

[Translation]

Financial Publication
for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2024

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Balance Sheet
(As of December 31, 2024)

(Millions of Yen)			
Account Name	Amount	Account Name	Amount
Cash and due from banks	2,151,446	Deposits	2,772,361
Cash	871	Current deposits	1,022,954
Due from banks	2,150,575	Ordinary deposits	1,601,761
Receivables under resale agreements	432,985	Time deposits	134,457
Monetary claims bought	10,330	Other deposits	13,188
Trading assets	133,824	Negotiable certificates of deposit	45,000
Derivatives of securities related to trading transactions	77	Trading liabilities	133,770
Trading-related financial derivatives	133,746	Derivatives of securities related to trading transactions	96
Securities	54,598	Trading-related financial derivatives	133,673
Government bonds	54,598	Foreign exchanges	36,669
Loans and bills discounted	792,476	Due to foreign banks (their accounts)	36,631
Bills discounted	540	Due to foreign banks (our accounts)	37
Loans on bills	5,035	Other liabilities	436,173
Loans on deeds	299,902	Income taxes payable	6,280
Overdrafts	486,999	Accrued expenses	12,081
Foreign exchanges	89,328	Unearned revenue	1,878
Due from foreign banks (our accounts)	71,329	Variation margins of futures markets	91
Due from foreign banks (their accounts)	10,327	Derivatives other than for trading-liabilities	377,438
Foreign bills bought	7,671	Other	38,403
Other assets	431,437	Provision for bonuses	999
Prepaid expenses	53	Acceptances and guarantees	204,909
Accrued income	13,777	Head office and branch accounts	1,455,459
Initial margins of futures markets	550	Head office	24,929
Variation margins of futures markets	152	Overseas branch	1,430,530
Derivatives other than for trading-assets	393,969	Total liabilities	5,085,343
Other	22,933	Brought-in capital	2,000
Tangible fixed assets	2	Retained earnings brought forward	20,710
Other tangible fixed assets	2	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(557)
Intangible fixed assets	155	Total net assets	22,153
Software	155		
Deferred tax assets	3,844		
Customer's liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	204,909		
Allowance for loan losses	(792)		
Head office and branch accounts	802,950		
Head office	199,979		
Overseas branch	602,970		
Total assets	5,107,496	Total liabilities and net assets	5,107,496

Statement of Income
(From January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024)

(Millions of Yen)

Account Name	Amount	
Ordinary income		131,373
Interest income	78,842	
Interest on loans and discounts	13,638	
Interest and dividends on securities	131	
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	24,625	
Interest on deposits with banks	3,906	
Interest on foreign exchanges	5,337	
Interest on accounts with head office and branches	30,984	
Other interest income	218	
Fees and commissions	20,925	
Fees and commissions on foreign exchanges	4,518	
Fees and commissions on domestic exchanges	3,737	
Other fees and commissions	12,668	
Trading income	1,981	
Gains on securities and derivatives related to trading transactions	1,510	
Gains on trading-related derivatives transactions	471	
Other ordinary income	28,416	
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	28,409	
Other	7	
Other income	1,206	
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	124	
Recoveries of written off claims	11	
Other	1,070	
Ordinary expenses		101,878
Interest expenses	72,588	
Interest on deposits	26,466	
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	25	
Interest on call money	656	
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements	3	
Interest on borrowings and rediscounts	0	
Interest on foreign exchanges	17	
Interest on accounts with head office and branches	45,420	
Fees and commissions paid	3,716	
Fees and commissions on foreign exchanges	195	
Fees and commissions on domestic exchanges	841	
Other fees and commissions	2,678	
Other ordinary expenses	0	
Other	0	
General and administrative expenses	23,083	
Other expenses	2,490	
Other	2,490	
Ordinary profit		29,494
Extraordinary loss		2
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	2	
Income before income taxes		29,491
Income taxes-current	10,027	
Income taxes-deferred	(575)	
Total income taxes		9,451
Net income		20,039
Retained earnings brought forward at the beginning of the year		17,170
Remittance to head office		16,500
Retained earnings brought forward		20,710

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 8 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.

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, 490,419 million yen were pledged and there was no security amount held by Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch at the fiscal year-end.
2. The followings are the claims under the Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for the Rehabilitation of the Financial Functions. Those claims are recorded in the Balance Sheet accounts of Corporate Bonds in “Securities” (limited to the Corporate Bonds issued by private placement of securities (Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)), “Loans and bills discounted”, “Foreign exchanges”, accrued interest and provisional payment in the “Other Assets”, and Customer's liabilities for acceptances and guarantees. There is not applicable balance at the fiscal year-end.

Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt claims	- million yen
Doubtful claim	- million yen
Past due loans (3 months or more)	- million yen
Restructured loans	- million yen
Total	- million yen
3. “Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt claims” are claims against a debtor who has fallen into the situation such as commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, commencement of reorganization proceedings, and commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and other similar claims.
4. “Doubtful claim” is a claim that is unlikely to recover the principal of the claim in accordance with the contract and to receive interest, and is not considered to be a Bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt claims thereto, although the debtor has not yet reached a state of bankruptcy, but its financial condition and operating results have deteriorated.
5. “Past due loans (3 months or more)” are loans of which the payment of principal or interest is past due for three months or more, excluding “Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt claims” and “Doubtful claim”.
6. “Restructured loans” are loans of 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 and quasi-bankrupt claims”, “Doubtful claim” and “Past due loans (3 months or more)”.
The amount of the claim is the amount before the appropriate allowance.
7. 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 8,211 million yen.
8. AFS securities of 54,598 million yen were pledged as collateral for settlements of FX transactions. In addition, other assets include other guarantee deposits of 16,212 million yen.
9. 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 512,358 million yen and the amount of those with remaining period within one year was 307,920 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.
10. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets: 17 million yen.

Notes to Statement of Income

Head office cost sharing

(1) Direct expense (Expatriate salary etc.)	231 million yen
(2) Indirect charge	1,373 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 across these businesses is conducted through the integrated management of the Banking Portfolio with the aim of managing interest rate and FX risk associated with market movements and liquidity risk from mismatch of future cash flows, minimizing funding costs and achieving appropriate investment returns and for the purpose of ALM and risk management, CBNA could enter into permissible derivative transactions. As the banking portfolio in CBNA, liabilities are primarily sourced from institutional client deposits, and assets are mainly JPY deposits with BOJ, client loans, JGB, reverse repo, 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 lending, counterparty credit 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 accounts in accordance with Citi's Wholesale Credit Risk (WCR) Framework, WCR Policy and related Standards and Procedures. Credit risk of issuers and counterparty risk of derivatives are also monitored by the Credit Risk Management Unit.

The key highlights of Credit Risk Management conducted by the Risk Management Division are reported to the Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC", as a sub-committee of the Country Coordinating Committee) and Country Coordinating Committee, which meet periodically. Moreover, credit risk control processes are assessed by Internal Audit 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 Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") meeting as per the ALCO Charter which has been approved by the Country Coordinating Committee.

On a regular basis, CBNA captures consolidated banking book risk profiles of interest rates and durations of the financial assets and liabilities, performs risk monitoring process using the 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 in the banking book, CBNA transacts some derivative trades such as bond futures and 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 Market Risk Management Committee ("MRMC") approved by Country Coordinating Committee. CBNA's market risk amount is measured by Value-at-Risk ("VaR") method and its regulated compliance status is monitored and reported to MRMC 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 December 31, 2024 was 250 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 January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, 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 are 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 impact on Net Interest Revenue over 12month period when simulating stress shocks using quantitative analysis for the purpose of managing interest rate risks. With respect to the impact on revenue, CBNA splits respective financial asset and liability balances into cashflow by repricing profile and internal models and applies the interest rate moves by corresponding tenors. Based on the December 2024 results, the net interest income for CBNA would increase by 12,246 million yen in the scenario that interest rate increases by 100 basis points (1%) for total portfolio and can decrease by 7,806 million yen in the scenario that interest rate decreases by 100 basis points (1%) for total portfolio.

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 Country Coordinating 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 December 31, 2024 are shown below.

(Millions of Yen)			
	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and due from banks	2,151,446	2,151,446	-
(2) Receivables under resale agreements	432,985	432,985	-
(3) Monetary claims bought (*1)	10,309	10,309	-
(4) Trading assets			
Trading securities	-	-	-
(5) Securities			
Other securities	54,598	54,598	-
(6) Loans and bills discounted	792,476		
Allowance for loan losses (*1)	(599)		
	791,877	754,480	(37,397)
(7) Foreign exchange (*1)	89,314	89,314	-
(8) Head office and branch accounts	802,950	797,937	(5,012)
Total Assets	4,333,481	4,291,071	(42,409)
(1) Deposits	2,772,361	2,772,361	-
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposits	45,000	45,000	-
(3) Foreign exchange	36,669	36,669	-
(4) Head office and branch accounts	1,455,459	1,448,774	(6,684)
Total Liabilities	4,309,490	4,302,805	(6,684)
Derivative transactions (*2)			
Trading	16,646	16,646	-
Total derivative transactions	16,646	16,646	-

(*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. Fair Value Measurement

The fair values of financial instruments are classified as the following fair value hierarchy based on the observability and materiality of the inputs adopted for fair value measurement.

Level 1: The fair values calculated based on the market price (unadjusted) in an active market for identical financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair values calculated using direct or indirect observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs

Level 3: The fair values calculated using one or more significant unobserved inputs

In case of multiple inputs with a significant impact on the fair value measurement, the fair value is classified to the level that has the lowest priority in the fair value calculation among the levels to which each input belongs.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	合計
Trading assets				
Trading securities	-	-	-	-
Securities				
Other securities	54,598	-	-	54,598
Total Assets	54,598	-	-	54,598
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Derivative transactions				
Interest related instruments	-	91	-	91
Currency related instruments	-	16,288	243	16,531
Bond related instruments	23	-	-	23
Total derivative transactions	23	16,379	243	16,646

(2) Estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value on the balance sheet

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	合計
Cash and due from banks	-	2,151,446	-	2,151,446
Receivables under resale agreements	-	432,985	-	432,985
Monetary claims bought	-	10,309	-	10,309
Loans and bills discounted	-	-	754,480	754,480
Foreign exchange	-	89,314	-	89,314
Head office and branch accounts	-	797,937	-	797,937
Total Assets	-	3,481,993	754,480	4,236,473
Deposits	-	2,772,361	-	2,772,361
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	45,000	-	45,000
Foreign exchange	-	36,669	-	36,669
Head office and branch accounts	-	1,448,774	-	1,448,774
Total Liabilities	-	4,302,805	-	4,302,805

(Notes) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value

(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. They are classified into Level 2.

- (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. They are classified into Level 2.
 - (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). They are classified into Level 2.
 - (4) Trading assets
For securities such as bonds that are held for trading, the fair value is calculated based on their market prices. Japanese Government bonds, etc. are mainly classified into Level 1 and other bonds are classified into Level 2.
 - (5) Securities
For securities such as bonds that are available for sale, the fair value is calculated based on their market prices. Japanese Government bonds, etc. are mainly classified into Level 1 and other bonds are classified into Level 2.
 - (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. All of the above are classified as Level 3.
 - (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). They are classified into Level 2.
 - (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. They are classified into Level 2.
- (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. They are classified into Level 2.
 - (2) Negotiable certificates of deposits
The carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. They are classified into Level 2.

(3) 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. They are classified into Level 2.

(4) 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. They are classified into Level 2.

(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. Exchange traded derivative transactions are mainly classified into Level 1. Over-the-counter derivative transactions are classified into Level 2 if observable inputs are available or impact of unobservable inputs to the fair values is not significant. If impact of unobservable inputs to the fair values is significant, they are classified into Level 3.

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 December 31, 2024)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

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

2. AFS securities with market value are as follows: (as of December 31, 2024)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

	Type	Balance sheet amount	Acquisition cost	Valuations gains/(losses)
Balance sheet amount exceeding acquisition cost	Bonds	-	-	-
	Japanese Government Bonds	-	-	-
	Corporate Bonds	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-
Balance sheet amount equal or less than acquisition cost	Bonds	54,598	55,401	(803)
	Japanese Government Bonds	54,598	55,401	(803)
	Sub total	54,598	55,401	(803)
Total		54,598	55,401	(803)

3. AFS securities sold during the fiscal year are as follows: (from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024)

(Unit: Millions of Yen)

	Sold amount	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Bonds	-	-	-
Japanese Government Bonds	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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)
Deferred Asset	1,134
Unearned commission	532
Fixed assets	436
Accrued enterprise tax etc.	357
Accrued expense	348
Bonus reserve	306
Other securities	246
Loan loss reserve	243
Other	242
Deferred tax assets total	3,844
Deferred tax liabilities	-
Deferred tax liabilities total	-
Net deferred tax assets	3,844