

## 2. Financial Statements

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1. Statutory Financial Statements .....	18
1. Consolidated Financial Statements .....	18
Consolidated Balance Sheets .....	18
Consolidated Statements of Operations .....	20
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income .....	20
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets .....	21
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows .....	24
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements .....	25
(Supplementary Information)	
Financial Statements for Each Operation .....	60
2. Composition of Liabilities and Net Assets .....	67
3. The Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets and Interest-bearing Liabilities, Interest and Earning Yields .....	69
4. Breakdown of Operating Expenses .....	70
5. Balance of Due from Banks, Receivables under Resale Agreements and Securities — Application of Surplus Funds .....	71
6. Information on Derivatives Transactions .....	72
7. Yield / Interest Rate .....	73
8. Loans Outstanding per Employee .....	73
9. Loans Outstanding by Industry .....	74
10. Write-off of Loans .....	74
11. Assets in Foreign Currencies (Loans and Equity Participation) .....	75
12. Administrative Expense Ratio .....	76
13. Balance of Loans / Borrowings, Bonds and Notes by Maturity .....	77
14. Information on the Quality of Assets .....	78
Consolidated Financial Statements in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Reference Only .....	80

# 1. Statutory Financial Statements

## Overview of Accounting

1. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank are prepared based on the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976). Moreover, its assets and liabilities are classified, also on a consolidated basis, pursuant to the Ordinance on the Accounting Practices to Be Observed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 15 of 2012), while revenues and expenditures are reported on the same basis, in compliance with the latter Ordinance.
2. The non-consolidated financial statements of the Bank are prepared based on the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No.

59 of 1963). Furthermore, its assets and liabilities basis are classified, on a stand-alone basis, pursuant to the Ordinance on the Accounting Practices to Be Observed by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 15 of 2012) while non-consolidated revenues and expenditures are reported in compliance with the latter Ordinance.

3. Pursuant to provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph (1) of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, audit certification has been made by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC for the Bank's consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023) as well as non-consolidated financial statements for the business year under review (from April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023).

## 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

### ■ Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
<b>Assets:</b>			
<b>Cash and due from banks</b>	¥ 1,451,153	¥ 2,193,775	\$ 16,429
<b>Securities</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 7</span>	328,053	347,087	2,599
<b>Loans and bills discounted</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 8</span>	14,759,174	15,587,788	116,736
<b>Other assets</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 8</span>	602,264	866,306	6,488
Derivative financial instruments	20,270	31,287	234
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	527,100	651,110	4,876
Other	54,894	183,908	1,378
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 10</span>	29,229	30,730	230
Buildings	3,714	3,682	28
Land	24,311	24,311	182
Construction in progress	221	1,869	14
Other	981	866	6
<b>Intangible assets</b>	9,170	8,461	63
Software	9,170	8,461	63
<b>Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 8</span>	1,721,217	1,534,258	11,490
<b>Allowance for loan losses</b>	(470,834)	(410,526)	(3,074)
<b>Total assets</b>	¥ 18,429,429	¥ 20,157,883	\$ 150,961

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
<b>Borrowed money</b>	¥ 7,554,208	¥ 8,513,677	\$ 63,759
<b>Bonds payable</b> <small>Note 9</small>	5,634,984	6,191,755	46,370
<b>Other liabilities</b>	609,336	962,446	7,207
Derivative financial instruments	482,548	719,364	5,387
Cash collateral received for financial instruments	18,610	30,860	231
Other	108,177	212,221	1,589
<b>Provision for bonuses</b>	597	614	4
<b>Provision for directors' bonuses</b>	9	10	0
<b>Net defined benefit liability</b>	6,056	5,690	43
<b>Provision for directors' retirement benefits</b>	51	37	0
<b>Acceptances and guarantees</b>	1,721,217	1,534,258	11,490
<b>Total liabilities</b>	¥ 15,526,462	¥ 17,208,488	\$ 128,873
<b>Net assets:</b>			
<b>Capital stock</b>	¥ 2,023,800	¥ 2,108,800	\$ 15,793
<b>Retained earnings</b>	976,953	1,126,210	8,434
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	3,000,753	3,235,010	24,227
<b>Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities</b>	16,084	25,300	189
<b>Deferred gains (losses) on hedges</b>	(116,730)	(323,123)	(2,420)
<b>Foreign currency translation adjustment</b>	2,508	11,923	90
<b>Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	(98,136)	(285,899)	(2,141)
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	350	283	2
<b>Total net assets</b>	¥ 2,902,967	¥ 2,949,394	\$ 22,088
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	¥ 18,429,429	¥ 20,157,883	\$ 150,961

## ■ Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
<b>Ordinary income</b>	<b>¥ 313,480</b>	<b>¥ 659,923</b>	<b>\$ 4,942</b>
Interest income	227,973	570,567	4,273
Interest on loans and discounts	173,933	552,609	4,139
Interest and dividends on securities	963	1,613	12
Interest on deposits with banks	1,920	16,332	122
Interest on interest rate swaps	51,128	—	—
Other interest income	27	11	0
Fees and commissions	26,100	22,746	170
Other ordinary income	31,416	44,744	335
Gain on foreign exchange transactions	31,416	38,062	285
Other	—	6,682	50
Other income	27,989	21,865	164
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	—	19,352	145
Recoveries of written-off claims	6,673	—	—
Other	21,315	2,512	19
	Note 12		
<b>Ordinary expenses</b>	<b>296,089</b>	<b>503,404</b>	<b>3,770</b>
Interest expense	135,363	460,022	3,445
Interest on borrowed money and rediscounts	21,107	186,866	1,399
Interest on bonds	114,152	143,229	1,073
Interest on interest rate swaps	—	127,876	958
Other interest expense	102	2,048	15
Fees and commissions payments	3,492	3,799	28
Other ordinary expenses	1,988	2,111	16
General and administrative expenses	21,713	24,382	183
Other expenses	133,531	13,088	98
Provision of allowance for loan losses	130,992	—	—
Other	2,538	13,088	98
	Note 13		
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>17,391</b>	<b>156,518</b>	<b>1,172</b>
<b>Extraordinary income</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
Gain on disposal of noncurrent assets	4	13	0
<b>Extraordinary loss</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	0	0
<b>Net income before income taxes</b>	<b>17,394</b>	<b>156,532</b>	<b>1,172</b>
<b>Income taxes – current</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total income taxes</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>17,345</b>	<b>156,518</b>	<b>1,172</b>
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Net income attributable to owner of parent</b>	<b>¥ 17,299</b>	<b>¥ 156,585</b>	<b>\$ 1,173</b>

## ■ Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>¥ 17,345</b>	<b>¥ 156,518</b>	<b>\$ 1,172</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>(193,007)</b>	<b>(187,762)</b>	<b>(1,406)</b>
	Note 14		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	13,996	9,215	69
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(211,584)	(206,393)	(1,546)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,896	4,656	35
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of equity method investments	2,684	4,758	36
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>¥ (175,661)</b>	<b>¥ (31,243)</b>	<b>\$ (234)</b>
(Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to)			
Owner of parent	(175,708)	(31,177)	(233)
Non-controlling interests	46	(66)	(1)

## ■ Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Shareholder's equity		
	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
Balance at April 1, 2021	¥ 1,963,800	¥ 981,523	¥ 2,945,323
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			—
Restated balance	1,963,800	981,523	2,945,323
Changes during the period			
Issuance of new shares	60,000		60,000
Payment to National Treasury		(21,868)	(21,868)
Net income attributable to owner of parent		17,299	17,299
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity			
Total changes during the period	60,000	(4,569)	55,430
Balance at March 31, 2022	¥ 2,023,800	¥ 976,953	¥ 3,000,753

(In millions of yen)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance at April 1, 2021	¥ 2,088	¥ 95,238	¥ (2,072)	¥ 95,254	¥ 318	¥ 3,040,896
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies		(384)		(384)		(384)
Restated balance	2,088	94,854	(2,072)	94,870	318	3,040,512
Changes during the period						
Issuance of new shares						60,000
Payment to National Treasury						(21,868)
Net income attributable to owner of parent						17,299
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity	13,996	(211,584)	4,581	(193,007)	32	(192,975)
Total changes during the period	13,996	(211,584)	4,581	(193,007)	32	(137,545)
Balance at March 31, 2022	¥ 16,084	¥ (116,730)	¥ 2,508	¥ (98,136)	¥ 350	¥ 2,902,967

## From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Shareholder's equity		
	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
Balance at April 1, 2022	¥ 2,023,800	¥ 976,953	¥ 3,000,753
Changes during period			
Issuance of new shares	85,000		85,000
Payment to National Treasury		(7,329)	(7,329)
Net income attributable to owner of parent		156,585	156,585
Change in scope of equity method			—
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity			
Total changes during period	85,000	149,256	234,256
Balance at March 31, 2023	¥ 2,108,800	¥ 1,126,210	¥ 3,235,010

(In millions of yen)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance at April 1, 2022	¥ 16,084	¥ (116,730)	¥ 2,508	¥ (98,136)	¥ 350	¥ 2,902,967
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares						85,000
Payment to National Treasury						(7,329)
Net income attributable to owner of parent						156,585
Change in scope of equity method			111	111		111
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity	9,215	(206,393)	9,303	(187,874)	(66)	(187,940)
Total changes during period	9,215	(206,393)	9,415	(187,762)	(66)	46,427
Balance at March 31, 2023	¥ 25,300	¥ (323,123)	¥ 11,923	¥ (285,899)	¥ 283	¥ 2,949,394

## From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Shareholder's equity		
	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
Balance at April 1, 2022	\$ 15,156	\$ 7,316	\$ 22,472
Changes during period			
Issuance of new shares	637		637
Payment to National Treasury		(55)	(55)
Net income attributable to owner of parent		1,173	1,173
Change in scope of equity method			
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity			
Total changes during period	637	1,118	1,755
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 15,793	\$ 8,434	\$ 24,227

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance at April 1, 2022	\$ 120	\$ (874)	\$ 19	\$ (735)	\$ 3	\$ 21,740
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares						637
Payment to National Treasury						(55)
Net income attributable to owner of parent						1,173
Change in scope of equity method			1	1		1
Net changes of items other than shareholder's equity	69	(1,546)	70	(1,407)	(1)	(1,408)
Total changes during period	69	(1,546)	71	(1,406)	(1)	348
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 189	\$ (2,420)	\$ 90	\$ (2,141)	\$ 2	\$ 22,088

## ■ Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income before income taxes	¥ 17,394	¥ 156,532	\$ 1,172
Depreciation and amortization	3,067	3,445	26
Losses (profits) of equity method investments	(1,483)	(2,058)	(15)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	130,992	(60,308)	(452)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	11	16	0
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' bonuses	(0)	0	0
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(281)	(366)	(3)
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' retirement benefits	4	(14)	(0)
Interest income	(227,973)	(570,567)	(4,273)
Interest expense	135,363	460,022	3,445
Losses (gains) related to securities	(17,089)	12,902	97
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(1,442)	(4,567)	(34)
Losses (gains) on disposal of noncurrent assets	(3)	(13)	(0)
Net decrease (increase) in derivative financial instruments (assets)	86,623	(11,017)	(83)
Net increase (decrease) in derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	349,404	236,815	1,773
Net decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted	(1,202,359)	(828,614)	(6,205)
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed money	902,887	959,468	7,185
Net decrease (increase) in deposits (excluding deposits paid to Bank of Japan)	(270,593)	(264,654)	(1,982)
Net decrease (increase) in cash collateral paid for financial instruments	(420,450)	(124,010)	(929)
Net increase (decrease) in cash collateral received for financial instruments	(109,000)	12,250	92
Increase (decrease) in straight bonds-issuance and redemption	667,555	553,742	4,147
Interest received	223,946	441,625	3,307
Interest paid	(127,193)	(388,716)	(2,911)
Other	(205,444)	(170,482)	(1,276)
Subtotal	(66,064)	411,430	3,081
Income taxes paid	(45)	(49)	(0)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(66,110)	411,380	3,081
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of securities	(43,434)	(28,629)	(214)
Proceeds from sales of securities	26,169	21,785	163
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(786)	(2,192)	(17)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	3	16	0
Purchase of intangible assets	(7,363)	(2,045)	(15)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,412)	(11,064)	(83)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of new shares	60,000	85,000	637
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(14)	—	—
Payment to National Treasury	(21,868)	(7,329)	(55)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	38,116	77,670	582
<b>Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents</b>	—	—	—
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(53,405)</b>	<b>477,986</b>	<b>3,580</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>781,277</b>	<b>727,871</b>	<b>5,451</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>¥ 727,871</b>	<b>¥ 1,205,858</b>	<b>\$ 9,031</b>

Note 16



## ■ Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records maintained by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (“JBIC”) and its subsidiaries (the “JBIC Group”) in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by omitting figures less than one million. As a result, the totals in yen do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts. Items less than 1 million yen are presented as “0” and items whose balance is nil is presented as “-”.

Amounts in U.S. dollars are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥133.53=\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2023, has been used in translations. The presentation of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen has been or could be readily converted, realized, or settled in U.S. dollars at the aforementioned rate or any other rates.

### 2. Scope of consolidation

#### (a) Consolidated subsidiaries

The number of consolidated subsidiaries is two.

Company names: JBIC IG Partners

Russia-Japan Investment Fund, L.P.

#### (b) Unconsolidated subsidiaries

There are no applicable subsidiaries.

#### (c) Other company whose majority of voting rights is owned by JBIC on its own account but which is not determined to be its subsidiary

Company name: RJIF GP2 Limited

(Reason for determining not to be a subsidiary)

JBIC has determined that RJIF GP2 Limited is not a subsidiary because, while JBIC indirectly owns a majority of voting rights of RJIF Management Limited through JBIC IG Partners, which is its consolidated subsidiary, JBIC needs to obtain agreement from the other JV company for making decisions on significant financial and business policies.

### 3. Application of the equity method

#### (a) Unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method

There are no applicable subsidiaries.

#### (b) Affiliates accounted for using the equity method

The number of affiliates accounted for using the equity method is three.

Company names: IFC Capitalization (Equity) Fund, L.P.

IFC Capitalization (Subordinated Debt) Fund, L.P.

JB Nordic Fund I SCSp

(Change in scope of equity method)

JB Nordic Fund I SCSp is included in the scope of affiliates accounted for using the equity method from the current fiscal year as its materiality has increased.

#### (c) Unconsolidated subsidiaries that are not accounted for using the equity method

There are no applicable subsidiaries.

(d) **Affiliates that are not accounted for using the equity method**

Major company names: Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility  
RJIF GP2 Limited

These companies were not included in the scope of the equity method primarily because they do not have significant impacts on the consolidated financial statements in respect of any of the following items: Net income (the amount proportionate to the share of net income of such companies), Retained earnings (the amount proportionate to the share of retained earnings of such companies) and Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (the amount proportionate to the share of other comprehensive income (loss) of such companies).

#### 4. **Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries**

The financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries are used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

March 31	2023
December 31	1
March 31	1

Appropriate adjustments are made for significant transactions that occurred during the period between the consolidated closing date and the subsidiary's balance sheet date above.

#### 5. **Significant accounting policies**

(a) **Securities**

Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost based on the moving average method. Investments in affiliates that are not accounted for using the equity method are carried at cost based on the moving average method. Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value with changes in net unrealized gains or losses included directly in net assets. However, equity and other securities whose market prices are not available are carried at cost based on the moving average method. Securities held by the consolidated foreign subsidiary (including investments in affiliates) are classified as financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss based on IFRS. These securities are recognized as securities classified as trading in JBIC's consolidated financial statements and are measured at fair value.

Investments in partnerships for investment and other similar partnerships, which are regarded as securities under Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (Act No. 25 of 1948), are recognized at an amount equivalent to JBIC's percentage share of the net assets of such partnerships, based upon the most recent financial statements available depending on the reporting date stipulated in the partnership agreement.

(b) **Valuation method for derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.

With respect to specific credit risk, fair value is calculated for a group of financial assets and liabilities on a basis of a net amount after offsetting the amounts of the assets and the liabilities in the group.

Financial assets and financial liabilities arising from derivatives transactions that are executed with the same counterparties and are measured at fair value are offset on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis if a valid ISDA Master Netting Agreement is entered into. The resulting amount is recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

(c) **Depreciation and amortization basis for fixed assets**

(i) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment of JBIC are depreciated using the declining balance method over their useful economic lives except for buildings excluding installed facilities as well as installed facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, which are depreciated using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is based on the following range of estimated useful lives:

Buildings: 3 years to 50 years

Other: 2 years to 35 years

Property, plant and equipment of consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated primarily using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

(ii) **Intangible assets**

Amortization of intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method. Software used by JBIC and its consolidated subsidiaries is amortized over its useful life (5 years or less) at JBIC and its consolidated subsidiaries.

**(d) Allowance for loan losses**

Allowance for loan losses is recognized in accordance with internally established standards.

The allowance for claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt ("Bankrupt borrowers") or substantially bankrupt ("Substantially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on the outstanding balance after the write-offs described as below and the deductions of the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees. The allowance for claims on debtors who are not legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt ("Potentially bankrupt borrowers") is provided based on an assessment of the overall solvency of the debtors after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

For Potentially bankrupt borrowers with restructured loans and others, (excluding foreign governments and other governmental entities) whose loan exceeds a threshold amount, if it is possible to reasonably estimate cash flows from the collection of principal and the receipt of interest, the allowance for claims on such debtors is provided based on an approach whereby the difference between the amount of cash flows discounted by the original contractual interest rates and the carrying amount of the claims is determined to be the allowance for loan losses ("cash flow estimation approach").

The allowance for claims on debtors other than Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers and Potentially bankrupt borrowers is provided primarily in consideration of the expected loss amount over the average remaining periods of loans, and the expected loss amount is calculated primarily based on the probability of default which is based on the actual bankruptcies during a certain period in the past. The allowance for possible losses on specific overseas loans is provided based on the expected loss amount taking into consideration the political and economic situations of these countries.

All claims are assessed initially by the operational departments and subsequently by risk evaluation departments based on internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The risk evaluation departments, which are independent from the operational departments, review these self-assessments, and the allowance is provided based on the results of the assessments.

With respect to claims with collateral or guarantees on debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt, the residual book value of the claims, after deducting the amount which is deemed collectible through the disposal of collateral or the execution of guarantees, is written off. There were no accumulated write-offs as of March 31, 2022 and 2023.

**(e) Provision for bonuses**

The Provision for bonuses is calculated and provided for based on the estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the services that have been rendered by employees to the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

**(f) Provision for directors' bonuses**

The Provision for directors' bonuses is calculated and provided for based on the estimated amounts of future payments attributable to the services that have been rendered by directors to the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

**(g) Provision for directors' retirement benefits**

The Provision for directors' retirement benefits which provides for future retirement pension payments to directors, is recognized at the amount accrued at the end of the current fiscal year.

**(h) Accounting for retirement benefits****(i) Method of attributing the projected benefits to periods of services**

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the estimated amount of retirement benefit payments is attributed to the period up to the end of the fiscal year based on the benefit formula.

**(ii) Accounting for actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs**

Actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs are expensed as they are incurred.

**(i) Foreign currency translation and revaluation method**

JBIC maintains its accounting records in Japanese yen. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and held by JBIC are translated into Japanese yen at the market exchange rate prevailing at the fiscal year end.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and held by consolidated subsidiaries are translated at the market exchange rate prevailing at respective balance sheet dates and other base dates.

(j) **Accounting for hedges of interest rate risk**

- (i) Hedge accounting  
The deferral method is applied to derivatives used for interest risk hedging purposes.
- (ii) Hedging instruments and hedged items  
Hedging instruments: interest rate swaps  
Hedged items: loans and bills discounted, and bonds payable
- (iii) Hedging policy  
JBIC enters into hedging transactions up to the amount of the underlying hedged assets and liabilities.
- (iv) Assessment of hedge effectiveness  
JBIC assesses the effectiveness of designated hedges by measuring and comparing the change in fair value or cumulative change of cash flows of both hedging instruments and corresponding hedged items from the date of inception of the hedges to the assessment date.

(k) **Accounting for hedges of foreign exchange risks**

Hedging instruments used to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are accounted for primarily using the deferral method under “Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standard for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks” (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) Industry-specific Committee Practical Guideline No. 25 of October 8, 2020 (“Industry-specific Committee Practical Guideline No. 25”).

The effectiveness of the hedges described above is assessed by comparing the foreign currency position of the hedged loans and bills discounted and bonds payable denominated in foreign currencies with that of the hedging instruments, such as currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts which are used for hedging the foreign exchange risks of loans and bills discounted and bonds payable denominated in foreign currencies.

(l) **Scope of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows**

“Cash and cash equivalents” as stated in the consolidated statements of cash flows consists of cash on hand and deposits with the Bank of Japan in Cash and due from banks in the consolidated balance sheets.

## 6. Significant accounting estimates

The following item in the consolidated financial statements for the respective fiscal year is based on accounting estimates that may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

- Allowance for loan losses

- (i) Amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Allowance for loan losses	¥ 470,834	¥ 410,526	\$ 3,074

- (ii) Information on significant accounting estimates related to the identified item

- ① Calculation method

The calculation method of allowance for loan losses is described in “5. Significant accounting policies, (d) Allowance for loan losses” in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

JBIC engages in financing activities to realize its policy objectives as a policy-based financial institution and may incur loss from being impossible or difficult to recover its loans due to, among other factors, a deterioration in borrowers’ creditworthiness. To address such a risk of JBIC incurring loss arising from a reduction in, or diminishment of, asset value attributable to a deterioration in borrowers’ financial condition and for other reasons, JBIC calculates an expected loss amount and recognizes it as allowance for loan losses. JBIC engages in significant financing activities with overseas governments, governmental institutions, and overseas corporations as part of its support of overseas economic transactions. Because of the characteristics of these activities, sovereign or country risk is a relatively significant part of the credit risk JBIC is exposed to in connection with these activities.

Allowance for loan losses is calculated in accordance with JBIC’s internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality and internally established standards. The calculation process includes the determination of the borrowers’ category based on the evaluation of borrowers’ solvency in consideration of their repayment status, financial condition, performance, future prospects and other relevant factors, and the estimation of future cash flows under the cash flow estimation approach.

Note: For the details of the credit risk JBIC is exposed to in connection with its financing activities, see the descriptions in “17. Financial instruments and related disclosure, (a) Status of financial instruments, (ii) Types of financial instruments and risks, ① Credit risk” in the note to the consolidated financial statements.

② Major assumptions

Major assumptions are the future prospects for borrowers and other applicable items used in the borrowers’ category determination, and future cash flows of individual claims used under the cash flow estimation approach.

These assumptions are affected by relevant factors such as changes in borrowers’ business environment and whether their business strategy is successful. Therefore, JBIC’s estimation and judgment are reassessed and modified whenever the economic environment changes or new information becomes available.

Given the above, such estimation and judgment related to the major assumptions may have a significant effect on the amount of allowance for loan losses.

③ Effects on the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year

The prolonged situation of COVID-19 is causing economic impacts on borrowers’ countries or regions as well as financial impacts on individual borrowers. The borrowers’ category is determined in consideration of currently available information that has effects on estimates, including the international situation relating to the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine.

While effects of this prolonged situation of COVID-19 vary across countries and are subject to uncertainty related to the degree of vaccine roll-out and the development in policy-based support, uncertainty is declining. Therefore, JBIC currently recognizes an allowance for loan losses using the specific items including the probability of default that incorporates the actual number of bankruptcies during a certain period in the past. This is based on the assumption that the level of the credit risk of outstanding loans and other investments as of March 31, 2023, will be the same as the historical level for the near future since the global economy is expected to continue to grow to a certain extent in 2023.

With respect to the international situation related to Russia and Ukraine, while the national governments, including the Government of Japan, have taken various measures, such as economic sanctions, against Russia, the effects of the global situations of Russia and Ukraine are reflected in the allowance for loan losses in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 by assessing in detail the effects of such measures on the business of, or the performance of obligations by, Russia-related borrowers in the process of the borrowers’ category determination and assessing the effects on credit risk individually.

As the future outlook of these events is uncertain, the situation of COVID-19 or its economic impacts may differ significantly from the assumptions above, or the expansion of the scope, or extension, of economic sanctions and other developments in the international situation related to Russia and Ukraine may have direct and indirect effects on the borrowers’ category. In such a case, the allowance for loan losses as of the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024 may change.

The allowance for loan losses as of March 31, 2023 is the current best estimate. However, given a high estimation uncertainty related to other factors in addition to the prolonged situation of COVID-19 and the international situation related to Russia and Ukraine, there is a risk that the borrowers’ results of operations, financial position or other items may change more than what was assumed at the time of estimation and such changes, if occurred, may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

**(Changes in accounting policies)**

(Application of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement”)

“Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, issued on June 17, 2021) is applied from the beginning of the current fiscal year. In accordance with the transitional treatments prescribed in paragraph 27-2 of ASBJ Guidance No. 31, JBIC applies the new accounting policies introduced in ASBJ Guidance No. 31 prospectively.

Applying ASBJ Guidance No. 31 has no effects on the consolidated financial statements.

**(Changes in presentation)**

(Consolidated balance sheets)

Derivative financial instruments and Cash collateral paid for financial instruments included in Other assets in Assets and Derivative financial instruments and Cash collateral received for financial instruments included in Other liabilities in Liabilities in the previous fiscal year are separately presented from the current fiscal year as their materiality has increased. To reflect this change in presentation, JBIC has reclassified the related items presented in its consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

As a result, ¥602,264 million presented in Other assets in Assets in the consolidated balance sheets for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified into ¥20,270 million of Derivative financial instruments, ¥527,100 million of Cash collateral paid for financial instruments, and ¥54,894 million of Other. ¥609,336 million presented in Other liabilities in Liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified into ¥482,548 million of Derivative financial instruments, ¥18,610 million of Cash collateral received for financial instruments, and ¥108,177 million of Other.

Due to the above, the note regarding the amount of Cash collateral paid for financial instruments included in Other assets that had been disclosed in “9. Assets pledged as collateral” is not provided from the current fiscal year.

(Consolidated statements of operations)

Gain on foreign exchange transactions included in Other ordinary income in Ordinary income in the previous fiscal year is separately presented from the current fiscal year as its materiality has increased. To reflect this change in presentation, JBIC has reclassified the related items presented in its consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

As a result, ¥31,416 million presented in Other ordinary income in Ordinary income in the consolidated statements of operations for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified into ¥31,416 million of Gain on foreign exchange transactions.

(Consolidated statements of cash flows)

Net decrease (increase) in derivative financial instruments (assets), Net increase (decrease) in derivative financial instruments (liabilities), Net decrease (increase) in cash collateral paid for financial instruments, and Net increase (decrease) in cash collateral received for financial instruments included in Other in Cash flows from operating activities in the previous fiscal year are separately presented from the current fiscal year as their materiality has increased. To reflect this change in presentation, JBIC has reclassified the related items presented in its consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

As a result, a ¥298,866 million decrease presented in Other in Cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified into a ¥86,623 million increase in Net decrease (increase) in derivative financial instruments (assets), a ¥349,404 million increase in Net increase (decrease) in derivative financial instruments (liabilities), a ¥420,450 million decrease in Net decrease (increase) in cash collateral paid for financial instruments, a ¥109,000 million decrease in Net increase (decrease) in cash collateral received for financial instruments, and a ¥205,444 million decrease in Other.

## 7. Equity and other securities of or investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Equity and other securities	¥ 37,981	¥ 35,289	\$ 264
Investments	78,517	78,253	586

## 8. Loans

(a) Loans issued under the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Act (“JBIC Act”) are as follows. Loans represent those items presented in the following accounts in the consolidated balance sheets: Loans and bills discounted, accrued interest income and suspense payments included in Other assets, and Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees.

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —
Doubtful Assets	294,876	291,008	2,179
Loans with interest or principal repayments three months or more in arrears	59,807	58	0
Restructured loans	229,124	196,908	1,475
Total amount	583,809	487,975	3,654

Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets are loans and other credits to borrowers who have begun proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, the Corporate Reorganization Act, the Civil Rehabilitation Act and other similar laws of Japan and have financially failed.

Doubtful Assets are loans and other credits to borrowers who have not financially failed but whose financial and operational conditions have deteriorated and who have a possibility that payment of principal and/or interest will not be made on a contractual basis, and which do not fall under the category of Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets.

Loans with interest or principal repayments three months or more in arrears are loans whose principal or interest payment is three months or more in arrears, and which do not fall under the category of Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets and Doubtful Assets.

Restructured loans are loans whose repayment terms and conditions have been amended in favor of the borrowers (e.g. reduction of or exemption from the stated interest rate, deferral of interest payments, extension of principal repayments or waiver of claims) in order to support the borrowers' recovery from financial difficulties, and which do not fall under the category of Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets, Doubtful Assets, or loans with interest or principal repayments three months or more in arrears.

The amounts of loans indicated in the table above are the gross amounts before the deduction of allowance for loan losses.

- (b) JBIC, as a policy, does not issue loans to borrowers in part or in full immediately after the execution of the loan agreements, but instead executes loans, in accordance with the progress of the underlying projects. These undrawn amounts are not included in the loans on deeds recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The balance of undrawn amounts is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Balance of undrawn loans	¥ 1,864,266	¥ 2,347,605	\$ 17,581

## 9. Assets pledged as collateral

Pursuant to Article 34 of the JBIC Act, all JBIC assets are pledged as general collateral for all bonds issued by JBIC:

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Bonds payable	¥ 5,634,984	¥ 6,191,755	\$ 46,370

## 10. Accumulated depreciation of Property, plant and equipment

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Accumulated depreciation	¥ 3,773	¥ 4,412	\$ 33

## 11. Contingent liabilities

Japan Finance Corporation ("JFC") assumed the obligations of the JFC bonds on April 1, 2012, and JBIC is jointly responsible for the obligations of these bonds. In accordance with Article 17 (2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the JBIC Act, all of JBIC's assets are pledged as general collateral for these joint obligations as follows.

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Joint obligations	¥ 60,000	¥ 60,000	\$ 449

## 12. Items included in Other under Other income

Other under Other income includes the following:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Gains on sales of equity and other securities	¥ 2,152	¥ 97	\$ 1
Gains on investments in partnerships	17,470	—	—
Profits of equity method investments	1,483	2,058	15

## 13. Items included in Other under Other expenses

Other under Other expenses includes the following:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Losses on sales of equity and other securities	¥ 7	¥ 3,384	\$ 25
Impairment losses on equity and other securities	2,526	3,486	26
Losses of equity method investments	—	6,129	46

## 14. Reclassification adjustments and tax effects of other comprehensive income (loss)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities:			
Amount recognized during the fiscal year	¥ 14,087	¥ 12,014	\$ 90
Reclassification adjustments	(91)	(2,798)	(21)
Before tax effect adjustment	13,996	9,215	69
Tax effect	—	—	—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	13,996	9,215	69
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges:			
Amount recognized during the fiscal year	(160,821)	(333,282)	(2,496)
Reclassification adjustments	(50,763)	126,889	950
Before tax effect adjustment	(211,584)	(206,393)	(1,546)
Tax effect	—	—	—
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(211,584)	(206,393)	(1,546)
Foreign currency translation adjustment:			
Amount recognized during the fiscal year	1,717	4,656	35
Reclassification adjustments	178	—	—
Before tax effect adjustment	1,896	4,656	35
Tax effect	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,896	4,656	35
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of equity method investments:			
Amount recognized during the fiscal year	3,870	6,567	49
Reclassification adjustments	(1,185)	(1,809)	(13)
Before tax effect adjustment	2,684	4,758	36
Tax effect	—	—	—
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of equity method investments	2,684	4,758	36
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	¥ (193,007)	¥ (187,762)	\$ (1,406)



## 15. Changes in Net assets

### (a) Issued shares and treasury stock

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, the type and the number of issued shares and treasury stock are as follows:

(Unit: thousands of shares)

Types	The number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year	Remarks
Issued shares					
Common stock	1,813,800,000	60,000,000	—	1,873,800,000	Note
Classified stock	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,813,800,000	60,000,000	—	1,873,800,000	Note
Treasury stock					
Common stock	—	—	—	—	
Classified stock	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	

(Note) The reason for an increase in shares is the issuance of 60,000,000 thousand new shares.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the type and the number of issued shares and treasury stock are as follows:

(Unit: thousands of shares)

Types	The number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year	Remarks
Issued shares					
Common stock	1,873,800,000	85,000,000	—	1,958,800,000	Note
Classified stock	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,873,800,000	85,000,000	—	1,958,800,000	Note
Treasury stock					
Common stock	—	—	—	—	
Classified stock	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	

(Note) The reason for an increase in shares is the issuance of 85,000,000 thousand new shares.

## 16. Cash flows

A reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows as of March 31, 2022 and 2023 to Cash and due from banks in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Cash and due from banks	¥ 1,451,153	¥ 2,193,775	\$ 16,429
Time deposits and others	(723,282)	(987,917)	(7,398)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 727,871	¥ 1,205,858	\$ 9,031

## 17. Financial instruments and related disclosure

### (a) Status of financial instruments

#### (i) Policies for financial instruments

Based on the JBIC Act, JBIC is a policy-based financial institution wholly owned by the Japanese government, which has the purpose of contributing to the sound development of Japan and the international economy and society while supplementing the financial transactions implemented by private-sector financial institutions, by performing the financial function to promote the overseas development and securement of resources which are important for Japan; maintaining and improving the international competitiveness of Japanese industries; promoting the overseas business having the purpose of preserving the global environment, such as preventing global warming, as well as preventing disruptions to international financial order or taking appropriate measures with respect to damages caused by such disruption.

JBIC's principal operations consist of providing "export loans," "import loans," "investment financing," "financing for business development" (including guarantees) and "capital investment." To conduct these operations, funds are raised through borrowings from the fiscal investment and loans and the foreign exchange fund special account, and the issuing of bonds. An ALM (asset and liability management) function has been established in respect of JBIC's financial assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate and currency fluctuations to assist in ensuring that such fluctuations do not have an adverse effect on JBIC's operations. In addition, derivative transactions are entered into for the purpose of mitigating risk inherent in foreign currency denominated transactions. Financial instruments that can be used for the management of surplus funds are limited to safe instruments such as Japanese government bonds according to in the JBIC Act.

The budget required for governmental financial operations is decided upon by the Diet of Japan, and business plans and financial plans (borrowings from fiscal investment and loans, bonds, general accounting investment, and loans and other investments) are appended to the budget and submitted to the Diet of Japan.

The consolidated foreign subsidiary of JBIC engages in investments and other related activities as its principal operation.

#### (ii) Types of financial instruments and risks

The assets that JBIC holds mainly include loans to borrowers in Japan and overseas, and securities and liabilities mainly include borrowed money and bonds. The consolidated foreign subsidiary of JBIC holds securities subject to price fluctuations.

The associated risks of financial assets and financial liabilities held by JBIC are described below.

##### ① Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that JBIC will suffer losses if the financial conditions of the borrower deteriorate and the value of assets (including off-balance sheet assets) declines or is impaired.

The credit risks associated with JBIC include sovereign risk, country risk, corporate risk, and project risk. JBIC engages in significant financing activities with overseas governments, governmental institutions, and overseas corporations as part of its support to overseas economic transactions. Because of the characteristics of these activities, sovereign or country risk is a relatively significant part of the credit risk JBIC is exposed to in connection with these activities.

As a result, if the financial conditions of the individual borrower significantly deteriorate due to political and economic trends in the borrower's country or region, JBIC's performance and financial conditions can be adversely affected.

(Note) Sovereign risk refers to risk associated with credit extended to foreign governments. Country risk refers to risk associated with the country in which the corporation or project is located (risk, in addition to corporate risk or project risk, associated with the country in which the corporation or the project is located). Corporate risk refers to the risk associated with credit to corporations and project risk refers to the risk that the cash flows generated from the project fail to generate the planned cash flows, in the case of project finance, where the repayment of the borrowing is primarily secured by the cash flow of the project to which credit is extended.

##### ② Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities (including off-balance sheet items) will fluctuate and losses will be incurred, or profits derived from assets and liabilities (including off-balance sheet items) will fluctuate and losses will be incurred due to changes in various market risk factors, such as interest rates and exchange rates.

The market risk borne by JBIC mainly consists of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, and JBIC may suffer losses from these risks due to fluctuations in the markets such as market turmoil. However, in principle, these risks are hedged through interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and forward foreign exchange contracts.

JBIC uses hedge accounting for interest rate hedges, where the hedging instrument is interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of changes in interest rates associated with loans, borrowed money and bonds. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed by measuring and comparing the change in fair value or cumulative change in cash flows of both hedging instruments and corresponding hedged items from the date of inception of the hedges to the assessment date.

JBIC uses hedge accounting for foreign exchange hedges, where currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts are used to hedge items such as loans and bonds for foreign exchange risk. The effectiveness of the hedging with currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts is assessed by comparing the foreign currency position of the hedged financial assets and liabilities with that of the hedging instruments.

③ Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that losses will be incurred as a result of difficulties in obtaining the funds necessary due to a maturity mismatch between financing and funding or unexpected outflow of funds, or being forced to fund at an interest rate significantly higher than that under normal circumstances (funding risk). It is also the risk that losses will be incurred from being unable to conduct market transactions due to market turmoil or being forced to transact at far more unfavorable prices than those under normal circumstances (market liquidity risk).

Long-term and stable funds, such as fiscal loan funds, government-guaranteed bonds and the fiscal investment and loan program ("FILP") agency bonds, are secured to finance JBIC and deposits are not accepted. Therefore, JBIC considers liquidity risk to be limited. However, financing costs could increase due to market turmoil and unexpected events.

(iii) Risk management structure for financial instruments

The risk management structure of JBIC is described below.

① Credit risk management

The cornerstone of credit risk management at JBIC is the evaluation of an individual borrower's creditworthiness in advance of credit approval.

When a new credit application is processed, the relevant finance departments (sales promotion departments) and credit departments collect and analyze information on the borrower. JBIC's overseas representative offices also play a part in collecting information on foreign governments and companies. Credit appraisal takes place based on the information that has been gathered and analyzed with the different departments ensuring appropriate checks throughout the process, leading to the final decision by management.

In providing credit to foreign governments and companies, JBIC takes maximum advantage of its unique position as a public financial institution. This includes exchanging views and information with governments and relevant authorities in the recipient countries, multilateral international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, other regional development banks such as export credit agencies, and private financial institutions in developed countries. Using all these channels to exchange views and information, JBIC evaluates sovereign and country risks (risk in addition to corporate risk associated with the country in which the corporation is located) based on the broad range of information collected on the borrowing governments, the government agencies and the political and economic conditions in their countries.

The relevant finance departments and credit departments conduct proper credit risk management based on the credit risk rating system for segmented risk categories and the asset self-assessment system. In addition, an Integrated Risk Management Committee is held regularly to report the status of credit management to JBIC's management. The credit management is also checked by an independent auditing department.

In addition, a claims protection mechanism exists based on an international framework unique to official creditors, that is not applied to private sector financial institutions, for public claims on foreign governments. This mechanism consists of international financial assistance upon international approval by the Paris Club, an international group focusing on debt, to allow the debtor country to continue debt repayment when the debtor country becomes temporarily unable to service its debt due to economic conditions. As part of this international financial assistance, the debtor country conducts an economic reform program agreed by the IMF in order to secure the ability to sustainably service its debt. In view of JBIC's position as a public financial institution, it will use the framework of the Paris Club to preserve its public claims on foreign governments.

In addition to the above credit risk management related to individual borrowers, JBIC quantifies credit risk with a view to evaluating the risk of the overall loan portfolio. To quantify credit risks, it is important to take into account the characteristics of JBIC's loan portfolio, which are not typically seen in other private financial institutions, namely that JBIC holds a significant proportion of long-term loans that entail sovereign and country risks. Also to be taken into account are mechanisms for securing assets under an international supporting framework, such as the Paris Club, which is unique to official creditors. JBIC uses a unique model to quantify the credit risk taking account of the above factors and measures the amount of credit risk, which are utilized for credit risk management.

② Market risk management

JBIC manages foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk through its ALM. Market risk management protocols contain detailed stipulations in respect of risk management methods and procedures, and JBIC has established the ALM Committee to assess and confirm the execution of ALM, and to discuss future responses to market risk. In addition, JBIC assesses and monitors the interest rate and terms of financial assets and liabilities in detail through a gap analysis and an interest rate sensitivity analysis as well as market risk measurement using Value at Risk (“VaR”). The results are reported to the ALM Committee on a regular basis.

The basic policy for managing foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk at JBIC is described below.

1) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency-denominated loans conducted in JBIC involve risks related to exchange rate fluctuations. JBIC has a consistent policy of managing this risk by fully hedging this risk exposure through the use of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts.

2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from exposure to market interest rate fluctuations for yen-denominated loan and foreign currency-denominated loan operations and the policy for managing interest rate risk is described below.

a. Yen-denominated loan operations

Yen-denominated loan operations are mainly managed by using fixed-rate loans. However, swaps are used to hedge interest rate risk for the portion of loans that are deemed to have high exposures to interest rate fluctuations and therefore interest rate risk is limited.

b. Foreign currency-denominated loan operations

For foreign currency-denominated loan operations, interest rate risk is hedged through the application of a consistent policy of using interest rate swaps and managing the funds with floating interest rates for both loans and related funding arrangements.

3) Status of market risk

JBIC only maintains a banking book and does not have financial instruments in a trading book. While, in principle, JBIC holds derivatives only for hedging purposes, as stated previously, market risk (VaR) that takes into account the correlation between interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk is measured in order to assess potential risk exposures. The following represents the market risk (VaR) exposure in the current fiscal year.

a. Market risk (VaR)

As of March 31, 2023 (In billions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In billions of U.S. dollars)
¥ 164.6	\$ 1.2

b. Market risk (VaR) measurement model

Historical model (Confidence interval: 99%, Holding period: 1 year, Observation period: 5 years)

c. Risk management using market risk (VaR)

VaR is a market risk measure that assesses the maximum possible fluctuation of gains or losses in fair values that could be incurred after a certain period of time (“Holding period”) based on historical market movements of interest rates or exchange rates and other market indices over a specific period in the past (“Observation period”) within a given probability (“Confidence interval”), that is derived statistically by employing the theory of probability distribution.

The measurement assumes historical market trends and the theory of probability distribution. Based on the possibility that future market trends could deviate from these assumptions, a back-test is performed to cross-check the model-measured VaR with actual profits or losses, in order to confirm the effectiveness of market risk measurements using VaR. In addition, a stress test, which goes beyond historical market movements, is carried out in order to capture risks from various perspectives.

The following points should generally be noted in measuring VaR:

- VaR will differ depending on the choice of confidence interval, holding period or observation period;
- VaR indicates the maximum fluctuation of gains or losses in fair values at the time of measurement. In practice, the actual results at a point in the future may differ from the VaR calculation due to changes in the assumptions caused by market movements during the holding period; and
- VaR indicates the maximum value based on specific assumption. As such, when utilizing VaR as a risk management measure, it is imperative to keep in mind that VaR may underestimate the potential losses.

## ③ Liquidity risk management related to funding

Long-term and stable funds, such as fiscal loan funds, government-guaranteed bonds and FILP agency bonds, are used to finance the operations and deposits are not accepted.

Cash flows are assessed and proper measures, including establishing overdraft facility accounts with multiple private sector financial institutions, are taken to maintain daily cash flows for proper risk management.

## ④ Derivative transactions

For derivative transactions, the internal checks and balances are established by assigning the execution of transactions, the assessment of hedge effectiveness and the management of administrative work to separate divisions. In addition, derivative transactions are carried out in accordance with the derivatives related protocol.

## (iv) Supplementary explanation concerning fair value of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments have been calculated using certain assumptions, and may differ depending on the assumptions.

## (b) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2022 and 2023 and the related fair value, and difference are as follows. Note that equity and other securities and partnership investments (excluding those held by a certain consolidated foreign subsidiary) whose market prices are not available are not included in the following tables (refer to Note 1). Further, Cash and due from banks, Cash collateral paid for financial instruments and Cash collateral received for financial instruments are excluded from the note because they are settled in a short period and thus their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Securities classified as trading	¥ 17,230	¥ 17,230	¥ —
Available-for-sale securities	36,746	36,746	—
(2) Loans and bills discounted	14,759,174		
Allowance for loan losses <sup>(*)1</sup>	(454,841)		
	14,304,333	14,461,847	157,514
Total	¥ 14,358,311	¥ 14,515,825	¥ 157,514
(1) Borrowed money	7,554,208	7,563,923	9,714
(2) Bonds payable	5,634,984	5,554,752	(80,231)
Total	¥ 13,189,192	¥ 13,118,676	¥ (70,516)
Derivative transactions <sup>(*)2</sup>			
Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting	—	—	—
Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting <sup>(*)3</sup>	(462,278)	(462,278)	—
Total	¥ (462,278)	¥ (462,278)	¥ —

<sup>(\*)1</sup> General allowance for loan losses and specific allowance for loan losses, and the allowance for possible loan losses on specific overseas loans have been deducted from Loans and bills discounted.

<sup>(\*)2</sup> Derivatives recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities are collectively presented. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. The figures in parenthesis indicate net liabilities.

<sup>(\*)3</sup> This represents interest rate swaps and other instruments designated as the hedging instrument to offset the market fluctuation of hedged loans and other items. The "Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (PITF No. 40 of March 17, 2022) is applied to these hedging relationships.

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Securities classified as trading	¥ 17,939	¥ 17,939	¥ —
Available-for-sale securities	45,621	45,621	—
(2) Loans and bills discounted	15,587,788		
Allowance for loan losses <sup>(*)1</sup>	(383,842)		
	15,203,946	15,294,983	91,037
Total	¥ 15,267,507	¥ 15,358,545	¥ 91,037
(1) Borrowed money	8,513,677	8,490,362	(23,314)
(2) Bonds payable	6,191,755	5,881,695	(310,059)
Total	¥ 14,705,432	¥ 14,372,058	¥ (333,374)
Derivative transactions <sup>(*)2</sup>			
Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting	—	—	—
Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting <sup>(*)3</sup>	(688,076)	(688,076)	—
Total	¥ (688,076)	¥ (688,076)	¥ —

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Securities classified as trading	\$ 134	\$ 134	\$ —
Available-for-sale securities	342	342	—
(2) Loans and bills discounted	116,736		
Allowance for loan losses <sup>(*)</sup>	(2,874)		
	113,862	114,544	682
Total	\$ 114,338	\$ 115,020	\$ 682
(1) Borrowed money	63,759	63,584	(175)
(2) Bonds payable	46,370	44,048	(2,322)
Total	\$ 110,129	\$ 107,632	\$ (2,497)
Derivative transactions <sup>(*)</sup>			
Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting	—	—	—
Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting <sup>(*)</sup>	(5,153)	(5,153)	—
Total	\$ (5,153)	\$ (5,153)	\$ —

(\*) General allowance for loan losses and specific allowance for loan losses, and the allowance for possible loan losses on specific overseas loans have been deducted from Loans and bills discounted.

(\*) Derivatives recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities are collectively presented. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. The figures in parenthesis indicate net liabilities.

(\*) This represents interest rate swaps and other instruments designated as the hedging instrument to offset the market fluctuation of hedged loans and other items. The "Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (PITF No. 40 of March 17, 2022) is applied to these hedging relationships.

(Note 1) Equity and other securities and partnership investments (excluding those held by a certain consolidated foreign subsidiary) whose market prices are not available are as follows. They are not included in "Assets, (1) Securities."

#### Classification

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
1) Unlisted stocks (unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) <sup>(*)</sup> <sup>(*)</sup>	¥ 35,018	¥ 32,313	\$ 242
2) Unlisted stocks (other than unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) <sup>(*)</sup> <sup>(*)</sup>	67,333	84,397	632
3) Partnership investments (unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) <sup>(*)</sup>	78,517	78,253	586
4) Partnership investments (other than unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) <sup>(*)</sup>	93,206	88,561	663
Total	¥ 274,076	¥ 283,525	\$ 2,123

(\*) Based on paragraph 5 of the "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19 issued on March 31, 2020), fair values are not presented for unlisted stocks.

(\*) Impairment loss is not recognized for unlisted stocks (unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022. Impairment loss of ¥3,486 million (\$26 million) is recognized for unlisted stocks (unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

(\*) Impairment loss of ¥2,526 million is recognized for unlisted stocks (other than unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022. Impairment loss is not recognized for unlisted stocks (other than unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

(\*) Based on paragraph 24-16 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31 issued on June 17, 2021), fair values are not presented for partnership investments.

(Note 2) Redemption schedule for receivables and redeemable securities with future redemption dates

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Securities						
Available-for-sale securities	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 200	¥ 30,900	¥ 200	¥ 5,700
Loans and bills discounted <sup>(*)</sup>	1,663,130	3,227,881	3,344,135	2,386,782	2,257,686	1,584,682
Total	¥ 1,663,130	¥ 3,227,881	¥ 3,344,335	¥ 2,417,682	¥ 2,257,886	¥ 1,590,382

(\*) Loans and bills discounted of ¥294,876 million whose redemption is not estimable, such as claims against Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers, and Potentially bankrupt borrowers, are not included in the table above.

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Securities						
Available-for-sale securities	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 200	¥ 30,900	¥ 6,600	¥ 9,300
Loans and bills discounted <sup>(*)</sup>	1,886,585	4,020,539	3,152,268	2,571,749	2,174,889	1,490,747
Total	¥ 1,886,585	¥ 4,020,539	¥ 3,152,468	¥ 2,602,649	¥ 2,181,489	¥ 1,500,047

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Securities						
Available-for-sale securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 231	\$ 49	\$ 70
Loans and bills discounted <sup>(*)</sup>	14,128	30,110	23,607	19,260	16,288	11,164
Total	\$ 14,128	\$ 30,110	\$ 23,609	\$ 19,491	\$ 16,337	\$ 11,234

<sup>(\*)</sup> Loans and bills discounted of ¥291,008 million (\$2,179 million) whose redemption is not estimable, such as claims against Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers, and Potentially bankrupt borrowers, are not included in the table above.

(Note 3) Redemption schedule for Borrowed money and Bonds payable with future redemption dates

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Borrowed money	¥ 2,214,763	¥ 1,725,218	¥ 3,148,726	¥ 230,600	¥ 10,700	¥ 224,200
Bonds payable	957,925	1,774,655	1,320,839	917,925	673,145	—
Total	¥ 3,172,688	¥ 3,499,873	¥ 4,469,565	¥ 1,148,525	¥ 683,845	¥ 224,200

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Borrowed money	¥ 800,832	¥ 2,617,441	¥ 3,841,703	¥ 412,300	¥ 617,200	¥ 224,200
Bonds payable	1,068,240	2,290,010	1,529,086	713,222	600,885	—
Total	¥ 1,869,072	¥ 4,907,451	¥ 5,370,789	¥ 1,125,522	¥ 1,218,085	¥ 224,200

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Due within one year	Due after one year but within three years	Due after three years but within five years	Due after five years but within seven years	Due after seven years but within ten years	Due after ten years
Borrowed money	\$ 5,997	\$ 19,602	\$ 28,771	\$ 3,088	\$ 4,622	\$ 1,679
Bonds payable	8,000	17,150	11,451	5,341	4,500	—
Total	\$ 13,997	\$ 36,752	\$ 40,222	\$ 8,429	\$ 9,122	\$ 1,679

(c) Breakdown of the fair value of financial instruments by level and other relevant matters

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used for determining the fair value.

Level 1 fair value: Of observable inputs for the fair value determination, this fair value is determined based on a quoted price formed in an active market for assets or liabilities that are subject to the fair value determination.

Level 2 fair value: Of observable inputs for the fair value, this fair value is determined based on inputs for the fair value determination other than those used to determine the Level 1 fair value.

Level 3 fair value: This fair value is determined using unobservable inputs for the fair value determination.

Where more than one input that has a significant impact on the fair value determination are used, of the levels respective inputs belong to, the fair value is classified into the level with the lowest priority in the fair value determination.

(i) Financial instruments recognized in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Securities classified as trading				
Equity and other securities	¥ —	¥ 278	¥ 16,951	¥ 17,230
Available-for-sale securities				
Samurai bonds	—	36,746	—	36,746
Total	¥ —	¥ 37,025	¥ 16,951	¥ 53,977
Derivative transactions <sup>(1)</sup>				
Interest rate-related	—	(89,301)	—	(89,301)
Currency-related	—	(372,977)	—	(372,977)
Total	¥ —	¥ (462,278)	¥ —	¥ (462,278)

(\*1) Derivatives recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities are collectively presented. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. The figures in parenthesis indicate net liabilities.

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Securities classified as trading				
Equity and other securities	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 17,939	¥ 17,939
Available-for-sale securities				
Samurai bonds	—	45,621	—	45,621
Total	¥ —	¥ 45,621	¥ 17,939	¥ 63,561
Derivative transactions <sup>(1)</sup>				
Interest rate-related	—	(348,890)	—	(348,890)
Currency-related	—	(339,186)	—	(339,186)
Total	¥ —	¥ (688,076)	¥ —	¥ (688,076)

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Securities classified as trading				
Equity and other securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 134	\$ 134
Available-for-sale securities				
Samurai bonds	—	342	—	342
Total	\$ —	\$ 342	\$ 134	\$ 476
Derivative transactions <sup>(1)</sup>				
Interest rate-related	—	(2,613)	—	(2,613)
Currency-related	—	(2,540)	—	(2,540)
Total	\$ —	\$ (5,153)	\$ —	\$ (5,153)

(\*1) Derivatives recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities are collectively presented. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. The figures in parenthesis indicate net liabilities.



## (ii) Financial instruments other than those recognized in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans and bills discounted	¥ —	¥ —	¥14,461,847	¥14,461,847
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥14,461,847	¥14,461,847
Borrowed money	—	7,563,923	—	7,563,923
Bonds payable	—	5,554,752	—	5,554,752
Total	¥ —	¥13,118,676	¥ —	¥13,118,676

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans and bills discounted	¥ —	¥ —	¥15,294,983	¥15,294,983
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥15,294,983	¥15,294,983
Borrowed money	—	8,490,362	—	8,490,362
Bonds payable	—	5,881,695	—	5,881,695
Total	¥ —	¥14,372,058	¥ —	¥14,372,058

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans and bills discounted	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 114,544	\$ 114,544
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 114,544	\$ 114,544
Borrowed money	—	63,584	—	63,584
Bonds payable	—	44,048	—	44,048
Total	\$ —	\$ 107,632	\$ —	\$ 107,632

(Note 1) Valuation methodologies and inputs used for determining fair value

AssetsSecurities

When the market is not active even if a quoted price is used, or when quoted prices are not available but the Reference Statistical Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions are available, the fair value of securities is classified into Level 2. Such securities primarily include Samurai bonds and listed stocks. The fair value of certain Samurai bonds is based on prices obtained from, among others, information vendors. In consideration of the results of assessment using a fair valuation model that does not use unobservable inputs, such fair value is also classified into Level 2.

When quoted prices are not available, the fair value is determined by using valuation methodologies, such as the one using the present value of future cash flows. Observable inputs are used as much as practicable in valuation and inputs include a discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital. If any significant unobservable inputs are used in the calculation, the fair value of securities is classified into Level 3. Such securities primarily include equity and other securities.

Loans and bills discounted

The fair value of loans and bills discounted is determined by discounting at a risk-free rate the sum of principal and interest after adjusting for credit risk and other elements according to the classifications based on the type of loans and bills discounted, internal ratings and periods. Of which, the fair value of those loans with variable interest rates is their carrying amount as such loans reflect market interest rates over the short term and approximates the carrying amount if the borrower's credit conditions have not changed significantly since the issuance of loans.

For claims on Bankrupt borrowers, Substantially bankrupt borrowers, and Potentially bankrupt borrowers, credit losses estimated on such claims are calculated based on the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows or the expected collectible amount from the collateral or guarantee. Since fair value approximates the amount on the consolidated balance sheets at the fiscal year end after deducting the allowance for loan losses, this amount is used for fair value. This fair value is classified into Level 3 because the effects of unobservable inputs on the fair value are considered to be material.

## Liabilities

### Borrowed money

As for borrowed money, the present value is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interest of the borrowed money classified by certain periods at a rate adjusted by the remaining period and credit risk of borrowed money. Of which, borrowed money with variable interest rates reflect short-term market interest rates and the credit conditions of JBIC and its consolidated subsidiaries have not changed significantly since the execution of borrowings. Therefore, the carrying amount is used as fair value because it is considered that the carrying amount approximates the fair value. Since unobservable inputs are not used, this fair value is classified into Level 2.

### Bonds payable

Of bonds issued by JBIC, the Reference Statistical Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions is used as fair value for the FILP agency bonds and that fair value is classified into Level 2. As for government-guaranteed foreign currency bonds, the prices obtained from, among others, information vendors are used as fair value and that fair value is classified into Level 2 in consideration of the result of assessment using a fair valuation model that does not use unobservable inputs.

### Derivative transactions

As derivative transactions by JBIC are OTC transactions whose quoted prices are not available, their fair value is determined by using the present value method and other valuation methodologies according to the transaction type and the term to maturity. Price adjustments are made based on the counterparty's credit risk and JBIC's credit risk. Main inputs used in these valuation methodologies include interest rates, exchange rates, and credit spreads. Since unobservable inputs are not used, this fair value is classified into Level 2. Such transactions include plain vanilla interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and forward foreign exchange contracts.

(Note 2) Information on Level 3 fair value of financial instruments recognized in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value

(1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs

As of March 31, 2022

Category	Valuation methodologies	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	Weighted average of inputs
Securities				
Securities classified as trading Equity and other securities	Present value method	Discount rate	9.9%-23.7%	14.1%

As of March 31, 2023

Category	Valuation methodologies	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	Weighted average of inputs
Securities				
Securities classified as trading Equity and other securities	Present value method	Discount rate	4.3%-21.5%	12.1%

(2) Reconciliation between the opening balance and the closing balance, and valuation gain (loss) recognized in profit or loss during the fiscal year

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Balance as of April 1, 2021	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the fiscal year		Purchase, sale, issuance and settlement (Net)	Transfer to Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)3</sup>	Transfer from Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)4</sup>	Balance as of March 31, 2022	Of the amount recognized in profit or loss during the fiscal year, valuation gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities held as of the date of the consolidated balance sheets <sup>(*)1</sup>
		Recognized in profit or loss <sup>(*)1</sup>	Recognized in other comprehensive income <sup>(*)2</sup>					
Securities								
Securities classified as trading Equity and other securities	¥ 12,687	¥ 1,841	¥ 1,673	¥ 749	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 16,951	¥ 1,841

<sup>(\*)1</sup> Included in Other under Other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

<sup>(\*)2</sup> Included in Foreign currency translation adjustment under Other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

<sup>(\*)3</sup> This represents a transfer from Level 2 fair value to Level 3 fair value and did not occur during the fiscal year ended March 2022.

<sup>(\*)4</sup> This represents a transfer from Level 3 fair value to Level 2 fair value and did not occur during the fiscal year ended March 2022.

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Balance as of April 1, 2022	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the fiscal year		Purchase, sale, issuance and settlement (Net)	Transfer to Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)3</sup>	Transfer from Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)4</sup>	Balance as of March 31, 2023	Of the amount recognized in profit or loss during the fiscal year, valuation gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities held as of the date of the consolidated balance sheets <sup>(*)1</sup>
		Recognized in profit or loss <sup>(*)1</sup>	Recognized in other comprehensive income <sup>(*)2</sup>					
Securities								
Securities classified as trading Equity and other securities	¥ 16,951	¥ (3,416)	¥ 4,404	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 17,939	¥ (3,416)

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Balance as of April 1, 2022	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the fiscal year		Purchase, sale, issuance and settlement (Net)	Transfer to Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)3</sup>	Transfer from Level 3 fair value <sup>(*)4</sup>	Balance as of March 31, 2023	Of the amount recognized in profit or loss during the fiscal year, valuation gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities held as of the date of the consolidated balance sheets <sup>(*)1</sup>
		Recognized in profit or loss <sup>(*)1</sup>	Recognized in other comprehensive income <sup>(*)2</sup>					
Securities								
Securities classified as trading Equity and other securities	\$ 127	\$ (26)	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 134	\$ (26)

(\*)1 Included in Other under Other expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

(\*)2 Included in Foreign currency translation adjustment under Other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(\*)3 This represents a transfer from Level 2 fair value to Level 3 fair value and did not occur during the fiscal year ended March 2023.

(\*)4 This represents a transfer from Level 3 fair value to Level 2 fair value and did not occur during the fiscal year ended March 2023.

### (3) Fair valuation process

The JBIC Group has in place the policies and procedures for the fair value determination and each trading department determines fair value in line with these policies and procedures. With respect to the fair value determined, an independent department, verifies the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies, and the reasonableness of inputs, that are used in determining fair value and the appropriateness of the classification of fair value by level. The verification results are escalated to management every fiscal year to ensure the appropriateness of the policies and procedures for the fair value determination.

In determining fair value, a valuation model that best reflects the nature, characteristics, and risks of individual assets is used. When using quoted prices obtained from third parties, JBIC verifies the reasonableness of such prices by reviewing the valuation methodologies and inputs used or by other appropriate methods.

### (4) Effects on fair value arising from changes in significant unobservable inputs

The significant unobservable input used for determining the fair value of equity and other securities is the discount rate. The weighted average cost of capital is primarily used as the discount rate. Generally, a significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate gives rise to a significant decrease (increase) in the fair value.

## 18. Market value of securities

Information relating to "Equity securities of and other investments in subsidiaries and affiliates" is presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### (a) Securities classified as trading

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Unrealized gains or losses included in profit or loss for the fiscal year	¥ 1,905	¥ (3,416)	\$ (26)

### (b) Held-to-maturity debt securities

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

### (c) Available-for-sale securities

As of March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

Type		Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose carrying amount exceeds their acquisition cost	Stocks	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	30,627	30,600	27
Subtotal		30,627	30,600	27
Securities whose carrying amount does not exceed their acquisition cost	Stocks	—	—	—
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	6,119	6,400	(280)
Subtotal		6,119	6,400	(280)
Total		¥ 36,746	¥ 37,000	¥ (253)

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

Type		Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose carrying amount exceeds their acquisition cost	Stocks	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	—	—	—
Subtotal		—	—	—
Securities whose carrying amount does not exceed their acquisition cost	Stocks	—	—	—
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	45,621	47,000	(1,378)
Subtotal		45,621	47,000	(1,378)
Total		¥ 45,621	¥ 47,000	¥ (1,378)

As of March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Type	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose carrying amount exceeds their acquisition cost	Stocks	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	—	—	—
Subtotal		—	—	—
Securities whose carrying amount does not exceed their acquisition cost	Stocks	—	—	—
	Debt securities	—	—	—
	Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other	342	352	(10)
Subtotal		342	352	(10)
Total		\$ 342	\$ 352	\$ (10)

## (d) Held-to-maturity debt securities sold

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

## (e) Available-for-sale securities sold

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Amount of sales	Total gain on sales	Total loss on sales
Stocks	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Debt securities	—	—	—
Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	3,730	173	7
Total	¥ 3,730	¥ 173	¥ 7

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Amount of sales	Total gain on sales	Total loss on sales
Stocks	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Debt securities	—	—	—
Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	734	97	—
Total	¥ 734	¥ 97	¥ —

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Amount of sales	Total gain on sales	Total loss on sales
Stocks	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Debt securities	—	—	—
Japanese government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other	5	1	—
Total	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ —

(f) **Change in classification of securities**

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(g) **Impairment of securities**

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(h) **Money held in trust**

(i) Money held in trust for trading purposes

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(ii) Money held in trust for holding-to-maturity purposes

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(iii) Other money held in trust (other than trading and holding-to-maturity purposes)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(i) **Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are as follows:**

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

Valuation difference	¥	16,084
Available-for-sale securities <sup>(*)</sup>		16,084
Other money held in trust		—
(+/-) Deferred tax assets (or -) Deferred tax liabilities		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities (before following adjustments)	¥	16,084
(-) Non-controlling interests		—
(+/-) JBIC's interest in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities held by affiliates accounted for using the equity method		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥	16,084

(\*) Foreign exchange translation differences and other related items for equity and other securities and partnership investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and whose market prices are not available are included in, and presented as, "Available-for-sale securities" under "Valuation difference."

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

Valuation difference	¥	25,300
Available-for-sale securities <sup>(*)</sup>		25,300
Other money held in trust		—
(+/-) Deferred tax assets (or -) Deferred tax liabilities		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities (before following adjustments)	¥	25,300
(-) Non-controlling interests		—
(+/-) JBIC's interest in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities held by affiliates accounted for using the equity method		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥	25,300

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023		(In millions of U.S. dollars)
Valuation difference	\$	189
Available-for-sale securities (*)		189
Other money held in trust		—
(+) Deferred tax assets (or (-) Deferred tax liabilities)		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities (before following adjustments)	\$	189
(-) Non-controlling interests		—
(+) JBIC's interest in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities held by affiliates accounted for using the equity method		—
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	\$	189

(\*) Foreign exchange translation differences and other related items for equity and other securities and partnership investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and whose market prices are not available are included in, and presented as, "Available-for-sale securities" under "Valuation difference."

## 19. Derivative transactions

Notes to derivative transactions for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2023 are as follows:

### (a) Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting

For derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting, the contract value at the fiscal year end or notional amount defined in agreements, and fair value and valuation gain (loss) and the fair value calculation method are as follows. The contract value does not indicate the market risk of the derivative transactions.

- (i) Interest rate-related transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.
- (ii) Currency-related transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.
- (iii) Equity-related transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.
- (iv) Bond-related transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.
- (v) Commodity-related transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.
- (vi) Credit derivative transactions
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
Not applicable.
  - Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
Not applicable.

(b) Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting

For derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting, the contract value at the fiscal year end or notional amount defined in agreements, and fair value and its calculation method, by hedged item and by hedge accounting method, are as follows. The contract value does not indicate the market risk of the derivative transactions.

(i) Interest rate-related transactions

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Interest rate swap	Loans and bills discounted Bonds payable			
	Receive/fixed and pay/floating		¥ 5,580,011	¥ 4,662,086	¥ (86,408)
	Receive/floating and pay/fixed		625,101	613,438	(2,893)
	Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥ (89,301)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Interest rate swap	Loans and bills discounted Bonds payable			
	Receive/fixed and pay/floating		¥ 5,956,158	¥ 4,914,624	¥ (374,275)
	Receive/floating and pay/fixed		592,441	567,460	25,385
	Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥ (348,890)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Interest rate swap	Loans and bills discounted Bonds payable			
	Receive/fixed and pay/floating		\$ 44,605	\$ 36,805	\$ (2,803)
	Receive/floating and pay/fixed		4,437	4,250	190
	Total		\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2,613)

(ii) Currency-related transactions

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Currency swap	Loans and bills discounted	¥ 4,194,367	¥ 2,800,719	¥ (373,545)
	Forward foreign exchange contracts	Investments in capital and other items			
	Sell		36,564	—	568
	Buy		164	—	(0)
	Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥ (372,977)

Note These are mainly accounted for using the deferral method of hedge accounting under the Industry-specific Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Currency swap	Loans and bills discounted	¥ 4,329,610	¥ 3,601,970	¥ (339,198)
	Forward foreign exchange contracts	Investments in capital and other items			
	Sell		5,541	—	12
	Buy		—	—	—
	Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥ (339,186)



Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Hedge accounting	Type	Major hedged items	Contract value	Contract value (Maturing after one year)	Fair value
Basic accounting method	Currency swap	Loans and bills discounted	\$ 32,424	\$ 26,975	\$ (2,540)
	Forward foreign exchange contracts	Investments in capital and other items			
	Sell		41	—	0
	Buy		—	—	—
	Total		\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2,540)

Note These are mainly accounted for using the deferral method of hedge accounting under the Industry-specific Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

- (iii) Equity-related transactions  
 Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
 Not applicable.  
 Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
 Not applicable.
- (iv) Bond-related transactions  
 Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022  
 Not applicable.  
 Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023  
 Not applicable.

## 20. Retirement benefits

### (a) Overview of retirement benefit plans

JBIC abolished the welfare pension fund plan effective October 1, 2014 and has established a defined benefit corporate pension plan and a defined contribution pension plan.

JBIC has a defined benefit pension plan comprised of a corporate pension plan (transferred from a welfare pension fund plan effective October 1, 2014) and a lump-sum severance indemnity plan. Although JBIC's corporate pension plan is a multi-employer plan, the amount of the pension assets corresponding to its own contribution can be reasonably calculated based on the ratio of the projected benefit obligations, and therefore notes are included in the following notes related to the defined pension plan.

Under the corporate pension plan (funded type), pension or lump-sum payments are provided based on salary and service period. Under the lump-sum severance indemnity plan (unfunded type), lump-sum payments are provided as retirement benefits based on salary and service period. In addition, JBIC has established a defined contribution-type retirement benefit plan effective October 1, 2014.

### (b) Defined benefit pension plan

#### (i) Changes in the projected benefit obligation

Category	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 11,168	¥ 10,971	\$ 82
Service cost	468	452	3
Interest cost	31	46	0
Actuarial gains (losses)	(1)	(193)	(1)
Retirement benefit paid	(695)	(711)	(5)
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 10,971	¥ 10,564	\$ 79

#### (ii) Changes in the plan assets

Category	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Pension assets at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 4,830	¥ 4,914	\$ 36
Expected return on plan assets	96	98	1
Actuarial gains (losses)	86	(44)	(0)
Contributions by the employer	131	134	1
Retirement benefit paid	(231)	(228)	(2)
Pension assets at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 4,914	¥ 4,873	\$ 36

- (iii) Reconciliation of the projected benefit obligation and plan assets and net defined benefit liability and net defined benefit asset in the consolidated balance sheets

Category	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Funded projected benefit obligation	¥ 6,015	¥ 5,737	\$ 43
Fair value of plan assets	(4,914)	(4,873)	(36)
	1,101	863	7
Unfunded projected benefit obligation	4,955	4,826	36
Net amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets	¥ 6,056	¥ 5,690	\$ 43
Defined benefit liability	6,056	5,690	43
Defined benefit asset	—	—	—
Net amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets	¥ 6,056	¥ 5,690	\$ 43

- (iv) Components of retirement benefit expense

Category	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Service cost	¥ 468	¥ 452	\$ 3
Interest cost	31	46	0
Expected return on plan assets	(96)	(98)	(1)
Realized actuarial loss	(88)	(149)	(1)
Retirement benefit expense	¥ 314	¥ 251	\$ 1

- (v) Plan assets

- ① Major components of plan assets

Percentages of components to the total are as follows:

Category	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2023
Debt securities	64%	62%
Stocks	25%	26%
General accounts of life insurance companies	11%	11%
Cash and due from banks	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

- ② Method of determining the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on the current and projected pension asset allocations as well as on the current and future rates of return expected from various assets that are components of plan assets.

- (vi) Principal assumptions used

Principal assumptions used in actuarial calculations

Category	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	0.42%	0.69%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	4.06%	4.05%

- (c) Defined contribution plan

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

The amount of contribution required to be made to the defined contribution plan was ¥27 million.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

The amount of contribution required to be made to the defined contribution plan was ¥28 million (\$0 million).

## 21. Deferred tax accounting

### (a) Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Deferred tax assets			
Leasehold deposits (Asset retirement obligations)	¥ 2	¥ 3	\$ 0
Accrued income recognized for tax purposes	—	49	0
Bad debt expenses not deducted for tax purposes	—	1	0
Other	1	0	0
Sub total	4	55	0
Valuation allowance	(4)	(54)	(0)
Total deferred tax assets	¥ —	¥ 0	\$ 0

Deferred tax assets are included in, and presented as, Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Income taxes—deferred is included in, and presented as “Income taxes—current” in the consolidated statements of operations.

### (b) Breakdown of major items resulting in a significant difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the rate of income tax and other taxes after applying deferred tax accounting

This information is not presented since JBIC is a nontaxable entity defined in the Article 2, Item 5 of the Corporation Tax Act (Act No. 34 of 1965) and therefore there is no significant difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the rate of income tax and other taxes after applying deferred tax accounting.

## 22. Revenue recognition

Information on the breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

Category	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Ordinary income	¥ 313,480	¥ 659,923	\$ 4,942
Of which, Fees and commissions	26,100	22,746	170
Financing and other similar activities	25,770	22,648	169
Investments and other similar activities	330	98	1

Notes 1. Revenue presented in the above table has arisen from “Ordinary Operations.”

2. The above table includes revenue that is based on “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10).

## 23. Segment information

### (a) Segment summary

The JBIC Group’s operating segments are those for which discrete financial information is available, and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by JBIC’s management.

The JBIC Group is a policy-based financial institution wholly owned by the Japanese government, which has the purpose of contributing to the sound development of Japan and the international economy and society, while supplementing the financial transactions implemented by private-sector financial institutions by performing financial operations from four viewpoints: i.e., “promotion of the overseas development and securement of resources which are important for Japan”; “maintenance and improvement of the international competitiveness of Japanese industries”; “promotion of the overseas business having the purpose of preserving the global environment, such as preventing global warming”; and “prevention of disruptions to international financial order or implementation of appropriate measures with respect to damages caused by such disruption.” To achieve these purposes, for business operations defined under the Act on Japan Bank for International Cooperation and other acts, JBIC has two reporting segments: “Ordinary Operations” account and “Special Operations” account. Accounting operations are separately carried out for respective accounts.

The “Ordinary Operations” account covers the businesses which are not included in the “Special Operations” account of the JBIC Group. The Ordinary Operations account also includes the investment business of the consolidated subsidiaries.

The “Special Operations” account includes the businesses that offer financing services such as lending to overseas infrastructure business projects that has risks but generate a sufficient level of expected return.

(b) Method of calculating ordinary income, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items by reportable segment  
Accounting treatments applied to business segments reported are the same as those disclosed in “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.” The amount of profit (or loss) of reportable segments is based on Net income attributable to owner of parent.

(c) Information about the amount of ordinary income, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items by reportable segment

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Ordinary Operations	Special Operations	Sub-total for reportable segments	Adjustments	Amount reported in the consolidated financial statements
Ordinary income					
(1) Ordinary income from customers	¥ 312,965	¥ 1,896	¥ 314,862	¥ (1,381)	¥ 313,480
(2) Intersegment ordinary income	52	—	52	(52)	—
Total	¥ 313,018	¥ 1,896	¥ 314,914	¥ (1,433)	¥ 313,480
Segment profit	17,153	145	17,299	—	17,299
Segment assets	18,109,423	320,046	18,429,469	(39)	18,429,429
Segment liabilities	15,520,239	6,262	15,526,502	(39)	15,526,462
Other items					
Depreciation and amortization	3,067	—	3,067	—	3,067
Interest income	226,708	1,809	228,518	(545)	227,973
Interest expense	135,362	545	135,908	(545)	135,363
Profits of equity method investments	1,483	—	1,483	—	1,483
Impairment losses on equity and other securities	2,526	—	2,526	—	2,526
Extraordinary income	4	—	4	—	4
Gain on disposal of noncurrent assets	4	—	4	—	4
Extraordinary loss	0	—	0	—	0
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	—	0	—	0
Income tax expenses	48	—	48	—	48
Equity method investments	33,754	—	33,754	—	33,754
Increase in Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	8,148	—	8,148	—	8,148
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	—	83	83	(83)	—
Provision of allowance for loan losses	131,076	—	131,076	(83)	130,992

Notes 1. Ordinary income is disclosed in place of sales for non-financial companies. Adjustments for the difference represent adjustments related to the difference between ordinary income and Ordinary income disclosed in the consolidated statements of operations.

2. Adjustments above are as described below.

(1) Adjustments to ordinary income from customers, which is ¥1,381 million represent reclassification of accounts.

(2) Other adjustments represent elimination of intersegment transactions.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Ordinary Operations	Special Operations	Sub-total for reportable segments	Adjustments	Amount reported in the consolidated financial statements
Ordinary income					
(1) Ordinary income from customers	¥ 657,719	¥ 2,234	¥ 659,954	¥ (30)	¥ 659,923
(2) Intersegment ordinary income	62	—	62	(62)	—
Total	¥ 657,782	¥ 2,234	¥ 660,016	¥ (93)	¥ 659,923
Segment profit	155,621	964	156,585	—	156,585
Segment assets	19,826,521	331,398	20,157,920	(37)	20,157,883
Segment liabilities	17,202,608	5,917	17,208,526	(37)	17,208,488
Other items					
Depreciation and amortization	3,445	—	3,445	—	3,445
Interest income	568,495	2,071	570,567	—	570,567
Interest expense	459,290	731	460,022	—	460,022
Profits of equity method investments	2,058	—	2,058	—	2,058
Impairment losses on equity and other securities	3,486	—	3,486	—	3,486
Extraordinary income	13	—	13	—	13
Gain on disposal of noncurrent assets	13	—	13	—	13
Extraordinary loss	0	—	0	—	0
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	—	0	—	0
Income tax expenses	13	—	13	—	13
Equity method investments	44,298	—	44,298	—	44,298
Increase in Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	4,240	—	4,240	—	4,240
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	19,194	158	19,352	—	19,352

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Ordinary Operations	Special Operations	Sub-total for reportable segments	Adjustments	Amount reported in the consolidated financial statements
Ordinary income					
(1) Ordinary income from customers	\$ 4,925	\$ 17	\$ 4,942	\$ (0)	\$ 4,942
(2) Intersegment ordinary income	1	—	1	(1)	—
Total	\$ 4,926	\$ 17	\$ 4,943	\$ (1)	\$ 4,942
Segment profit	1,166	7	1,173	—	1,173
Segment assets	148,480	2,482	150,962	(1)	150,961
Segment liabilities	128,830	44	128,874	(1)	128,873
Other items					
Depreciation and amortization	26	—	26	—	26
Interest income	4,257	16	4,273	—	4,273
Interest expense	3,440	5	3,445	—	3,445
Profits of equity method investments	15	—	15	—	15
Impairment losses on equity and other securities	26	—	26	—	26
Extraordinary income	0	—	0	—	0
Gain on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	—	0	—	0
Extraordinary loss	0	—	0	—	0
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	—	0	—	0
Income tax expenses	0	—	0	—	0
Equity method investments	332	—	332	—	332
Increase in Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	32	—	32	—	32
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	144	1	145	—	145

Notes 1. Ordinary income is disclosed in place of sales for non-financial companies. Adjustments for the difference represent adjustments related to the difference between ordinary income and Ordinary income disclosed in the consolidated statements of operations.

2. Adjustments above are as described below.

(1) Adjustments to ordinary income from customers, which is ¥30 million (\$0 million) represent reclassification of accounts.

(2) Other adjustments represent elimination of intersegment transactions.

(d) Related information

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(i) Information about services

The information about services is not presented since ordinary income from outside customers in relation to the loan, guarantee and equity participation operations is more than 90% of Ordinary income on the consolidated statements of operations.

(ii) Information about geographical areas

① Ordinary income:

(In millions of yen)

Japan	Asia/Oceania	Europe/Middle East /Africa	North America/ Latin America	Total
¥ 40,979	¥ 117,972	¥ 106,269	¥ 48,259	¥ 313,480

Notes 1. Ordinary income is disclosed in place of sales for non-financial companies.

2. Ordinary income is disclosed based on the location of the customers and is classified by country or region.

② Property, plant and equipment

The information about property, plant and equipment is not presented since more than 90% of Property, plant and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets is located in Japan.

(iii) Information about major customers

The information about major customers is not presented since there are no transactions with a certain customer which result in more than 10% of Ordinary income on the consolidated statements of operations.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(i) Information about services

The information about services is not presented since ordinary income from outside customers in relation to the loan, guarantee and equity participation operations is more than 90% of Ordinary income on the consolidated statements of operations.

(ii) Information about geographical areas

① Ordinary income:

(In millions of yen)

Japan	Asia/Oceania	Europe/Middle East /Africa	North America/ Latin America	Total
¥ 189,758	¥ 191,701	¥ 158,509	¥ 119,954	¥ 659,923

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Japan	Asia/Oceania	Europe/Middle East /Africa	North America/ Latin America	Total
\$ 1,421	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,187	\$ 898	\$ 4,942

Notes 1. Ordinary income is disclosed in place of sales for non-financial companies.

2. Ordinary income is disclosed based on the location of the customers and is classified by country or region.

② Property, plant and equipment

The information about property, plant and equipment is not presented since more than 90% of Property, plant and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets is located in Japan.

(iii) Information about major customers

The information about major customers is not presented since there are no transactions with a certain customer which result in more than 10% of Ordinary income on the consolidated statements of operations.

(e) Information about impairment losses of property, plant and equipment in reportable segments

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

(f) Information about the amortization and balance of goodwill in reportable segments

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

## (g) Information about gains from the recognition of negative goodwill in reportable segments

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Not applicable.

**24. Related-party information**

## 1. Related party transactions

## (1) Related party transactions with JBIC

## (a) Transactions with major shareholder

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Related party name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions (Note 4)	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2022 (Note 4)
Principal shareholder	Ministry of Finance (Minister of Finance)	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	—	Administration for policy based financing	100 (Direct)	Receipt of funds	Capital subscription (Note 1)	¥ 60,000	—	¥ —
							Receipt of funds (Note 2)	1,310,687	Borrowed money	7,554,208
							Repayment of borrowed money	926,306		
							Payment of interest on borrowed money (Note 2)	21,107	Accrued expense	7,523
							Guarantee for corporate bonds (Note 3)	5,574,984	—	—

Notes 1. Ministry of Finance subscribed new shares issued by JBIC through an allotment to the shareholder for ¥1 per share.

2. Receipt of funds represents borrowings from the FILP special account and Foreign Exchange Funds Special Account ("FEFSA"). FILP interest rates are applied in accordance with the FILP agreement, while the interest rates under the respective agreements related to the FEFSA are applied to borrowings from foreign exchange funds.

3. No guarantee fee has been paid for the guarantee of bonds.

4. Figures in the table above do not include consumption taxes.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Related party name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions (Note 4)	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2023 (Note 4)
Principal shareholder	Ministry of Finance (Minister of Finance)	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	—	Administration for policy based financing	100 (Direct)	Receipt of funds	Capital subscription (Note 1)	¥ 85,000	—	¥ —
							Receipt of funds (Note 2)	3,433,096	Borrowed money	8,513,677
							Repayment of borrowed money	2,999,052		
							Payment of interest on borrowed money (Note 2)	186,843	Accrued expense	68,641
							Guarantee for corporate bonds (Note 3)	6,171,755	—	—

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Related party name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions (Note 4)	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2023 (Note 4)
Principal shareholder	Ministry of Finance (Minister of Finance)	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	—	Administration for policy based financing	100 (Direct)	Receipt of funds	Capital subscription (Note 1)	\$ 637	—	\$ —
							Receipt of funds (Note 2)	25,710	Borrowed money	63,759
							Repayment of borrowed money	22,460		
							Payment of interest on borrowed money (Note 2)	1,399	Accrued expenses	514
							Guarantee for corporate bonds (Note 3)	46,220	—	—

Notes 1. Ministry of Finance subscribed new shares issued by JBIC through an allotment to the shareholder for ¥1 (\$0.007) per share.

2. Receipt of funds represents borrowings from the FILP special account and FEFSAs. FILP interest rates are applied in accordance with the FILP agreement, while the interest rates under the respective agreements related to the FEFSAs are applied to borrowings from foreign exchange funds.

3. No guarantee fee has been paid for the guarantee of bonds.

4. Figures in the table above do not include consumption taxes.

## (b) Transactions with fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries of any other associated companies

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(In millions of yen)

	Corporate name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2022
Entities that had the majority of their voting rights held by principal shareholder	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	¥8,310,588	Official development assistance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	¥ 20,000 (Notes 1, 3)	—	¥ —
	Japan Finance Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	11,612,727	Finance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	60,000 (Notes 2, 3)	—	—

Notes 1. JBIC assumed the obligations of the JBIC bonds in accordance with Article 12 (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the JBIC Act, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA") is jointly responsible for the obligations of these bonds in accordance with the provision of Article 4 (1) of Supplementary Provisions of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Act (Act No. 136 of 2002). Pursuant to Article 4 (2) hereof, all of JICA's assets are pledged as general collateral for these joint obligations.

2. JBIC is jointly responsible for the obligations of JFC bonds in accordance with Article 17 (1) (ii) of Supplementary Provisions of the JBIC Act. In accordance with Article 17 (2) hereof, all of JBIC's assets are all pledged as general collateral for these joint obligations.

3. In relation to these joint obligations, no transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of yen)

	Corporate name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2023
Entities that had the majority of their voting rights held by principal shareholder	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	¥8,357,429	Official development assistance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	¥ 20,000 (Notes 1, 3)	—	¥ —
	Japan Finance Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	11,696,178	Finance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	60,000 (Notes 2, 3)	—	—



Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Corporate name	Location	Capital	Business	Ratio to total voting rights (%)	Relationship with related parties	Transactions	Amounts of transactions	Items	Balance as of March 31, 2023
Entities that had the majority of their voting rights held by principal shareholder	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	\$ 62,588	Official development assistance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	\$ 150 (Notes 1, 3)	—	\$ —
	Japan Finance Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	87,592	Finance	None	Joint obligor	Joint obligations	449 (Notes 2, 3)	—	—

Notes 1. JBIC assumed the obligations of the JBIC bonds in accordance with Article 12 (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the JBIC Act, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA") is jointly responsible for the obligations of these bonds in accordance with the provision of Article 4 (1) of Supplementary Provisions of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Act (Act No. 136 of 2002). Pursuant to Article 4 (2) hereof, all of JICA's assets are pledged as general collateral for these joint obligations.

2. JBIC is jointly responsible for the obligations of JFC bonds in accordance with Article 17 (1) (ii) of Supplementary Provisions of the JBIC Act. In accordance with Article 17 (2) hereof, all of JBIC's assets are all pledged as general collateral for these joint obligations.

3. In relation to these joint obligations, no transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

## (2) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries and related parties

Not applicable.

## 2. Notes to the parent company or significant affiliates

### (1) Parent company information

Not applicable.

### (2) Condensed financial information of significant affiliates

Significant affiliates of JBIC are IFC Capitalization (Subordinated Debt) Fund, L.P. and IFC Capitalization (Equity) Fund, L.P. in the current fiscal year. Their condensed financial information is as shown below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Total assets	¥ 43,009	¥ 42,325	\$ 317
Total liabilities	132	111	1
Total net assets	42,877	42,214	316
Gain on investment	2,136	2,945	22
Net income before income taxes	1,452	1,430	11
Net income	1,452	1,430	11

## 25. Amounts per share

Amounts per share as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2023 are calculated as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In U.S. dollars)
Net assets per share of common stock	¥ 1.54	¥ 1.50	\$ 0.01
Net income per share of common stock	0.00	0.08	0.00

Note 1. Net income per share of common stock is based on the following information.

Diluted net income per share of common stock is not presented since there are no dilutive shares.

	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Net income attributable to owner of parent	¥ 17,299	¥ 156,585	\$ 1,173
Amount not attributable to common stock	—	—	—
Net income attributable to owner of parent related to common stock	17,299	156,585	1,173
Average number of outstanding shares of common stock (during the fiscal year)	1,815,279,452 thousand shares	1,875,663,013 thousand shares	

Note 2. Net assets per share of common stock is based on the following information.

	As of March 31, 2022 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2023 (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Net assets	¥ 2,902,967	¥ 2,949,394	\$ 22,088
Deductions from net assets (Non-controlling interests)	350	283	2
Net assets related to common stock	2,902,617	2,949,110	22,086
Year-end number of outstanding shares of common stock based on which net assets per share was calculated	1,873,800,000 thousand shares	1,958,800,000 thousand shares	

## 26. Bonds payable

Bonds payable as of March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In millions of yen)

Name of company	Description of bonds payable	Date of issuance	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity date	Remarks
JBIC	Government guaranteed JBIC foreign bonds 4 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 24 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 28 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> , 31 <sup>st</sup> , 32 <sup>nd</sup> , 34 <sup>th</sup> - 57 <sup>th</sup>	July 31, 2013 – February 15, 2023	5,574,984 (USD 45,222,492,000) (GBP 249,879,000)	6,171,755 [1,068,126] (USD 43,735,356,000) [USD 7,999,150,000] (GBP 249,907,000) (EUR 1,992,853,000)	0.375 – 4.375	General collateral	June 1, 2022 – April 15, 2031	
	JBIC bonds 23 <sup>rd</sup>	March 14, 2006	20,000	20,000	2.090	General collateral	December 19, 2025	*1
	Non-guaranteed JBIC domestic bonds 3 <sup>rd</sup>	August 10, 2017	40,000	—	0.030	General collateral	June 20, 2022	
	Total	—	¥ 5,634,984	¥ 6,191,755	—	—	—	—

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Name of company	Description of bonds payable	Date of issuance	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity date	Remarks
JBIC	Government guaranteed JBIC foreign bonds 4 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 24 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 28 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> , 31 <sup>st</sup> , 32 <sup>nd</sup> , 34 <sup>th</sup> - 57 <sup>th</sup>	July 31, 2013 – February 15, 2023	41,751 (USD 45,222,492,000) (GBP 249,879,000)	46,220 [7,999] (USD 43,735,356,000) [USD 7,999,150,000] (GBP 249,907,000) (EUR 1,992,853,000)	0.375 – 4.375	General collateral	June 1, 2022 – April 15, 2031	
	JBIC bonds 23 <sup>rd</sup>	March 14, 2006	149	150	2.090	General collateral	December 19, 2025	*1
	Non-guaranteed JBIC domestic bonds 3 <sup>rd</sup>	August 10, 2017	300	—	0.030	General collateral	June 20, 2022	
	Total	—	\$ 42,200	\$ 46,370	—	—	—	—

- Notes 1. The amounts of foreign currency-denominated bonds are shown with original currencies in parentheses ( ).  
2. Figures indicated in brackets [ ] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.  
3. (\*1) JBIC assumed the obligations in respect of the JBIC bonds which had been issued by JBIC before JFC was established, and JBIC and JICA are jointly responsible for these obligations in accordance with the JBIC Act.  
4. The redemption schedule of bonds payable for each of the next five years as of March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 2 years	After 2 years but within 3 years	After 3 years but within 4 years	After 4 years but within 5 years
Bonds payable	¥ 1,068,240	¥ 867,945	¥ 1,422,065	¥ 749,099	¥ 779,987

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 2 years	After 2 years but within 3 years	After 3 years but within 4 years	After 4 years but within 5 years
Bonds payable	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,500	\$ 10,650	\$ 5,610	\$ 5,841

**27. Borrowings**

Borrowings as of March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year (In millions of yen)	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year (In millions of U.S. dollars)	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year (In millions of yen)	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year (In millions of U.S. dollars)	Average interest rate (%)	Due date of payment
Borrowed money	¥ 7,554,208	\$ 56,573	¥ 8,513,677	\$ 63,759	3.74	—
Borrowings	7,554,208	56,573	8,513,677	63,759	3.74	May 2023 – February 2042
Other interest-bearing liabilities	18,610	139	30,860	231	(0.03)	—
Cash collateral received for financial instruments	18,610	139	30,860	231	(0.03)	—

Notes 1. "Average interest rate" represents the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from "Interest rates" and "Balance at the end of the current fiscal year."

2. There is no fixed maturity date for the repayment of Cash collateral received for financial instruments.

3. Maturities of borrowings for the next five years as of March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 2 years	After 2 years but within 3 years	After 3 years but within 4 years	After 4 years but within 5 years
Borrowings	¥ 800,832	¥ 880,486	¥ 1,736,954	¥ 1,712,287	¥ 2,129,416

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 2 years	After 2 years but within 3 years	After 3 years but within 4 years	After 4 years but within 5 years
Borrowings	\$ 5,997	\$ 6,594	\$ 13,008	\$ 12,823	\$ 15,947

**28. Asset retirement obligations**

This information is not presented because the amount of asset retirement obligations as of the beginning and end of the current fiscal year is equal to, or less than, one hundredth of the aggregated amount of Liabilities and Net assets as of the beginning and end of the current fiscal year.

**29. Other**

Not applicable.

# (Supplementary Information) Financial Statements for Each Operation

JBIC is required to maintain separate accounts for the Ordinary Operations and the Special Operations in accordance with Article 26-2 of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Act (JBIC Act). The separate financial statements for those operations that are prepared pursuant to Article 26-3 of the JBIC Act and Article 435-2 of the Companies Act of Japan have been subject to audit

by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC according to Article 26-3 of the JBIC Act and Article 436-2(i) of the Companies Act. Although the balance sheets and statement of operations for each operation, as provided below, have been prepared based on the above-mentioned audited financial statements, the statements of cash flows have not been audited.

## ■ Balance Sheets

### [Ordinary Operations Account]

(In millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2023
<b>Assets:</b>		
<b>Cash and due from banks</b>	<b>1,185,333</b>	<b>1,910,138</b>
Cash	0	0
Due from banks	1,185,333	1,910,138
<b>Securities</b>	<b>307,946</b>	<b>320,801</b>
Equity Securities	255	255
Other securities	307,691	320,546
<b>Loans and bills discounted</b>	<b>14,723,082</b>	<b>15,556,651</b>
Loans on deeds	14,723,082	15,556,651
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>598,283</b>	<b>863,958</b>
Prepaid expenses	472	704
Accrued income	51,956	181,561
Derivatives other than for trading-assets	20,267	31,287
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	524,820	649,700
Other	766	704
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>29,206</b>	<b>30,710</b>
Buildings	3,696	3,665
Land	24,311	24,311
Construction in progress	221	1,869
Other	976	863
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>8,461</b>
Software	9,169	8,461
<b>Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees</b>	<b>1,721,217</b>	<b>1,534,258</b>
<b>Allowance for loan losses</b>	<b>(470,492)</b>	<b>(410,342)</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>18,103,746</b>	<b>19,814,638</b>

(In millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2023
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Borrowed money</b>	<b>7,550,008</b>	<b>8,509,477</b>
Borrowings	7,550,008	8,509,477
<b>Bonds payable</b>	<b>5,634,984</b>	<b>6,191,755</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>607,234</b>	<b>960,530</b>
Accrued expenses	45,093	113,531
Unearned revenue	22,883	16,002
Derivatives other than for trading-assets	480,588	717,846
Cash collateral received for financial instruments	18,590	30,750
Other	40,078	82,400
<b>Provision for bonuses</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Provision for directors' bonuses</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Provision for retirement benefits</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>5,651</b>
<b>Provision for directors' retirement benefits</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Acceptances and guarantees</b>	<b>1,721,217</b>	<b>1,534,258</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,520,116</b>	<b>17,202,322</b>
<b>Net assets:</b>		
<b>Capital stock</b>	<b>1,710,500</b>	<b>1,785,500</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>974,230</b>	<b>1,125,842</b>
Legal retained earnings	959,601	966,916
Other retained earnings	14,629	158,926
Retained earnings brought forward	14,629	158,926
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	<b>2,684,730</b>	<b>2,911,342</b>
<b>Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>15,748</b>	<b>24,707</b>
<b>Deferred gains or losses on hedges</b>	<b>(116,848)</b>	<b>(323,734)</b>
<b>Total valuation and translation adjustments</b>	<b>(101,100)</b>	<b>(299,026)</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>2,583,630</b>	<b>2,612,316</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>18,103,746</b>	<b>19,814,638</b>

**[Special Operations Account]**

(In millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2023
<b>Assets:</b>		
<b>Cash and due from banks</b>	<b>265,137</b>	<b>282,827</b>
Due from banks	265,137	282,827
<b>Securities</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>16,138</b>
Other securities	15,882	16,138
<b>Loans and bills discounted</b>	<b>36,092</b>	<b>31,137</b>
Loans on deeds	36,092	31,137
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>1,478</b>
Prepaid expenses	8	13
Accrued income	979	50
Derivatives other than for trading-assets	2	—
Cash collateral paid for financial instruments	2,280	1,410
Other	5	5
<b>Allowance for loan losses</b>	<b>(342)</b>	<b>(183)</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>320,046</b>	<b>331,398</b>

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2023
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Borrowed money</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Borrowings	4,200	4,200
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,666</b>
Accrued expenses	4	6
Derivatives other than for trading-assets	1,959	1,518
Cash collateral received for financial instruments	20	110
Other	34	31
<b>Provision for bonuses</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Provision for directors' bonuses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Provision for retirement benefits</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Provision for directors' retirement benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>5,917</b>
<b>Net assets:</b>		
<b>Capital stock</b>	<b>313,300</b>	<b>323,300</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>978</b>
Legal retained earnings	—	14
Other retained earnings	28	964
Retained earnings brought forward	28	964
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	<b>313,328</b>	<b>324,278</b>
<b>Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Deferred gains or losses on hedges</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>610</b>
<b>Total valuation and translation adjustments</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1,202</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>313,783</b>	<b>325,481</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>320,046</b>	<b>331,398</b>

## ■ Statements of Operations

### [Ordinary Operations Account]

(In millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Ordinary income:</b>	<b>309,480</b>	<b>655,075</b>
Interest income	226,273	567,939
Interest on loans and discounts	172,123	550,538
Interest and dividends on securities	530	1,057
Interest on deposits with banks	1,917	16,332
Interest on interest swaps	51,673	—
Other interest income	27	11
Fees and commissions	25,770	22,648
Other fees and commissions	25,770	22,648
Other ordinary income	32,146	44,835
Gain on foreign exchange transactions	32,146	38,153
Income from derivatives other than for trading or hedging	—	6,674
Other	—	7
Other income	25,289	19,651
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	—	19,194
Recoveries of written-off claims	6,673	—
Gain on sales of equity and other securities	173	97
Gain on investments in partnerships	18,191	—
Other	251	358
<b>Ordinary expenses:</b>	<b>294,854</b>	<b>496,162</b>
Interest expense	135,362	459,290
Interest on borrowed money and rediscounts	21,107	186,866
Interest on bonds	114,152	143,229
Interest on interest swaps	—	127,147
Other interest expense	102	2,047
Fees and commissions payments	2,752	3,055
Other fees and commissions	2,752	3,055
Other ordinary expenses	1,988	2,111
Amortization of bond issuance cost	1,069	1,423
Expenses on derivatives other than for trading or hedging	316	—
Other	603	688
General and administrative expenses	21,136	23,693
Other expenses	133,614	8,011
Provision of allowance for loan losses	131,076	—
Loss on sales of equity and other securities	7	—
Loss on devaluation of equity and other securities	2,526	3,486
Gain on investments in partnerships	—	4,524
Other	4	—
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>14,625</b>	<b>158,912</b>
<b>Extraordinary income</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>
Gain on disposal of noncurrent assets	4	—
<b>Extraordinary loss</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
Loss on disposal of noncurrent assets	0	13
<b>Net income</b>	<b>14,629</b>	<b>158,926</b>

**[Special Operations Account]**

(In millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Ordinary income:</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>2,234</b>
Interest income	1,809	2,071
Interest on loans and discounts	1,809	2,071
Interest on deposits with banks	0	0
Other interest income	0	0
Other income	86	163
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	83	158
Other	3	4
<b>Ordinary expenses:</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,270</b>
Interest expense	545	731
Interest on borrowed money and rediscounts	0	0
Interest on interest swaps	545	729
Other interest expense	0	1
Fees and commissions payments	77	56
Other fees and commissions	77	56
Other ordinary expenses	752	30
Loss on foreign exchange transactions	752	30
General and administrative expenses	374	452
Other expenses	0	—
Other	0	—
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>964</b>



## ■ Statements of Cash Flows

### [Ordinary Operations Account]

(In millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income	14,629	158,926
Depreciation and amortization	3,061	3,441
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	131,076	(60,149)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	10	15
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' bonuses	(0)	0
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	(288)	(372)
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' retirement benefits	4	(14)
Interest income	(226,273)	(567,939)
Interest expense	135,362	459,290
Loss (gain) related to securities	(15,831)	7,913
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(1,276)	(4,567)
Loss (gain) on disposal of noncurrent assets	(3)	(13)
Net decrease (increase) in derivatives financial instruments (assets)	—	(11,020)
Net increase (decrease) in derivatives financial instruments (liabilities)	—	237,257
Net decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted	(1,197,897)	(833,569)
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed money	902,887	959,468
Net decrease (increase) in deposits (excluding deposits paid to Bank of Japan)	(270,025)	(260,954)
Net decrease (increase) in cash collateral paid for financial instruments	—	(124,880)
Net increase (decrease) in cash collateral received for financial instruments	—	12,160
Increase (decrease) in straight bonds-issuance and redemption	667,555	553,742
Interest received	222,353	438,086
Interest paid	(127,192)	(387,984)
Other	(300,239)	(171,208)
Subtotal	(62,088)	407,627
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(62,088)	407,627
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of securities	(30,745)	(28,627)
Proceeds from sales of securities	26,787	21,387
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(785)	(2,192)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	3	16
Purchase of intangible assets	(7,363)	(2,045)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(12,103)	(11,461)
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of new shares	50,000	75,000
Payment to national treasury	(21,868)	(7,314)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	28,131	67,685
<b>Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents</b>	—	—
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(46,061)</b>	<b>463,850</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>509,435</b>	<b>463,373</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>463,373</b>	<b>927,224</b>

**[Special Operations Account]**

(In millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income	145	964
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	(83)	(158)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	1	0
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' bonuses	0	0
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	7	6
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' retirement benefits	0	(0)
Interest income	(1,809)	(2,071)
Interest expense	545	731
Net decrease (increase) in derivatives financial instruments (assets)	—	2
Net increase (decrease) in derivatives financial instruments (liabilities)	—	(441)
Net decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted	(4,462)	4,954
Net decrease (increase) in deposits (excluding deposits paid to Bank of Japan)	(630)	(3,554)
Net decrease (increase) in cash collateral paid for financial instruments	—	870
Net increase (decrease) in cash collateral received for financial instruments	—	90
Interest received	1,629	2,990
Interest paid	(545)	(731)
Other	806	496
Subtotal	(4,395)	4,150
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,395)	4,150
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of securities	(12,949)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(12,949)	—
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of new shares	10,000	10,000
Payment to national treasury	—	(14)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	10,000	9,985
<b>Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents</b>	—	—
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(7,344)</b>	<b>14,135</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>271,842</b>	<b>264,497</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>264,497</b>	<b>278,633</b>

## 2. Composition of Liabilities and Net Assets

### [The Bank]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	
	Amount	% (Note)	Amount	% (Note)
Liabilities	15,526,338	84.3	17,208,202	85.4
Borrowed Money	7,554,208	41.0	8,513,677	42.3
Bonds Payable	5,634,984	30.6	6,191,755	30.7
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,721,217	9.3	1,534,258	7.6
Other	615,929	3.3	968,511	4.8
Net Assets	2,897,414	15.7	2,937,797	14.6
Capital Stock	2,023,800	11.0	2,108,800	10.5
Retained Earnings	974,259	5.3	1,126,821	5.6
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	16,084	0.1	25,300	0.1
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(116,730)	(0.6)	(323,123)	(1.6)
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>18,423,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,146,000</b>	<b>100</b>

(Note) Ratio to Liabilities and Net Assets added.

### (Information on the Capital Adequacy Ratios)

Although JBIC is not subject to Article 14-2 of the Banking Act of Japan, capital adequacy ratios have been calculated in accordance with "Standards for Determining Capital Adequacy of a Financial Institution in Light of Assets Held, etc. under the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Act" (2006, Financial Services Agency Notification No. 19). JBIC applies uniform international standards and calculate credit risk-weighted assets using the standardized approach.

(Unit: %, billions of yen)

Total risk-weighted capital ratio	20.27
Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio	19.41
Common Equity Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio	19.41
Total capital (Common Equity Tier 1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital)	3,312.7
Tier 1 capital (Common Equity Tier 1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital)	3,172.5
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	3,172.5
Risk-weighted assets	16,343.3
The amount of minimum capital requirements	1,307.4

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	
	Amount	% (Note)	Amount	% (Note)
Liabilities	15,520,116	85.7	17,202,322	86.8
Borrowed Money	7,550,008	41.7	8,509,477	42.9
Bonds Payable	5,634,984	31.1	6,191,755	31.2
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,721,217	9.5	1,534,258	7.7
Other	613,906	3.4	966,831	4.9
Net Assets	2,583,630	14.3	2,612,316	13.2
Capital Stock	1,710,500	9.4	1,785,500	9.0
Retained Earnings	974,230	5.4	1,125,842	5.7
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	15,748	0.1	24,707	0.1
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(116,848)	(0.6)	(323,734)	(1.6)
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>18,103,746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,814,638</b>	<b>100</b>

(Note) Ratio to Liabilities and Net Assets added.

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	
	Amount	% (Note)	Amount	% (Note)
Liabilities	6,262	2.0	5,917	1.8
Borrowed Money	4,200	1.3	4,200	1.3
Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—
Acceptances and Guarantees	—	—	—	—
Other	2,062	0.6	1,717	0.5
Net Assets	313,783	98.0	325,481	98.2
Capital Stock	313,300	97.9	323,300	97.6
Retained Earnings	28	0.0	978	0.3
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	336	0.1	592	0.2
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	118	0.0	610	0.2
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>320,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>331,398</b>	<b>100</b>

(Note) Ratio to Liabilities and Net Assets added.

# 3. The Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets and Interest-bearing Liabilities, Interest and Earning Yields

## [The Bank]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022			Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023		
	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields
Interest-earning Assets	14,227,683	227,488	1.60	17,608,546	569,989	3.24
Loans and Bills Discounted	13,323,185	173,933	1.31	15,787,118	552,609	3.50
Due from Banks	620,638	1,917	0.31	850,572	16,332	1.92
Interest-bearing Liabilities	11,928,321	135,250	1.13	14,521,304	458,003	3.15
Borrowed Money	6,712,939	21,107	0.31	8,272,350	186,866	2.26
Bonds Payable	5,128,460	114,152	2.23	6,215,808	143,229	2.30

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022			Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023		
	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields
Interest-earning Assets	14,188,316	226,223	1.59	17,550,412	567,918	3.24
Loans and Bills Discounted	13,289,658	172,123	1.30	15,749,773	550,538	3.50
Due from Banks	619,841	1,917	0.31	849,463	16,332	1.92
Interest-bearing Liabilities	11,924,120	135,250	1.13	14,516,690	457,273	3.15
Borrowed Money	6,708,739	21,107	0.31	8,268,150	186,866	2.26
Bonds Payable	5,128,460	114,152	2.23	6,215,808	143,229	2.30

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen, %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022			Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023		
	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields	Average Balance	Interest	Earning Yields
Interest-earning Assets	39,366	1,809	4.60	58,134	2,071	3.56
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,527	1,809	5.40	37,344	2,071	5.55
Due from Banks	796	0	0.01	1,109	0	0.01
Interest-bearing Liabilities	4,200	545	12.98	4,614	729	15.82
Borrowed Money	4,200	0	0.00	4,200	0	0.00
Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—

# 4. Breakdown of Operating Expenses

## [The Bank]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and Other Compensations	6,279	6,360
Expenses for Retirement Benefits	342	279
Welfare Benefits	993	953
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,061	3,441
Leasing on Land, Buildings and Machinery	481	527
Building Maintenance	138	163
Supplies	254	345
Utilities	79	100
Traveling Expenses	329	1,534
Communications	229	231
Advertising Expenses	3	5
Fees, Donations and Social Expenses	62	71
Taxes	496	590
Other	8,705	9,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,458</b>	<b>24,083</b>

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and Other Compensations	6,171	6,244
Expenses for Retirement Benefits	330	267
Welfare Benefits	975	936
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,061	3,441
Leasing on Land, Buildings and Machinery	473	518
Building Maintenance	136	160
Supplies	250	339
Utilities	77	98
Traveling Expenses	323	1,506
Communications	225	227
Advertising Expenses	3	5
Fees, Donations and Social Expenses	61	70
Taxes	487	578
Other	8,556	9,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,136</b>	<b>23,693</b>

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and Other Compensations	107	115
Expenses for Retirement Benefits	12	12
Welfare Benefits	17	17
Leasing on Land, Buildings and Machinery	60	72
Building Maintenance	2	2
Supplies	4	6
Utilities	1	1
Traveling Expenses	5	27
Communications	3	4
Advertising Expenses	0	0
Fees, Donations and Social Expenses	1	1
Taxes	8	11
Other	148	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>452</b>

# 5. Balance of Due from Banks, Receivables under Resale Agreements and Securities—Application of Surplus Funds

## [The Bank]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Due from Banks in Japanese Yen	—	—
Due from Banks in Foreign Currencies	691,017	959,606
Receivables under Resale Agreements	—	—
Securities	—	—

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Due from Banks in Japanese Yen	—	—
Due from Banks in Foreign Currencies	690,605	955,606
Receivables under Resale Agreements	—	—
Securities	—	—

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Due from Banks in Japanese Yen	—	—
Due from Banks in Foreign Currencies	412	4,000
Receivables under Resale Agreements	—	—
Securities	—	—

# 6. Information on Derivatives Transactions

## (1) Basic Policy for Derivatives Transactions

JBIC engages in derivatives transactions exclusively for the purpose of hedging exchange rate and interest rate risks.

## (2) Transactions

Derivatives transactions of JBIC include interest rate and currency swaps and forward exchange contracts. The following table gives a summary of these transactions.

## (3) Risks Involved in Derivatives Transactions

Derivatives transactions involve the following risks.

### Counterparty Credit Risk

The potential loss from the failure of a counterparty to perform its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract governing transactions due to bankruptcy or its deteriorating business performance.

### Market Risk

The potential loss from changes in the market value of financial products due to fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates in the market.

## (4) Measures to Address These Risks

### Counterparty Credit Risk

JBIC constantly monitors the fair value of a derivative in conducting transaction with each counterparty, credit risk exposure to it, and its creditworthiness. Such information is then used to assess the eligibility of the counterparty.

Regarding the fair value of a derivative in conducting a transaction and credit risk exposure, JBIC performs detailed management by taking into account collateral transfer based on a collateral contract with the counterparty.

### Market Risk

JBIC utilizes derivatives transactions exclusively for the purpose of hedging. Therefore, the market risk on derivatives transactions and the risk on hedged (lending or funding) transactions, in principle, offset each other.

(As of March 31, 2023; 100 millions of yen)

	Contract Amounts / Notional Amounts	Credit Risk Amounts	Market Value
Interest Rate Swaps	65,485	638	(3,488)
Currency Swaps	43,296		(3,391)
Forward Exchange Contracts	55	—	0
Credit Risk Mitigation through Netting	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,837</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>(6,880)</b>

(Note) "The credit risk amounts" are calculated under Uniform International Standards in accordance with the Banking Act of Japan and the related regulations.



# 7. Yield / Interest Rate

## [The Bank]

(Unit: %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
(A) – (B)	0.47	0.08
Yields on Interest-earning Assets (A)	1.60	3.24
Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities (B)	1.33	3.33

(Note) Yields on Interest-earning Assets = Interest / Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets

Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities = (Interest Expenses + Bonds Payable + Expenses) / Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities

Cf. Interest = Interest on Loans and Discounts + Interest and Dividends on Securities + Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements + Interest on Deposits with Banks + Interest on interest swaps + Other interest income

Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets = Loans and Bills Discounted + Securities + Receivables under Resale Agreements + Cash Equivalents (excluding current account deposit and others) + Cash collateral paid for financial instruments

Interest Expenses (A) = Interest Expenses (B) + Operating Expenses + Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs + Bond Issuance Expenses

Interest Expenses (B) = Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts + Interest on Bonds + Interest on interest swaps + Other Interest Expenses

Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities = Borrowed Money + Bonds Payable + Cash collateral received for financial instruments

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
(A) – (B)	0.27	(0.09)
Yields on Interest-earning Assets (A)	1.59	3.24
Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities (B)	1.33	3.33

(Note) Yields on Interest-earning Assets = Interest / Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets

Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities = (Interest Expenses + Bonds Payable + Expenses) / Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities

Cf. Interest = Interest on Loans and Discounts + Interest and Dividends on Securities + Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements + Interest on Deposits with Banks + Interest on interest swaps + Other interest income

Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets = Loans and Bills Discounted + Securities + Receivables under Resale Agreements + Cash Equivalents (excluding current account deposit and others) + Cash collateral paid for financial instruments

Interest Expenses (A) = Interest Expenses (B) + Operating Expenses + Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs + Bond Issuance Expenses

Interest Expenses (B) = Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts + Interest on Bonds + Interest on interest swaps + Other Interest Expenses

Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities = Borrowed Money + Bonds Payable + Cash collateral received for financial instruments

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: %)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
(A) – (B)	(17.29)	(22.06)
Yields on Interest-earning Assets (A)	4.60	3.56
Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities (B)	21.89	25.62

(Note) Yields on Interest-earning Assets = Interest / Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets

Costs of Interest-bearing Liabilities = (Interest Expenses + Bonds Payable + Expenses) / Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities

Cf. Interest = Interest on Loans and Discounts + Interest and Dividends on Securities + Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements + Interest on Deposits with Banks + Interest on interest swaps + Other interest income

Average Balance of Interest-earning Assets = Loans and Bills Discounted + Securities + Receivables under Resale Agreements + Cash Equivalents (excluding current account deposit) + Cash collateral paid for financial instruments

Interest Expenses (A) = Interest Expenses (B) + Operating Expenses + Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs + Bond Issuance Expenses

Interest Expenses (B) = Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts + Interest on Bonds + Interest on interest swaps + Other Interest Expenses

Average Balance of Interest-bearing Liabilities = Borrowed Money + Bonds Payable + Cash collateral received for financial instruments

# 8. Loans Outstanding per Employee

(Unit: millions of yen)

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
22,464	23,024

# 9. Loans Outstanding by Industry

(Unit: millions of yen)

Industry	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023	
	Number of Loans	Balance	Number of Loans	Balance
Manufacturing	110	936,544	99	869,495
Mining and Quarrying of Stone and Gravel	6	289,218	6	255,534
Construction	2	505	3	32,516
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply, and Water	3	105,527	3	250,250
Transport and Postal Services	2	1,752	2	1,374
Wholesale Trade	14	722,123	15	764,775
Retail Trade	3	318,658	3	347,534
Finance and Insurance	24	2,336,070	25	2,203,191
Real Estate	2	589	3	635
Goods Rental and Leasing	4	162,708	4	514,656
Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Service	3	3,396	4	3,716
Accommodations	1	236	1	200
Restaurant Business	1	35	1	23
Living-Related and Personal Services and Amusement Services	1	4,000	1	4,000
Overseas Yen Loan and Domestic Loans Transferred Overseas	554	9,916,070	543	10,379,042
<b>Total, Including Others</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>14,797,436</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>15,626,946</b>
Loans Outstanding to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, and Mid-tier Enterprises	578	179,284	562	173,415

# 10. Write-off of Loans

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
—	—

## [Special Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
—	—

# 11. Assets in Foreign Currencies (Loans and Equity Participation)

## [The Bank]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	171,683	160,786
Investments in Foreign Currency (EUR)	8,321	9,551
Investments in Foreign Currency (RUB)	17,297	16,843
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	61,442	77,710
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (GBP)	804	827
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (EUR)	12,026	12,798
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (THB)	19	8
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (CNY)	2,204	2,016
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (INR)	455	455
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (SGD)	—	966
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (RUB)	518	518
Loans in Foreign Currency (USD)	12,578,158	13,348,621
Loans in Foreign Currency (GBP)	472,725	493,195
Loans in Foreign Currency (EUR)	523,157	479,376
Loans in Foreign Currency (ZAR)	14,516	12,882
Loans in Foreign Currency (AUD)	78,361	45,725
Loans in Foreign Currency (THB)	95,649	100,137
Loans in Foreign Currency (CAD)	98,663	101,534
Loans in Foreign Currency (CNY)	14,702	7,371
Loans in Foreign Currency (INR)	7,627	9,553
Loans in Foreign Currency (MXN)	2,082	1,825
Loans in Foreign Currency (IDR)	19,799	7,856
Loans in Foreign Currency (RUB)	1,016	—
Loans in Foreign Currency (SEK)	1,097	950

## [Ordinary Operations Account]

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	158,940	148,043
Investments in Foreign Currency (EUR)	8,321	9,551
Investments in Foreign Currency (RUB)	17,297	16,843
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	58,627	74,639
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (GBP)	804	827
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (EUR)	11,701	12,473
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (THB)	19	8
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (CNY)	2,204	2,016
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (INR)	455	455
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (SGD)	—	966
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (RUB)	518	518
Loans in Foreign Currency (USD)	12,554,304	13,326,559
Loans in Foreign Currency (GBP)	472,725	493,195
Loans in Foreign Currency (EUR)	523,157	479,376
Loans in Foreign Currency (ZAR)	14,516	12,882
Loans in Foreign Currency (AUD)	78,361	45,725
Loans in Foreign Currency (THB)	95,649	100,137
Loans in Foreign Currency (CAD)	98,663	101,534
Loans in Foreign Currency (CNY)	14,702	7,371
Loans in Foreign Currency (INR)	7,627	9,553
Loans in Foreign Currency (MXN)	2,082	1,825
Loans in Foreign Currency (IDR)	19,799	7,856
Loans in Foreign Currency (RUB)	1,016	—
Loans in Foreign Currency (SEK)	1,097	950

**[Special Operations Account]**

(Unit: millions of yen)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	12,742	12,742
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (USD)	2,814	3,071
Equity Investments in Foreign Currency (EUR)	324	324
Loans in Foreign Currency (USD)	23,854	22,061

## 12. Administrative Expense Ratio

**[The Bank]**

(Units: %)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
0.14	0.14

(Note) Administrative Expense Ratio = General and Administrative Expenses / (Average Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted + Average Balance of Securities + Average Balance of Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees)

**[Ordinary Operations Account]**

(Units: %)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
0.14	0.13

(Note) Administrative Expense Ratio = General and Administrative Expenses / (Average Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted + Average Balance of Securities + Average Balance of Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees)

**[Special Operations Account]**

(Units: %)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023
1.03	0.86

(Note) Administrative Expense Ratio = General and Administrative Expenses / (Average Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted + Average Balance of Securities + Average Balance of Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees)

# 13. Balance of Loans / Borrowings, Bonds and Notes by Maturity

## Maturity Structure of Loans as of March 31, 2023

(Unit: 100 millions of yen)

Maturity	Collection from Loans
1 Year or Less	18,865
1-2 Years	18,794
2-3 Years	21,411
3-4 Years	17,225
4-5 Years	14,297
5-6 Years	12,809
6-7 Years	12,907
7-8 Years	9,569
8-9 Years	6,362
9-10 Years	5,817
10-15 Years	9,815
15-20 Years	4,070
20-25 Years	973
25-30 Years	47
30-35 Years	—
35-40 Years	—
Over 40 Years	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,967</b>

(Note) The figures exclude: ¥291.0 billion, the amount of loans and other credits to debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt, as well as those who are likely to become bankrupt, since they have no prospect for redemption.

## Maturity Structure of Borrowings from FILP Fiscal Loan and Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account in total as of March 31, 2023

(Unit: 100 millions of yen)

Maturity	Repayment of Borrowings
1 Year or Less	8,008
1-2 Years	8,804
2-3 Years	17,369
3-4 Years	17,122
4-5 Years	21,294
5-6 Years	1,096
6-7 Years	3,027
7-8 Years	107
8-9 Years	—
9-10 Years	6,065
Over 10 Years	2,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,136</b>

## Maturity Structure of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2023

(Unit: 100 millions of yen)

Maturity	Redemption of Bonds and Notes
1 Year or Less	10,681
1-2 Years	8,674
2-3 Years	14,207
3-4 Years	7,475
4-5 Years	7,786
5-6 Years	4,322
6-7 Years	2,783
7-8 Years	1,987
8-9 Years	3,999
9-10 Years	—
Over 10 Years	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,917</b>

# 14. Information on the Quality of Assets

Although the Banking Act and Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions of 1998 (the “Financial Revitalization Act”) do not apply to JBIC, JBIC has made a self-assessment of the quality of its assets since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001. This was aimed at increasing disclosure on its asset quality and improving the internal management of credit risks.

One characteristic of JBIC’s operations is that a considerable portion of its loans is official credit for the governments of developing countries. Thus, when an indebted country is temporarily unable to service debt due to economic difficulties, debt rescheduling will sometimes take place—based on an international agreement among the creditor countries in the Paris Club—in order to ensure sustainable debt service. A debtor country receiving such temporary support for overcoming the liquidity problem will implement economic restructuring programs agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to acquire sustainable debt service capacity.

The loans rescheduled under the agreement in the Paris Club have a high probability of repayment, because, unlike loans provided by private financial institutions, their nature as official credit provides an asset-securing mechanism under the above international framework. Nonetheless, to facilitate comparison with private financial institutions, JBIC, in principle, discloses the loans rescheduled in the Paris Club and whose debtor countries are categorized as “Needs Attention” in its self-assessment of asset quality, as loan assets required to be disclosed classifying them either as restructured loans (under the Banking Act) or substandard loans (under the Financial Revitalization Act).

ERNST & YOUNG SHINNIHON LLC audited JBIC’s self-assessment regarding the quality of its assets, including the following loan assets to be disclosed under the Banking Act and the Financial Revitalization Act and reserves for possible loan losses, in accordance with the Practical Guidelines for Evaluation of Internal Control over Valuation of Assets and Audits for Write-Offs and Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of Banks and Similar Institutions (Report No. 4 of the Ad Hoc Committee for Audits of Banks, the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA)).

## 1. Loan Assets to Be Disclosed under the Banking Act and the Financial Revitalization Act

The following table shows the classification of risk-monitored loans based on the self-assessment of asset quality in accordance with the disclosure standard under the Banking Act and the Financial Revitalization Act.

Each category of loans is defined as follows:

### i. Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets

“Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets” are loans and other credits to debtors who have begun proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, the Corporate Reorganization Act, the Civil Rehabilitation Act and other similar laws of Japan and have financially failed. In the asset quality self-assessment, these loans are loans to debtors who are legally or substantially bankrupt.

### ii. Doubtful Assets

“Doubtful Assets” are loans and other credits to debtors whose financial and operational conditions have deteriorated and who have a possibility that payment of principal and / or interest will not be made on a contractual basis. In the asset quality self-assessment, these loans are loans to the debtors who are likely to become bankrupt.

### iii. Substandard Loans

“Substandard Loans” are loans to debtors who are categorized as “Needs Attention Debtor” in the asset quality self-assessment, and

- (i) loans whose principal and / or interest is overdue 3 months or more from the date following the scheduled payment date but which are not categorized as “Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets” or “Doubtful Assets” (“Past Due Loans (3 months or more)”).
- (ii) loans on which the Bank granted concessions to debtors in financial difficulties through amending terms and conditions of the loans to assist them to recover and eventually be able to pay to creditors, but which are not categorized as “Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets”, “Doubtful Assets” or “Past Due Loans (3 months or more)” (“Restructured Loans”).<sup>(Note)</sup>

### iv. Past Due Loans (3 months or more)

Loans whose principal or interest is past due 3 months or more from the date following the contractually scheduled payment date and not classified as “Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets” or “Doubtful Assets”.

### v. Restructured Loans

Loans whose terms and conditions are modified in favor of the debtors in order to expedite the debtors’ business restructuring or support their business operations by, among others, reducing the stated interest rate, deferring interest payments or write-downs, and that are not classified as “Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets”, “Doubtful Assets” or “Past Due Loans (3 months or more)”.<sup>(Note)</sup>

## vi. Normal Assets

“Normal Assets” are loans to debtors with no particular problem in their financial conditions, categorized in the asset quality self-assessment either as “Loans to Normal Debtors” or “Loans to Needs Attention Debtors (excluding substandard loans)”, but which are not categorized as “Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets”, “Doubtful Assets” or “Substandard Loans”.

**[Ordinary Operations Account]**

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2023
Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets	—	—
Doubtful Assets	294,876	291,008
Substandard Loans	288,932	196,967
Past Due Loans (3 months or more)	59,807	58
Restructured Loans	229,124	196,908
Total (1)	583,809	487,975
Normal Assets	15,910,854	16,780,714
Total Amounts of Loans (2)	16,494,663	17,268,689
(1) / (2) (%)	3.54	2.83

**[Special Operations Account]**

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2022	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2023
Bankrupt and Quasi-bankrupt Assets	—	—
Doubtful Assets	—	—
Substandard Loans	—	—
Past Due Loans (3 months or more)	—	—
Restructured Loans	—	—
Total (1)	—	—
Normal Assets	37,047	31,173
Total Amounts of Loans (2)	37,047	31,173
(1) / (2) (%)	—	—

(Note) In the event that a debtor country encounters temporary repayment difficulties in respect of external public debt (sovereign debt, trade insurance institutions and export credit institutions, etc.) due to the deteriorating balance of payments, meetings of creditor countries (the “Paris Club”) will be held to mutually agree on debt relief measures (rescheduling), and implementing of temporary support for overcoming the liquidity problem (balance of payment support under an international cooperative framework). With this temporary liquidity support, debtors carry out IMF-agreed economic restructuring programs and continue to make debt repayments. The principal amount of loans for which JBIC has agreed to provide debt relief pursuant to the Paris Club agreements is ¥106,355million as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

Loans to debtors classified under the self-assessment as “Needs Attention” (but not “Past Due Loans (3 months or more)”) that were rescheduled under the Paris Club as “Restructured loans”. The amount of such loans, included in “Restructured loans” in the above table is ¥85,728million.

# Consolidated Financial Statements in Accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Reference Only

## 1. Excerpt from the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as of March 31, 2023. The consolidated financial statements are presented in yen. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are rounded down and stated in millions of yen.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC has audited the consolidated financial statements of JBIC and its subsidiaries (“the JBIC Group”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated income statements, consolidated statements

of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

This document is an excerpt of the JBIC Group’s consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB that are included in JBIC’s annual report on Form 18-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. This document does not contain all of the information in the Form 18-K that is important to you. You should read the Form 18-K carefully to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the JBIC Group’s consolidated financial statements under IFRS and related information.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2022
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash and due from banks	2,193,775	1,451,153
Derivative financial instrument assets	137,156	95,072
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	475,260	480,027
Securities	46,998	36,999
Loans and other receivables	15,144,377	14,165,576
Equity method investments	129,892	128,987
Property and equipment	30,730	29,229
Other assets	667,093	541,677
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>18,825,285</b>	<b>16,928,723</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	825,233	557,350
Borrowings	8,513,677	7,554,208
Bonds payable	5,934,320	5,559,618
Financial guarantee contracts	75,514	65,229
Other liabilities	246,889	129,458
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,595,635</b>	<b>13,865,865</b>
<b>Equity:</b>		
Capital stock	2,108,800	2,023,800
Retained earnings	1,089,888	1,024,249
Other reserves	30,677	14,458
Non-controlling interests	283	350
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>3,229,650</b>	<b>3,062,857</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>18,825,285</b>	<b>16,928,723</b>



## Consolidated Income Statements

(Millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income	576,869	186,336
Interest expense	334,401	137,173
Net interest income	242,467	49,163
Fee and commission income	12,848	18,374
Fee and commission expense	3,799	3,492
Net expense from derivative financial instruments	145,982	22,225
Net gain (loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(12,160)	70,623
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	558	9,125
Other income	30,787	26,409
Net non-interest income (expense)	(117,748)	98,814
<b>Total operating income*1</b>	<b>124,719</b>	<b>147,977</b>
Impairment losses (reversals) on financial assets	22,174	130,795
<b>Net operating income*2</b>	<b>102,545</b>	<b>17,181</b>
Operating expenses	24,540	21,846
Other expenses	4,315	668
Total operating expenses	28,855	22,515
Profits (losses) of equity method investments	(1,186)	4,133
<b>Profit (loss) before income tax</b>	<b>72,503</b>	<b>(1,199)</b>
Income tax expense	13	48
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>	<b>72,490</b>	<b>(1,248)</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Shareholder of JBIC	72,557	(1,295)
Non-controlling interests	(66)	46

\*1 Aggregate of "Net interest income" and "Net non-interest income (expense)"

\*2 "Total operating income" less "Impairment losses on financial assets"

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>	<b>72,490</b>	<b>(1,248)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans:		
Remeasurement arising during the year	411	111
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	411	111
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations:		
Net gain arising during the year	16,582	7,405
Reclassification adjustments	(362)	(1,121)
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	16,219	6,283
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>16,631</b>	<b>6,395</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>89,121</b>	<b>5,146</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Shareholder of JBIC	89,188	5,099
Non-controlling interests	(66)	46

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Millions of yen)

	Attributable to shareholder of JBIC					Sub Total
	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Other reserves			
			Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Other reserves, Total	
<b>April 1, 2021</b>	<b>1,963,800</b>	<b>1,047,301</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>3,019,276</b>
Net profit (loss)	—	(1,295)	—	—	—	(1,295)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	111	6,283	6,395	6,395
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	(1,295)	111	6,283	6,395	5,099
Issuance of new shares	60,000	—	—	—	—	60,000
Payment to the National Treasury	—	(21,868)	—	—	—	(21,868)
Other	—	111	(111)	—	(111)	—
<b>March 31, 2022</b>	<b>2,023,800</b>	<b>1,024,249</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14,458</b>	<b>14,458</b>	<b>3,062,507</b>
Net profit (loss)	—	72,557	—	—	—	72,557
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	411	16,219	16,631	16,631
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	72,557	411	16,219	16,631	89,188
Issuance of new shares	85,000	—	—	—	—	85,000
Payment to the National Treasury	—	(7,329)	—	—	—	(7,329)
Other	—	411	(411)	—	(411)	—
<b>March 31, 2023</b>	<b>2,108,800</b>	<b>1,089,888</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30,677</b>	<b>30,677</b>	<b>3,229,366</b>

(Millions of yen)

	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<b>April 1, 2021</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3,019,594</b>
Net profit (loss)	32	(1,263)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	6,395
Total comprehensive income (loss)	32	5,131
Issuance of new shares	—	60,000
Payment to the National Treasury	—	(21,868)
Other	—	—
<b>March 31, 2022</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>3,062,857</b>
Net profit (loss)	(66)	72,490
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	16,631
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(66)	89,121
Issuance of new shares	—	85,000
Payment to the National Treasury	—	(7,329)
Other	—	—
<b>March 31, 2023</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>3,229,650</b>

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit (loss) before income tax	72,503	(1,199)
Depreciation and amortization	3,932	3,510
Increase (decrease) in liability for retirement benefits	(553)	(204)
Net loss (gain) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,160	(70,623)
Losses (profits) from equity method investments	1,186	(4,133)
Net decrease (increase) in loans and other receivables	(978,801)	(1,031,737)
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings	959,468	902,887
Net decrease (increase) in deposits (excluding demand deposits)	(100,185)	(367,170)
Net change in derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities	225,797	436,037
Net increase (decrease) in financial guarantee contracts	10,285	1,266
Net increase (decrease) in bonds payable	374,701	529,618
Other	(33,682)	(592,874)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>546,813</b>	<b>(194,622)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(16,890)	(21,416)
Sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,821	14,874
Purchase of securities	(10,000)	(6,400)
Purchase of equity method investments	(1,739)	(15,200)
Proceeds from return of equity method investments	6,661	11,489
Other	(4,221)	(8,147)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(11,368)</b>	<b>(24,801)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of new shares	85,000	60,000
Payment to non-controlling interests	—	(14)
Payment to the National Treasury	(7,329)	(21,868)
Other	(503)	(452)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>77,166</b>	<b>37,663</b>
<b>Exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>29,824</b>	<b>31,823</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>642,437</b>	<b>(149,936)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>1,083,983</b>	<b>1,233,919</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,726,420</b>	<b>1,083,983</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities includes the following:</b>		
Interest received	438,478	168,536
Interest paid	(260,885)	(127,230)

## 2. Reconciliation between Japanese GAAP and IFRS

Reconciliation of assets, liabilities, and equity of the JBIC Group as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, and reconciliation of net profit of the JBIC Group for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, between accounting principles

generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”) and IFRS as issued by the IASB.\*

\* JBIC has adopted Japanese GAAP for reporting purposes. Audited consolidated financial statements of the JBIC Group for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 prepared in accordance with IFRS are disclosed for reference purposes in order to improve comparability with international issuers.

### Reconciliation of assets, liabilities, and equity as of March 31, 2023

(Millions of yen)

Japanese GAAP		Reclassifications	Adjustments	IFRS		Notes
<b>Assets</b>				<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and due from banks	2,193,775	—	—	2,193,775	Cash and due from banks	
	—	137,156	—	137,156	Derivative financial instrument assets	A
	—	477,256	(1,996)	475,260	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B,C
Securities	347,087	(318,933)	18,845	46,998	Securities	B,C
Loans and bills discounted	15,587,788	(491,899)	48,487	15,144,377	Loans and other receivables	B,D
	—	101,346	28,546	129,892	Equity method investments	C,E
Property, plant and equipment	30,730	—	—	30,730	Property and equipment	
Intangible assets	8,461	(8,461)	—	—		
Other assets	866,306	(201,122)	1,908	667,093	Other assets	A,D,F
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	1,534,258	—	(1,534,258)	—		H
Allowance for loan losses	(410,526)	410,526	—	—		D
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>20,157,883</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>(1,438,466)</b>	<b>18,825,285</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>				<b>Liabilities</b>		
	—	825,233	—	825,233	Derivative financial instrument liabilities	A
Borrowed money	8,513,677	—	—	8,513,677	Borrowings	
Bonds payable	6,191,755	—	(257,435)	5,934,320	Bonds payable	G
	—	—	75,514	75,514	Financial guarantee contracts	H
Net defined benefit liability	5,690	(5,690)	—	—		I
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	37	(37)	—	—		
Other liabilities	962,446	(713,012)	(2,544)	246,889	Other liabilities	A,F,I
Provision for bonuses	614	(614)	—	—		
Provision for directors' bonuses	10	(10)	—	—		
Acceptances and guarantees	1,534,258	—	(1,534,258)	—		H
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>17,208,488</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>(1,718,722)</b>	<b>15,595,635</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	
<b>Net assets</b>				<b>Equity</b>		
Capital stock	2,108,800	—	—	2,108,800	Capital stock	
Retained earnings	1,126,210	411	(36,733)	1,089,888	Retained earnings	
	—	(286,311)	316,989	30,677	Other reserves	E,I
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	25,300	(25,300)	—	—		C
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(323,123)	323,123	—	—		A
Foreign currency translation adjustment	11,923	(11,923)	—	—		E
Non-controlling interests	283	—	—	283	Non-controlling interests	
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>2,949,394</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>280,256</b>	<b>3,229,650</b>	<b>Total equity</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>20,157,883</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>(1,438,466)</b>	<b>18,825,285</b>	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	

## Reconciliation of assets, liabilities, and equity as of March 31, 2022

(Millions of yen)

Japanese GAAP		Reclassifications	Adjustments	IFRS		Notes
<b>Assets</b>					<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and due from banks	1,451,153	—	—	1,451,153	Cash and due from banks	
	—	95,072	—	95,072	Derivative financial instrument assets	A
	—	483,699	(3,672)	480,027	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B,C
Securities	328,053	(316,532)	25,477	36,999	Securities	B,C
Loans and bills discounted	14,759,174	(695,415)	101,816	14,165,576	Loans and other receivables	B,D
	—	109,074	19,913	128,987	Equity method investments	C,E
Property, plant and equipment	29,229	—	—	29,229	Property and equipment	
Intangible assets	9,170	(9,170)	—	—		
Other assets	602,264	(62,760)	2,174	541,677	Other assets	A,D,F
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	1,721,217	—	(1,721,217)	—		H
Allowance for loan losses	(470,834)	470,834	—	—		D
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>18,429,429</b>	<b>74,801</b>	<b>(1,575,508)</b>	<b>16,928,723</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>					<b>Liabilities</b>	
	—	557,350	—	557,350	Derivative financial instrument liabilities	A
Borrowed money	7,554,208	—	—	7,554,208	Borrowings	
Bonds payable	5,634,984	—	(75,365)	5,559,618	Bonds payable	G
	—	—	65,229	65,229	Financial guarantee contracts	H
Net defined benefit liability	6,056	(6,056)	—	—		I
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	51	(51)	—	—		
Other liabilities	609,336	(475,832)	(4,045)	129,458	Other liabilities	A,F,I
Provision for bonuses	597	(597)	—	—		
Provision for directors' bonuses	9	(9)	—	—		
Acceptances and guarantees	1,721,217	—	(1,721,217)	—		H
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,526,462</b>	<b>74,801</b>	<b>(1,735,398)</b>	<b>13,865,865</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	
<b>Net assets</b>					<b>Equity</b>	
Capital stock	2,023,800	—	—	2,023,800	Capital stock	
Retained earnings	976,953	—	47,295	1,024,249	Retained earnings	
	—	(98,136)	112,595	14,458	Other reserves	E,I
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	16,084	(16,084)	—	—		C
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(116,730)	116,730	—	—		A
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,508	(2,508)	—	—		E
Non-controlling interests	350	—	—	350	Non-controlling interests	
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>2,902,967</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>159,890</b>	<b>3,062,857</b>	<b>Total equity</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>18,429,429</b>	<b>74,801</b>	<b>(1,575,508)</b>	<b>16,928,723</b>	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	

## Reconciliation of net profit for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of yen)

Japanese GAAP		Reclassifications	Adjustments	IFRS		Notes
Interest income	570,567	(3,705)	10,007	576,869	Interest income	B, D
Interest expense	460,022	(127,876)	2,255	334,401	Interest expense	G
				242,467	Net interest income	
Fees and commissions	22,746	(135)	(9,762)	12,848	Fee and commission income	B
Fees and commissions payments	3,799	—	—	3,799	Fee and commission expense	
	—	121,202	24,780	145,982	Net expense from derivative financial instruments	A
Loss on investments in partnerships*2	6,129	(6,129)	—	—		B
	—	367	11,793	12,160	Net loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B
	—	558	—	558	Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	D
Other ordinary income	44,744	(44,744)	—	—		
Other income*1	454	(454)	—	—		B
Extraordinary income	13	(13)	—	—		
	—	35,894	(5,106)	30,787	Other income	
				117,748	Net non-interest expense	
				<b>124,719</b>	<b>Total operating income</b>	
Reversal of allowance for loan losses*1	19,352	(19,352)	—	—		D
	—	(19,352)	41,526	22,174	Impairment losses on financial assets	D
				<b>102,545</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>	
Other ordinary expenses	2,111	(2,111)	—	—		
General and administrative expenses	24,382	—	157	24,540	Operating expenses	I
Other expenses*2	6,959	(6,959)	—	—		B
	—	5,661	(1,345)	4,315	Other expenses	
				28,855	Total operating expenses	
Profits of equity method investments*1	2,058	(3,244)	—	(1,186)	Profits (losses) of equity method investments	E
				<b>72,503</b>	<b>Profit before income tax</b>	
Income tax expense	13	—	—	13	Income tax expense	
<b>Net income</b>	<b>156,518</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(84,028)</b>	<b>72,490</b>	<b>Net profit</b>	

\*1 These accounts are included in "Other income" under Japanese GAAP.

\*2 These accounts are included in "Other expenses" under Japanese GAAP.

## Reconciliation of net profit for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Millions of yen)

Japanese GAAP		Reclassifications	Adjustments	IFRS		Notes
Interest income	227,973	(55,409)	13,772	186,336	Interest income	B,D
Interest expense	135,363	—	1,810	137,173	Interest expense	G
				49,163	Net interest income	
Fees and commissions	26,100	(262)	(7,463)	18,374	Fee and commission income	B
Fees and commissions payments	3,492	—	—	3,492	Fee and commission expense	
	—	(50,812)	73,038	22,225	Net expense from derivative financial instruments	A
Gain on investments in partnerships*1	17,470	(17,470)	—	—		B
	—	24,723	45,899	70,623	Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B
	—	—	9,125	9,125	Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	D
Other ordinary income	31,416	(31,416)	—	—		
Other income*1	2,361	(2,361)	—	—		B
Extraordinary income	4	(4)	—	—		
	—	28,572	(2,163)	26,409	Other income	
				98,814	Net non-interest income	
				<b>147,977</b>	<b>Total operating income</b>	
Recoveries of written-off claims*1	6,673	(6,673)	—	—		D
Provision of allowance for loan losses*2	130,992	(130,992)	—	—		D
	—	127,002	3,793	130,795	Impairment losses on financial assets	D
				<b>17,181</b>	<b>Net operating income</b>	
Other ordinary expenses	1,988	(1,988)	—	—		
General and administrative expenses	21,713	—	133	21,846	Operating expenses	I
Other expenses*2	2,538	(2,538)	—	—		B
	—	1,678	(1,009)	668	Other expenses	
				22,515	Total operating expenses	
Profits of equity method investments*1	1,483	2,650	—	4,133	Profits of equity method investments	E
				<b>(1,199)</b>	<b>Loss before income tax</b>	
Income tax expense	48	—	—	48	Income tax expense	
<b>Net income</b>	<b>17,345</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(18,594)</b>	<b>(1,248)</b>	<b>Net loss</b>	

\*1 These accounts are included in "Other income" under Japanese GAAP.

\*2 These accounts are included in "Other expenses" under Japanese GAAP.

## Notes to the reconciliation of assets, liabilities, and equity as of March 31, 2023 and 2022, and the reconciliation of net profit for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

### A. Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities

#### i. Hedge accounting

The JBIC Group uses derivative financial instruments in order to hedge interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The JBIC Group has been applying hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP, which mostly follows macro hedge accounting, for 99.9% or more of its derivative transactions on a fair value basis, in order to eliminate accounting mismatches in its consolidated financial statements.

From the adoption of IFRS in 2012 to March 31, 2018, the JBIC Group had not applied hedge accounting under IAS 39 and did not present the effect of its risk management activities involving derivative financial instruments in its consolidated financial statements. Since the adoption of IFRS 9, the JBIC Group has applied hedge accounting mainly to fair value hedges of interest rate risk for bonds payable issued on or after April 1, 2018.

Refer to Notes 3.G and 8 to the consolidated financial statements for details on hedge accounting under IFRS. In addition, refer to Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements for "Net loss on valuation of derivative financial instruments," which does not reflect profit or loss deferred by hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP, and adjustments to the carrying amounts of hedged items under fair value hedge accounting.

#### ii. Offsetting derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities

Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities that meet the offset requirements under Japanese GAAP are presented on a net basis by counterparty and included in "Other assets" or "Other liabilities." Derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities that do not meet the offset requirements under IFRS are presented on a gross basis as "Derivative financial instrument assets" and "Derivative financial instrument liabilities."

### B. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Under IFRS, if contractual cash flows of financial assets are not solely payments of principal and interest, the JBIC Group measures such financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. If contractual cash flows of financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest, and financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, financial assets are measured at amortized cost. Whereas, Japanese GAAP sets out the approach to measure financial assets according to their legal form and the entity's intention to hold the financial assets.

Stocks, investments in partnerships and certain loans excluding investments held by the JBIC Group and accounted for using the equity method, are measured at fair value and presented as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" under IFRS, whereas they are measured at either cost or fair value according to their legal form and holding intention and presented as "Securities" or "Loans and bills discounted" under Japanese GAAP. Under Japanese GAAP, if the net asset value of shares has declined significantly due to a deterioration in the financial position of an issuer, the carrying amount is written down and such valuation difference is recognized as impairment loss for the current period.

Under IFRS, the JBIC Group presents gains and losses arising from such assets as "Net gain (loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss." Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group presents interest income and dividend income as "Interest income," upfront and commitment fees as "Fee and commissions," and realized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and sales of such assets as "Other income" (when it is a gain) or "Other expenses" (when it is a loss).

### C. Securities

The JBIC Group presents investments in associates and joint ventures as "Securities" under Japanese GAAP and "Equity method investments" under IFRS. For the differences in the measurement method between the accounting standards, see "E. Equity method investments."

Stocks and investments in partnerships other than investments in associates and joint ventures are presented as "Securities" under Japanese GAAP and "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" under IFRS. For the differences in the measurement method between the accounting standards, see "B. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss."

Debt securities included in "Securities" under Japanese GAAP are also presented as "Securities" under IFRS. For the measurement method, debt securities are measured at fair value and valuation gains and losses are recognized as "Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities" under Japanese GAAP, whereas these debt securities are measured at amortized cost under IFRS.

Under IFRS, impairment losses are recognized for securities measured at amortized cost under the expected credit loss model. Impairment losses are estimated at the amount of the expected credit losses expected to occur within the next 12-months from the reporting date or on a lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition of the financial assets. Such impairment losses measured are deducted from securities using an allowance account, which represents such impairment losses and which is deducted from securities, resulting in net presentation.

### D. Loans and other receivables

"Loans and other receivables" under IFRS include accrued interest income on loans in "Other assets" under Japanese GAAP, and also financial assets associated with financial guarantee contracts described in "H. Financial guarantee contracts," but do not include loans and other receivables measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Under IFRS, the JBIC Group measures loans and other receivables initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to loan origination, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The JBIC Group amortizes loan origination fees, which are considered integral to the origination using the effective interest method. If contractual terms are amended after initial recognition of loans and other receivables, loans and other receivables are derecognized when, and only when, contractual rights to the cash flows from such loans and other receivables expire, or applicable requirements under the related accounting standard are met, and the difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and a financial asset newly recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group recognizes a general allowance as well as a specific allowance for loan losses.

In accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS, the JBIC Group recognizes impairment losses, and the carrying amount of loans and other receivables is reduced by the amount of impairment losses measured through the allowance for loan losses. See "C. Securities" for the method for recognizing expected credit losses. If certain conditions are met, amendments to contractual terms after initial recognition of loans and other receivables may be determined as not meeting the criteria for derecognizing financial assets.



### E. Equity method investments

The JBIC Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are comprised mainly of investments in partnerships. Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group applies the equity method to certain investments in partnerships. Under IFRS, the JBIC Group adopts the equity method for all of its investments in partnerships that are determined as investments in associates and joint ventures, except for investments held through a subsidiary of JBIC for which the exemption in IAS 28 to measure such entities at fair value is applied. Gains or losses on investments in partnerships to which the equity method is not applied under Japanese GAAP but applied under IFRS are recognized as "Profits (losses) of equity method investments" under IFRS.

The JBIC Group presents exchange differences on translation of foreign operations from applying the equity method as "Other reserves" under IFRS, whereas they are presented as "Foreign currency translation adjustment" under Japanese GAAP.

### F. Leases

Lease transactions entered into by the JBIC Group as a lessee primarily consist of rental offices. Under Japanese GAAP, lease transactions are classified as either finance leases or operating leases based on the risk and economic value approach. The significant lease transactions entered into by the JBIC Group are classified as operating leases and are expensed when lease payments occur. Under IFRS, on the other hand, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities," respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position at the commencement date of the lease. Those assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and amortized cost using the effective interest method, respectively.

The JBIC Group does not enter into lease transactions as a lessor.

### G. Bonds payable

Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group expenses bond issuance costs as incurred.

Under IFRS, the JBIC Group measures bonds payable initially at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to bond issuance, such as fees paid to underwriters and discounts at issuance, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For bonds payable to which hedge accounting is applied in accordance with IFRS 9, their carrying amount is adjusted to reflect changes in fair value arising from the underlying hedged risks.

### H. Financial guarantee contracts

Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group records the same contractual amounts of financial guarantee obligations in both "Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees" as assets and in "Acceptances and guarantees" as liabilities.

Under IFRS, the JBIC Group initially measures financial liabilities associated with financial guarantee contracts at fair value as well as financial assets associated with financial guarantee contracts. They are subsequently measured at the higher of (a) the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and (b) the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

### I. Liability for retirement benefits

Under Japanese GAAP, the JBIC Group expenses actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit plans in profit or loss as incurred.

Under IFRS, the JBIC Group recognizes the remeasurement of defined benefit plans directly in "Other reserves" as incurred and reclassifies them immediately to retained earnings. The JBIC Group remeasures retirement benefit obligations based on IFRS, and charges for differences caused by the period allocation method of retirement benefit obligations, etc. as "Operating expenses." The JBIC Group includes a liability for retirement benefits in "Other liabilities."

### J. Difference between the reporting date of consolidated financial statements and of subsidiaries

Under Japanese GAAP, if the difference between the reporting date of consolidated financial statements and of the subsidiary does not exceed three months, only material inter-company transactions made during that period need to be reflected in the financial statements of the subsidiary. Accordingly, the JBIC Group adjusts only material inter-company transactions in the consolidated financial statements under Japanese GAAP.

On the other hand, IFRS requires that financial statements of consolidated subsidiaries be prepared on the reporting date of the parent company, except when it is impracticable. For this reason, the JBIC Group prepares the financial statements of the subsidiaries whose reporting dates are different from JBIC to conform to the reporting date of JBIC.

