loans	620,000	620,000	—
(3) Securities			
Other Securities	188,499	188,499	—
(4) Loans and Bills Discounted	4,508,796	4,508,128	(668)
Total Assets	11,294,052	11,293,384	(668)
(1) Deposits	7,199,573	7,199,573	—
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	500,000	500,000	—
(3) Call Money	131,900	131,900	—
(4) Due to Trust Accounts	3,511,928	3,511,928	—
Total Liabilities	11,343,401	11,343,401	—

(NOTE 1) Calculation method of the fair value of financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and Due from Banks

As the fair value of the amounts of “due from banks” without maturity approximates the book value, the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

For “due from banks” with maturity, since maturity periods are short (within six months) and the fair value approximates the book value, the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

(2) Call Loans

Since maturity periods are short (within six months) and the fair value approximates the book value, the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

(3) Securities

The fair value of bonds is based on the prices traded at the stock exchange. The notes on securities by holding purpose are stated in (Securities) below.

(4) Loans and Bills Discounted

For loans and bills discounted, the present value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows for each of the certain fixed periods set. The market interest rate is used as the discount rate. For those with short maturity periods (within six months), since the fair value approximates the book value, the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

Liabilities

(1) Deposits

For the demand deposits, the amount paid (book value) when requested at the end of the year under review is deemed the fair value.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

The maturity period of negotiable certificates of deposit is short (within six months) and the fair value approximates the book value, therefore the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

(3) Call Money

As the current maturity is short (within six months) and the fair value approximates the book

value, the book value concerned is recorded as the fair value.

(4) Due to Trust Account

The amount paid (book value) when requested at the end of the year under review is deemed the fair value.

(NOTE 2) Financial instruments for which it is deemed extremely difficult to measure the fair value are as shown below, and they are not included in Other Securities in (3) Securities of "Fair value of financial instruments, etc."

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

Category	Amount shown in Balance sheet
Unlisted stocks (*1)	446
Total	446

(\*1) As unlisted stocks have no market value and it is deemed extremely difficult to measure the fair value thereof, they are not subject to the disclosure of fair value information.

(NOTE 3) Redemption schedule of monetary claims and securities with maturity dates for years subsequent to the closing date (March 31, 2017)

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Cash and Due from Banks	5,971,697	—	—	—	—	—
Call Loans	620,000	—	—	—	—	—
Securities						
Securities with Maturity Dates included in “Other Securities”	160,411	28,087	—	—	—	—
Loans and Bills Discounted	4,508,796	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,260,905	28,087	—	—	—	—

(NOTE 4) Redemption schedule of borrowings and other interest-bearing debt for years subsequent to the closing date (March 31, 2017)

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (*1)	7,199,573	—	—	—	—	—
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	500,000	—	—	—	—	—
Call Money	131,900	—	—	—	—	—
Due to Trust Accounts	3,511,928	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,343,401	—	—	—	—	—

(\*1) Of the deposits in the banking business, demand deposits are disclosed under “Within 1 year.”

**(Securities)**

Other than corporate bonds, stocks and other securities on the balance sheets, negotiable certificates of deposit in “Cash and Due from Banks” are included.

Other securities (As of March 31, 2017)

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	Type	Amount shown in Balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference
Those of which the amount on the balance sheet exceeds the acquisition cost	Japanese Bonds			
	Corporate Bonds	88,811	88,772	39
	Subtotal	88,811	88,772	39
Those of which the amount on the balance sheet does not exceed the acquisition cost	Japanese Bonds			
	Corporate Bonds	99,687	99,699	(12)
	Other	115,000	115,000	—
	Subtotal	214,687	214,699	(12)
Total		303,499	303,472	26

(NOTE) Other securities for which it is deemed extremely difficult to measure the fair value

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	Amount shown in Balance sheet
Stocks	442
Other	4
Total	446

As these securities have no market value, they are not included in “Other securities” in the list above.

**(Retirement benefits)**

Retirement benefit system adopted

TCSB adopts the defined contribution pension plan for part of its lump-sum retirement allowance system. The amount of contribution required for the defined contribution pension plan is ¥17 million.

**(Tax-Effect Accounting)**

1. Principal deferred tax assets and liabilities, broken down by cause, are shown below.

Deferred tax assets		
Asset retirement obligations		¥100 million
Accrued business and business facility taxes		77
Provision for retirement benefits and provision for directors' retirement benefits		64
Provision for bonus payments		30
Valuation difference on Available-for-Sale Securities		3
Intangible Fixed Assets		1
Tangible Fixed Assets		0
Other		43
Total deferred tax assets		322
Deferred tax liabilities		
Tangible Fixed Assets		74
Valuation difference on Available-for-Sale Securities		11
Other		1
Total deferred tax liabilities		87
Net deferred tax assets		235 million

**(Related party transactions)**

(1) Transactions with the parent company and principal corporate shareholders, etc.

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

Category	Name of company, etc.	Percentage of voting rights (or ownership)	Relationship with related party	Details of transactions	Transaction amounts (Note 2)	Account classification	Balance at term end
Other related companies	The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	Direct ownership 16%	Entrustment of securities administration operations	Entrustment of securities administration operations (Note 1)	2,275	Accrued income	272

Transaction terms and determination thereof

(NOTE 1) Fees for the performance of outsourced securities administration operations are set according to the company's fee rates table.

(NOTE 2) Transaction amounts do not include consumption tax. Balance at term end includes consumption tax.

(2) Sister companies, etc.

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

Category	Name of company, etc.	Percentage of voting rights (or ownership)	Relationship with related party	Details of transactions	Transaction amounts (Note 3)	Account classification	Balance at term end
Subsidiary of Parent Company	Mizuho Trust & Banking Company, Limited	None	Performance of trust services for trust bank Sharing of directors	Performance of trust services for trust bank (Note 1)	9,902	Suspense receipt	9,653
Subsidiary of Parent Company	Mizuho Trust Systems Company, Limited	None	Performance of outsourced system operation and software development services	Outsourcing of system operation Outsourcing of software development (Note 2)	3,764 4,376	— Software in progress	— 2,389

Transaction terms and determination thereof

(NOTE 1) Fees for the performance of outsourced trust services are determined through negotiations based on fee amounts calculated by the company.

(NOTE 2) Fees for the performance of outsourced system operation and software development services are determined through negotiations based on fee amounts calculated by MHTS Co., Ltd.

(NOTE 3) Transaction amounts do not include consumption tax. Balance at term end include consumption tax.

**(Per share information)**

Net assets per share ¥60,771.91

Net income per share ¥674.44

## Results of Trust Banking Business

### ■ Statements of Trust Assets and Liabilities

(UNITS: Millions of yen)

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
	As of 31.Mar.2015	As of 31.Mar.2016	As of 31.Mar.2017
<b>Assets</b>			
Securities	91,898,870	88,539,659	84,565,099
Beneficiary Rights to the Trusts	19,195,919	18,472,080	18,697,165
Securities Held in Custody Accounts	5,664,579	6,189,068	5,728,389
Money Claims	665,181	652,457	731,203
Call Loans	5,167,614	688,338	663,774
Due from Banking Account	772,404	4,047,935	3,511,928
Cash and Due from Banks	5,853,250	6,244,065	12,737,497
Other Assets	16,612,545	16,252,935	19,431,352
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>145,830,365</b>	<b>141,086,540</b>	<b>146,066,410</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Money Trusts	68,200,546	63,129,346	65,557,811
Investment Trusts	110,464	13,772	—
Money Entrusted Other than Money Trusts	48,369	65,424	316,855
Securities Trusts	9,774,682	9,913,311	10,242,335
Composite Trusts	67,696,301	67,964,685	69,949,406
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>145,830,365</b>	<b>141,086,540</b>	<b>146,066,410</b>

(NOTE 1) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

### Capital Adequacy Ratio (Basel III)

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
	As of 31.Mar.2016	As of 31.Mar.2017
Core capital: instruments and reserves	(A) 60,079	60,618
Core capital: regulatory adjustments	(B) 5,505	9,731
Capital (A) – (B)	(C) 54,574	50,887
Risk-Weighted Assets	(D) 240,104	230,957
Capital Adequacy Ratio $(C) \div (D) \times 100$	22.72%	22.03%

(NOTE 1) Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.