[Translation]

Financial Publication
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2019

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Balance Sheet
(As of March 31, 2019)

(Millions of Yen)

Account Name	Amount	Account Name	Amount
Cash and due from banks	1,723,845	Deposits	1,436,762
Cash	1,768	Current deposits	739,456
Due from banks	1,722,077	Ordinary deposits	618,937
Receivables under resale agreements	342,965	Time deposits	76,427
Monetary claims bought	7,351	Other deposits	1,940
Trading assets	11,551	Call money	7,744
Securities related to trading transactions	3,296	Payables under repurchase agreements	2,766
Trading-related financial derivatives	8,254	Trading liabilities	8,001
Securities	43,202	Trading-related financial derivatives	8,001
Government bonds	40,093	Borrowed money	6
Corporate bonds	3,108	Foreign exchanges	37,545
Loans and bills discounted	313,421	Due to foreign banks (their a/c)	37,545
Bills discounted	1,181	Other liabilities	155,421
Loans on bills	6,900	Income taxes payable	675
Loans on deeds	255,104	Accrued expenses	3,423
Overdrafts	50,235	Unearned revenue	1,808
Foreign Exchanges	30,756	Derivatives other than for trading - liabilities	145,489
Due from foreign banks (our a/c)	7,385	Asset retirement obligation	11
Due from foreign banks (their a/c)	2,277	Others	4,013
Foreign bills bought	21,093	Provision for bonuses	210
Other assets	146,672	Deferred tax liabilities	37
Prepaid expenses	159	Acceptances and guarantees	142,854
Accrued income	2,583	Head office and branch accounts	1,080,322
Derivatives other than for trading - assets	141,485	Head office	12,617
Others	2,444	Overseas branch	1,067,705
Tangible fixed assets	11	Total liabilities	2,871,675
Buildings	10	Brought-in capital	2,000
Other tangible fixed assets	0	Retained earnings brought forward	7,292
Intangible fixed assets	91	Valuation difference on AFS securities	389
Software	91	Total net assets	9,682
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	142,854		
Allowance for loan losses	(513)		
Head office and branch accounts	119,146		
Head office	4,864		
Overseas branch	114,282		
Total assets	2,881,357	Total liabilities and net assets	2,881,357

Statement of Income
(From April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Millions of Yen)

Account Name	Amount	
Ordinary income		46,624
Interest income	22,817	
Interest on loans and discounts	3,301	
Interest and dividends on securities	137	
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	8,519	
Interest on deposits with banks	1,570	
Interest on foreign exchanges	4,821	
Interest on assets with HO and branches	4,373	
Other interest income	92	
Fees and commissions	13,733	
Fees and commissions on foreign exchanges	3,244	
Fees and commissions on domestic exchanges	2,028	
Other fees and commissions	8,460	
Trading income	140	
Gains on trading-related derivatives transactions	140	
Other ordinary income	7,660	
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	7,412	
Gains on sales of bonds	101	
Others	146	
Other income	2,272	
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	660	
Others	1,612	
Ordinary expenses		36,081
Interest expenses	14,614	
Interest on deposits	7,284	
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	111	
Interest on call money	138	
interest on payables under repurchase agreements	229	
Interest on foreign exchanges	1	
Interest on assets with HO and branches	6,849	
Fees and commissions paid	2,910	
Fees and commissions on foreign exchanges	453	
Fees and commissions on domestic exchanges	127	
Other fees and commissions	2,328	
Trading Losses	15	
Losses on securities and derivatives related to trading transactions	15	
Other ordinary expenses	1	
Others	1	
General and administrative expenses	17,607	
Other expenses	931	
Others	931	
Ordinary profit		10,543
Income before income taxes		10,543
Income taxes-current	3,548	
Income taxes-deferred	(218)	
Total income taxes		3,329
Net income		7,213
Retained earnings brought forward at the beginning of the year		6,878
Remittance to head office		6,800
Retained earnings brought forward		7,292

Amounts less than one million yen have been omitted.

Accounting Policies

1. Standard for valuation of trading assets and trading liabilities / booking of income and losses for trading purposes transaction

Transactions for trading purposes, such as seeking gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, or securities prices and other market related indices or from variation among markets (hereinafter referred to as “Trading Purposes”), are included in “Trading assets” or “Trading liabilities” on the balance sheet on a trade date basis. Income and Expenses on trading-purpose transactions are recognized on a trading date basis, and recorded as “Trading income” and “Trading losses”.

Securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at the fiscal year-end market value, and financial derivatives such as swaps, futures and options are stated at amounts that would be settled if the transactions were terminated at the fiscal year-end.

“Trading income” and “Trading losses” include interest received or paid during the fiscal year. The year-on-year valuation differences of securities and money claims are also recorded in the above-mentioned accounts. As for the derivatives, assuming that the settlement will be made in cash, the year-on-year valuation differences are also recorded in the above-mentioned accounts.

2. Standard and method for valuation of AFS securities

AFS securities that have market prices are carried at their balance sheet date market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Net unrealized gains/losses on AFS securities, net of income taxes, are included in “Net assets”.

3. Standard and method for valuation of derivative transaction

Derivative transactions (excluding those for trading purposes) are carried at fair value.

4. Depreciation method for fixed assets

(1) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using the declining-balance method (with the exception of building facilities acquired on or after April 1, 2016, for which the straight-line had been applied).

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings: 10 to 15 years

Others: 3 to 15 years

(2) Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Capitalized software for internal use is depreciated over its estimated useful life (5 years).

5. Standard for the translation into Japanese yen

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

6. Standard for Allowance

(1) Allowance for loan losses

Allowance for loan losses is provided as detailed below in accordance with the internal standards for write-offs and provisioning.

For claims on borrowers that have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings (“bankrupt borrowers”) or borrowers that are not legally or formally insolvent but are regarded as substantially in the same situation (“effectively bankrupt borrowers”), an allowance is provided based on the amount of claims, after the write-off stated in the additional paragraph below, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees. For claims on borrowers that are not currently bankrupt but are perceived to have a high risk of falling into bankruptcy, an allowance is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on an overall solvency assessment of the claims, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees. For other claims, an allowance is provided based on the expected loan-loss ratio assigned to each risk rating.

Responsible divisions for Self-Assessment and Front office mutually conduct assessment of all claims in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets. The allowance is provided based on the results of these assessments.

(2) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is reported in preparation for the payment of bonuses to the employees at the amount estimated for the payment of bonuses to the employees during the fiscal year.

7. Method for hedge accounting

The exceptional method is applied to certain interest rate swaps that meet the criteria for the exceptional treatments. No assessment is performed for hedge effectiveness of qualifying interest rate swaps accounted for by the exceptional treatments, as it is ascertained that the criteria for the exceptional treatments are continuously met.

8. Accounting for consumption taxes

National and Local Consumption Taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

Notes to Balance Sheet

1. For securities held as collateral under “receivables under resale agreements” and “derivative transactions” which can be sold or pledged without restrictions, 370,689 million yen were pledged and there was no held by Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch at the fiscal year-end.

2. There was no Bankrupt loans. Past due loans/non-accrual loans were 450 million yen.
“Bankrupt loans” are loans on which accrued interest income is not recognized as there is substantial doubt about the ultimate collectability of either principal or interest because they are past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons (excluding write-offs, hereinafter “non-accrual loans”), and as defined in Article 96-1-3 and 96-1-4 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Japanese Corporate Tax Law.
“Past due loans/non-accrual loans” are loans on which accrued interest income is not recognized, excluding “Bankrupt loans” and loans on which interest payments are deferred in order to support the borrowers’ recovery from financial difficulties.

3. There was no Past due loans (3 months or more).
“Past due loans (3 months or more)” are loans on which the principal or interest is past due for three months or more, excluding “Bankrupt loans” and “Past due loans/non-accrual loans”.

4. There was no Restructured loans.
“Restructured loans” are loans on which terms and conditions have been amended in favor of the borrowers (e.g. reduction of the original interest rate, deferral of interest payments, extension of principal repayments or debt forgiveness) in order to support the borrowers’ recovery from financial difficulties, excluding “Bankrupt loans,” “Past due loans/non-accrual loans” and “Past due loans (3 months or more)”.

5. The total amount of “Bankrupt loans”, “Past due loans/non-accrual loans”, “Past due loans (3 months or more)” and “Restructured loans” were 450 million yen.
Claims shown from 2 to 5 are the amounts before the appropriate allowance.

6. Bills discounted are treated as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch has rights to sell or pledge bank acceptance bought, commercial bills discounted, documentary bills and foreign bills bought etc. without restrictions. The total face value was 22,275 million yen.

7. AFS securities of 40,093 million yen were pledged as collateral for settlements of FX transactions. In addition, other assets include other guarantee deposits of 1,151 million yen.

8. Overdraft facilities and commitment line contracts on loans are agreements to lend to customers up to a prescribed amount, as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contracts.
The amount of unused commitments was 254,534 million yen and the amount of those with remaining period within one year was 181,580 million yen.
Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent actual future cash flow requirements. Many of these commitments include clauses under which we can reject an application from customers or reduce the contract amounts in the event that economic conditions change, we need to secure claims, or other events occur. In addition, we may request the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities at the time of the contracts, and take necessary measures such as monitoring customers’ financial positions, revising contracts when need arises and securing claims after contracts are made on a periodic basis.

9. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets: 48 million yen.

Notes to Statement of Income

Head office cost sharing

(1) Direct expense (Expatriate salary etc.)	307 million yen
(2) Indirect charge	580 million yen

Notes related to Financial Instruments

1. Disclosure on Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch ("CBNA") is engaged in banking operations such as deposit taking business, credit extension business including loans, fund transfer and clearing business both in Yen and foreign currencies and investment business including marketable securities. The ALM, Asset and Liability Management, in CBNA has related across these listed businesses. CBNA has conducted integrated management of the Banking Portfolio, as ALM, for the purpose of managing interest rate and FX risk associated with market movement and liquidity risk from mismatch of future cash flows, while aiming to minimize funding costs and achieving appropriate investment returns. As part of this effort, CBNA enters into certain derivative transactions. As the banking portfolio in CBNA, liabilities are sourced mainly from institutional client deposits. And for the asset side, most of the balance is left as JPY cash at BOJ account, and the rest being used for client loans and reverse repo and etc.

(2) Types of and Risks associated with Financial Instruments

A majority of financial assets that CBNA holds are loans to corporate customers in Japan and overseas, the securities and placements to the bank subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc. to which CBNA belongs. Loans to corporate customers in Japan and overseas, for which CBNA is exposed to credit risks potentially arising from the obligors' default and also there are risks on material adverse changes in economics, politics, and social environments. Securities are mainly low credit risk Japanese government bonds. These are exposed to interest rate risk and market price risks.
A majority of financing source of CBNA is a stable source of deposits from corporate customers, and group companies. They are exposed to liquidity risk where we may not be able to be repaid timely on maturities. Interest rate exposure is managed by establishing risk limits, etc.
As to funding, CBNA's funding sources are stable, consisting of deposits from institutional customers, and group companies. These funding activities associate liquidity risk in which CBNA may not be able to repay timely on maturities and interest rate risk.
Derivative contracts include interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and forward FX for ALM purpose. In addition, we have bonds as well as trading positions that include interest rate related derivatives and currency related derivatives. These financial products are exposed to interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, price risk and credit risk, etc.

(3) Risk Management System relating to Financial Instruments

① Credit Risk Management

CBNA establishes consistent risk management framework and controls credit risks related to loans, trade finance and other financial products by undertaking credit analysis, controlling credit limits, assigning internal obligor risk ratings, obtaining parent support, guarantee or collateral and managing classified or delinquent accounts in accordance with Institutional Client Group (ICG) Risk Management Policy and related rules and procedures.
The key highlights of Credit Risk management aforementioned conducted by Risk Management Division are reported to Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC", as a sub-committee of the Management Committee) and Management Committee, which takes place regularly. Moreover, the credit risk control process is assessed by internal auditor periodically.
Credit exposure risk of issuers and counterparty risk of derivatives are monitored and reported by Credit Risk Management Services Unit and Credit Risk Management Unit in Risk Management Division by obtaining related credit information and marked-to market positons periodically.

② Market Risk Management

(A) Risk Management of Banking Book

CBNA manages interest-rate risks on banking book through ALM based on the defined risk management methods and procedures for ALM. CBNA monitors and reviews its activity implementation status, also discusses action plans in the monthly Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") meeting as per the ALCO Charter which has been approved by the Management Committee.
On a day to day basis, Market Risk Management Unit captures consolidated profiles of interest rates and durations of the financial assets and liabilities, performs risk monitoring process using the gap analysis, cash flow analysis as well as interest rate factor sensitivity analysis, and reports the results

to the ALCO meeting on a monthly basis. For the purpose of hedging interest rate risks, CBNA transacts some derivative trades such as interest rate swaps.

(B) Risk Management of Trading Book

CBNA mainly manages interest-rate risks and foreign exchange price risks on trading book following the ALCO Charter approved by Management Committee. CBNA's market risk amount is measured by Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) method and its regulated compliance status is monitored and reported to ALCO meeting on a monthly basis.

(C) Quantitative information on Market Risk

a) Trading purpose financial instruments

CBNA adopted the Monte Carlo Method that simulates variance and covariance estimated from the historical times series data for VaR calculation (holding period of one day, with the confidence level of 99%) for trading securities and derivative products.
CBNA market risk amount for trading activities (probable loss amount) as of March 31, 2019 was 68 million yen.
CBNA also conducts VaR back testing which is a comparative analysis of the VaR result calculated by the validated model against the actual profit and loss (P&L). As per the VaR back testing result for the period of April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019, no exception was observed. However, VaR still may not pick up all probability of event under unpredictable market conditions so long as it is based on the certain probability calculated by statistical method using historical market movement.

b) Non-trading purpose financial instruments

In CBNA, the main financial instruments which to be influenced by interest rates as one of the key risk variables are, “Placements”, “Repurchase agreements”, "Loans and bills discounted", "AFS securities", "Deposits", “Negotiable certificate of deposits” and "Borrowings". On the financial Assets and Liabilities, CBNA calculates the effect amounts on profits and losses in the next one year when simulating reasonably expected moving range in the quantitative analysis for the purpose of managing interest rate risks. With respect to the revenue effect amount calculation, CBNA splits respective financial asset and liability balances into groups of fixed or floating rate groups by tenor buckets responding to holding maturities and applies the interest rate moves by tenors. CBNA has exercised results that the net income before taxes would increase by 2,577 million yen on the scenario that interest rate to increase by 100 basis points (1%) for total portfolio, by 2,766 million yen on the scenario that benchmark JPY interest rate to increase by 100 basis points (1%), by 56 million yen on the scenario that benchmark USD interest rate to increase by 100 basis points (1%) as of March 31,2019. These results are based on the stable risk variables excluding interest rates, and no correlation between interest rates and other risk variables are considered in the calculation. In case of any unexpected moves over the 100 basis points (1%) moving range, there can be larger effect than the reported effect amounts on P&L.

③ Management of Liquidity Risk associated with Funding Activities

Liquidity risk management has been regulated by related policies and procedures. ALCO, which is subject to supervision of the Management Committee, has been constituted to ensure that CBNA maintains adequate liquidity to meet regulatory requirements and business needs and has appropriate funding for business growth. ALCO's monitoring and reviewing of liquidity, balance sheet and the banking account management is an integral part of the overall risk management framework of CBNA.

(4) Supplement Explanation for Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments includes market prices as well as reasonably calculated prices in cases where there are no market prices available. Since the calculations of such prices are implemented under certain conditions and assumptions, the result of calculations may vary if different assumptions are used.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value and balance sheet amount of financial instruments as of March 31, 2019 are shown below.

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and due from banks	1,723,845	1,723,845	-
(2) Receivables under resale agreements	342,965	345,063	2,098
(3) Monetary claims bought (*1)	7,347	7,347	-
(4) Trading assets			
Trading securities	3,296	3,296	-
(5) Securities			
Other securities	43,202	43,202	-
(6) Loans and bills discounted	313,421		
Allowance for loan losses (*1)	(379)		
	313,042	312,287	(754)
(7) Foreign exchange (*1)	30,725	30,725	-
(8) Head office and branch accounts	119,146	119,146	-
Total Assets	2,583,572	2,584,916	1,343
(1) Deposits	1,436,762	1,436,762	-
(3) Call money	7,744	7,744	-
(4) Payables under repurchase agreements	2,766	2,766	-
(5) Borrowed money	6	6	-
(6) Foreign exchange	37,545	37,545	-
(7) Head office and branch accounts	1,080,322	1,082,165	1,842
Total Liabilities	2,565,148	2,566,991	1,842
Derivative transactions (*2)			
Trading	(3,751)	(3,751)	-
Total derivative transactions	(3,751)	(3,751)	-

Others	Contract amount	Fair value
Overdraft facilities and commitment line（*3）	254,534	154

(*1) General allowance for loan losses and specific allowance for loan losses provided to “Loans and bills discounted” are separately shown in the above table. Allowance for loan losses provided to “Monetary claims bought” and “Foreign exchange” are directly deducted from the book value due to immateriality.
(*2) Derivatives included in “Trading assets”, “Trading liabilities”, “Other assets” and “Other liabilities” are shown together. Negative amount indicates in case of liabilities exceeding the assets.
(*3) Contract amount of Overdraft facilities and commitment line are unused amount.

(Notes) Valuation method of financial instruments

(Assets)

(1) Cash and due from banks
For due from banks without maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. For due from banks with maturity, fair value is determined as present value of total future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to new acceptances. Total future cash flows are contractual payment of principal and interest. For due from banks with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(2) Receivables under resale agreements

For Receivables under resale agreements with remaining period exceeding 1 year, fair value is determined as present future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to new acceptance. Total future cash flows are contractual payment of principal and interest.

For Receivables under resale agreements with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(3) Monetary claims bought

For monetary claims bought, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because they have short remaining period (within 1 year).

(4) Trading assets

For securities such as bonds that are held for trading, the fair value is calculated based on their market prices.

(5) Securities

For securities such as bonds that are available for sale, the fair value is calculated based on their market prices.

(6) Loans and bills discounted

For loans without maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because of their estimated maturity length and the interest rate conditions. For loans with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

For loan with remaining period exceeding 1 year, fair value is determined as present value of total future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to newly accepted loans. Total future cash flows are contractual payment of principal and interest.

As for the loans to bankrupt, de facto bankrupt, and potentially bankrupt borrowers, credit loss is estimated based on factors such as the present value of expected future cash flow or the expected amount to be collected from collaterals and guarantees. Since the fair value of these items approximates the carrying amount net of the currently expected credit loss amount, such carrying amount is presented as the fair value.

(7) Foreign exchange

Foreign exchanges consist of foreign currency deposits with other banks (due from other foreign banks), short-term loans involving foreign currencies (due from other foreign banks), export bills etc. (purchased foreign bills), and loans on notes using import bills (foreign bills receivables). For these items, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because most of these items are deposits without maturity or have short contract term (within 1 year)

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(8) Head office and branch accounts

For Head office and branch accounts without maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. For Head office and branch accounts with maturity, fair value is determined as present value of total future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to new transactions. For Head office and branch accounts with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(Liabilities)

(1) Deposits

For demand deposits, the amount payable on demand as of balance sheet date is considered to be the fair value. Time deposits are grouped by certain maturity lengths. The fair value of such deposits is the present value discounted by expected future cash flow. The discount rate is the risk free rates adjusted with funding spread of Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch as of balance sheet date. For deposits with short remaining period (within 6 months), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

The carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(3) Call Money

The carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(4) Payables under repurchase agreements

For Payables under repurchase agreements with remaining period exceeding 1 year, fair value is determined as present future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to new acceptance. Total future cash flows are contractual payment of principal and interest.

For Payables under repurchase agreements with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(5) Borrowed money
The carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(6) Foreign exchange
Among foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency deposits accepted from other banks and non-resident yen deposits are deposits without maturity. Furthermore, foreign currency short-term borrowing have no maturity. Thus, for the foreign exchanges, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(7) Head office and branch accounts
For Head office and branch accounts without maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. For Head office and branch accounts with maturity, fair value is determined as present value of total future cash flows, discounted by interest rate that would be applied to new transactions. For Head office and branch accounts with short remaining period (within 1 year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(Derivative transactions)

Derivatives include interest rate related instruments (interest rate futures, interest rate options, interest rate swaps, etc.), currency related instruments (forward foreign exchange, currency options, currency swaps, etc.) and bond related instruments (bond futures, bonds future options, etc.). Fair values of these derivatives are based on market prices at exchanges, discounted present values, or amount calculated under the option pricing model. Derivative for hedge accounting is interest rate swap with exceptional treatment and the fair value of this hedging swap is included in the hedged loan.

(Others)

For overdraft facilities and commitment line, fair value is the present value discounted by the difference between the expected future cash flow calculated by contractual rate and fee rate that would be applied to newly acceptance at the balance sheet date for the contract with remaining period exceeding 1 year.

Notes related to Securities

These include “Government bonds”, “Corporate bonds” and “Securities related to trading transactions” on Balance sheet.

1. Securities classified as trading purposes: (as of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

	Valuations gains/(losses) included in the earnings for the fiscal year
Securities classified as trading purposes	0

2. AFS securities with market value are as follows: (as of March 31, 2019)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

	Type	Balance sheet amount	Acquisition cost	Valuations gains/(losses)
Balance sheet amount exceeding acquisition cost	Bonds	38,169	37,884	285
	Japanese Government Bonds	35,061	35,002	59
	Corporate Bonds	3,108	2,882	225
	Sub Total	38,169	37,884	285
Balance sheet amount equal or less than acquisition cost	Bonds	5,032	5,033	(0)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,032	5,033	(0)
	Sub total	5,032	5,033	(0)
Total		43,202	42,918	284

3. AFS securities sold during the fiscal year are as follows: (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

	Sold amount	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Bonds	5,044	101	-
Japanese Government Bond	5,044	101	-
Total	5,044	101	-

Notes related to Deferred tax accounting

The main causes for the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	(Millions of Yen)
Unearned commission	503
Accrued expense	412
Fixed assets	301
Other securities	299
Loan loss reserve	157
Bonus reserve	64
Accrued enterprise tax etc.	61
Other	186
Deferred tax assets total	1,983
Deferred tax liabilities	
Negative tax goodwill	2,020
Deferred tax liabilities total	2,020
Net deferred tax liabilities	37