

ANNUAL REPORT



The Tama Shinkin Bank

Profile

The Tama Shinkin Bank was first established in 1933 as the Tachikawa Credit Cooperative (a limited liability entity). With the Shinkin Bank Law coming into effect in 1951, the Tachikawa Credit Cooperative became the Tama Chuo Shinkin Bank, a local financial institution. Through supporting business development and creating assets that form the economic foundation of society for people who reside and run businesses in the Tama region, the Bank has contributed to the local community's development and has grown into its leading bank.

On January 10, 2006, in an era of great change, the Tama Chuo Shinkin Bank, the Taihei Shinkin Bank, and the Hachioji Shinkin Bank merged. These three regional financial institutions had served the same region, and it was determined that the region would be better served, and its growth better supported, by a single, more capable financial institution. The Tama Shinkin Bank, popularly known as "Tamashin" by the local community in which it has established its roots, is one of Japan's highest ranking *shinkin* banks. At March 31, 2009, the Bank had total assets of ¥2,263.1 billion, net assets of ¥88.5 billion, and 1,818 employees. Also at that date, Tamashin had a service network of 74 branches, 4 branch offices, and 52 automatic teller facilities.

Management Philosophy

Tamashin is a business dedicated to the happiness of its customers.

Tamashin's mission is to contribute to the happiness and well-being of its customers.

■ Basic Policies

Shinkin banks, as public entities in society, and motivated by the spirit of cooperation among regional financial institutions:

1. Are based on a system of cooperation among officers and employees.
 2. Build workplaces characterized by good faith, trust, enthusiasm, and reliability.
 3. Expand operations and improve quality in the course of financial activities.
- Through these efforts, *shinkin* banks seek to contribute to the prosperity of their home regions and the vitality of the Japanese economy.

■ Corporate Ethics at Tama Shinkin Bank

1. **Developing self-awareness and confidence as a socially responsible entity**
Tamashin is building trust with its members, customers, and local communities through its basic policies, self-awareness of its public role, and sound management based on the self responsibility of management.
2. **Putting the customer first and contributing to local communities**
Adhering to its management philosophy, Tamashin strives through its business activities to offer high-quality, premium services to its customers, and to contribute to the growth of local communities.
3. **Adhering strictly to laws and regulations**
Tamashin conforms to both the letter and the spirit of laws and regulations, not violating social norms and always remaining conscientious and fair in its corporate operations.
4. **Eliminating anti-social forces**
Tamashin takes a resolute stance against anti-social forces that put the order and safety of society at risk.
5. **Disclosure of management information and cordial relations with local communities**
Tamashin works for cordial relations with local communities through the vigorous and fair disclosure of management information, and the deepening of communication on a broad scale.

Non-Consolidated Financial Highlights

The Tama Shinkin Bank
Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2009	2008	2009
For the Fiscal Year:			
Total Income	¥ 53,333	¥ 51,055	\$ 542,947
Total Expenses	50,699	44,989	516,129
Income Before Income Taxes	2,634	6,065	26,818
Net Income	1,689	4,188	17,197
Business Profit	16,662	11,755	169,624
At Year-End:			
Deposits	¥2,097,049	¥2,068,521	\$21,348,363
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,144,511	1,143,072	11,651,347
Securities	620,854	573,402	6,320,413
Total Assets	2,263,116	2,215,759	23,038,958
Total Net Assets	88,543	87,828	901,390

Notes: 1. Yen figures are rounded down to the nearest one million yen in this annual report.

2. Figures stated in U.S. dollars are translated solely for convenience at ¥98.23 to U.S.\$1, the rate prevailing on March 31, 2009.

3. "Business Profit" is obtained by adding the interest income, fees and commissions (income) and other operating income, subtracting interest expenses (excluding expenses on money held in trust), fees and commissions (expenses), other operating expenses, transfers to general reserves for bad debts and general and administrative expenses. Business profit is one of the indicators used by *shinkin* and other banks.

*Tamashin cooperates
with its customers
in enhancing
the charm of Tama,
its hometown.*



■ *Maintaining close and cooperative customer relationships*

It is widely understood that the world is now in the throes of a once-in-a-century financial crisis. The Tama region is not exempt. Some citizens are experiencing severe financial instability, while many others are caught up in severe economic circumstances. Facing this difficult time as a community-based financial institution, Tamashin is deepening its ties to the people of the Tama region, devising financial countermeasures, and expanding various business activities. One bright spot amidst the turmoil is that the financial instability and distress has led to closer ties than ever before seen with each individual customer and each company that we serve. This has allowed us to engage in the resolution of our customers' problems, leading to the emergence of many relationships of deep mutual trust.

If this promising development continues to broaden in scope, further beneficial results can be expected.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, Tamashin achieved growth in the balance of deposits and the total loan balance, and was able to maintain business profit and net income. Present circumstances will not yet allow predictions, nevertheless, the dangers of the financial crisis have spurred the Bank to strengthen its risk-management capabilities. Despite this achievement, we continue to assign first priority to resolving our customers' issues.

■ *Contributing to the Tama region's prosperity and stable quality of life*

The Bank inaugurated a new three-year medium-term management plan in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010, and is moving forward with qualitative improvements in the human, organizational, and business realms. The principal theme of the plan is the enhancement of the Bank's collective issue-resolution strength. Through progress on a number of fronts, Tamashin intends to become a financial institution that plays a key role in the region's infrastructure.

Tamashin's previous three-year plan was focused on businesses, individuals, and the region. In addition to the financial crisis, we have addressed social disparity, environmental degradation, and other issues that have a negative effect on the peace of mind and safety of individuals. Moving beyond these issues, we find grounds for optimism not only in the area of finance, but also in our resolution of issues in the regional economy, government, quality of life, culture, and other elements necessary to the building of a livable regional society. The new three-year plan calls for the Bank to strengthen its commitment to this posture, and to continue the development of livable local communities.

As we work to gain understanding and approval of these ideas, and work together with the people of the region to improve the quality of life in Tama, we ask for the support of our members, customers, and business partners for the Bank's activities.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Koji Sato". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Koji Sato
President

Financial Review

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, the domestic economy was severely affected by the once-in-a-century financial and economic crisis that was precipitated by the sub-prime loan problem. The slowing of the economy worsened, exerting a serious effect on both businesses and individuals.

Looking at performance by sector, the corporate sector showed a downturn in performance as a result of the decline in domestic and overseas demand that resulted from the worldwide economic downturn, the deterioration of the capital procurement environment, and the contraction of capital investment. The export sector, which has supported the Japanese economy, was also adversely affected by the rapid appreciation of the yen. Consequently, corporate earnings contracted significantly.

As a result of the turmoil in the financial markets in the previous year, dubbed the “Lehman Shock,” stock prices plunged steeply. Despite indications that they might have bottomed out at the beginning of the year, the resurgence of the financial crisis at the end of the fiscal year caused stock prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange to fall to the ¥8,000 level as of March 31, 2009, the largest decline in the past eight years. In this environment, the domestic long-term interest rate was relatively high in the first half of the fiscal year, almost reaching 2% for a short time, while in the second half it hovered at lower levels, nearing 1% after the Bank of Japan lowered its rate for a second time during the year.

■ Sources and Application of Funds

While managing interest-rate risks, credit risks, and other associated risks, Tamashin is building a diversified investment portfolio consisting primarily of Japanese bonds, Japanese securities, and foreign securities. The sound application of funds is a top priority. The Bank has made no investments in securities that are connected with sub-prime loans, nor does it hold any such investments.

As a result, Tamashin was not directly affected by the unrest in world financial markets caused by the sub-prime loan problem, which took a turn for the worse with the September 2008 bankruptcy of a major U.S. securities company. Although securities markets deteriorated and the credit spread widened, the Bank held its losses on the appraisal of securities to a low level through its large-scale reduction of securities-related assets and emphasis on investing in government bonds and other highly secure instruments.

Turning to results, the average balance of deposits during the fiscal year grew 1.2% to ¥2,088,198 million, and the balance of deposits at the end of the fiscal year was up 1.4% to ¥2,097,049 million. This was due to an increase in liquidity and investment in time deposits, primarily on the part of individual depositors. The average balance of loans and bills discounted edged down less than 1% to ¥1,144,838 million, and the balance of loans and bills discounted at the end of the fiscal year totaled ¥1,144,511 million, an increase of 0.1%.

Commercial financing increased by ¥17.0 billion, demonstrating the Bank’s ability to respond to the financing needs of commercial customers even in this difficult economy. However, consumer financing declined by ¥15.6 billion. We are working to increase our ability to respond to the concerns and issues of individual customers.

Cash and due from banks rose 0.4% to ¥430,121 million, and monetary claims purchased were reduced 23.8% to ¥138 million. Money held in trust dropped 75.8% to ¥3,500 million, whereas securities increased 8.3% to ¥620,854 million. Foreign exchange dropped 25.0% to ¥416 million. Other assets were up 10.7% to ¥12,423 million. Tangible fixed assets were almost unchanged, at ¥34,593 million, while intangible fixed assets decreased 9.6% to ¥2,013 million. Deferred tax assets declined 7.4% to ¥8,762 million. Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees declined 14.2% to ¥18,263 million. Reserve for possible loan losses, shown as a deduction from total assets, decreased 19.6% to ¥18,586 million. As a result of the above, total assets increased 2.1% to ¥2,263,116 million.

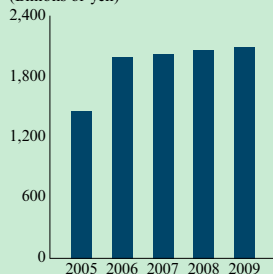
■ Operating Results

Interest income rose 1.7% to ¥45,020 million, while fees and commissions contracted 3.9% to ¥3,684 million. Other operating income jumped more than 500% to ¥2,392 million, chiefly as a result of substantial increases in gains on sales of bonds and gains on redemption of bonds. Other income fell 13.5% to ¥2,235 million, primarily as a result of a drop in gains on sales of stocks and other securities. As a result of the foregoing, total income rose 4.5% to ¥53,333 million.

Interest expenses declined 4.4% to ¥5,460 million, and fees and commissions were brought down 7.5% to ¥1,764 million. Other operating expenses rose 5.3% to ¥909 million, as a reduction in losses on foreign exchange transactions offset losses on sales of bonds and losses on redemption of bonds. General and administrative expenses were almost unchanged at ¥28,576 million.

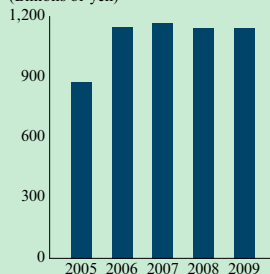
Deposits

(Billions of yen)



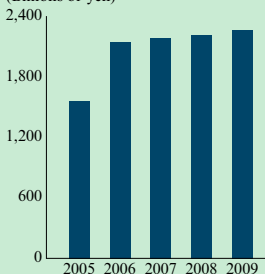
Loans and Bills Discounted

(Billions of yen)



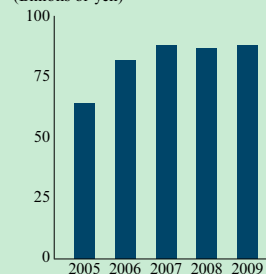
Total Assets

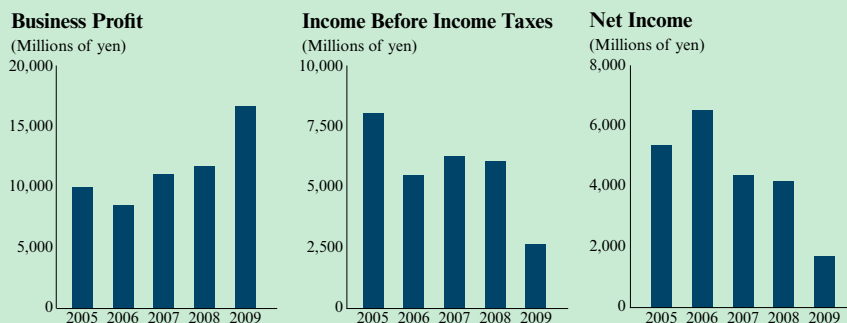
(Billions of yen)



Total Net Assets

(Billions of yen)





million, however, other expenses jumped 73.7% to ¥13,988 million. This was chiefly attributable to a large increase in losses on sale of stocks and other securities, a result of the disorder in financial markets, as well as write-offs of loans of ¥600 million, which resulted from the adverse environment facing our customers, and a ¥7.4 billion transfer to the specific reserve for possible loan losses. Total expenses, therefore, increased 12.7% to ¥50,699 million.

Income before income taxes fell 56.6% to ¥2,634 million. At ¥41 million, current income taxes were unchanged, while deferred income taxes were reduced 50.8% to ¥903 million. Net income dropped 59.7% to ¥1,689 million.

■ Retained Earnings

Unappropriated earnings in retained earnings at the beginning of the year dropped 18.5% to ¥5,104 million. Transfers from land revaluation excess were eliminated, and transfers to legal reserves were reduced 58.0% to ¥420 million. Dividends were reduced very slightly to ¥1,001 million, and transfers to voluntary reserves were reduced to ¥3,000 million. The balance of unappropriated profits in retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year was ¥2,372 million, down 53.5% from ¥5,104 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

A members' meeting held on June 19, 2009 approved a further transfer to the legal reserves of ¥200 million, additional dividend payments of ¥808 million, and a further transfer of ¥1,000 million to voluntary reserves. After these appropriations, retained earnings carried forward totaled ¥363 million.

■ Non-Performing Assets

As a *shinkin* bank that is committed to supporting local development, Tamashin seeks to dispose of its non-performing loans with a focus on the revitalization of local companies. While it is generally accepted that an institution should focus on reducing its non-performing loan ratio, the Bank believes that simply ending assistance for delinquent borrowers and focusing efforts only on debt collection is the wrong approach. This is especially so in light of the *raison d'être* for a *shinkin* bank – contribution and support to the regional economy. Tamashin believes that it should strengthen the trust it has with its customers who are seeking to resolve their situations, and that it does need to be sympathetic that not all issues can be resolved with funds alone. These, as well as supporting local business community, are the responsibilities Tamashin has been charged with. In fact, Tamashin's approach to the disposal of its non-performing loans is to revitalize the local economy in partnership with local business individuals who, despite the difficult economic situation, are focused on opportunities for the future. Tamashin's approach to its lending activities also adheres strictly to the principle of diversification, engaging in

a wide array of small lot transactions with minimal industry concentration risk, as is the duty of a *shinkin* bank.

Tamashin's non-performing loans, reported in accordance with the Financial Reconstruction Law's Disclosure Standards, increased by ¥2.3 billion, from ¥94.5 billion in the previous fiscal year to ¥96.8 billion. However, the total balance of claims, including normal assets, declined from ¥1,166.3 billion to ¥1,164.4 billion. As a result, the non-performing loan ratio rose 0.21 of a percentage point to 8.31%.

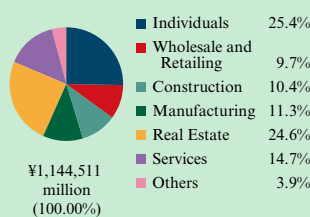
Total amounts of non-performing loans by category and the total coverage ratio, as calculated under the Financial Reconstruction Law and the Shinkin Bank Law's Disclosure Standards, are as given below.

In accordance with the Financial Reconstruction Law, Tamashin is ensuring a higher level of transparency in disclosing operations, including the results of inspections of its assets. Tamashin's non-performing loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Law amount to ¥96,879 million, and 83.11% of this figure is secured by collateral, guarantees, or the reserves for possible loan losses. Tamashin is able to cover the remaining ¥16,356 million, or approximately 17%, with its ¥88,543 million in capital (total net assets). Thus, in the unlikely event that all non-performing loans are irrecoverable, it would not have a critical impact on Tamashin's financial health.

Further, loans defined as risk-monitored under the Shinkin Bank Disclosure Standards increased by 3.1% in the current fiscal year to ¥96,235 million. This figure is comprised of ¥5,699 million in loans to borrowers in bankruptcy, ¥82,067 million in other delinquent loans on which interest is not being accrued, ¥533 million in loans on which principal and/or interest is more

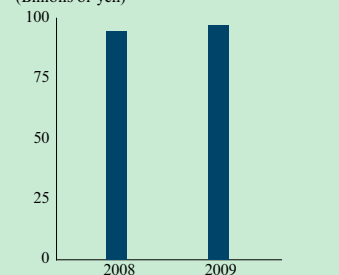
Loans by Category of Borrower (%)

As of March 31, 2009



Problem Assets under the Financial Reconstruction Law Standard

(Billions of yen)



2008	The Non-Performing Loan Ratio	8.10%
	Total Claims	1,166
2009	The Non-Performing Loan Ratio	8.31%
	Total Claims	1,164

than three months past due, and ¥7,935 million in loans in a “Relaxation of Repayment Conditions” status.

Of total outstanding loans to borrowers in bankruptcy, 100% are secured by collateral, guarantees, or the reserves for possible loan losses. This figure is 84.17% for other delinquent loans on which interest is not being accrued, 69.98% for loans on which principal and/or interest is more than three months past due, and 60.46% for loans in a “Relaxation of Repayment Conditions” status. Of total risk-monitored loans, 83.07% are secured by collateral, guarantees, or the reserves for possible loan losses.

Risk-monitored loans are categorized by status of delinquency or alteration of loan conditions. It is not the case that all such borrowers are completely unable to repay their loans. Tamashin is maintaining the soundness of its assets by writing off such loans from the specific reserve or the general reserve for possible loan losses according to the degree of credit risk.

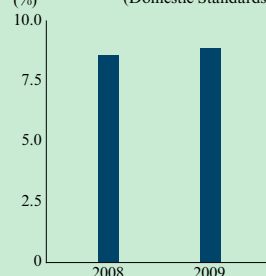
■ Capital Adequacy Ratio

Although it is commonly viewed as good practice for financial institutions to strive for a higher capital adequacy ratio, Tamashin believes that the sole pursuit of a high capital adequacy ratio is not an ideal way of conducting business. The principal mandate of a regional financial institution is to utilize the region’s deposits to provide financing to the people and businesses of the region. It, therefore, must make a contribution to the prosperity of the region through its primary operations. Looking ahead, the Bank plans to set a target that is deemed appropriate, and emphasize its contribution to the region as its top priority. Tamashin intends to improve its

capital adequacy ratio by focusing efforts on building capital (profits) rather than cutting back on risky assets (lending); that is, to raise the numerator rather than depress the denominator.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, members’ equity (the numerator in calculating the capital adequacy ratio) increased by ¥100 million, whereas risk assets (the denominator in calculating the capital adequacy ratio) declined by ¥35.3 billion. Accordingly, the capital adequacy ratio rose 0.29 of a percentage point year on year to 8.83%. The primary reason for the decline in risk assets was an increase in the use of the emergency loan guarantee system in the second half of the fiscal year. This, despite the growth in total loans and bills discounted, brought a decline in securities and other high-risk assets. As a regional financial institution, the Bank will continue to put its contribution to the regional customers above all else, while striving to achieve a sounder and more efficient management.

Capital Adequacy Ratio
(%)
(Domestic Standards)



■ The New BIS Regulations (Basel II)

Beginning with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the capital adequacy ratio is calculated in accordance with the new BIS regulations (Basel II).

Under the new BIS regulations (Basel II), when calculating the capital adequacy ratio, the denominator includes total credit risk assets as before, but now the amount obtained by dividing operational risk equivalent assets by 8% is also added.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from system fault, administrative error, or similar cause. There are three methods for calculating operational risk equivalent assets: (1) the basic indicator approach; (2) the standardized approach; and (3) the advanced measurement approach, but the Bank will use the basic indicator approach, where operational risk equivalent assets are equal to the average of 15% of annual gross profit for the most recent three years.

There are also three methods for calculating credit risk under the new BIS regulations (Basel II): (1) the standardized approach (2) the foundation internal rating-based approach (3) advanced internal ratings-based approach. From these the Bank selected the standardized approach.

■ Capital Adequacy Ratio (Calculated by domestic standards)

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen	
	2009	2008
Tier I Capital	¥ 87,070	¥ 85,721
Tier II Capital	7,935	9,151
Total Capital	¥ 95,006	¥ 94,873
Risk Assets		
On-Balance-Sheet Assets	¥981,652	¥1,016,197
Off-Balance-Sheet Assets	17,384	19,218
Amount Obtained by Dividing Operational Risk Equivalent by 8%	75,754	74,688
Capital Adequacy Ratio	8.83%	8.54%

Note: Beginning with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the capital adequacy ratio is calculated in accordance with the standard for judging the suitability of the capital adequacy of shinkin banks in light of their asset holdings (Financial Services Agency Notification No. 21 of 2006), which is based on Article 89-1 of the Shinkin Bank Law applied mutatis mutandis to the provisions of Article 14-2 of the Banking Law.

Problem Assets under the Financial Reconstruction Law Standard

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen	
	2009	2008
Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets	¥ 21,705	¥ 23,065
Doubtful Assets	66,706	54,291
Substandard Loans	8,468	17,196
Normal Assets	1,067,584	1,071,828
Total	¥1,164,465	¥1,166,382

Note: Under the Shinkin Bank Law, claims subject to reporting are limited to loans and bills discounted. Under the Financial Reconstruction Law, in addition to loans and bills discounted, Banks must also report a wide range of claims, including securities lending, foreign exchange, accrued income and advance payments on other assets, and customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees. In addition, the bank must analyze the status of the claim in light of the borrower's financial condition.

Glossary of Terms

1. Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets

Loans to bankrupt borrowers, to those whose businesses are idle due to reorganization or negotiations in progress, and to those who are in a position similar to the aforesaid borrowers.

2. Doubtful Assets

Loans to borrowers whose businesses are still operating, but whose financial position or business performance are deteriorating, and who are for that reason highly likely to find themselves unable to make required payments on principal and interest.

3. Substandard Loans

Loans to customers identified as requiring caution under our self-assessment system. This figure represents those loans that are already past due by three months or more, or loans in a "Relaxation of Repayment Conditions" status.

4. Normal Assets

Loans to borrowers who display no particular problems with their financial position or performance, and who fall into none of the three categories above.

Risk-Monitored Loans under the Shinkin Bank Law Standard

Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen	
	2009	2008
Total outstanding loans to borrowers in bankruptcy	¥ 5,699	¥ 4,067
Total other delinquent loans on which interest is not being accrued	82,067	72,096
Total loans on which principal and/or interest is past due more than three months	533	749
Total loans in a "Relaxation of Repayment Conditions" status	7,935	16,447
Total	¥96,235	¥93,359

Five-Year Summary (Non-Consolidated Basis)

The Tama Shinkin Bank

Years ended March 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005

	Millions of yen					Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2009
For the Years Ended March 31						
Total Income	¥ 53,333	¥ 51,055	¥ 49,101	¥ 38,728	¥ 35,345	\$ 542,947
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	32,490	33,056	30,931	24,826	23,896	330,759
Interest and Dividends on Securities	7,878	7,689	7,056	5,455	4,605	80,204
Total Expenses	50,699	44,989	42,808	33,239	27,289	516,129
Business Profit	16,662	11,755	11,037	8,543	9,971	169,624
Income Before Income Taxes	2,634	6,065	6,293	5,488	8,056	26,818
Net Income	1,689	4,188	4,362	6,526	5,376	17,197
As of March 31						
Total Assets	¥2,263,116	¥2,215,759	¥2,184,399	¥2,146,506	¥1,565,560	\$23,038,958
Securities	620,854	573,402	549,434	482,253	319,858	6,320,413
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,144,511	1,143,072	1,168,060	1,147,294	872,698	11,651,347
Total Liabilities	2,174,573	2,127,930	2,096,072	2,063,583	1,500,668	22,137,568
Deposits	2,097,049	2,068,521	2,031,428	2,000,658	1,461,782	21,348,363
Total Net Assets	88,543	87,828	88,327	82,923	64,891	901,390
Number of Branches	78	78	78	77	50	
Number of Employees and Officers	1,831	1,779	1,789	1,842	1,370	
Deposits						
Per Branch	¥ 26,885	¥ 26,519	¥ 26,043	¥ 25,982	¥ 29,235	\$ 273,696
Per Employee and Officer	1,145	1,162	1,135	1,086	1,066	11,659
Loans and Bills Discounted						
Per Branch	14,673	14,654	14,975	14,899	17,453	149,376
Per Employee and Officer	625	642	652	622	637	6,363

Notes: U.S. dollar amounts are converted, solely for convenience, at the prevailing rate on March 31, 2009 of ¥98.23=US\$1.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Tama Shinkin Bank
As of March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2009	2008	2009
ASSETS			
Cash and Due from Banks (Note 10)	¥ 430,121	¥ 428,326	\$4,378,715
Call Loans	6,000	—	61,081
Monetary Claims Purchased (Note 14)	138	181	1,410
Money Held in Trust (Note 14)	3,500	14,474	35,630
Trading Account Securities (Note 14)	105	102	1,070
Securities (Notes 2, 10 and 14)	620,854	573,402	6,320,413
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 3 and 13)	1,144,511	1,143,072	11,651,347
Foreign Exchange (Note 4)	416	555	4,242
Other Assets (Notes 5 and 10)	12,423	11,218	126,468
Tangible Fixed Assets (Notes 6 and 16)	34,593	34,556	352,163
Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 6)	2,013	2,228	20,501
Deferred Tax Assets	8,762	9,465	89,201
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 9)	18,263	21,290	185,923
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(18,586)	(23,115)	(189,214)
Total Assets	¥2,263,116	¥2,215,759	\$23,038,958
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities:			
Deposits (Notes 7 and 10)	¥2,097,049	¥2,068,521	\$21,348,363
Call Money	45,807	23,906	466,328
Foreign Exchange	19	40	198
Other Liabilities (Note 8)	5,506	6,338	56,057
Reserve for Employee Bonuses	1,054	1,079	10,731
Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits	2,022	2,211	20,588
Reserve for Executive Retirement Allowances	498	423	5,077
Reserve for Reimbursement of Dormant Deposits	304	254	3,104
Reserve for Contingencies	233	51	2,373
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation (Note 15)	3,813	3,813	38,820
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 9)	18,263	21,290	185,923
Total Liabilities	2,174,573	2,127,930	22,137,568
NET ASSETS:			
Members' Equity:			
Share Capital (Note 11)	24,173	24,295	246,093
Capital Surplus (Note 11)	766	766	7,801
Retained Earnings (Note 12)	62,942	62,254	640,765
Disposal of Outstanding Equities	(3)	(1)	(34)
Total Members' Equity	87,879	87,315	894,626
Valuation, Translation Adjustments and Others:			
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (Note 14)	(440)	(592)	(4,487)
Land Revaluation Excess (Note 15)	1,105	1,105	11,251
Total Valuation, Translation Adjustments and Others	664	512	6,763
Total Net Assets (Note 17)	88,543	87,828	901,390
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥2,263,116	¥2,215,759	\$23,038,958

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

The Tama Shinkin Bank
Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2009	2008	2009
Income:			
Interest on:			
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥32,490	¥33,056	\$330,759
Securities	7,878	7,689	80,204
Others	4,651	3,532	47,350
Fees and Commissions	3,684	3,832	37,512
Other Operating Income	2,392	358	24,361
Other Income	2,235	2,585	22,759
Total Income	53,333	51,055	542,947
Expenses:			
Interest on:			
Deposits	5,397	5,577	54,948
Borrowings and Rediscounts	59	132	608
Others	3	3	31
Fees and Commissions	1,764	1,907	17,964
Other Operating Expenses	909	863	9,255
General and Administrative Expenses	28,576	28,452	290,915
Other Expenses (Note 16)	13,988	8,053	142,404
Total Expenses	50,699	44,989	516,129
Income Before Income Taxes	2,634	6,065	26,818
Income Taxes:			
Current	41	41	419
Deferred	903	1,835	9,201
Net Income (Note 17)	1,689	4,188	17,197
Unappropriated Earnings in Retained Earnings:			
Balance at Beginning of the Year	5,104	6,259	51,965
Transfer from Land Revaluation Excess	—	162	—
	6,793	10,610	69,162
Appropriations:			
Transfer to Legal Reserve (Note 12)	420	1,000	4,275
Dividends			
Common Shares (4.0% per year)	757	762	7,714
Preferred Shares (5.8% per year)	43	43	442
Preferred Shares (4.0% per year)	20	20	203
Preferred Shares (4.4% per year)	180	180	1,836
Transfer to Voluntary Reserves	3,000	3,500	30,540
Total Appropriations	4,421	5,506	45,014
Unappropriated Profits at End of the Year (Note 18)	¥ 2,372	¥ 5,104	\$ 24,148

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

The Tama Shinkin Bank

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements of The Tama Shinkin Bank (the Bank) are prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan under the requirements of the Japanese Commercial Code, the Shinkin Bank Law of 1951, and other applicable regulations.

In preparing these financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the financial statements issued in Japan. In addition, the accompanying notes include information that is not required under generally accepted accounting principles and practices in Japan but is presented herein as additional information. All yen figures have been rounded down to millions of yen by dropping the final six digits. For convenience only, U.S. dollar amounts presented in the accompanying financial statements have been translated from yen at the rate of ¥98.23 to US\$1, the exchange rate prevailing in Tokyo on March 31, 2009.

b. Trading account securities

Trading account securities which are held for the short term in anticipation of market gains are recorded at fair value. Realized gains and losses on sales of such securities are computed using the moving-average method. Changes in the fair value of trading account securities are recorded in other operating income (expenses).

c. Securities

As for securities other than those in trading portfolio, debt securities that the Bank has the intent and ability to hold to maturity (held-to-maturity securities) are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Securities excluding those classified as trading securities, held-to-maturity or investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are defined as other securities. Other securities that are valued at fair market value are valued at market value as at the last day of the fiscal year. Realized gains and losses on sales of such securities are computed using the moving-average method. Non-marketable debt securities in other securities are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method. Non-marketable equity securities in other securities are carried at cost using the moving-average method. Unrealized gains and losses on other securities are reported on a net-of-tax basis within changes in equity from non-owner sources, which is a component of net assets.

Securities that are held as trust assets in individually managed money trusts with the principal objective of securities portfolio management are stated at fair value.

(Additional information)

In consideration of recent market conditions, the Bank judges the fair value of floating rate Japanese government bonds based on market prices to no longer be recognizable, and has instead adopted the application of a rational calculation method for the valuation of floating rate Japanese government bonds. As a result, "Securities" increased by ¥1,329 million (US\$13,532 thousand), "Deferred tax assets" decreased by ¥416 million (US\$4,237 thousand), and "Unrealized gains (losses) on securities" increased by ¥913 million (US\$9,295 thousand) compared with their market-price based values.

The rational calculation method for the valuation of floating rate Japanese government bonds uses government bond spot rates and yen swap volatility as its principal price parameters. The aforementioned value is calculated according to data vendor models and applied after being examined for suitability.

d. Derivatives

Derivative transactions, excluding those classified as trading derivatives, are carried at fair value.

e. Depreciation and amortization method

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The depreciation of the Bank's tangible fixed assets except for leased assets is computed by the declining balance method.

The estimated useful lives of major items are as follows:

Buildings	15 to 50 years
Others	3 to 20 years

The amortization of the Bank's intangible fixed assets except for leased assets is computed by the straight-line method. Capitalized software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method based on the Bank's estimate of useful life (five years).

f. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the Bank are maintained in or translated into Japanese yen. Foreign currency assets and liabilities held domestically are translated into yen at the prevailing rates on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on the last business day of each fiscal year, and incorporated into the Bank's financial statements.

g. Reserves

1) Reserve for possible loan losses

The reserve for possible loan losses of the Bank has been established based on the Bank's internal rules for establishing a reserve for possible loan losses.

Based on the results of the self-assessment, customers are classified into five categories: such as "Normal Borrowers," "Borrowers Requiring Caution," "Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers," "Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers" and "Bankrupt Borrowers," as defined by the report of JICPA.

The reserve for possible loan losses was calculated based on the specific actual past loss ratio for Normal Borrowers and Borrowers Requiring Caution categories as a general reserve. Reserves for losses on loans of Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers are based on an overall evaluation of the estimated amount of recoveries from collateral or guarantees, in light of our judgment of the borrower's ability to meet his loan obligations. Reserves for losses on loans of Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers and Bankrupt Borrowers are calculated by deducting the estimated disposal value of collateral or guarantees from those claims which remain after the write-offs. For collateral or guaranteed claims of Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers and Bankrupt Borrowers, the amount exceeding the estimated value of collateral or guarantees was written off, as deemed uncollectible, directly from those claims. The write-off amount was ¥20,201 million (US\$205,655 thousand) and ¥19,947 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

All claims are being assessed by the branches and credit supervision divisions based on the Bank's internal rules for the self-assessment of asset quality. The Inspection Division, which is independent from branches and credit supervision divisions, conducts audits of these assessments.

2) Reserve for employee bonuses

Reserve for employee bonuses is provided for the payments of bonuses to employees, by the amount of estimated bonuses, which are attributable to this fiscal year.

3) Reserve for employee retirement benefits

The reserve for employee retirement benefits is provided for the payments of employee retirement benefits based on estimated amounts of the actuarial retirement benefit obligation and the pension assets.

Unrecognized net actuarial differences are amortized from the next fiscal year by the straight-line basis over the prescribed years within the average remaining service period (10 years) of active employees.

4) Reserve for executive retirement allowances

The reserve for executive retirement allowances is calculated according to the Bank's rule, and is equal to the amount that would be needed if all executives voluntarily retired at the end of the year.

5) Reserve for reimbursement of dormant deposits

The reserve for reimbursement of dormant deposits, specifically dormant deposits that are recognized as income, is provided for the possible losses on future claims of withdrawal based on historical reimbursement experience.

6) Reserve for contingencies

The reserve for contingencies is provided for future payments to Credit Guarantee Corporation based on the amount reasonably calculated.

h. Leases

Finance lease transactions without transfer of ownership initiated before April 1, 2008 have been accounted for in accordance with accounting methods used for the treatment of operating leases.

i. Consumption tax

National and local consumption taxes are accounted for using the net of tax method.

j. Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the non-consolidated statements of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

k. Application of new accounting standards for lease transactions

Although finance lease transactions without transfer of ownership had been previously accounted for in accordance with accounting methods used for the treatment of operating leases, from the fiscal year under review, the Bank has adopted the "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" (ASBJ Statement No. 13) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions" (ASBJ Guidance No. 16), which became effective in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2008.

2. Securities

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
National Government Bonds	¥ 83,928	¥ 55,779	\$ 854,405
Local Government Bonds	70,632	77,276	719,052
Corporate Bonds	355,041	310,564	3,614,394
Stocks	9,177	15,251	93,430
Other Securities	102,073	114,531	1,039,131
Total	¥620,854	¥573,402	\$6,320,413

3. Loans and Bills Discounted

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Bills Discounted	¥ 16,087	¥ 20,527	\$ 163,772
Loans on Bills	31,753	31,496	323,258
Loans on Deeds	1,076,618	1,069,563	10,960,176
Overdrafts	20,052	21,484	204,139
Total	¥1,144,511	¥1,143,072	\$11,651,347

The Bank is required, in accordance with the Ordinance Implementing Shinkin Bank Law, to disclose the following loans.

At March 31, 2009 and 2008, loans to borrowers in bankruptcy on which unpaid interest is not being accrued amounted to ¥5,699 million (US\$58,019 thousand) and ¥4,067 million, respectively. Other delinquent loans on which interest is not being accrued amounted to ¥82,067 million (US\$835,464 thousand) and ¥72,096 million, respectively, at the same date.

Loans to borrowers in bankruptcy on which unpaid interest is not being accrued are loans for circumstances that apply to those stated in the Implementation Ordinance for the Corporation Tax Law (Government Ordinance No. 97, 1965) Article 96, Clause 1, Section 3 a to e, or Section 4 of the same Clause, among Non-Accrual Loans (excluding loans written-off, and hereinafter referred to as "Non-Accrual Loans") for which there is no prospect for recovery or repayment of principals or interest payment for which payment of principals or interest has not been received for a substantial period of time or for other reasons. On the other hand, other delinquent loans on which interest is not being accrued are those Non-Accrual Loans other than loans to borrowers in bankruptcy proceedings and other than loans for which interest payment have been rescheduled with the objective of assisting these borrowers in management restructuring.

Loans on which the principal and/or interest are past due more than three months, excluding loans to borrowers in bankruptcy and other delinquent loans at March 31, 2009 and 2008, are ¥533 million (US\$5,429 thousand) and ¥749 million, respectively.

Loans in a "Relaxation of Repayment Conditions" status amounted to ¥7,935 million (US\$80,784 thousand) and ¥16,447 million, respectively, at the same date. Loans in a "Relaxation of Repayment Conditions" status are those loans for which the Bank has adjusted the terms in favor of borrowers, such as reduction of interest rates, rescheduling of interest and principal payment, or waiving, to assist borrowers that are restructuring. These loans exclude loans to borrowers in bankruptcy, other delinquent loans, and loans past due more than three months. The comparative figure for total loans in a "Relaxation of Repayment Conditions" status has been restated to conform to the presentation of the current year.

For loan participation, the fiscal year-end balance of the principal of loans and bills discounted booked as sold to participating entities in accordance with JICPA Accounting System Committee Report No. 3 issued June 1, 1995 totaled ¥828 million (US\$8,437 thousand).

4. Foreign Exchange

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Foreign Bills of Exchange Bought	¥ 34	¥ 63	\$ 354
Foreign Bills of Exchange Receivable	46	27	473
Due from Foreign Banks	335	464	3,415
Total	¥416	¥555	\$4,242

5. Other Assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Domestic Exchange Settlement			
Account, Debit	¥ 390	¥ 450	\$ 3,970
Investment in the Shinkin Central Bank	3,481	3,481	35,443
Prepaid Expenses	14	10	149
Accrued Income	6,477	5,269	65,937
Derivative Financial Instruments	16	28	165
Others	2,043	1,977	20,801
Total	¥12,423	¥11,218	\$126,468

6. Fixed Assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Tangible Fixed Assets:			
Building	¥ 6,419	¥ 6,914	\$ 65,355
Land	22,996	22,366	234,103
Construction in Progress	101	105	1,033
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	5,075	5,170	51,671
Total	¥34,593	¥34,556	\$352,163
Accumulated Depreciation	¥19,490	¥18,513	\$198,418
Intangible Fixed Assets:			
Software	¥ 1,410	¥ 1,617	\$ 14,363
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	602	610	6,138
Total	¥ 2,013	¥ 2,228	\$ 20,501

7. Deposits

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Current Deposits	¥ 40,458	¥ 42,716	\$ 411,877
Ordinary Deposits	808,497	788,670	8,230,661
Savings Deposits	13,019	13,490	132,538
Deposits at Notice	1,071	457	10,906
Time Deposits	1,077,316	1,051,509	10,967,283
Installment Savings	130,703	137,812	1,330,589
Other Deposits	25,982	33,864	264,505
Total	¥2,097,049	¥2,068,521	\$21,348,363

8. Other Liabilities

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Domestic Exchange Settlement			
Account, Credit	¥ 488	¥ 578	\$ 4,972
Accrued Expenses	2,450	2,320	24,950
Reserve for Replenishing Benefits	370	312	3,776
Income Taxes Payable	45	45	465
Unearned Income	233	276	2,380
Unsettled Equity Refunds	60	68	610
Deposits from Employees	610	638	6,218
Derivative Financial Instruments	15	24	155
Others	1,230	2,072	12,527
Total	¥5,506	¥6,338	\$56,057

9. Acceptances and Guarantees

All contingent liabilities arising from acceptances and guarantees are reflected in "Acceptances and Guarantees." As a contra account, "Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees" is shown under assets, representing the Bank's right of indemnity from the applicants.

10. Pledged Assets

At March 31, 2009, securities aggregating ¥1,276 million (US\$12,993 thousand) and other assets aggregating ¥30 million (US\$307 thousand) were pledged as collateral against special deposits in the amount of ¥1,306 million (US\$13,301 thousand). Due from banks aggregating ¥38,000 million (US\$386,847 thousand), securities aggregating ¥29,182 million (US\$297,086 thousand), and other assets aggregating ¥6 million (US\$61 thousand) were pledged as collateral for exchange settlement transactions, or in lieu of futures trading margin money.

11. Share Capital and Capital Surplus

The Bank issued ¥50 par value common shares with a minimum investment of ¥10,000 per member. The amount of common shares was ¥18,823 million (US\$191,629 thousand) as of March 31, 2009 and ¥18,945 million as of March 31, 2008.

Preferred shares which the Bank issued from the previous fiscal year are included in share capital, and the value of preferred shares was ¥5,350 million (US\$54,464 thousand) as of March 31, 2009 and ¥5,350 million as of March 31, 2008.

Capital surplus is the portion which was not issued as share capital of the issued value of preferred shares.

12. Retained Earnings

The Shinkin Bank Law requires that an amount equal to at least 10 percent of each year's unappropriated profit shall be appropriated as a legal reserve in the retained earnings until such reserve equals 100 percent of the Bank's stated capital.

This reserve is not available for dividends or capitalization. It may be used to only reduce a deficit, by resolution of the members.

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Legal Reserve	¥19,070	¥18,650	\$194,138
Voluntary Reserve	41,500	38,500	422,477
Unappropriated Profits	2,372	5,104	24,148
Total	¥62,942	¥62,254	\$640,765

13. Loan Commitments

Commitment line contracts on overdrafts and loans are agreements to lend to customers when they apply for borrowing, up to a prescribed amount, as long as there is no violation of any condition prescribed in the contracts. The amount of unused commitments was ¥44,049 million (US\$448,435 thousand), and the amount of unused commitments whose original contract terms are within one year was ¥164 million (US\$1,672 thousand) as of March 31, 2009.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent an actual future cash flow requirement. Many of these commitments have clauses that the Bank can reject an application from customers or reduce the contract amounts if and when economic conditions change, the Bank needs to secure claims, or other events occur. In addition, the Bank requests the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities at the conclusion of the contracts, and takes necessary measures such as verifying customers' financial positions, revising contracts when the need arises, and securing claims after the conclusion of the contracts.

14. Market Value of Marketable Securities

a. Securities

The market values of marketable securities as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

In addition to securities in the non-consolidated balance sheets, trading account securities, and loaned claims in trust within monetary claims purchased are included in the following amounts:

1) Securities classified as trading

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/loss
Trading Account Securities	¥105	¥0

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/loss
Trading Account Securities	¥102	¥0

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/loss
Trading Account Securities	\$1,070	\$5

2) Bonds classified as held-to-maturity with market value

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen				
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
National Government Bonds	¥ 3,487	¥ 3,595	¥ 108	¥115	¥ 7
Local Government Bonds	2,273	2,269	(4)	13	17
Corporate Bonds	33,930	33,858	(71)	174	246
Other Securities	18,399	17,389	(1,009)	2	1,011
Total	¥58,090	¥57,112	¥ (977)	¥305	¥1,283

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen				
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
National Government Bonds	¥ 3,330	¥ 3,271	¥ (58)	¥ 17	¥ 76
Local Government Bonds	2,402	2,390	(12)	14	26
Corporate Bonds	31,028	31,268	239	313	73
Other Securities	39,907	39,171	(735)	1	737
Total	¥76,668	¥76,101	¥(567)	¥347	¥914

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
National Government Bonds	\$ 35,501	\$ 36,603	\$ 1,101	\$1,176	\$ 75
Local Government Bonds	23,146	23,100	(46)	136	183
Corporate Bonds	345,413	344,683	(730)	1,780	2,510
Other Securities	187,308	177,030	(10,277)	21	10,298
Total	\$591,371	\$581,417	\$ (9,953)	\$3,113	\$13,067

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

3) Other securities with market value

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen				
	Acquisition cost	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Stocks	¥ 9,252	¥ 7,207	¥(2,045)	¥ 287	¥2,332
Bonds	468,180	469,561	1,380	2,015	634
National Government Bonds	79,915	80,440	525	607	82
Local Government Bonds	68,011	68,358	346	396	49
Corporate Bonds	320,253	320,761	508	1,011	503
Other	83,652	83,674	22	913	891
Total	¥561,085	¥560,443	¥ (641)	¥3,217	¥3,859

Notes: 1. Non-consolidated balance sheet amount is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

2. Other securities with market value are written down to their respective fair market values when the decline compared to the acquisition costs is significant and is determined to be other-than-temporary. The amount of the write-down is accounted for as an impairment loss and is charged against income.

As of March 31, 2009, an impairment loss on other securities with market value amounted to ¥34 million (US\$351 thousand).

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen				
	Acquisition cost	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Stocks	¥ 13,940	¥ 13,312	¥ (628)	¥1,196	¥1,824
Bonds	405,141	406,258	1,117	2,664	1,547
National Government Bonds	53,113	52,448	(664)	495	1,160
Local Government Bonds	74,177	74,874	696	728	32
Corporate Bonds	277,849	278,935	1,085	1,440	354
Other	75,705	74,623	(1,081)	976	2,058
Total	¥494,787	¥494,194	¥ (592)	¥4,838	¥5,431

Note: Non-consolidated balance sheet amount is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Acquisition cost	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Stocks	\$ 94,195	\$ 73,373	\$(20,821)	\$ 2,928	\$23,750
Bonds	4,766,167	4,780,225	14,058	20,522	6,463
National Government Bonds	813,552	818,903	5,350	6,188	837
Local Government Bonds	692,374	695,905	3,531	4,034	503
Corporate Bonds	3,260,240	3,265,417	5,176	10,300	5,123
Other	851,593	851,823	230	9,304	9,074
Total	\$5,711,956	\$5,705,423	\$ (6,533)	\$32,755	\$39,288

Note: Non-consolidated balance sheet amount is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

4) Bonds sold during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 that are classified as held-to-maturity

There are no corresponding items.

5) Other securities sold during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Sales amount	Gains on sale	Losses on sale
Other Securities	¥153,869	¥2,525	¥7,195

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen		
	Sales amount	Gains on sale	Losses on sale
Other Securities	¥88,449	¥948	¥1,045

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Sales amount	Gains on sale	Losses on sale
Other Securities	\$1,566,420	\$25,705	\$73,256

6) Securities with no available market value

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount		Non-consolidated balance sheet amount
	2009	2008	2009
Bonds Classified as Held-to-Maturity:			
Nonlisted Corporate Bonds	¥ 350	¥ 600	\$ 3,563
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates:			
Investments in Non-consolidated Subsidiaries	1,653	1,653	16,828
Other Securities:			
Nonlisted Stocks (except OTC Stocks)	317	285	3,227

7) Redemption schedule on other securities with maturities and bonds classified as held-to-maturity

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen			
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds	¥110,762	¥336,013	¥45,371	¥17,455
National Government Bonds	22,399	26,423	23,019	12,085
Local Government Bonds	12,114	51,615	6,902	—
Corporate Bonds	76,247	257,974	15,450	5,370
Other	8,844	56,811	18,282	16,296
Total	¥119,606	¥392,824	¥63,654	¥33,751

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen			
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds	¥59,466	¥318,020	¥50,362	¥15,769
National Government Bonds	2,267	31,091	14,934	7,485
Local Government Bonds	2,353	57,756	17,165	—
Corporate Bonds	54,845	229,172	18,262	8,284
Other	7,584	34,845	41,534	20,400
Total	¥67,051	¥352,866	¥91,897	¥36,169

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds	\$1,127,580	\$3,420,678	\$461,893	\$177,699
National Government Bonds	228,034	268,997	234,341	123,030
Local Government Bonds	123,330	525,454	70,267	—
Corporate Bonds	776,214	2,626,227	157,284	54,668
Other	90,039	578,349	186,119	165,899
Total	\$1,217,619	\$3,999,027	\$648,012	\$343,598

b. Money held in trust

1) Money held in trust classified as trading

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Money Held in Trust Classified as Trading	¥2,500	¥0

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Money Held in Trust Classified as Trading	¥13,474	¥1

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Money Held in Trust Classified as Trading	\$25,450	\$0

2) Held-to-maturity money held in trust

March 31, 2009	Millions of yen		
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥—

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

March 31, 2008	Millions of yen		
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥—

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

March 31, 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Non-consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Gains included in profit/(loss)
Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust	\$10,180	\$10,180	\$—

Note: Market value is calculated by using market prices at fiscal year-end.

15. Land Revaluation

In accordance with the Land Revaluation Law, promulgated on March 31, 1998, the Bank's business-use real estate was revalued. Of the taxes corresponding to the difference between the previous valuation and the revalued sum, 31.31 percent was posted in the liabilities section of these balance sheets as "Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation." The remainder is posted under net assets as "Land Revaluation Excess."

Date of the revaluation

The former Tama Chuo Shinkin Bank: March 31, 1999

The former Taihei Shinkin Bank: March 31, 1998

The former Hachioji Shinkin Bank: March 31, 1998

The methods of real estate revaluation stipulated in Land Revaluation Law, Article 3, Section 3 were reasonably adjusted as follows: Namely, land revaluation was adjusted in accordance with valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Section 4 of the Implementation Ordinance for the Land Revaluation Law (Government Ordinance No. 119 March 31, 1998) and for the land of which road rating price is not determined were adjusted based on the appraised value for the property tax stipulated in Article 2, Section 3 of the Law. Additionally, road rating price in relation to its depth and other factors was adjusted in accordance with the standard determined by the Primary Regulation Notice regarding the Land Price Valuation issued by National Tax Administration Agency, and for appraised value for property tax were adjusted by multiplying multiplier in valuation tables.

The excess of book value over current value was ¥4,683 million (US\$47,677 thousand) as of March 31, 2009 and ¥6,393 million as of March 31, 2008.

16. Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets

The difference between the recoverable amount and the book value of the following assets is recognized as "Losses on impairment of fixed assets" and included in "Other expenses" in this fiscal year.

Losses on impairment of fixed assets at March 31, 2009, consisted of the following:

Area	Purpose of use	Type	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Within Tokyo	Branches (2 items)	Building, etc.	¥33	\$340
	(1 item)	Land and Building, etc.	33	336
Total			¥66	\$677

At the Bank, individual branches, which continuously manage and determine revenues and expenses, are the smallest unit of the asset group for recognition and measurement of impairment loss. Fixed assets that do not have identifiable cash flows (such as head office facilities, training institutes, business and system centers, and health and recreational facilities) are grouped with other assets. Recoverable amounts of the stated asset group are calculated using net realizable value which is based on appraisal value in accordance with the Real Estate Appraisal Standard less the expected sale costs.

17. Per Share Data

	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Net Assets per Share	¥218.34	¥215.02	\$2.222
Net Income per Share	3.83	10.38	0.038

18. Subsequent Event

The following appropriation of retained earnings applicable to the year ended March 31, 2009, was approved at the members' meeting held on June 19, 2009.

Retained Earnings at End of the Year	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
Retained Earnings at End of the Year	¥2,372	\$24,148
Appropriations:		
Legal Reserve	200	2,036
Dividends		
Common Shares (4.0% per year)	564	5,748
Preferred Shares (5.8% per year)	43	442
Preferred Shares (4.0% per year)	20	203
Preferred Shares (4.4% per year)	180	1,836
Voluntary Reserve	1,000	10,180
Retained Earnings Carried Forward	¥ 363	\$ 3,700

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

The Board of Directors
The Tama Shinkin Bank

We have audited the non-consolidated balance sheets of The Tama Shinkin Bank as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related non-consolidated statements of income and retained earnings for the years then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen.

These non-consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of The Tama Shinkin Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these non-consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Tama Shinkin Bank at March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

As described in Note 1 (c), effective the year ended March 31, 2009, The Tama Shinkin Bank adopted the application of a rational calculation method for the valuation of floating rate Japanese government bonds.

The United States dollar amounts in the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2009 are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into United States dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 (a) to the non-consolidated financial statements.

Grant Thornton Taiyo ASG

Tokyo, Japan

May 22, 2009 except for Note 18, as to which date is June 19, 2009

Supplemental Consolidated Financial Information (Unaudited)

The Tama Shinkin Bank and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2009	2008	2009
For the Fiscal Year:			
Total Income	¥ 60,439	¥ 57,579	\$ 615,284
Total Expenses	57,469	50,889	585,047
Income Before Income Taxes and Others	2,970	6,689	30,237
Net Income	1,794	4,633	18,272
At Year-End:			
Deposits	¥2,095,007	¥2,066,612	\$21,327,568
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,145,641	1,144,237	11,662,842
Securities	619,360	572,077	6,305,208
Total Assets	2,276,757	2,230,729	23,177,822
Total Net Assets	91,406	90,638	930,538
Per Share Data (par value ¥50):			
Net Income	¥ 4.11	¥ 11.58	\$0.041
Net Assets	226.60	223.07	2.306

Notes: 1. This Bank consolidated three subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

2. U.S. dollar amounts are converted, solely for convenience, at the prevailing rate on March 31, 2009 of ¥98.23=US\$1.

Board of Directors and Auditors

As of June 30, 2009



President
Koji Sato



Senior Managing Director
Ichiro Uchida



Managing Director
Osamu Ogasawara



Managing Director
Itsuo Furuse



Managing Director
Masakazu Kamioka



Managing Director
Toshiro Yagi



Director
Keiichi Ishigaki



Director
Hideo Kaba



Director
Kuniharu Suzuki



Director
Katsutoshi Omata



Director
Hiroyuki Fukuda



Director
Tadashi Suzuki



Standing Auditor
Fumio Yamaguchi



Directory

■ *Head Office*

8-28, Akebonocho 2-chome
Tachikawa, Tokyo 190-8681, Japan
Phone: 042-526-7700

■ *International Department*

8-28, Akebonocho 2-chome
Tachikawa, Tokyo 190-8681, Japan
Phone: 042-523-9190
Fax: 042-529-5750

■ *International Operations Center*

8-28, Akebonocho 2-chome
Tachikawa, Tokyo 190-8681, Japan
Phone: 042-526-7703
Fax: 042-529-5750
SWIFT.BIC: TAMAJPJT

■ *Tamashin World Cash Center*

Lumine Tachikawa Bldg., 9F
1-1, Akebonocho 2-chome
Tachikawa, Tokyo 190-0012, Japan
Phone: 042-523-0057



The Tama Shinkin Bank

8-28 Akebonocho 2-chome, Tachikawa,
Tokyo 190-8681, Japan