UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Although the Company pays close attention to provide English translation of the information disclosed in Japanese, the Japanese original prevails over its English translation in the case of any discrepancy.

November 4, 2015

To the Person Concerned:

Company: Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.
Representative: President & CEO: Taizo Nishimuro,
(Code No: 6178, First Section of the TSE)
Contact: Corporate Planning Division, Corporate Planning Department

Announcement on Financial Results and Related Information of Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. Associated with Listing of its Stock on the First Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange Market

Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") listed its stock on the First Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange Market as of November 4, 2015.

Our consolidated financial results forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (April 1, 2015–March 31, 2016) are as follows, and the recent financial results and related information are included in the attached documents:

[Consolidated]

Fiscal year / Item	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (Est.)			Three months ended June 30, 2015 (Actual)		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Actual)	
		Ratio against ordinary income	Changes from the previous corresponding periods		Ratio against ordinary income		Ratio against ordinary income
Ordinary income	Million yen 14,210,000	% 100.0	% (0.3)	Million yen 3,446,514	% 100.0	Million yen 14,258,842	% 100.0
Net ordinary income	860,000	6.1	(22.9)	242,704	7.0	1,115,823	7.8
Net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings	370,000	2.6	(23.3)	142,639	4.1	482,682	3.4
Net income per share	¥ 85.20			¥ 31.70		¥ 107.26	
Dividends per share	¥ 23.00			--		¥ 11.13	

(Notes)

1. In place of “revenue,” in general, ordinary income is stated.
2. Apart from routine repairs to the post office structures and related facilities, in order to redress decrepit structures and facilities suffering from past underinvestment, necessary refurbishments have been undertaken in an urgent manner to such structures and facilities that were economically past their available service life. In this context, an extraordinary loss is booked in the respective fiscal year as “Post Office refurbishment expenses.”
   The amounts of such losses are ¥22,071 million (actual) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, ¥5,520 million (actual) for the three months ended June 30, 2015, and ¥56,000 million (est.) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016.
3. Net Income Attributable to Japan Post Holdings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (est.) is calculated by deducting the net income attributable to non-controlling interests for three months after the assumed disposal date of shares (December 31, 2015) of the Company’s subsidiaries, Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Japan Post Bank”), and Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Japan Post Insurance”), based on the assumption that we will hold eighty-nine percent (89%) of the outstanding shares respectively of Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance.
4. A thirty-to-one (30-to-1) share split was conducted on August 1, 2015. Net Income per Share and Dividend per Share in the table above are calculated based on the assumption that such a share split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

5. We intend to use the aggregate proceeds from the Concurrent Financial Subsidiary Offerings (selling approximately 11% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Financial Subsidiary (Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance) in a global offering consisting of Japanese and international offerings) to repurchase shares of our common stock in a transaction we refer to as the Share Repurchase. Pursuant to a board resolution passed on September 10, 2015, we plan to conduct the Share Repurchase between the period beginning November 5, 2015 and ending March 31, 2016 through an off-auction share repurchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Trading NeTwork System (ToSTNeT-3).

   In addition, pursuant to a board resolution passed on October 19, 2015 in accordance with Article 156, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act based on Article 39, Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation complying with Article 459, Paragraph 1 Item 1 of the same Act, the maximum aggregate repurchase price in the Share Repurchase was determined to be ¥730,964,638,025, equal to the aggregate proceeds from the Concurrent Financial Subsidiary Offerings, and the maximum number of shares to be repurchased in the Share Repurchase was determined to be 2,250,000,000 shares.

   In calculating the number of shares to be applied to derive the figures in the table above, we has estimated the number of shares as a result of the Share Repurchase to be 470 million, based on the aggregate proceeds from the Concurrent Financial Subsidiary Offerings, ¥730,964,638,025, and the offer price of our shares at the initial public offering. However, we may be unable to complete the Share Repurchase as anticipated. For example, insider trading rules under Japanese law prohibit us from conducting the Share Repurchase if we are in possession of material nonpublic information. We may also be unable to conduct the Share Repurchase when there has been a steep increase in the market price of our shares. And the actual number of shares to be acquired as a result of the Share Repurchase may change depending on the closing price of our shares on the business day immediately preceding implementation of the Share Repurchase.
6. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (actual) and the three months ended June 30, 2015 (actual) in the table above were calculated based on the average number of shares during the corresponding periods. Net Income per Share for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (est.) in the table above was calculated based on the estimated average number of shares during the corresponding period.
7. Following the listing of our shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange through the year ending March 31, 2018, we intend to maintain a consolidated dividend payout ratio, which represents the total interim and annual dividends declared during a fiscal year expressed as a percentage of consolidated net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings for the same period of roughly 50% or higher. As only one recording date will fall within the first fiscal year following the listing of our shares, we will only declare annual dividends for the year ending March 31, 2016. As a result, we intend to achieve a consolidated dividend payout ratio of roughly 25% or higher for the year ending March 31, 2016.

[Assumptions for Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal year Ending March 31, 2016]

(Unit: Million yen)

Item \ Fiscal year	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (Est.)		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Actual)	
	Ordinary Income	Segment Profit	Ordinary Income	Segment Profit
Postal and Domestic Logistics Business	1,880,000	5,000	1,871,304	1,820
International Logistics Business	661,000	28,000	-	-
Post Office Business	1,331,000	14,000	1,302,086	22,832
Banking Business	1,920,000	460,000	2,078,298	569,609
Life Insurance Business	9,550,000	350,000	10,169,241	492,625
Other Business	370,000	220,000	300,376	150,221
Adjustments	(1,520,000)	(220,000)	(1,462,465)	(121,286)
Total	14,210,000	860,000	14,258,842	1,115,823

(Notes)

1. "Segment Profit" is the net ordinary income of each reporting segment.
2. Starting from the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the reporting segment known as "Postal and Logistics Business" until the first quarter of the same fiscal year is renamed "Postal and Domestic Logistics Business" without any change to its scope. Meanwhile, the business concerned with Toll Holdings Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Toll Holdings") shall be contained in a new reporting segment named "International Logistics Business."

   Further, although our consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 reflects the assets and liabilities of Toll Holdings, our consolidated profit and loss accounts of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 do not include any contribution from Toll Holdings. Earnings of Toll Holdings shall be brought into our consolidated profit and loss accounts starting from the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016.
3. With respect to the financial results forecasts for "Banking Business" and "Life Insurance Business," it is assumed that the interest rates of both Japanese government bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds shall trade as indicated by the implied forward rates* (only interest rates of the Japanese government bonds are relevant to the "Life Insurance Business") as of the end of December 2014, and that other indicators shall stay at the levels as of the end of December 2014. Based on these assumptions, the economic environment forecast as of the end of March 2016 is as follows:

   10-year JGB Yield 0.47%
   10-year U.S. Treasury Yield "Banking Business" 2.70%
   "Life Insurance Business" 2.17%
   Nikkei Stock Average (Relevant only to "Life Insurance Business"): ¥17,450
   TOPIX (Relevant only to "Banking Business"): 1,407P
   Exchange Rate (USD/JPY): $1 =¥120
   * The implied forward rates as of the end of December 2014 are a future interest rate forecast theoretically applying the market yield curve as of the end of December 2014, or the formulation point of the annual management plan to be a basis of the financial results forecast.
4. Item "Other Business" in the table above includes hospital business and hotel business, which are not included in the reporting segments. It also includes our dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates.
5. Segment Profit (Est.) of the item "Adjustments" in the table above for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 contains ¥19,000 million worth of goodwill amortization concerned with the consolidation of Toll Holdings.
6. Concerning the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the sum of each item shall not exactly equate to the figures in the corresponding row of the "Total" due to rounding. (In the segments "Postal and Domestic Logistics Business," "International Logistics Business," and "Post Office Business," numbers are rounded down to the nearest ¥1,000 million, while in other segments, numbers are rounded down to the nearest ¥10,000 million.)

With respect to the financial results forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the following are the major assumptions used for each segments:

(1) Postal and Domestic Logistics Business

Regarding postal mail services, a declining trend in domestic mail volumes continues primarily due to e-substitution. Though a partial offset caused by the temporary positive impact on mailings of the introduction of the Social Security and Tax Number (“My Number”) system is expected, domestic mail volume is expected to decrease by 2% year on year to 17,791 million deliveries with implementation of paperless billing and similar web-based initiatives by business customers.

Regarding Yu-Pack and Yu-Mail services, with the expected recovery of the DM market from a cooling down evident in particular in the Yu-Mail market, parcel volume is expected to improve year on year by 10% to 534 million deliveries for Yu-Pack and by 7% to 3,595 million deliveries for Yu-Mail owing to our increased marketing activities directed at the rapidly growing e-commerce and mail-order market, efforts to streamline our operation, and customer convenience of delivery receipt.

The operating cost of Japan Post Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Japan Post Co.”), the main operating company of this business segment, is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥1,870,000 million (personnel expenses ¥1,167,000 million and other expenses ¥703,000 million), as growing parcel volumes and wages raise our personnel and collection and delivery and transportation expenses, while the management makes efforts to continue adjusting the size of the labor force in proportion to handling volumes to enhance productivity, such as upgrades to our collection, delivery, and transportation network and post office computer system.

Accordingly, ordinary income is expected to increase by 0.5% year on year to ¥1,880,000 million and segment profit is expected to increase by 175% year on year to ¥5,000 million.

(2) International Logistics Business (Note 1)

With respect to the business of Toll Holdings, operating income is expected to increase by 8% year on year to ¥661,000 million (estimated(Note 2)) with steady growth in the e-commerce market and global forwarding business (supply chain management services of import/export freight such as bilateral transport or cross-transport by providing the consignor means of transportation) in Asia, new customer acquisition arising from the growth in domestic forwarding business in the Australia and NZ market, and a weaker Australian dollar, while a partial offset is expected, caused by lower profitability from the existing customer base, reflecting decelerating economic growth in China and declines in the price of natural resources.

And, operating expenses are expected to increase by 8% year on year to ¥629,000 million (Estimate (Note 2)), reflecting inflation and a weaker Australian dollar despite measures to improve efficiency.

Consequently, ordinary income of ¥661,000 million and segment profit of ¥28,000 million are expected.

(Notes)

1. Although acquisition of outstanding shares of Toll Holdings was concluded on May 28, 2015, in the financial results, such acquisition is assumed to have concluded on the last date of the first quarter of fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (June 30, 2015), and a consolidation of Toll Holdings shall be as of such date. Moreover, since the end of Toll Holdings’ fiscal year is expected to be moved from June to March starting from the current fiscal year, which ends March 31, 2016, the financial results forecast of Toll Holdings for the current fiscal year covers the period from July 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016. Assumption of the exchange rate is ¥95 per one Australian dollar (as of the end of May 2015).
2. Since Toll Holdings has not released quarterly financial results prior to its acquisition by Japan Post Co., a year on year comparison is an estimate based on the consolidated earnings of Toll Holdings for the year ended June 30, 2015, and is presented here for reference purposes.

(3) Post Office Business

Concerning financial services such as banking and life insurance agency services,(Note 1) Japan Post Co. aims to increase both Japan Post Bank’s deposit balance and new policies written by Japan Post Insurance, as a result not only of training initiatives developed in cooperation with Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance aimed at improving performance by sales personnel, but also by adopting a sales approach focusing on growing total assets under management and higher sales, mainly in endowment insurance and whole life insurance with product development to satisfy customer needs, coupled with enhancement of services for older adult customers. Commissions for banking business consignment (Note 2) are expected to increase by 0.4% year on year to ¥605,000 million, reflecting an increase in deposits balance, higher sales of investment trusts, and so on. Commissions for life insurance business consignment (Note 3) are expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥380,000 million owing to an increase in new insurance policy contracts. Furthermore, an increase in the number of post offices that handle third-party financial products such as cancer insurance (e.g., expansion of the number of post offices dealing with cancer insurance from 10,022 as of October 1, 2014, to 20,076 as of July 1, 2015) is also expected to contribute to higher profitability.

Operating income attributable to businesses other than the three main businesses (postal and domestic logistics agency services, banking agency services, and life insurance agency services) of Japan Post Co. is expected to increase by 34% year on year to ¥58,000 million. In its merchandising business, Japan Post Co. intends to enhance and develop its product offering and diversify sales channels in cooperation with other companies. And in its real estate business, office and retail leasing business for JP Tower, JP Tower Nagoya, and Omiya JP Building, etc., residential housing business, and parking lot business are further promoted.

Meanwhile, operating expenses of Post Office Business of Japan Post Co. are expected to increase by 4% year on year to ¥1,210,000 million (personnel expenses ¥920,000 million, and other expenses ¥290,000 million), reflecting increased depreciation and amortization due to the maintenance and refurbishment of aging post offices to a provide better service environment, and equipment upgrades.

Accordingly, ordinary income is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥1,331,000 million and segment profit is expected to decrease by 39% year on year to ¥14,000 million.

(Notes)

1. Banking agency services for Japan Post Bank: Japan Post Co. provides agency services relating to ordinary, TEIGAKU, and time Deposits and certain remittance and fund transfer services as an authorized banking agent of Japan Post Bank. Life insurance agency services for Japan Post Insurance: Japan Post Co. offers and sells insurance products written by Japan Post Insurance (e.g., Ordinary Whole Life Insurance, Special Whole Life Insurance, Ordinary Endowment Insurance, and Special Endowment Insurance) as an authorized agent of Japan Post Insurance, including accepting insurance claim submissions.
2. Commissions for banking business consignment are calculated to be equivalent to the cost of providing the agency services based on the costs Japan Post Bank would have incurred to provide the same services at Japan Post Bank's directly operated branches and the actual volume of transactions and services handled by Japan Post Co., plus an incentive component for achieving certain sales targets and improving service quality.
3. Commissions for life insurance business consignment consist mainly of sales commissions and maintenance commissions. Sales commission are payable in installments over a period of several years, the same as other life insurance companies adopting an agency system. Maintenance commissions are determined with reference to surveys of the actual time and personnel expenses associated with Japan Post Co. providing such services.

(4) Banking Business [Note 1]

Regarding net interest income, etc. [Note 2], from the base portfolio, net interest income, etc., is expected to decrease by 20% year on year to ¥896,000 million, reflecting the fact that high-yield assets acquired by Japan Post Bank in the past are now maturing and will be successively replaced by low-yield assets amid the projected continuation of a historically low interest rate environment. Meanwhile, in order to offset the projected decline in income from the base portfolio, Japan Post Bank will increase the satellite portfolio balance, centered on foreign securities, while managing risk appropriately in tandem with monitoring market trends and other factors. Through these efforts, Japan Post Bank will aim to achieve the targeted satellite portfolio balance of ¥60 trillion as of March 31, 2018 under the Japan Post Group Medium-term Management Plan. Net interest income, etc., from the satellite portfolio is expected to increase by 17% year on year to ¥548,000 million. Accordingly, overall net interest income, etc., is forecast to decline by 9% year on year to ¥1,444,000 million.

Regarding net fees and commissions, [Note 3] on the other hand, sales of investment trusts are expected to increase by 11% year on year to ¥420,000 million based on training, staff increases, and other initiatives targeting sales consultant personnel. Combined with measures to enhance the convenience of ATMs and increase their usage, net fees and commissions are expected to increase by 3% year on year to ¥92,000 million.

In addition, general and administrative expenses are expected to decrease by 3% year on year to ¥1,075,000 million, benefiting from the decrease (¥48,000 million year on year) in deposit insurance expenses paid to the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan and other related expenses in line with the reduction in the deposit insurance premium rate (from 0.07% to 0.042%).

Consequently, segment profit is expected to decrease by 19% year on year to ¥460,000 million.

(Notes)

1. Banking business's earnings comprise two main components: net interest income, etc., and net fees and

commissions. Segment profit represents these two earnings components less general and administrative expenses.

2. Net interest income, etc., is calculated as "(interest income - interest expenses) + (other operating income - other operating expenses) + (gains on money held in trust - losses on money held in trust)."

   Furthermore, as an ALM (Asset Liability Match) framework, the Base Portfolio and Satellite Portfolio are managed separately in the fund management operation. Mainly investing in JGBs, the objective of the Base Portfolio is to secure a stable return while managing interest rate and liquidity risk. Meanwhile, the objective of the Satellite Portfolio is to achieve a higher return by taking mainly credit and market risk and specifically investing in corporate bonds, foreign securities, equities (money held in trust), etc.

3. Net fees and commissions are calculated as "fees and commissions income - fees and commissions expenses."

(5) Life Insurance Business

Because of our efforts, such as expansion of our younger customer base with the revised educational endowment insurance, further cultivation of our existing customer base by expanding the scope of our insurance underwriting, and development of older adult customer base by increasing the age limit for new policies, the number of new policies has been increasing since the privatization of the postal service in October 2007. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, contracted monthly insurance premium for new policies is expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥49,000 million, mainly in endowment insurance and whole life insurance, through strengthening the sales capability of our distribution channel as well as product development to satisfy customer needs, coupled with the enhancement of services for older adult customers. On the other hand, insurance premiums and others are expected to decrease by 9% year on year to ¥5,430,000 million, primarily due to the decrease in the number of policies in force (total number of policies underwritten by Japan Post Insurance and Postal Life Insurance Policies ceded from the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance) by 4% year on year to 32 million policies as a result of maturity of policies and other factors.

Investment income is expected to decrease by 10% year on year to ¥1,320,000 million, mainly due to a decrease in total assets associated with a decrease in the number of policies in force, coupled with the prolonged low interest rate environment. Other ordinary income is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥2,800,000 million, mainly due to an increase in the reversal of policy reserves as a result of a decrease in the number of policies in force.

Insurance claims and others are expected to decrease by 6% year on year to ¥8,550,000 million, mainly due to a decrease in the number of maturity. Meanwhile, operating expenses are expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥540,000 million, primarily due to an increase in the expenses such as sales commissions incurred associated with the acquisition of new policies. In consideration of factors, including depreciation and amortization for assets held, ordinary expenses are expected to decrease by 5% year on year to ¥9,200,000 million.

Consequently, ordinary income is expected to decrease by 6% year on year to ¥9,550,000 million and segment profit is expected to decrease by 29% year on year to ¥350,000 million.

(6) Other Business

Concerning our hospital business, a tough operating environment is set to continue despite implementation of our management improvement initiatives designed in line with each hospital's respective situation, such as revenue growth measures through cooperation with local medical bodies and the enhancement of emergency medical service provision as well as cost-cutting measures such as the review of service contracts. Thus, operating income is expected to decrease by 9% year on year to ¥22,000 million.

Concerning our hotel business, based on an assumption of unit sales per guest and the number of guests for each hotel, after taking into account such management initiatives as the reinforcement of marketing force, enhancement of accommodation and facilities through renovation work, and closure or abolition of some unprofitable hotels following a review of their location, operating income is expected to decrease by 4% year on year to ¥29,000 million.

In addition, thanks to the contribution of ¥209,245 million (year on year increase of 75%) as dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates, ordinary income is expected to increase by 23% year on year to ¥370,000 million, and segment profit of "Other Business" is expected to increase by 46% year on year to ¥220,000 million.

As result of the above, in our consolidated financial results forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, ordinary income is expected to be ¥14,210,000 million, with net ordinary income expected to be ¥860,000 million. Moreover, extraordinary loss of ¥96,000 million is forecast. It includes post office refurbishment expenses

(¥56,000 million). Provision of reserve for policyholder dividends of ¥190,000 million, net income attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥10,000 million, and net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings of ¥370,000 million are expected.

Forecasts and other forward-looking statements presented in this document are based on information available to the Company at present and certain assumptions that the Company has deemed reasonable, and the Company provides no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved or with respect to any other forward-looking statements. The actual future results may vary considerably depending upon various factors such as interest rate fluctuations, stock price fluctuations, foreign exchange fluctuations, asset value fluctuations, changes in the economic and financial environment, changes in competition terms, the occurrence of large-scale disasters, etc., and changes in laws and regulations.

Summary of Consolidated Financial Results for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

<under Japanese GAAP>

November 4, 2015

Company name:	Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd.	Stock exchange listing:	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Code number:	6178	URL:	http://www.japanpost.jp/

Representative: Taizo Nishimuro, President & CEO (Representative Executive Officer)
Contact: Noboru Ichikura, Managing Executive Officer
Phone: +81-3-3504-9708
Scheduled date of filing interim securities report: —
Scheduled date of commencing dividend payments: —
Trading accounts: Unestablished
Availability of supplementary briefing material on interim financial results: None
Schedule of interim financial results briefing session: None

(Amounts of less than one million yen are rounded down.)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 (April 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations (% indicates changes from the previous corresponding period.)

	Ordinary income		Net ordinary income		Net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Three months ended June 30, 2015	3,446,514	-	242,704	-	142,639	-
Three months ended June 30, 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Note) Comprehensive income: Three months ended June 30, 2015: ¥148,044 million [- %]
Three months ended June 30, 2014: ¥ - million [- %]

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Three months ended June 30, 2015	31.70	-
Three months ended June 30, 2014	-	-

(Note) The Company implemented a 30-for-1 common stock split effective August 1, 2015. Net income per share has been calculated assuming the stock split was implemented on April 1, 2015.

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio (Note)
	Million yen	Million yen	%
As of June 30, 2015	297,391,401	15,401,998	5.2
As of March 31, 2015	295,849,794	15,301,561	5.2

(Reference) Equity: As of June 30, 2015: ¥15,396,841 million
As of March 31, 2015: ¥15,298,833 million

(Note) Equity ratio = [(Net assets – Stock acquisition rights – Non-controlling interests) / Total assets] x 100

2. Dividends

	Annual dividends				
	1st quarter-end	2nd quarter-end	3rd quarter-end	Year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015	-	0.00	-	334.00	334.00
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016	-				
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (Forecast)		0.00	-	23.00	23.00

(Note 1) Revision of dividends forecast to the latest announcement: None
(Note 2) The Company implemented a 30-for-1 common stock split effective August 1, 2015.

3. Consolidated Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2016 (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(% indicates changes from the previous corresponding period.)

	Ordinary income		Net ordinary income		Net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings		Net income per share
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016	14,210,000	(0.3)	860,000	(22.9)	370,000	(23.3)	85.20

(Note 1) Revision of financial results forecast to the latest announcement: None
(Note 2) The Company implemented a 30-for-1 common stock split effective August 1, 2015. Net income per share has been calculated assuming the stock split was implemented on April 1, 2015.

*** Notes:**

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period under review (changes in specified subsidiaries resulting in changes in scope of consolidation): No

(2) Adoption of accounting method specific to preparation of interim consolidated financial statements: No

(3) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and retrospective restatement
1) Changes in accounting policies due to the revision of accounting standards: Yes
2) Changes in accounting policies other than 1) above: No
3) Changes in accounting estimates: No
4) Retrospective restatement: No
(Note) For details, please refer to [Attachment] “2. Matters Concerning Summary Information (Notes)” on page 7.

(4) Total number of shares issued (common stock)
1) Total number of shares issued at the end of the period (including treasury stock):
June 30, 2015: 4,500,000,000 shares
March 31, 2015: 4,500,000,000 shares

2) Total number of treasury stock at the end of the period:
June 30, 2015: - shares
March 31, 2015: - shares

3) Average number of shares during the period:
Three months ended June 30, 2015: 4,500,000,000 shares
Three months ended June 30, 2014: 4,500,000,000 shares
(Note) The Company implemented a 30-for-1 common stock split effective August 1, 2015. Total number of shares issued (common stock) has been calculated assuming the stock split was implemented on April 1, 2014.

* Explanation regarding the status of interim audit procedures

This summary of interim consolidated financial results is outside the scope of interim review procedures based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the “Act”), and at the time of disclosure of these interim financial results, the interim review procedures for the interim consolidated financial statements based on the Act have been completed.

* Explanation on appropriate use of financial results forecast and other specific matters

1. Forecasts and other forward-looking statements presented in this document are based on information available to the Company at present and certain assumptions that the Company has deemed reasonable, and the Company provides no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved or with respect to any other forward-looking statements. The actual future results may vary considerably depending upon various factors, such as interest rate fluctuations, stock price fluctuations, foreign exchange fluctuations, asset value fluctuations, changes in economic and financial environment, changes in competition terms, the occurrence of large-scale disasters, etc. and changes in laws and regulations.
2. With regard to the acquisition of treasury stock, at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 19, 2015, the Company resolved to commission purchases through off-auction own share repurchase trading (ToSTNeT-3) at the Tokyo Stock Exchange for a maximum total number of 2,250,000,000 shares and a maximum total amount of ¥730,964,638,025 during the period from November 5, 2015 to March 31, 2016. Although the number of treasury stock to be acquired (assumed based on ¥730,964,638,025 of the aggregate proceeds from the Concurrent Financial Subsidiary Offerings and the offer price for the shares of the Company to be offered) has been taken into account for the calculation of the number of shares used as the basis in “3. Consolidated Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2016 (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)”, the actual number of treasury stock acquired may differ from the assumption. For detail, please refer to Note 5 of Consolidated financial results in ”Announcement on Financial Results and Related Information of Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. Associated with Listing of its Stock on the First Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange Market.”

[Attachment]

Table of Contents

1. Qualitative Information on Interim Financial Results for the Period under Review

(1) Explanation of Results of Operations

Looking at the economic climate in Japan during the three months ended June 30, 2015, a gradual recovery trend continued, with personal consumption remaining resilient due to steady recovery in employment and income environment and capital investment increasing in line with an improvement in corporate earnings.

Despite signs of weakness seen in some parts, the world economy continues to recover gradually, mainly in developed countries.

In the financial and capital markets, with regard to the yield rate on ten-year Japanese government bonds, although the yield rate rose to the mid-0.5% range in mid-June 2015 due to factors such as rising overseas long-term interest rates, the yield rate declined subsequently and proceeded to around the 0.4% range toward the end of the month.

The NIKKEI Stock Average continued its upward trend in response to anticipations of an improvement in the domestic economy and corporate earnings, rising to the ¥20,000 level in April 2015 for the first time in the 15 years. It subsequently continued to rise, reaching almost ¥21,000 in late June mainly due to the depreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar, but proceeded mainly in the lower ¥20,000 range in the end of June due to a drop in overseas stock prices.

Under such business environment, ordinary income for the three months ended June 30, 2015 amounted to total of ¥3,446,514 million, of which the life insurance segment accounted for ¥2,473,125 million, mainly comprising insurance premiums and others and reversal of policy reserves; the banking segment accounted for ¥482,747 million, mainly comprising interest and dividends on securities; the postal and logistics segment accounted for ¥454,029 million; and the post office segment accounted for ¥333,974 million. Ordinary expenses amounted to a total of ¥3,203,810 million, of which the life insurance segment accounted for ¥2,365,713 million, mainly comprising insurance claims and others; the banking segment accounted for ¥368,819 million; the postal and logistics segment accounted for ¥453,286 million; and the post office segment accounted for ¥317,167 million.

As a result, the consolidated financial results for the three months ended June 30, 2015 amounted to net ordinary income of ¥242,704 million and net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings of ¥142,639 million, which comprises net ordinary income after adjusting for items including extraordinary gains due to sales of fixed assets, etc., extraordinary losses due to provision for reserve for price fluctuations under the Insurance Business Act, etc. and provision for reserve for policyholder dividends.

(2) Explanation of Financial Position

1) Assets

Consolidated total assets were ¥297,391,401 million, an increase of ¥1,541,607 million from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Major factors include an increase in cash and due from banks of ¥1,103,791 million, an increase in goodwill of ¥535,447 million, an increase in money held in trust at the banking business and life insurance business of ¥312,125 million, as well as a decrease in securities mainly in the banking business and life insurance business of ¥623,174 million.

2) Liabilities

Consolidated total liabilities were ¥281,989,402 million, an increase of ¥1,441,169 million from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Major factors include an increase in deposits in the banking business of ¥1,370,720 million and an increase in payables under securities lending transactions in the banking business and life insurance business of ¥1,348,486 million, as well as a decrease in policy reserves in the life insurance business of ¥752,841 million.

3) Net Assets

Consolidated total net assets were ¥15,401,998 million, an increase of ¥100,437 million from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Major factors include an increase in retained earnings of ¥92,662 million.

(3) Explanation of Consolidated Financial Results Forecast and Other Future Projections

[Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal year Ending March 31, 2016]

(Unit: Million yen)

Item \ Fiscal year	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (Est.)		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (Actual)	
	Ordinary Income	Segment Profit	Ordinary Income	Segment Profit
Postal and Domestic Logistics Business	1,880,000	5,000	1,871,304	1,820
International Logistics Business	661,000	28,000	-	-
Post Office Business	1,331,000	14,000	1,302,086	22,832
Banking Business	1,920,000	460,000	2,078,298	569,609
Life Insurance Business	9,550,000	350,000	10,169,241	492,625
Other Business	370,000	220,000	300,376	150,221
Adjustments	(1,520,000)	(220,000)	(1,462,465)	(121,286)
Total	14,210,000	860,000	14,258,842	1,115,823

(Notes)

1. "Segment Profit" is the net ordinary income of each reporting segment.
2. Starting from the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the reporting segment known as “Postal and Logistics Business” until the first quarter of the same fiscal year is renamed “Postal and Domestic Logistics Business” without any change to its scope. Meanwhile, the business concerned with Toll Holdings Limited (hereinafter referred to as “Toll Holdings”) shall be contained in a new reporting segment named “International Logistics Business.”

   Further, although our consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 reflects the assets and liabilities of Toll Holdings, our consolidated profit and loss accounts of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 do not include any contribution from Toll Holdings. Earnings of Toll Holdings shall be brought into our consolidated profit and loss accounts starting from the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016.
3. With respect to the financial results forecasts for “Banking Business” and “Life Insurance Business,” it is assumed that the interest rates of both Japanese government bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds shall trade as indicated by the implied forward rates* (only interest rates of the Japanese government bonds are relevant to the “Life Insurance Business”) as of the end of December 2014, and that other indicators shall stay at the levels as of the end of December 2014. Based on these assumptions, the economic environment forecast as of the end of March 2016 is as follows:

   10-year JGB Yield 0.47%
   10-year U.S. Treasury Yield “Banking Business” 2.70%
   “Life Insurance Business” 2.17%
   Nikkei Stock Average (Relevant only to “Life Insurance Business”): ¥17,450
   TOPIX (Relevant only to “Banking Business”): 1,407P
   Exchange Rate (USD/JPY): $1 =¥120

   * The implied forward rates as of the end of December 2014 are a future interest rate forecast theoretically applying the market yield curve as of the end of December 2014, or the formulation point of the annual management plan to be a basis of the financial results forecast.
4. Item “Other Business” in the table above includes hospital business and hotel business, which are not included in the reporting segments. It also includes our dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates.
5. Segment Profit (Est.) of the item “Adjustments” in the table above for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 contains ¥19,000 million worth of goodwill amortization concerned with the consolidation of Toll Holdings.
6. Concerning the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the sum of each item shall not exactly equate to the figures in the corresponding row of the “Total” due to rounding. (In the segments “Postal and Domestic Logistics Business,” “International Logistics Business,” and “Post Office Business,” numbers are rounded down to the nearest ¥1,000 million, while in other segments, numbers are rounded down to the nearest ¥10,000 million.)

With respect to the financial results forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, the following are the major assumptions used for each segments:

1) Postal and Domestic Logistics Business

Regarding postal mail services, a declining trend in domestic mail volumes continues primarily due to e-substitution. Though a partial offset caused by the temporary positive impact on mailings of the introduction of the Social Security and Tax Number ("My Number") system is expected, domestic mail volume is expected to decrease by 2% year on year to 17,791 million deliveries with implementation of paperless billing and similar web-based initiatives by business customers.

Regarding Yu-Pack and Yu-Mail services, with the expected recovery of the DM market from a cooling down evident in particular in the Yu-Mail market, parcel volume is expected to improve year on year by 10% to 534 million deliveries for Yu-Pack and by 7% to 3,595 million deliveries for Yu-Mail owing to our increased marketing activities directed at the rapidly growing e-commerce and mail-order market, efforts to streamline our operation, and customer convenience of delivery receipt.

The operating cost of Japan Post Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Japan Post Co."), the main operating company of this business segment, is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥1,870,000 million (personnel expenses ¥1,167,000 million and other expenses ¥703,000 million), as growing parcel volumes and wages raise our personnel and collection and delivery and transportation expenses, while the management makes efforts to continue adjusting the size of the labor force in proportion to handling volumes to enhance productivity, such as upgrades to our collection, delivery, and transportation network and post office computer system.

Accordingly, ordinary income is expected to increase by 0.5% year on year to ¥1,880,000 million and segment profit is expected to increase by 175% year on year to ¥5,000 million.

2) International Logistics Business (Note 1)

With respect to the business of Toll Holdings, operating income is expected to increase by 8% year on year to ¥661,000 million (estimated(Note 2)) with steady growth in the e-commerce market and global forwarding business (supply chain management services of import/export freight such as bilateral transport or cross-transport by providing the consignor means of transportation) in Asia, new customer acquisition arising from the growth in domestic forwarding business in the Australia and NZ market, and a weaker Australian dollar, while a partial offset is expected, caused by lower profitability from the existing customer base, reflecting decelerating economic growth in China and declines in the price of natural resources.

And, operating expenses are expected to increase by 8% year on year to ¥629,000 million (Estimate (Note 2)), reflecting inflation and a weaker Australian dollar despite measures to improve efficiency.

Consequently, ordinary income of ¥661,000 million and segment profit of ¥28,000 million are expected.

(Notes)

1. Although acquisition of outstanding shares of Toll Holdings was concluded on May 28, 2015, in the financial results, such acquisition is assumed to have concluded on the last date of the first quarter of fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (June 30, 2015), and a consolidation of Toll Holdings shall be as of such date. Moreover, since the end of Toll Holdings' fiscal year is expected to be moved from June to March starting from the current fiscal year, which ends March 31, 2016, the financial results forecast of Toll Holdings for the current fiscal year covers the period from July 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016. Assumption of the exchange rate is ¥95 per one Australian dollar (as of the end of May 2015).
2. Since Toll Holdings has not released quarterly financial results prior to its acquisition by Japan Post Co., a year on year comparison is an estimate based on the consolidated earnings of Toll Holdings for the year ended June 30, 2015, and is presented here for reference purposes.

3) Post Office Business

Concerning financial services such as banking and life insurance agency services,(Note 1) Japan Post Co. aims to increase both Japan Post Bank's deposit balance and new policies written by Japan Post Insurance, as a result not only of training initiatives developed in cooperation with Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance aimed at improving performance by sales personnel, but also by adopting a sales approach focusing on growing total assets under management and higher sales, mainly in endowment insurance and whole life insurance with product development to satisfy customer needs, coupled with enhancement of services for older adult customers. Commissions for banking business consignment (Note 2) are expected to increase by 0.4% year on year to ¥605,000 million, reflecting an increase in deposits balance, higher sales of investment trusts, and so on. Commissions for life insurance business consignment (Note 3) are expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥380,000 million owing to an increase in new insurance policy contracts. Furthermore, an increase in the number of post offices that handle third-party financial products such as cancer insurance (e.g., expansion of the number of post offices dealing with cancer insurance from 10,022 as of October 1, 2014, to 20,076 as of July 1, 2015) is also expected to contribute to higher profitability.

Operating income attributable to businesses other than the three main businesses (postal and domestic logistics agency services, banking agency services, and life insurance agency services) of Japan Post Co. is expected to increase by 34% year on year to ¥58,000 million. In its merchandising business, Japan Post Co. intends to enhance and develop its product offering and diversify sales channels in cooperation with other companies. And in its real estate business, office and retail leasing business for JP Tower, JP Tower Nagoya, and Omiya JP Building, etc., residential housing business, and parking lot business are further promoted.

Meanwhile, operating expenses of Post Office Business of Japan Post Co. are expected to increase by 4% year on year to ¥1,210,000 million (personnel expenses ¥920,000 million, and other expenses ¥290,000 million), reflecting increased depreciation and amortization due to the maintenance and refurbishment of aging post offices to a provide better service environment, and equipment upgrades.

Accordingly, ordinary income is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥1,331,000 million and segment profit is expected to decrease by 39% year on year to ¥14,000 million.

(Notes)

1. Banking agency services for Japan Post Bank: Japan Post Co. provides agency services relating to ordinary, TEIGAKU, and time Deposits and certain remittance and fund transfer services as an authorized banking agent of Japan Post Bank. Life insurance agency services for Japan Post Insurance: Japan Post Co. offers and sells insurance products written by Japan Post Insurance (e.g., Ordinary Whole Life Insurance, Special Whole Life Insurance, Ordinary Endowment Insurance, and Special Endowment Insurance) as an authorized agent of Japan Post Insurance, including accepting insurance claim submissions.
2. Commissions for banking business consignment are calculated to be equivalent to the cost of providing the agency services based on the costs Japan Post Bank would have incurred to provide the same services at Japan Post Bank's directly operated branches and the actual volume of transactions and services handled by Japan Post Co., plus an incentive component for achieving certain sales targets and improving service quality.
3. Commissions for life insurance business consignment consist mainly of sales commissions and maintenance commissions. Sales commission are payable in installments over a period of several years, the same as other life insurance companies adopting an agency system. Maintenance commissions are determined with reference to surveys of the actual time and personnel expenses associated with Japan Post Co. providing such services.

4) Banking Business (Note 1)

Regarding net interest income, etc. (Note 2), from the base portfolio, net interest income, etc., is expected to decrease by 20% year on year to ¥896,000 million, reflecting the fact that high-yield assets acquired by Japan Post Bank in the past are now maturing and will be successively replaced by low-yield assets amid the projected continuation of a historically low interest rate environment. Meanwhile, in order to offset the projected decline in income from the base portfolio, Japan Post Bank will increase the satellite portfolio balance, centered on foreign securities, while managing risk appropriately in tandem with monitoring market trends and other factors. Through these efforts, Japan Post Bank will aim to achieve the targeted satellite portfolio balance of ¥60 trillion as of March 31, 2018 under the Japan Post Group Medium-term Management Plan. Net interest income, etc., from the satellite portfolio is expected to increase by 17% year on year to ¥548,000 million. Accordingly, overall net interest income, etc., is forecast to decline by 9% year on year to ¥1,444,000 million.

Regarding net fees and commissions, (Note 3) on the other hand, sales of investment trusts are expected to increase by 11% year on year to ¥420,000 million based on training, staff increases, and other initiatives targeting sales consultant personnel. Combined with measures to enhance the convenience of ATMs and increase their usage, net fees and commissions are expected to increase by 3% year on year to ¥92,000 million.

In addition, general and administrative expenses are expected to decrease by 3% year on year to ¥1,075,000 million, benefiting from the decrease (¥48,000 million year on year) in deposit insurance expenses paid to the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan and other related expenses in line with the reduction in the deposit insurance premium rate (from 0.07% to 0.042%).

Consequently, segment profit is expected to decrease by 19% year on year to ¥460,000 million.

(Notes)

1. Banking business's earnings comprise two main components: net interest income, etc., and net fees and commissions. Segment Profit represents these two earnings components less general and administrative expenses.
2. Net interest income, etc., is calculated as "(interest income - interest expenses) + (other operating income - other operating expenses) + (gains on money held in trust - losses on money held in trust)."

   Furthermore, as an ALM (Asset Liability Match) framework, the Base Portfolio and Satellite Portfolio are managed separately in the fund management operation. Mainly investing in JGBs, the objective of the Base Portfolio is to secure a stable return while managing interest rate and liquidity risk. Meanwhile, the objective of the Satellite Portfolio is to achieve a higher return by taking mainly credit and market risk and specifically investing in corporate bonds, foreign securities, equities (money held in trust), etc.

3. Net fees and commissions are calculated as “fees and commissions income - fees and commissions expenses.”

5) Life Insurance Business

Because of our efforts, such as expansion of our younger customer base with the revised educational endowment insurance, further cultivation of our existing customer base by expanding the scope of our insurance underwriting, and development of older adult customer base by increasing the age limit for new policies, the number of new policies has been increasing since the privatization of the postal service in October 2007. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, contracted monthly insurance premium for new policies is expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥49,000 million, mainly in endowment insurance and whole life insurance, through strengthening the sales capability of our distribution channel as well as product development to satisfy customer needs, coupled with the enhancement of services for older adult customers. On the other hand, insurance premiums and others are expected to decrease by 9% year on year to ¥5,430,000 million, primarily due to the decrease in the number of policies in force (total number of policies underwritten by Japan Post Insurance and Postal Life Insurance Policies ceded from the Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance) by 4% year on year to 32 million policies as a result of maturity of policies and other factors.

Investment income is expected to decrease by 10% year on year to ¥1,320,000 million, mainly due to a decrease in total assets associated with a decrease in the number of policies in force, coupled with the prolonged low interest rate environment. Other ordinary income is expected to increase by 2% year on year to ¥2,800,000 million, mainly due to an increase in the reversal of policy reserves as a result of a decrease in the number of policies in force.

Insurance claims and others are expected to decrease by 6% year on year to ¥8,550,000 million, mainly due to a decrease in the number of maturity. Meanwhile, operating expenses are expected to increase by 5% year on year to ¥540,000 million, primarily due to an increase in the expenses such as sales commissions incurred associated with the acquisition of new policies. In consideration of factors, including depreciation and amortization for assets held, ordinary expenses are expected to decrease by 5% year on year to ¥9,200,000 million.

Consequently, ordinary income is expected to decrease by 6% year on year to ¥9,550,000 million and segment profit is expected to decrease by 29% year on year to ¥350,000 million.

6) Other Business

Concerning our hospital business, a tough operating environment is set to continue despite implementation of our management improvement initiatives designed in line with each hospital’s respective situation, such as revenue growth measures through cooperation with local medical bodies and the enhancement of emergency medical service provision as well as cost-cutting measures such as the review of service contracts. Thus, operating income is expected to decrease by 9% year on year to ¥22,000 million.

Concerning our hotel business, based on an assumption of unit sales per guest and the number of guests for each hotel, after taking into account such management initiatives as the reinforcement of marketing force, enhancement of accommodation and facilities through renovation work, and closure or abolition of some unprofitable hotels following a review of their location, operating income is expected to decrease by 4% year on year to ¥29,000 million.

In addition, thanks to the contribution of ¥209,245 million (year on year increase of 75%) as dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates, ordinary income is expected to increase by 23% year on year to ¥370,000 million, and segment profit of “Other Business” is expected to increase by 46% year on year to ¥220,000 million.

As result of the above, in our consolidated financial results forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, ordinary income is expected to be ¥14,210,000 million, with net ordinary income expected to be ¥860,000 million. Moreover, extraordinary loss of ¥96,000 million is forecast. It includes post office refurbishment expenses (¥56,000 million). Provision of reserve for policyholder dividends of ¥190,000 million, net income attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥10,000 million, and net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings of ¥370,000 million are expected.

2. Matters Concerning Summary Information (Notes)

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Retrospective Restatement

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

Effective from the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company has adopted Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013; hereinafter referred to as the "Business Combinations Accounting Standard"), Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013; hereinafter referred to as the "Consolidation Accounting Standard"), Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ASBJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013; hereinafter referred to as the "Business Divestitures Accounting Standard"), and other pronouncements. Accordingly, the Company changed to the method where the Company records changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary in the case where the Company retains control over the subsidiary as capital surplus, and records acquisition-related costs as expenses in the fiscal year of incurrence. With respect to business combinations to be implemented after the beginning of the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company changed to the method where revisions to the allocation of acquisition costs due to finalizing amounts from the provisional accounting treatments are reflected in the interim consolidated financial statements for the period in which the business combination was carried out.

The Business Combinations Accounting Standard and other pronouncements are applied transitionally as provided for in Paragraph 58-2 (4) of the Business Combinations Accounting Standard, Paragraph 44-5 (4) of the Consolidation Accounting Standard and Paragraph 57-4 (4) of the Business Divestitures Accounting Standard, and are applied prospectively from the beginning of the three months ended June 30, 2015.

The effects of this change on net ordinary income and income before income taxes were immaterial.

3. Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015	As of June 30, 2015
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	36,406,491	37,510,283
Call loans	2,406,954	2,375,593
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	11,094,941	11,118,964
Monetary claims bought	571,100	388,990
Trading account securities	104	156
Money held in trust	4,926,581	5,238,706
Securities	222,593,945	221,970,771
Loans	12,761,331	12,665,710
Foreign exchanges	49,332	14,348
Other assets	1,296,577	1,538,484
Tangible fixed assets	2,790,296	3,023,658
Intangible fixed assets	303,854	856,100
Asset for retirement benefits	10,653	10,625
Deferred tax assets	547,743	591,308
Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	95,000	95,000
Reserve for possible loan losses	(5,113)	(7,299)
Total assets	295,849,794	297,391,401

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015	As of June 30, 2015
Liabilities		
Deposits	175,697,196	177,067,917
Call money	-	51,729
Policy reserves and others	77,905,677	77,102,239
Reserve for outstanding claims	718,156	694,997
Policy reserves	75,112,601	74,359,760
Reserve for policyholder dividends	2,074,919	2,047,482
Payables under securities lending transactions	17,228,691	18,577,177
Foreign exchanges	266	336
Other liabilities	5,091,074	4,594,603
Reserve for bonuses	93,528	34,879
Liability for retirement benefits	2,269,094	2,284,416
Reserve under the special laws	712,167	731,380
Reserve for price fluctuations	712,167	731,380
Deferred tax liabilities	1,455,537	1,449,722
Acceptances and guarantees	95,000	95,000
Total liabilities	280,548,232	281,989,402
Net assets		
Capital stock	3,500,000	3,500,000
Capital surplus	4,503,856	4,503,856
Retained earnings	3,149,937	3,242,599
Total shareholders' equity	11,153,793	11,246,455
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	4,389,261	4,432,767
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(666,430)	(695,158)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	160	1,522
Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	422,048	411,253
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	4,145,039	4,150,385
Non-controlling interests	2,728	5,157
Total net assets	15,301,561	15,401,998
Total liabilities and net assets	295,849,794	297,391,401

(2) Interim Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income

Three months ended June 30

(Millions of yen)

	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Ordinary income	3,446,514
Postal business income	433,554
Banking business income	482,368
Life insurance business income	2,473,101
Other ordinary income	57,489
Ordinary expenses	3,203,810
Operating expenses	2,582,434
Personnel expenses	573,393
Depreciation and amortization	46,436
Other ordinary expenses	1,545
Net ordinary income	242,704
Extraordinary gains	4,169
Gains on sales of fixed assets	525
Gains on negative goodwill	849
Compensation for transfer	458
Compensation income	20
Gains on transfer of business	2,315
Extraordinary losses	26,161
Losses on sales and disposal of fixed assets	1,367
Losses on impairment of fixed assets	60
Provision for reserve under the special laws	19,212
Provision for reserve for price fluctuations	19,212
Post office refurbishment expenses	5,520
Provision for reserve for policyholder dividends	56,371
Income before income taxes	164,341
Income taxes current	53,223
Income taxes deferred	(31,584)
Total income taxes	21,638
Net income	142,702
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	63
Net income attributable to Japan Post Holdings	142,639

Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Three months ended June 30

(Millions of yen)

	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Net income	142,702
Other comprehensive income	5,342
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	43,503
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(28,728)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,362
Adjustments for retirement benefits	(10,794)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates	(1)
Comprehensive income	148,044
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	
Japan Post Holdings	147,985
Non-controlling interests	59

(3) Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes on Going-Concern Assumption)

None

(Notes to Significant Changes in Shareholders' Equity)

None

(Subsequent Events)

(Stock split)

1) Purpose of split

The Company implemented a stock split effective August 1, 2015 in order to increase stock liquidity and its investor base

2) Method of split

The Company implemented a 30:1 stock split with July 31, 2015 as the record date for all shares of common stock held by shareholders listed in the final shareholder registry on the same date.

3) Increase in the number of shares due to the split

Common stock: 4,350,000,000 shares

(Segment Information)

1. Income and segment profit of reportable segments

Three months ended June 30, 2015

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segments					Other	Total
	Postal and logistics	Post office	Banking	Life insurance	Subtotal		
Income							
Income from third parties	440,367	35,571	482,368	2,473,101	3,431,409	15,105	3,446,514
Intersegment income	13,662	298,402	378	24	312,468	230,278	542,746
Total	454,029	333,974	482,747	2,473,125	3,743,877	245,383	3,989,261
Segment profit	743	16,807	113,928	107,412	238,890	214,536	453,427

(Notes) 1. Income is presented instead of net sales, which is the typical method of presentation for companies in other industries.

2. Other business includes the hotel business and hospital business. Segment profit in other business includes dividend income from subsidiaries and affiliates recorded by the Company in the amount of ¥209,245 million.

2. Reconciliations between total segment profit of reportable segments and net ordinary income on the interim consolidated statements of income

(Millions of yen)

	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Total segment profit of reportable segments	238,890
Segment profit in other business	214,536
Eliminations of intersegment transactions	(210,722)
Net ordinary income on the interim consolidated statements of income	242,704

3. Information on losses on impairment of fixed assets, goodwill and others by reportable segment

(Significant changes in goodwill)

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, Toll Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries were included in the scope of consolidation due to the acquisition of their shares. As a result, goodwill increased by ¥532,102 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, which is an amount provisionally calculated as the allocation of the acquisition cost has not been completed.