

SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (NON-CONSOLIDATED)
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2006

November 22, 2005

Company name: The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd.	Stock Exchange Listing: Tokyo
Code number: 8359	Location of company: Nagano Prefecture, Japan
(URL http://www.82bank.co.jp/)	
Representative	(Name) Yoshiyuki Yamaura
	(Title) Director & President
For inquiry:	(Name) Akihito Fujimori
	(Title) Executive Officer & Manager, Planning and Coordination Department
	(Phone) 026-227-1182
Date of Board Meeting on the Financial Results:	November 22, 2005
Interim dividends policy:	Yes
Starting date of interim dividend payment:	December 9, 2005
Adoption of stock trade unit system:	Yes (One trade unit: 1,000 shares)

1. Non-consolidated financial data for the six months ended September 30, 2005

(1) Non-consolidated operating results (Amounts and ratios presented are rounded down to the nearest unit)

	Operating income		Operating profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
For the six months ended 9/30/2005	66,118	4.7	12,709	(30.7)
For the six months ended 9/30/2004	63,134	(2.9)	18,357	12.1
For the year ended 3/31/2005	126,120	(0.1)	39,680	15.3

	Net income (loss)		Net income (loss) per share
	Millions of yen	%	Yen
For the six months ended 9/30/2005	12,596	1.8	24.28
For the six months ended 9/30/2004	12,373	(9.6)	23.78
For the year ended 3/31/2005	25,525	15.1	49.05

Note:

- The average number of shares issued and outstanding:
 - For the six months ended September 30, 2005: 518,611,032
 - For the six months ended September 30, 2004: 520,164,464
 - For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005: 519,393,732
- Change in accounting methods: Yes
- Percentages indicated in operating income, operating profit and net income are the changes from corresponding period of the previous year.

(2) Payment of dividends

	Interim dividends per shares	Dividends per share for the year
	Yen	Yen
For the six months ended 9/30/2005	3.00	—
For the six months ended 9/30/2004	2.50	—
For the year ended 3/31/2005	—	6.50

(3) Non-consolidated balance sheet highlights

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity per share	Risk adjusted capital ratio (BIS standards)
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen	%
For the six months ended 9/30/2005	5,917,779	427,841	7.2	823.03	12.24
For the six months ended 9/30/2004	5,744,042	374,323	6.5	720.80	11.32
For the fiscal year ended 3/31/2005	5,816,714	395,737	6.8	763.43	11.94

Note:

- The number of shares outstanding as of:
September 30, 2005: 519,833,618
September 30, 2004: 519,313,464
March 31, 2005: 518,305,591
- The number of treasury stocks outstanding as of:
September 30, 2005: 16,469,793
September 30, 2004: 26,989,947
March 31, 2005: 17,997,820

2. Non-consolidated earning projections for the fiscal year ending March 2006 (from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006)

	Operating income	Operating profit	Net income	Yearly dividend per share	
				Fiscal year end	
Full year	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Yen	Yen
	128,500	32,500	24,500	3.00	6.00

Projected net income per share (full year): ¥ 47.13

* The above projections were made based upon information available at the date disclosing this financial data and a certain presumption the Bank considers reasonable and therefore actual business result may substantially change from this projections due to subsequent various factors.

Semi-annual Non-consolidated Comparative Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

Item	As of Sept. 30, 2005 (A)	As of Sept. 30, 2004 (B)	Inc/Dec (A-B)	As of Mar. 31, 2005 (Summary) (C)	Inc/Dec (A-C)
(Assets)					
Cash & due from banks	222,793	293,662	(70,868)	321,341	(98,547)
Call loans	71,892	65,826	6,066	34,098	37,794
Receivables under resale agreement	—	—	—	579	(579)
Bills bought	10,000	—	10,000	—	10,000
Commercial paper & other debt purchased	40,122	41,514	(1,392)	45,894	(5,772)
Trading assets	28,526	12,477	16,048	20,792	7,734
Money held in trust	25,944	28,972	(3,027)	24,466	1,478
Securities	1,612,222	1,498,097	114,124	1,534,214	78,008
Loans & bills discounted	3,815,480	3,734,510	80,970	3,755,863	59,617
Foreign exchanges	20,526	22,482	(1,955)	22,626	(2,100)
Other assets	45,954	44,029	1,925	37,220	8,734
Premises & equipment	37,887	40,440	(2,552)	39,080	(1,192)
Customer liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	77,118	78,437	(1,318)	76,637	480
Reserve for possible loan losses	(90,447)	(116,332)	25,885	(95,799)	5,352
Reserve for possible investment losses	(244)	(75)	(169)	(300)	55
Total assets	5,917,779	5,744,042	173,736	5,816,714	101,064
(Liabilities)					
Deposits	5,162,893	5,074,667	88,225	5,101,943	60,950
Negotiable certificate of deposits	46,342	97,613	(51,271)	96,191	(49,849)
Call money	25,191	17,085	8,106	21,580	3,611
Payables under repurchase agreement	—	—	—	579	(579)
Margin money for bond lending transactions	25,452	22,258	3,194	27,227	(1,774)
Bills sold	25,100	—	25,100	—	25,100
Trading liabilities	13,984	8,179	5,805	14,817	(832)
Borrowed money	695	798	(102)	679	16
Foreign exchanges	1,608	2,506	(898)	1,032	575
Other liabilities	60,431	52,494	7,937	49,676	10,755
Reserve for retirement benefit	12,613	12,544	69	12,414	199
Deferred tax liabilities	38,504	3,134	35,369	18,197	20,307
Acceptances & guarantees	77,118	78,437	(1,318)	76,637	480
Total liabilities	5,489,937	5,369,719	120,217	5,420,977	68,960
(Shareholders' equity)					
Capital	52,243	52,243	—	52,243	—
Capital surplus	28,717	28,514	202	28,540	176
Capital reserve	28,509	28,509	—	28,509	—
Other capital reserve	207	5	202	30	176
Retained earnings	242,054	225,373	16,680	231,576	10,478
Legal reserve	47,610	47,610	—	47,610	—
Voluntary reserve	171,985	155,859	16,125	155,859	16,125
Unappropriated net income	22,457	21,903	554	28,105	(5,647)
[Net income for the current six months]	12,596	12,373	223	25,525	(12,928)
Gains on valuation of other securities	114,153	83,298	30,855	93,553	20,600
Treasury stocks	(9,326)	(15,106)	5,780	(10,175)	848
Total shareholders' equity	427,841	374,323	53,518	395,737	32,104
Total liabilities & shareholders' equity	5,917,779	5,744,042	173,736	5,816,714	101,064

Semi-annual Non-consolidated Comparative Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

Item	For the six months ended 9/30/2005 (A)	For the six months ended 9/30/2004 (B)	Inc/Dec (A - B)	For the fiscal year ended 3/31/2005 (summary) (C)
Operating income	66,118	63,134	2,984	126,120
Interest income	48,743	48,879	(136)	98,648
Interest on loans & discounts	35,165	35,876	(711)	71,549
Interest & dividends on securities	11,387	12,046	(659)	24,488
Trust fees	—	—	—	0
Fees and commissions	9,654	8,759	895	17,666
Trading income	157	237	(80)	572
Other business income	1,440	783	656	1,720
Other operating income	6,123	4,474	1,649	7,512
Operating expenses	53,409	44,777	8,631	86,440
Interest expenses	6,955	4,678	2,277	10,416
Interest on deposits	3,439	1,599	1,839	3,769
Fees and commissions	2,853	2,370	482	5,148
Other business expenses	768	819	(51)	1,012
General & administrative expenses	31,015	31,264	(249)	60,699
Other operating expenses	11,816	5,643	6,172	9,163
Operating profit	12,709	18,357	(5,647)	39,680
Extraordinary income	9,382	2,587	6,795	3,042
Extraordinary loss	885	478	407	655
Net income(loss) before income taxes and others	21,206	20,466	739	42,067
Income tax-current	2,202	4,031	(1,829)	4,338
Income tax-deferred	6,407	4,061	2,345	12,204
Net income (loss)	12,596	12,373	223	25,525
Retained earnings at the beginning of a period	9,861	9,530	331	9,530
Loss on sale of treasury stocks	—	—	—	5,651
Interim dividends	—	—	—	1,298
Unappropriated net income (loss)	22,457	21,903	554	28,105

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Item	Current semi-annual fiscal term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)
1. Valuation standards and booking standards for income/expenses on trading assets/liabilities	<p>Transactions for “trading purposes” (for purposes of seeking to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in “Trading assets” and “Trading liabilities” of the semi-annual balance sheet on a contract date basis, and profits and losses on such trading transactions are recognized in “Trading income” or “Trading expenses” of the semi-annual statements of income.</p> <p>Securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at market value at the semi-annual fiscal year end. Financial derivatives such as swaps, futures or options are stated at the estimated amount that would be received or paid for settlement if such transactions were terminated at the semi-annual fiscal year end.</p> <p>The amount of the above trading income and expenses stated in the statement of income are the sum of interest received or paid in cash during the current semi-annual period plus (i) in the case of securities and monetary claims purchased; the difference between valuation gains or losses as of the beginning of the current semi-annual period and those as of the end of the current semi-annual period; or (ii) in the case of financial derivatives; the difference between the amount of gain or loss equivalents as of the beginning and end of the period for settlement if such transactions were terminated at the semi-annual fiscal year end.</p>
2. Valuation standards and methods for securities	<p>(1) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized (straight-line method) cost determined by the moving-average method. Shares of subsidiaries and affiliated companies are stated at cost computed by the moving-average method. Other securities with market values are stated at the market value (costs of sales are normally calculated by moving-average method) at the semi-annual fiscal year end and other non-marketable securities are stated at cost or amortized cost determined by the moving average method.</p> <p>Gains (losses) on valuation of other securities are included in shareholders’ equity, net of income taxes.</p> <p>(2) Securities comprising trust assets included in Money Held in Trust are stated in the same way for those mentioned in the above 1 and 2 (1).</p>
3. Valuation standards and methods for derivative transactions	Derivative transactions for purposes other than trading are stated at the market value.
4. Method of depreciation and amortization	<p>(1) Premises and equipment The amount of depreciation for the Bank’s premises and equipment are estimated on a prorated basis for semi-annual term using declining-balance method principally over the useful lives as follows: Buildings: 2-50 years Equipment: 2- 20 years</p> <p>(2) Software The Bank amortizes software for its internal use, which is included in “Other assets”, using straight-line method over the useful lives as determined. (5 years)</p>
5. Booking standards of reserves	<p>(1) Reserve for possible loan losses A reserve for possible loan losses of the Bank is provided as detailed below, pursuant to the internal rules for charge-off and reserve standards. For claims to debtors who are legally bankrupt (due to bankruptcy, composition, suspension of transactions with banks by the rules of clearing houses, etc.) or virtually bankrupt, a reserve is provided based on the amount of claims, net of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees. For claims to debtors who are not virtually bankrupt at present but are likely to become bankrupt, a reserve is provided for the amount</p>

Item	Current semi-annual fiscal term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)
	<p>considered to be necessary based on an overall solvency assessment performed for the amount of claims net of amounts expected to be collected through disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees.</p> <p>In case of debtors under close observation and borrowers with restructured loans, if the total loans from the Bank exceed a certain amount, reserves are provided as follows: (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest to be collected and received can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, where the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted by the contractual interest rate before concession for loan conditions were granted, and (ii) if future cash flows of the principal and interest cannot be reasonably estimated, the remaining loan periods are individually calculated and the estimated loss amount for a certain future period corresponding to such remaining loan period is provided as a reserve.</p> <p>For claims to other debtors, a reserve is provided based on historical loan loss ratio computed for each loan loss result during a certain period in the past.</p> <p>All claims are being assessed for their quality by the business related sections in charge of the claims, based on the internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality and the loan administration section, which is independent from such related sections, conducts audits of their assessment, and a reserve is provided based upon such audit results.</p>
	<p>(2) Reserve for possible investment losses Losses likely incur to non-marketable securities in future is estimated and the required amount based on such estimation is provided as a reserve for possible investment losses.</p> <p>(3) Reserve for employee retirement benefit Reserve for employee retirement benefit is provided for the payment of employees' retirement benefit for the current semi-annual fiscal year calculated based on estimated amounts of the actuarial retirement benefit obligation and the pension assets as of fiscal year end. And accountings for past service liabilities and net actuarial gains (loss) are as follows: Past service liabilities: Total amount is recognized as income or expense in the statement of income for the fiscal year of incurrence. Net actuarial gain (loss): Net actuarial gain (loss) is amortized using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (generally 10 years) within the employees' average remaining service period commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence (stated as either income or expense in the statement of income).</p> <p>(Change in accounting policy) When pension assets exceeded the amount of retirement benefit obligations related to corporate pension system as a result of accrual of past service liabilities caused by the amendment of corporate pension system, The Bank had not recognized such exceeded amount (hereinafter, "unrecognized pension assets") as asset and profit in accordance with Note1-1 of "Commentary for Accounting Standard Concerning Retirement Benefit". A part of "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit" (issued by the Business Accounting Council on June 16, 1998) was amended effective as of March 16, 2005, by which recognition of unrecognized pension assets as assets and profit became allowable. Therefore, effective from this semi-annual fiscal term, the Bank applied "Guidelines on Implementation of Partial Amendment of [Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefit]" (Guidelines on Implementation of Business Accounting Standard No.7 issued on March 16, 2005) and reasonably classified unrecognized pension assets to past service liabilities and to actuarial differences and made them target items for expense deduction. As a result, "Prepaid pension expenses" increased ¥8,251</p>

Item	Current semi-annual fiscal term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)
	million in this semi-annual fiscal term and “Income before income taxes and others” also increased by the same amount.
6. Translation standards of foreign currency assets/liabilities	The Bank’s foreign currency denominated assets/liabilities and all accounts of overseas branches, (except for the shares of consolidated subsidiaries which are required to be stated by the yen amount translated at the acquisition date exchange rate), are translated into the yen at the rate of the semi-annual term end.
7. Processing method of lease transactions	The Bank’s equipment used under finance lease agreements is accounted for as equipment leased under operating leases, except for those leases which transfer the ownership of the leased equipment to the lessee, in which case the equipment is capitalized.
8. Significant hedge accounting method	<p>(1) Interest rate risk hedge As for the hedge accounting for interest rate risks arising from financial assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, “Treatment of Accounting and Auditing of Application Standard for Financial Instruments in the Banking Industry” issued by the JICPA. With regard to hedging activities offsetting changes in interest rate, the Bank assesses the effectiveness of such hedge by grouping the hedged items (such as deposits and loans) and the hedging instruments (such as interest swaps) by their maturities. As for hedges to fix cash flows, the Bank assesses the effectiveness of such hedges by verifying correlation of interest fluctuation factors between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.</p> <p>(2) Foreign exchange risk hedge With respect to hedge accounting for foreign exchange risks attributable to foreign-currency denominated financial assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in “Treatment of Accounting and Auditing for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25) The Bank assesses the effectiveness of such hedge by designating currency swap transactions and foreign exchange swap transactions, which are for the purpose of offsetting foreign exchange rate risks involved in these assets and liabilities, as hedging instruments, and by verifying the existence of foreign currency positions of such hedging instruments matching up to the foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities, the hedged items.</p> <p>(3) Internal transactions With respect to internal derivative transactions between trading accounts and other accounts, the Bank manages interest rate swap transactions and currency swap transactions designated as hedging instruments in conformity with the non-arbitrary and strict hedging criteria for mirror transactions with the third parties against these swap transactions stipulated in the Industry Audit Committee Report No.24 and 25. Therefore the Bank reported the gains and losses on these swap transactions in the current earnings or deferred as assets or liabilities without elimination.</p> <p>For a part of assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferral hedge accounting, or exceptional treatments permitted for interest rate swaps.</p>
9. Accounting for consumption taxes	In the accounting treatment of the Bank, the National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax are excluded from the transaction amounts.
10. Matters concerning tax effect accounting	The amount of taxes paid and corporate tax adjustment incurred during this semi-annual fiscal term were calculated under the preconditions that deferred profits on property for income tax purpose and special account for advanced depreciation

Item	Current semi-annual fiscal term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)
	will be provided or reversed under the method of appropriation of retained earnings expected at the current semi-annual fiscal year end book closing.

Change in Significant Matters, a Basis for Preparing Semi-annual Financial Statements

Current semi-annual fiscal term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)
<p>(Accounting standards for impairment of fixed assets)</p> <p>Effective from this semi-annual fiscal term, the Bank applied “Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets” (“Opinion Concerning Establishment of Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets” issued by the Business Accounting Council on August 9, 2002) and “Guidelines on Implementation of Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets” (Guidelines on Implementation of Business Accounting Standard No.6, issued on October 31, 2003). As a result, net income before income taxes decreased by ¥843 million.</p> <p>In the banking industry, fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation pursuant to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Banking Law (MOF Ordinance No.10, 1982). Accumulated impairment loss is also deducted from the book value of each asset.</p>

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(Semi-annual balance sheet)

Current Semi-Annual fiscal Term (As of September 30, 2005)	
1.	Total amount of subsidiaries' stocks the Bank owns: ¥2,610 million Subsidiaries stated herein are subsidiaries specified under the Article 2, paragraph 8 of the Banking Law.
2.	The amount of loans to debtors in bankruptcy and past due loans were ¥17,175 million and ¥125,996 million respectively. Loans to debtors in bankruptcy are loans, excluding loans written-off, to legally bankrupt debtors as defined in Article 96, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3-(a) to (e) or subparagraph 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for the Corporation Tax Law (Cabinet Order No. 97, 1965) and on which accrued interest income is not recognized as there is substantial doubt about the ultimate collectibility of either principal or interest because they are past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons ("non-accrual loans"). Past due loans are non-accrual loans other than loans to debtors in bankruptcy and loans for which interest payments are deferred in order to assist the financial recovery of debtors in financial difficulties.
3.	The amount of loans contractually past due 3 months or more totaled ¥796million. Loans contractually past due 3 months or more are defined as loans for which principal or interest payment is delinquent for 3months or more from the next day of the contract payment date. Loans classified as loans to customers in bankruptcy or past due loans are excluded.
4.	The amount of restructured loans totaled ¥82,747 million. Such restructured loans are loans on which the Bank granted concession (e.g., reduction of the stated interest rate, deferral of interest payment, extension of maturity date, reduction of the face amount or other settlement favoring debtors) to debtors in financial difficulties to assist them in their financial recovery. Loans to customers in bankruptcy, past due loans and loans contractually past due 3 months or more are excluded.
5.	Total amount of the loans to customers in bankruptcy, past due loans, loans contractually past due 3 months or more and structured loans was ¥226,716 million. The amounts reflected in notes 2 to 5 represent the gross receivable amounts prior to reduction for the reserve for possible loan losses.
6.	Bills discounted are treated as financial transactions in accordance with "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (Industry Auditing Committee Report No.24 of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). The Bank is entitled to sell or pledge commercial bills discounted and foreign exchange bills bought without restrictions. The total face value was ¥68,934million.
7.	Assets pledged are as follows: Assets pledged as collateral: Securities: ¥234,643million Loan and bills discounted: ¥36,019 million Liabilities related to above pledged assets: Deposits: ¥32,536million Call money: There is no outstanding balance as of the current semi-annual term end Bills sold: ¥25,100 Margin money for bond lending transactions: ¥25,452 million Other than the above-mentioned assets, securities of ¥101,438million are pledged as collateral for exchange transactions, or instead of margin money for future trading. Security deposit included in Premises and equipment account was ¥1,842million and margin money for future trading included in Other assets account is ¥1 million.
8.	Contracts of overdraft facilities and loan commitment limits are the contract that the Bank lends to the customers up to the prescribed limits in response to customers' application of loan as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contracts. The unused amount within the limits relating to these contracts total ¥1,147,932million. The unused amount related to contracts of which original terms expire within one year is ¥1,115,855 million. Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn down, the unused amount does not necessarily affect future cash flows of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries. Most of these contracts have conditions that the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries can refuse customers' allocation of loan or decrease the contract limits with proper reasons (e.g., changes in financial conditions, deterioration in customers' creditworthiness). At the inception of contracts, the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries obtain real estate, securities, etc. as collaterals if considered to be necessary. Subsequently the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries perform periodic review of the customers' business results based on internal rules and take necessary measures to reconsider conditions in contracts and/or require additional collaterals and guarantees.
9.	Gains (losses) or unrealized gains (losses) related to hedge accounting were included in Other Assets as a net amount of deferral gains (losses). Gross deferral losses on hedge and gross deferral gains on hedge before offsetting were ¥2,436million and ¥1,075million respectively.
10.	Accumulated depreciation on premises and equipment was ¥58,100million.
11.	Accumulated advanced depreciation on premises and equipment was ¥8,685million. (Advanced depreciation for this semi-annual term: Nil)

(Semi-annual statements of income)

Current Semi-Annual fiscal Term (From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)	
1.	The amount of depreciation and amortization was as follows: Buildings and equipment ¥1,598million Others ¥ 623million
2.	Other operating expenses include transfer to reserve for possible loan losses in the amount of ¥6,170 million.
3.	Extraordinary income includes profit on unrecognized pension assets for ¥8,251 million posted as a result of applying “Guidelines on Implementation Amending a part of ‘Accounting Standards for Retirement Benefit’” (Guidelines on Implementation of Business Accounting Standard No.7, issued on March 16, 2005).
4.	The Bank reduced book values of nine (9) items of premises and equipment including branch buildings and idle properties in Nagano Prefecture down to their recoverable values. Total values of cash flows generated by these properties before discount fell short of their book values due to a decline in cash flow provided by operating activities and land prices. Reduced amount was ¥843 million (Land: ¥790 million, buildings: ¥52 million, and movable assets: ¥0 million) and it was stated as “Impairment losses”, which is included in “Extraordinary losses”. Concerning facilities for business, every branch is generally designated by the Bank as the smallest unit of group for recognition and measurement of impairment loss. In case of idle assets, individual asset is assessed as a unit of group. The recoverable amounts used for the measurement of such impairment loss were net sales prices, which were calculated, based on appraisal values and assessed value of fixed assets for taxation estimated in accordance with the Real Estate Appraisal Standard.

LEASE TRANSACTIONS

Report of lease transactions is omitted, since periodic securities report is disclosed via EDINET.

SECURITIES (Stocks of Subsidiaries and Affiliated companies)

There is no stock of subsidiaries and affiliated companies which has market value in the current semi-annual term, previous semi-annual term and previous fiscal year.

Semi-annual Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

As of September 30, 2005

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Cash and due from banks	222,793	Deposits	5,162,893
Call loans	71,892	Negotiable certificate of deposits	46,342
Bills bought	10,000	Call money	25,191
Commercial papers & other debt purchased	40,122	Margin money for bond lending transaction	25,452
Trading assets	28,526	Bills sold	25,100
Money held in trust	25,944	Trading liabilities	13,984
Securities	1,612,222	Borrowed money	695
Loans and bills discounted	3,815,480	Foreign exchanges	1,608
Foreign exchanges	20,526	Other liabilities	60,431
Other assets	45,954	Reserve for retirement benefit	12,613
Premises and equipment	37,887	Deferred tax liabilities	38,504
Customers liabilities for acceptances & guarantees	77,118	Acceptances & guarantees	77,118
Reserve for possible loan losses	(90,447)	Total liabilities	5,489,937
Reserve for possible investment losses	(244)	(Shareholders' equity)	
		Capital	52,243
		Capital surplus	28,717
		Capital reserve	28,509
		Other capital reserve	207
		Retained earnings	242,054
		Legal reserve	47,610
		Voluntary reserve	171,985
		Unappropriated net income	22,457
		[Net income for the current semi-annual term]	12,596
		Gains on valuation of other securities	114,153
		Treasury Stock	(9,326)
		Total shareholders' equity	427,841
Total assets	5,917,779	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,917,779

Semi-Annual Non-consolidated Statement of Income

From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount	
Operating income		66,118
Interest income	48,743	
Interest on loans & discounts	35,165	
Interest & dividends on securities	11,387	
Fees and commissions	9,654	
Trading income	157	
Other business income	1,440	
Other operating income	6,123	
Operating expenses		53,409
Interest expenses	6,955	
Interest on deposits	3,439	
Fees and commissions	2,853	
Other business expenses	768	
General & administrative expenses	31,015	
Other operating expenses	11,816	
Operating income		12,709
Extraordinary income		9,382
Extraordinary loss		885
Net income before taxes and others		21,206
Income tax-current		2,202
Income tax-deferred		6,407
Net income		12,596
Retained earnings at the beginning of a period		9,861
Unappropriated net income		22,457