[Translation]

Financial Report for the 19th Business Year

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Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc.
Lee Robert Waite, Representative Director, President and CEO

Balance Sheet

(for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Current assets	3,194,630	**Current liabilities**	2,879,072
Cash and deposits	195,693	Trading products	424,840
Cash segregated as deposits	5,293	Trading securities and other	230,534
Trading products	742,995	Derivatives	194,305
Trading securities and other	540,753	Trade date accrual	7,692
Derivatives	202,241	Margin transaction liabilities	7,558
Margin transaction assets	6,126	Cash collateral received for securities lending on margin transactions	7,558
Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowing on margin transactions	6,126	Loans payable secured by securities	2,218,936
Loans secured by securities	2,043,797	Cash received on debt credit transaction of securities	662,690
Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowed	1,768,637	Borrowings on Gensaki transactions	1,556,246
Loans on Gensaki transactions	275,159	Deposits received	1,986
Advance paid	7,151	Guarantee deposits received	170,874
Short-term guarantee deposits	181,812	Variation margin received	14,532
Accounts receivable	1,132	Short-term loans payable	13,000
Accrued income	7,820	Accounts payable	2,056
Deferred tax assets	2,597	Accrued expenses	8,345
Others	208	Income taxes payable	554
		Reserve for bonuses	4,493
		Others	4,201
Noncurrent assets	3,714	**Noncurrent liabilities**	138,379
Property, plant and equipment	3	Bonds payable	2,600
Furniture and fixtures	3	Long-term loans payable	126,000
Intangible assets	269	Reserve for retirement benefits	9,198
Software	114	Others	580
Others	154		
Investments and other assets	3,441		
Investment securities	742	**Reserves under the special laws**	3,119
Long-term loans receivable	701	Reserve for financial products transaction liabilities	3,119
Long-term guarantee deposits	1,269		
Long-term prepaid expenses	68		
Deferred tax assets	479	**Total Liabilities**	3,020,571
Others	180	**(Net assets)**	
		Shareholders' equity	182,291
		Capital stock	96,307
		Capital surplus	55,660
		Legal capital surplus	55,660
		Retained earnings	30,323
		Other retained earnings	30,323
		Retained earnings brought forward	30,323
		Valuation and translation adjustments	(4,518)
		Deferred net gain/ (loss) on hedges	(4,518)
		Total Net Assets	177,772
Total Assets	3,198,344	**Total Liabilities and Net Assets**	3,198,344

[Translation]

Statement of Income

(from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

Account				Amount	
Ordinary income	Operating revenue and expenses		Operating revenue		70,083
			Commission received	40,605	
			Net trading income	3,679	
			Financial revenue	25,798	
			Financial expenses		20,622
			Operating revenue, net of interest expense		49,461
			Selling, general and administrative expenses		39,837
			Operating income		**9,623**
	Non-operating income and expenses		Non-operating income		140
			Non-operating expenses		19
			Ordinary income		**9,744**
		Extraordinary income			292
		Gain on early redemption of loan		292	
		Extraordinary loss			1,626
		Restructuring loss		1,090	
		Reserve for financial products transaction liabilities		534	
		Loss on disposal of fixed assets		1	
			Net income before income taxes		**8,410**
			Income taxes - current		2,357
			Income taxes - deferred		535
			Net income		**5,517**

Statement of Changes in Equity

(from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018)

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholders' equity				Valuation and translation adjustments	Total net assets
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity	Deferred net gain / (loss) on hedges	
		Legal capital surplus	Other retained earnings			
			Retained earnings brought forward			
Beginning balance	96,307	55,660	24,805	176,773	(4,687)	172,086
Changes of items during the fiscal year						
Net income	-	-	5,517	5,517	-	5,517
Net changes of net assets other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	168	168
Total changes of items during the fiscal year	-	-	5,517	5,517	168	5,685
Closing balance	96,307	55,660	30,323	182,291	(4,518)	177,772

[Translation]

Notes to Financial Statements

The financial statements of Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc. (hereafter referred to as “the Company”) have been prepared in accordance with “Ordinance on Company Accounting” (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 13, February 7, 2006), “Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Financial Instruments Dealers” (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 52, August 6, 2007) and “Rule Concerning Uniform Accounting Standards for Securities Dealers” (Self-regulatory Rule of Japan Securities Dealers Association, November 14, 1974).
The amounts are presented in millions of Japanese yen and are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

[Major Accounting Policies]

１． Valuation of financial instruments

（１） Basis and methods of valuation of financial instruments

① Trading assets and liabilities

Securities held for trading purposes and classified as trading assets and liabilities are carried at fair value.

② Non-trading assets and liabilities (Available-for-sale securities)

Securities without fair value are carried at cost using the moving average method.

（２） Basis and methods of valuation of derivatives

Carried at fair value.

２． Depreciation and amortization

（１） Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method. The useful life, which is the basis of calculating depreciation costs, is determined by the Company based on management's best estimate of the useful life of each asset.

（２） Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method. The useful life is determined by the Company based on management's best estimate.

３． Allowance

（１） Reserve for bonuses

To provide for the bonus payments to officers and employees, the Company makes a provision for the estimated amount of bonus payable as derived by the calculation method.

（２） Reserve for retirement benefits

To provide for the payment of employees' retirement benefits per the retirement plan, the Company makes a provision for retirement benefits based on projected benefit obligations and projected plan assets at the end of this fiscal year. In addition, to provide for employees' lump sum severance indemnity, the Company also makes a provision for vested benefit obligation at this fiscal year end per the supplemental retirement plan.

（３） Reserve for officers' retirement

To provide for retirement benefit to officers on the amount needed at the current fiscal year end based on the supplemental retirement plan. A reserve for officers' retirement of 275 million yen is included in others in noncurrent liabilities.

４． Statutory reserve

Reserve for financial products transaction liabilities is recorded as reserve under the special laws to provide for losses associated with financial transactions of the entrusted securities transactions and derivatives transactions per the amount calculated as prescribed in article 175 of the "Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Financial Instruments Transaction Business" and pursuant to the provisions in Article 46-5, Section 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.

５． Other material matters that constitute basis for preparing the financial statements

（１） Accounting for hedging activities

① Hedge accounting method

The Company applies the deferred hedge accounting.

② Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments: Interest rate swaps

Hedged items: Long-term collateral financing transactions

③ Hedge policy

The Company manages interest rate risk implied in its investment and funding through the use of derivatives such as interest rate swaps as hedging instruments based on the Company's risk management policy.

④ The assessment of hedge effectiveness

The Company assesses hedge effectiveness by comparing the changes in fair value between hedged item and hedging instrument from the inception of the hedge relationship to the point of the assessment.

（２） Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption taxes and local consumption taxes are accounted for based on tax exclusion method.

[Translation]

[Notes to Balance Sheet]

１． Assets pledged as collateral and collateralized liabilities

（１） Assets pledged as collateral

・Trading products 5,456 million yen

In addition to the above, at December 31, 2018, Securities borrowed of 3,596 million yen were used as collateral for short-term loans payable.

（２） Collateralized liabilities

・Short-term loans payable 8,000 million yen

２． Fair value of collateralized securities

（１） Securities pledged out

・Securities loaned to customers for margin transaction	6,605 million yen
・Securities loaned as collateral under financing agreements	787,189 million yen
・Securities pledged related to securities sold under Gensaki transactions	1,631,919 million yen
・Securities pledged as margin	30,587 million yen
・Securities pledged as collateral for other transactions	86,485 million yen

（２） Securities received in

・Securities borrowed on margin transactions	6,605 million yen
・Securities borrowed under financing agreements	2,029,258 million yen
・Securities received related to securities purchased under Gensaki transactions	260,398 million yen

３． Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 2 million yen

４． Monetary claims from the affiliates and monetary debts to the affiliates

・Short-term monetary claims	191 million yen
・Short-term monetary debts	2,317 million yen
・Long-term monetary debts	109,305 million yen

[Notes to Statement of Income]

Volume of transactions with the affiliates

Operating transactions

- Operating revenues 1,084 million yen
- Operating expenses 521 million yen

Other than operating transactions 273 million yen

[Notes to Statement of Changes in Equity]

Outstanding shares

(Unit: shares)

Types of shares	Number at the beginning of the fiscal year	Number increased	Number decreased	Number at the end of the fiscal year
Common stock	3,842,000	-	-	3,842,000

[Notes to accounting for income taxes]

1. Key components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Key components of deferred tax assets are loss carry-forward and reserve for retirement.

Key components of deferred tax liabilities are dividend receivable.

2. Valuation allowance deducted from deferred tax assets 22,934 million yen

[Translation]

[**Notes to Financial Instruments**]

１. Matters Related to Financial Instruments

（１）Transaction Policy

The Company operates securities-related businesses including intermediary, agency or broker activities for the purchase and sale of securities, underwriting and secondary offering of securities, primary and secondary offerings of securities, dealing of private placement of securities, securities lending transactions, Gensaki transactions, and trading of securities and other financial instruments (hereinafter “Trading”). As part of Trading, the Company also trades derivative products with clients in order to meet their various risk needs. Furthermore, the Company trades derivatives to hedge or control the risks occurred through Trading activities.

To meet the funding needs of those operations, the Company optimizes its funding through the use of unsecured and secured funding transactions in consideration of the nature of assets held. The Company conducts liquidity stress test and other liquidity monitoring based on the internal policy, and, monitors funding activities to ensure the Company meet the target set in the policy.

（２）Description of Financial Instruments and associated risks

The cash trades of financial instruments by the Company consist of listed stocks, government bonds, government guaranteed bonds, fiscal investment and loan program agency bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, foreign bonds and beneficiary certificates. The risk associated with such financial instruments is mainly market risk.

The Company trades listed derivatives and OTC derivatives. Listed derivatives consist of equity index futures, JGB futures, interest rate futures, listed options on futures and options on listed stocks, etc. OTC derivatives consist of interest rate swap, currency swaps, bond options, currency options, equity options, credit default swaps, commodity swaps, forward rate agreements, FX forward contracts, etc. The risks associated with such financial instruments are mainly market risk and credit risk.

The Company's sources of funding include borrowing, collateralized funding transactions, issuance of debt, etc. The risk associated with such financial instruments is mainly liquidity risk.

In order to hedge interest rate risk from cash collateral received from long-term collateral financing transactions, the Company applies hedge accounting by identifying cash collateral as a hedged item and interest rate swap as a hedging instrument. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness by comparing the changes in fair value between hedged item and hedging instrument from the inception of the hedge relationship to the point of the assessment.

（３） Risk Management Framework of Financial Instruments

① Market risk and credit risk management

(i) Risk management framework

Market risk and credit risk management is performed by Risk Management Division, independently from Trading division. Market risks are managed by setting market risk limit in consideration of its financial standing and setting the operational standards corresponding to trading practice and trading strategy. To elaborate, market risk limits are set based on sensitivity for market risk factors and Value-at-Risk calculated by a model examined by a dedicated model validation group and monitored. Any violation of the market risk limit is required to be resolved immediately. Risk Management Division evaluates counterparties' credit risks by applying the internal credit rating standard and sets the credit limit for each counterparty and then manages the transactions in accordance with the credit risk limits.

Risk Management Division monitors market risk limit usage, compliance with internal rules, and credit risk limit usage based on the trading positions and trading income and loss. Finance division manages trading income and losses and capital adequacy ratio according to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.

(ii) Quantitative information on Market Risks

a) Financial instruments for trading purpose

The company adopted Value-at-Risk (VaR) (holding period of one day, with the confidence level of 99%) to compute estimated fair market value of loss amounts associated with trading purpose securities and derivative products. The VaR computation uses the Monte-Carlo Method taking risk factors such as stock prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates as risk factors under consideration of nonlinear option pricing and unique risk of equities and bonds.

The Company’s market risk amount for trading activities (probable loss amount) as of December 31, 2018 was 489 million yen.

The Company also conducts a comparative analysis of the VaR result against the actual profit and loss (P&L). Per the result for the period of January 2018 through December 2018, there was 1 business day where actual profit and loss exceeded VaR, and the Company continues to work on the improvement of the calculation including periodical update of correlation. VaR depends on many statistical assumptions and historical movement of market factors, thus, there can be some cases where actual losses would exceed VaR estimation depending on the market conditions. VaR covers financial instruments related to transactions of cash collateral for securities and Gensaki transactions, although these are not trading securities.

b) Financial instruments for non-trading purpose

Major financial instruments which may be impacted from the interest rate risk are "Long-term loans payable" and "Bonds payable". However, quantitative analysis is not used to measure market risk for the purpose of the risk management of these instruments. As of December 31, 2018 assuming all risk factors other than interest rate are same and if the interest rate decrease by 10 basis point (0.10%), the market value of these instruments is estimated to decrease by 17 million yen. Contrarily, if the interest rate increases by 10 basis point (0.10%), it is estimated the value will increase by 17 million yen.

② Management of liquidity risk associated with funding activities

Finance division is in charge of managing liquidity risk associated with funding activities. In practice, the department maintains a certain level of cash and JGB positions which are used as collateral of borrowings, in compliance with internal policy. Furthermore, the department manages tenors and diversifies the means of funding in order to minimize the liquidity risk in consideration of market environment and assets held.

(４) Supplementary explanations about matters concerning fair value of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on their market prices or on the reasonably calculated prices, in cases where market prices are not available. Such prices have been calculated using certain assumptions and may differ if calculated based on different assumptions.

２．Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table represents book values, fair values as well as differences as of December 31, 2018.

（Millions of Yen）

	Book Value	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	195,693	195,693	―
(2) Cash segregated as deposits	5,293	5,293	―
(3) Trading products			
Trading securities and others	540,753	540,753	―
(4) Margin transaction assets			
Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowing on margin transactions	6,126	6,126	―
(5) Loans secured by securities			
Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowed	1,768,637	1,772,707	4,069
Loans on Gensaki transactions	275,159	275,159	―
(6) Short-term guarantee deposits	181,812	181,812	―
Total Assets	2,973,477	2,977,546	4,069
(1) Trading products			
Trading securities and others	230,534	230,534	―
(2) Trade date accrual	7,692	7,692	―
(3) Margin transaction liabilities			
Cash collateral received for securities lending on margin transactions	7,558	7,558	―
(4) Loans payable secured by securities			
Cash received on debt credit transaction of securities	662,690	662,690	―
Borrowings on Gensaki transactions	1,556,246	1,556,246	―
(5) Guarantee deposits received	170,874	170,874	―
(6) Short-term loans payable	13,000	13,000	―
(7) Bonds payable	2,600	2,347	(252)
(8) Long-term loans payable	126,000	122,050	(3,949)
Total Liabilities	2,777,196	2,772,994	(4,201)
Derivative transactions (*)			
Hedge accounting not applied	12,454	12,454	―
Hedge accounting applied	(4,518)	(4,518)	―
Total Derivative Transactions	7,936	7,936	―

(*) Derivative assets and liabilities are presented in net amounts, including derivatives other than Trading products. Negative amount represents net liability. These derivatives are presented after the netting if applicable, regardless of hedge accounting adoption.

(Footnote 1) Fair value measurement for financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits

Fair value of cash and deposits is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(2) Cash segregated as deposits

Fair value of cash segregated as deposits is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(3) Trading products (Trading securities and other)

Fair value of stocks is defined to be market closing price (including dealers' market quotation). Fair value of bonds is market closing price or calculated price based on JGB with same outstanding tenors and swap rates, taking into account of elements such as issuers' credit rating, rate of redemption before maturity, liquidity, etc. Fair value of beneficiary certificates is defined to be market closing price or the published standard price.

(4) Margin transaction assets

Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowing on margin transactions

Fair value of cash collateral pledged for securities borrowing on margin transactions is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(5) Loans secured by securities

Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowed

In the case of cash collateral with relatively long contract tenor, fair value is calculated as discounted cash flow for the redemption period using appropriate rate as a discount factor.

In the case of cash collateral with short contract tenor, fair value is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

Loans on Gensaki transactions

Fair value of loans on Gensaki transactions is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(6) Short-term guarantee deposits

Fair value of short-term guarantee deposits is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of contract.

Liabilities

(1) Trading products (Trading securities and other)

Fair value of stocks is defined to be market closing price (including dealers' market quotation). Fair value of bonds is market closing price or calculated price based on JGB with same outstanding tenors and swap rates, taking into account of elements such as issuers' credit rating, rate of redemption before maturity, liquidity, etc.

(2) Trade date accrual

Fair value of trade date accrual is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(3) Margin transaction liabilities

Cash collateral received for securities lending on margin transactions

Fair value of cash collateral received for securities lending on margin transactions is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period

(4) Loans payable secured by securities

Cash received on debt credit transaction of securities

Fair value of cash received on debt credit transaction of securities is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

Borrowings on Gensaki transactions

Fair value of borrowings on Gensaki transactions is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(5) Guarantee deposits received

Fair value of guarantee deposits received is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(6) Short-term loans payable

Fair value of short-term loans payable is considered to approximate the book value due to the short term of settlement period.

(7) Bonds payable

Fair value of bonds payable is the present value calculated by pricing model based on interest rates, transaction term, credit spread, etc.

(8) Long-term loans payable

Fair value of long-term loans payable is the present value calculated by pricing model based on interest rates, transaction term, credit spread, etc.

Derivative instruments

（Foreign exchange contracts）

Fair values are calculated using pricing model which factors in swap rate, volatilities etc.

（Interest rate contracts）

Fair values of listed derivatives are defined as settlement quotations or base price for margin calculation determined by market exchange or calculated using pricing model which factors in the fair value of underlying assets, volatilities, interest rate, etc. Fair values of OTC derivatives are calculated using pricing model which factors in swap rate, volatilities etc.

（Equity contracts）

Fair values of listed derivatives are defined as settlement quotations or base price for margin calculation determined by market exchange or calculated using pricing model which factors in the fair value of underlying assets, dividend yield, volatilities, interest rate, etc. Fair values of OTC derivatives are calculated using pricing model which factors in the fair value of underlying assets, dividend yield, volatilities, interest rate, etc.

（Other derivatives）

Fair values of credit default swaps are calculated using pricing model which factors in interest rates, credit rating, credit spread, default probabilities, transaction terms, etc.

Fair values of forward contracts are calculated using pricing model which factors in interest rates, the fair value of underlying assets, transaction terms, etc.

Fair values of embedded derivatives on structured notes/loans are calculated using pricing model which factors in swap rate, volatilities, stock index prices, etc.

Fair values of commodity derivatives are calculated using pricing model which factors in interest rates, listed future market prices, transaction term, etc.

The Company incorporates the effects of counterparty credit risk and own credit risk when determining fair value of OTC derivatives. The Company also implements Funding Valuation Adjustment (hereafter referred to as “FVA”) based on a market funding risk premium. FVA reflects a market funding risk premium inherent in the uncollateralized portion of derivative portfolios and in collateralized derivatives where the terms of the agreement do not permit the reuse of the collateral received.

(Footnote 2) Repayment schedule of monetary claims

(Millions of Yen)

	Within 1 Year	Between 1 Year and 2 Years	Between 2 Years and 3 Years	Between 3 Years and 4 Years	Between 4 Years and 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowed	1,748,637	—	—	—	—	20,000
Total	1,748,637	—	—	—	—	20,000

Monetary claims other than above are expected to be repaid within 1 year.

(Footnote 3) Repayment schedule of bonds, borrowings and other interest-bearing debts

(Millions of Yen)

	Within 1 Year	Between 1 Year and 2 Years	Between 2 Years and 3 Years	Between 3 Years and 4 Years	Between 4 Years and 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Short-term loans payable	13,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	—	700	—	1,900
Long-term loans payable	—	8,000	—	8,000	—	110,000
Total	13,000	8,000	—	8,700	—	111,900

Interest-bearing debts other than above are expected to be repaid within 1 year.

[Notes to transactions with related parties]

1. Parent Company and Major Shareholder

(Millions of Yen)

Category	Company name	Percentage of voting right	Relationship with the related parties	Description of transaction	Transaction amount (Note 1)	Account	Balance at the fiscal year end (Note 1)
Parent company	Citigroup Japan Holdings G.K.	Direct 100%	Borrowing	Borrowing(Note 4)	12,000	Long-term loans payable	12,000
				Interest expense on loans payable (Note 4)	84	Accrued expenses	0
Parent company	Citicorp LLC	Indirect 100%	Borrowing	Borrowing(Note 4)	80,666	Long-term loans payable	97,000
				Interest revenue on loans payable (Note 4)(Note 6)	24	Accrued expenses	59
				Interest expense on loans payable (Note 4)	259		
				Gain on early redemption of loan	292		

2. Subsidiaries of the Parent Company

(Millions of Yen)

Category	Company name	Percentage of voting right	Relationship with the related parties	Description of transaction	Transaction amount (Note 1)	Account	Balance at the fiscal year end (Note 1)
Subsidiary of the parent company	Citigroup Global Markets Limited	n/a	Broker/dealer in the U.K.	Gensaki transactions (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Borrowings on Gensaki transaction	1,303,860
						Accrued income	16
						Accrued expenses	4,210
				Debt credit transaction of securities (Note 2) (Note 3)	—	Cash received on debt credit transaction of securities	473,480
						Cash collateral pledged for securities borrowed	181,059
						Accrued income	232
						Accrued expenses	64
				Derivatives (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Derivatives (asset)	56,399
						Guarantee deposits received	51,141
						Accrued expenses	57
				Purchase and sale of securities (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Trade date accrual (asset)	2,003
				Brokerage transactions (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Accrued income	71
				Other commissions (Note 5)	7,339	Accrued income	483
Subsidiary of the parent company	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	n/a	Broker/dealer in the U.S.	Gensaki transactions (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Borrowings on Gensaki transaction	190,346
						Accrued expenses	467

(Millions of Yen)

Category	Company name	Percentage of voting right	Relationship with the related parties	Description of transaction	Transaction amount (Note 1)	Account	Balance at the fiscal year end (Note 1)
Subsidiary of the parent company	Citibank N.A.	n/a	Derivative counterparty	Derivatives (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Derivatives (liability)	96,637
						Short-term guarantee deposits	97,601
						Accrued income	192
				Other commissions (Note 5)	9,863	Accrued income	562
Subsidiary of the parent company	Citigroup Financial Products Inc.	n/a	Derivative counterparty	Derivatives (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Derivatives (asset)	25,852
						Guarantee deposits received	25,161
						Accrued expenses	46
			Borrowing	Borrowing(Note 4)	22,666	Long-term loans payable	16,000
				Interest expense on loans payable (Note 4)	227	Accrued expenses	17
Subsidiary of the parent company	Citigroup Global Markets HK Limited	n/a	Derivative counterparty	Derivatives (Note 2)(Note 3)	—	Derivatives (liability)	10,731
						Short-term guarantee deposits	10,387
						Accrued income	18

The terms of transaction and the policy for determining the trade terms

(Note 1) Consumption taxes are not included in transaction amount and balance at the fiscal year end.

(Note 2) Market price based on transactions at arm's-length. The terms of transaction is reviewed as necessary.

(Note 3) Transaction amounts are omitted due to recurring nature of transaction.

(Note 4) Amount of transaction (borrowing) is the average balance during the current fiscal year after the starting date of transaction. Also, no collateral is pledged in the borrowing. Borrowing decisions are made in consideration primarily of market interest rate.

(Note 5) The amount is transfer priced among the related parties based on the transfer pricing model, etc.

(Note 6) This is due to negative interest rates.

[Note to per-share information]

（１） Net assets per share	46,270.88 yen
（２） Net income per share for the year	1,436.00 yen

[Notes to others]

Subordinated debts

Loans payable include the subordinated debt of 16,000 million yen stipulated by Article 176 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Financial Instruments Dealers.