

# Information Meeting ~ Interim Financial Results for FY11 ~

## November 24, 2011

The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

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Bank of Yokohama

#### (1) Financial Summary for FY2011-1H

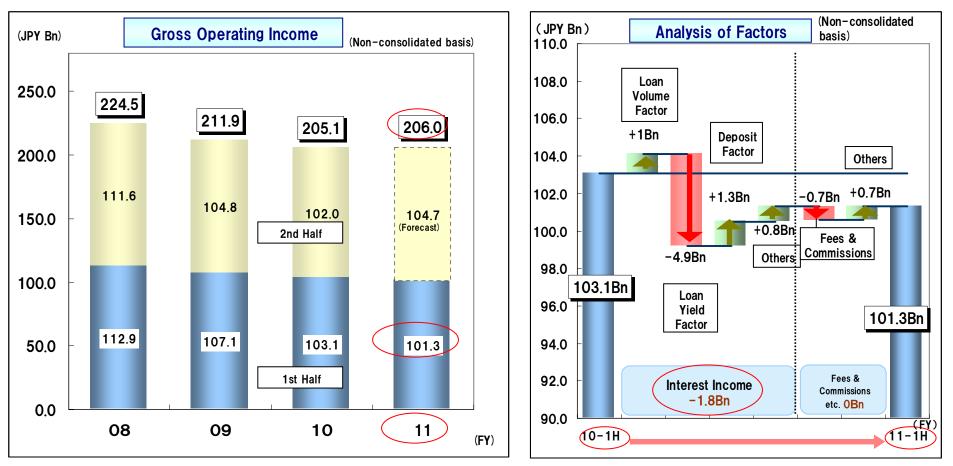
- FY11-1H: Net business profit decreased by JPY1.1 Bn (-2.0%) from FY10-1H to JPY52.4 Bn since the decrease in gross operating income exceeded the decrease in expenses.
- Net Income increased by JPY4.2 Bn (+20.6%) from FY10-1H to JPY24.5 Bn since the decrease in credit costs exceeded the decrease in net business profit.

<non-consolidated basis=""></non-consolidated>	FY10-1H Actual	FY11-1H Actual	Increase / Decrease	*Difference from FY11 forecast (announcerd in May-11)
Gross Operating Income	103.1	101.3	-1.8	-0.7
Gross Operating Income from Domestic Operations	101.7	100.3	-1.4	-0.4
Interest Income	83.8	82.0	-1.8	-1.2
Of which, loans	79.8	76.0	-3.8	-
Of which, securities	8.1	9.0	0.9	-
Of which, deposits (-)	4.3	3.0	-1.3	-
Fees and Commissions	15.8	15.1	-0.7	-0.9
Trading Profits	0.2	0.2	0	-
Other Operating Income	1.7	2.8	+1.1	+1.7
Gross Operating Income from International Operations	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-0.3
Expenses	49.5	48.9	-0.6	-0.6
Of which, personnel	19.0	19.4	0.4	-
Of which, facilities	27.6	26.5	-1.1	-
Net business profit	53.5	52.4	-1.1	-0.1
Credit costs( - )	16.7	8.7	-8	-
*Former Credit costs( — )	17.2	10.6	-6.6	-1.4
Gains or losses on stocks and other securities	-1.8	-0.9	0.9	-
Of which, losses on devaluation of stocks and other securities( $-$ )	2.8	1.7	-1.1	-
Ordinary profit	33.3	41.1	+7.8	+2.6
Net income	20.3	24.5	) (+4.2)	+ 1.5
<consolidated basis=""></consolidated>				
Ordinary profit	36.5	45.8	+9.3	+4.8
Net income	21.1	25.8	+4.7	+2.3

(note) "Recoveries of written-off claims" is not included in Former Credit costs

## (2) Gross Operating Income

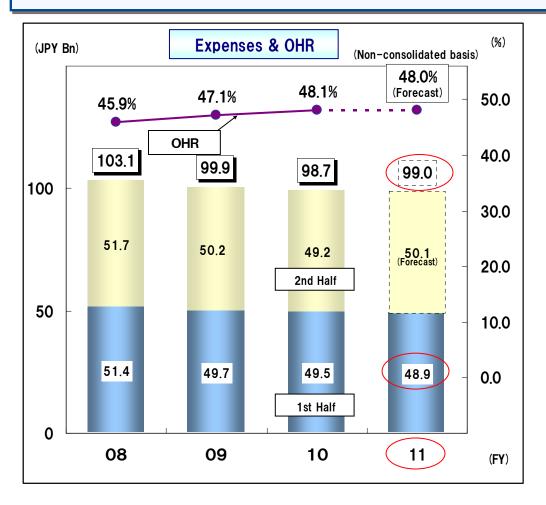
- FY11-1H: Gross operating income decreased by JPY1.8 Bn (-1.7%) from FY10-1H to JPY101.3 Bn. The main factor was a JPY1.8 Bn decrease in interest income due to declining market interest rates.
- FY11 forecast: JPY206.0 Bn (+JPY0.9 Bn, +0.4% from FY-10) due to increases in loans and fees for non-deposit products, as well as enhanced securities operations as the economy gradually recovers.



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#### (3) Expenses & OHR

- FY11-1H: Expenses were JPY48.9 Bn (-JPY0.6 Bn, -1.2% from FY10-1H). OHR was up 0.2% points to 48.2% due to the decrease in Gross Operating Income.
- FY11 Forecast: JPY99.0 Bn (+JPY0.3 Bn, +0.3% from FY10). OHR is expected to fall 0.1% point to 48.0%.



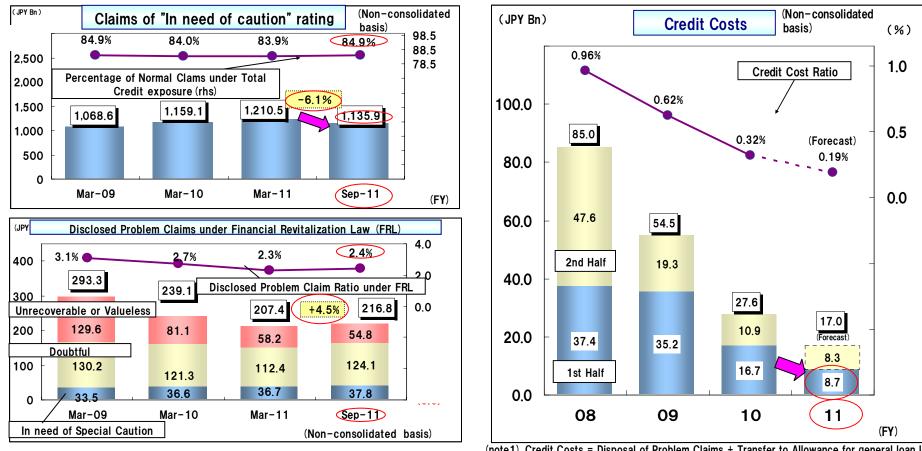
Comparison from FY10-1H

<u></u>		<u></u>	(JPY Bn)
	FY10 1st	FY11 1st	
	(actual)	(actual)	change
Expenses	49.5	48.9	-0.6
Personnel	19.0	19.4	+0.4
Facilities	27.6	26.5	-1.1
Тах	2.9	2.9	0
OHR(%)	48.0	48.2	+0.2

Factors behind the change: Personnel: +JPYO.4Bn Shift from temporary staffs to regular staffs, etc Facilities: -JPY1.1Bn Decrease in Utility Costs, etc

#### (4) Loans Information

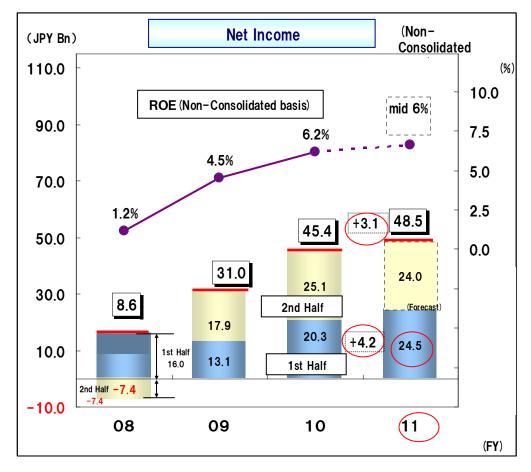
- The balance of loans rated "in need of caution" decreased by JPY74.6 Bn(-6.1%) from Mar-11 to JPY1,135.9 Bn. The percentage of Normal Claims increased by 1% point to 84.9%.
- The problem claims which increased at Lehman shock have almost been written off. The amount of problem claims increased to JPY216.8 Bn with the Problem Claim ratio of 2.4% due to increased doubtful claims.
- FY11-1H: Credit costs decreased by JPY8.0 Bn (-47.9%) from FY10-1H to JPY8.7 Bn with the Credit Cost ratio of 0.20%.



<sup>(</sup>note1) Credit Costs = Disposal of Problem Claims + Transfer to Allowance for general loan losses (note2) Credit cost ratio = Credit costs ÷ Average balance of loans

## (5) Net Income

- FY11-1H: Net income (non-consolidated basis) increased by JPY4.2 Bn (+20.6%) from FY10-1H to JPY24.5 Bn due to the decline in credit costs and other factors.
- FY11 forecast: Net income (non-consolidated basis) will increase by JPY3.1 Bn (+6.8%) from FY10 to JPY48.5 Bn.



#### Comparison from FY10-1H

		(JPY Bn)
FY10 1st	FY11 1st	
(actual)	(actual)	change
20.3	24.5	+4.2
5.6%	6.6%	+1.0
21.1	25.8	+4.7
5.8%	6.9%	<del>)</del> 1.1%
	(actual) 20.3 5.6% 21.1	5.6%         6.6%           21.1         25.8

FY11-1HForecast Non-consolidated net income: JPY23.0Bn

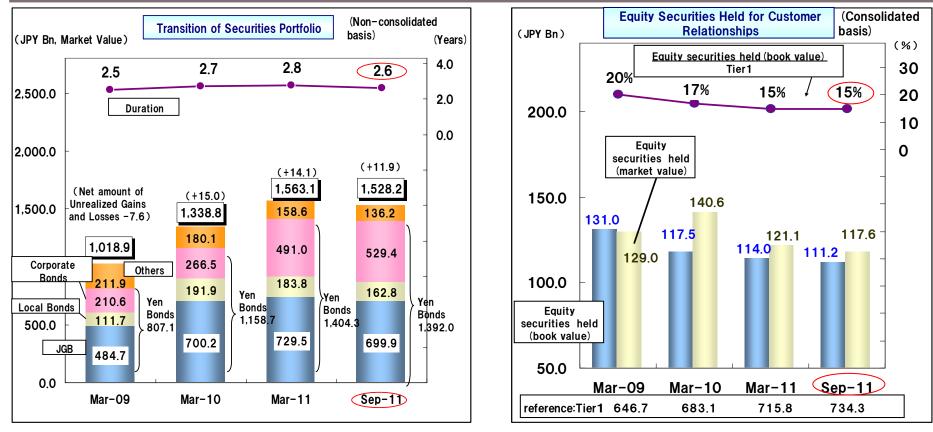
Difference from FY11-1H forecast: <u>+JPY1.5Bn</u>

Factors behind the change: Decrease in Core Net Business Profit: -JPY1.1Bn Decrease in Credit Cost:-JPY8Bn Increase in Stock related loss etc.:+JPY0.9Bn Increase in Income tax etc.: +JPY3.1Bn

(Note)  $ROE = Net Income \div Net Asset(Average, excluding subscription rights to share)$ 

## (6) Securities & Equities Portfolio

- Yen bonds decreased by JPY12.3 Bn (-0.8%) from Mar-11 to JPY1,392.0 Bn with the net of JPY38.3 Bn (+7.8%) increase in corporate bonds and JPY50.6 Bn (-5.5%) decrease in local and Japanese government bonds.
- Duration was shortened by 0.2 years to 2.6 years.
- We continued to sell equities held for customer relationships, reducing the ratio of equity holdings to Tier 1 capital to 15%.

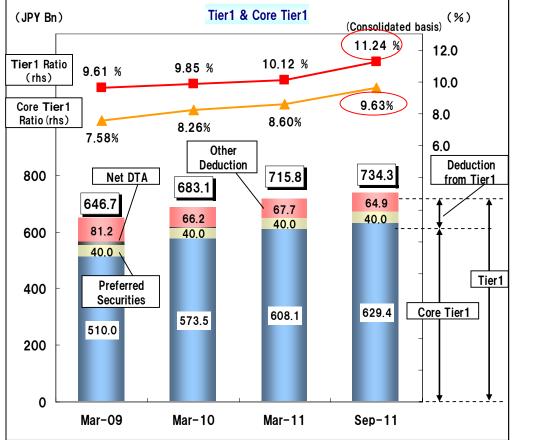


- (Note 1) The balance and the unrealized losses covers only available for sale securities with market value, but does not cover stocks and privately-placed bonds.
- (Note 2) The duration does not contain ones of foreign bonds and investment trusts.

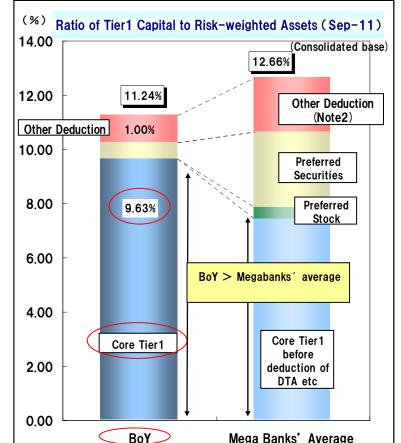
(Note3) Equity securities: Securities with market value

## (7) Tier 1 Capital

- Tier1 ratio (consolidated) as of Sep-11 was 11.24%, up 1.12 % points from Mar-11.
- Core Tier1 ratio was 9.63%, up 1.03% points from Mar-11.



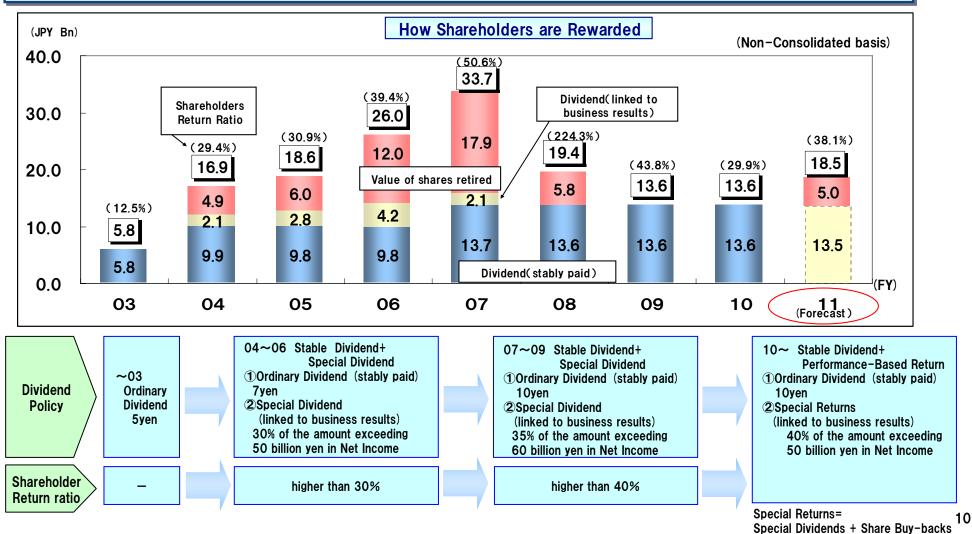
- (Note 1) Before Mar-09: domestic standard, After Mar-10: international standard
- (Note 2) Core Tier1 ratio = {Tier 1 (preferred stock + preferred securities + net deferred tax assets etc.) } / Risk assets
- (Note 3) Core Tier1 ratio is calculated based on Common Equity Tier1 of the Basel III framework.



 <sup>(</sup>Note1)Mega Banks: Mitsubishi UFJ FG, Sumitomo Mitsui FG, Mizuho FG
 (Note2) Total of Intangible fixed assets without Goodwill and Prepaid pension cost and Minority interest
 (Note3)Bank estimates

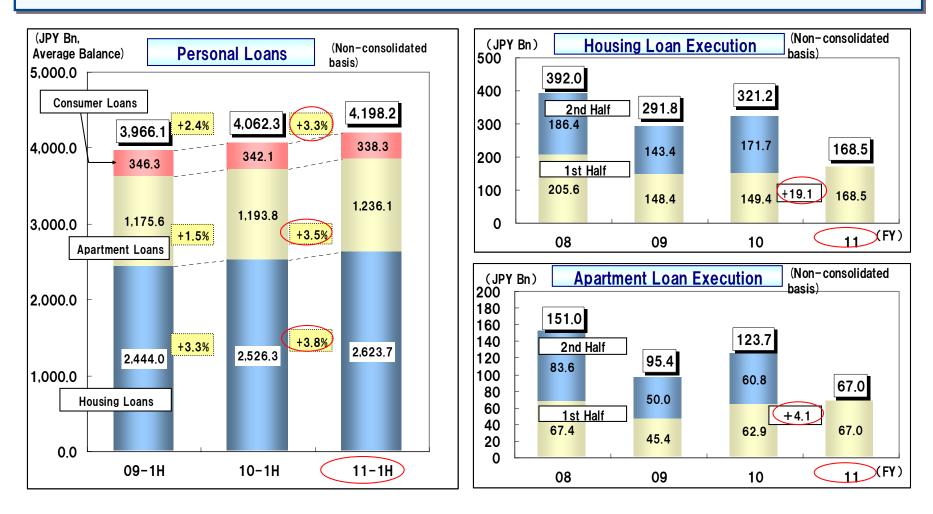
## (8) Shareholder Return

- Paid a stable dividend of 10 yen per annum according to our performance-based dividend policy.
- To enhance shareholder value, bought back our own shares worth JPY5.0 Bn in August 2011 in light of stock market performance.



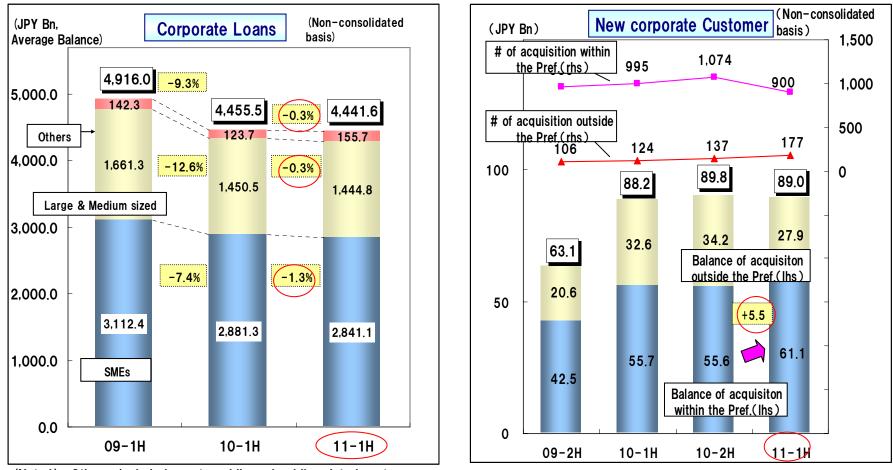
#### (1) Personal Loans

- FY11-1H: Housing loans grew by 3.8% while apartment loans grew by 3.5%. Total growth is 3.3% from FY10-1H.
- Despite the delay in housing completion influenced by the Great East Japan Earthquake, housing loan execution increased by JPY19.1 Bn from 10-1H to JPY168.5 Bn and apartment loan execution increased by JPY4.1 Bn to JPY67.0 Bn.



#### (2) Corporate Loans

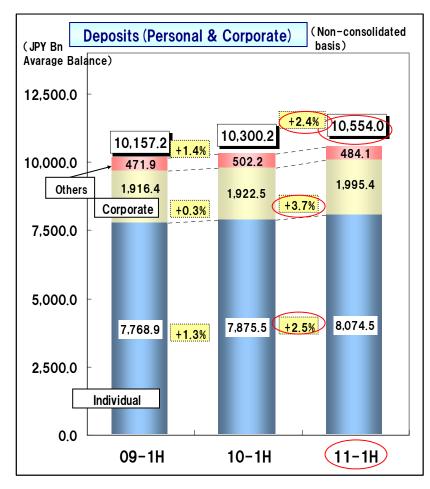
- FY11-1H: Average balance of corporate loans decreased by 0.3%, with a drop of 0.3% for large and medium-sized companies and a drop of 1.3% for SMEs from FY10-1H.
- While the overall loan balance of acquisition of new corporate customer remained at the same level as FY10-2H, the balance of acquisition in Kanagawa Prefecture increased by JPY5.5bn.



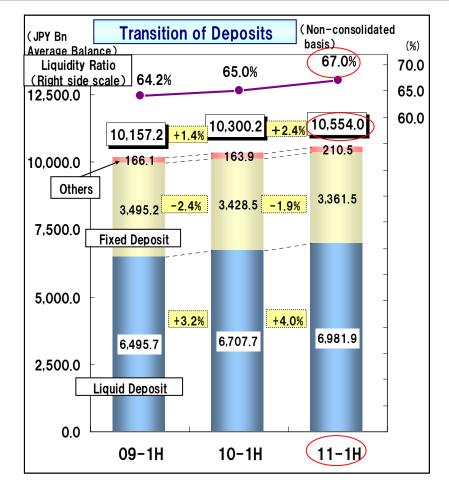
<sup>(</sup>Note1) "Others" include loans to public and public related sectors.

#### (3) Deposits

- FY11-1H: The overall average deposit balance increased by 2.4% with the increase of 2.5% for personal customers and 3.7% for corporate customers.
- Our liquidity ratio of 67.0%, remains the highest among regional banks (regional bank average: about 52.8%).



(Note1)Others = Local Public + Financial Institutions

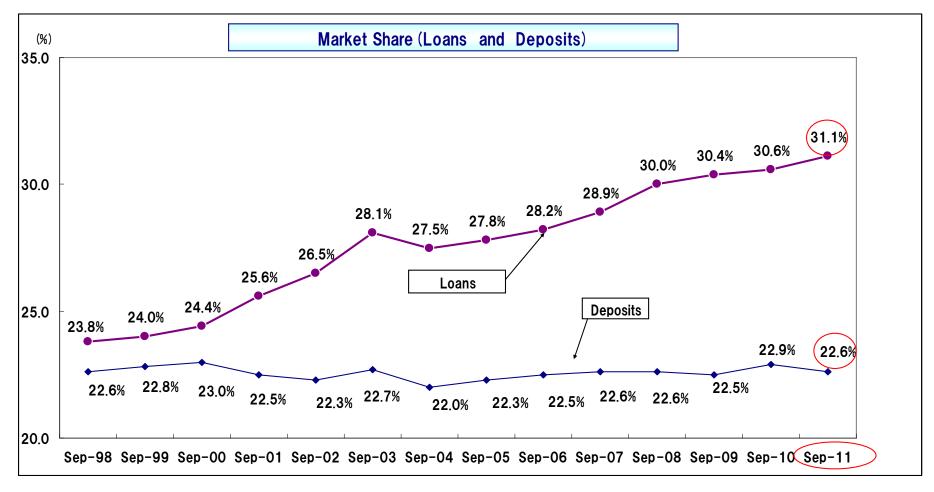


(Note1) Liquid Deposit = current, ordinary, saving, and other deposits. (Note2) Others = foreign currency

(Note3) Liquidity Ratio is based on the balance at the end of each term 14

#### (4) Market Share in Kanagawa Prefecture

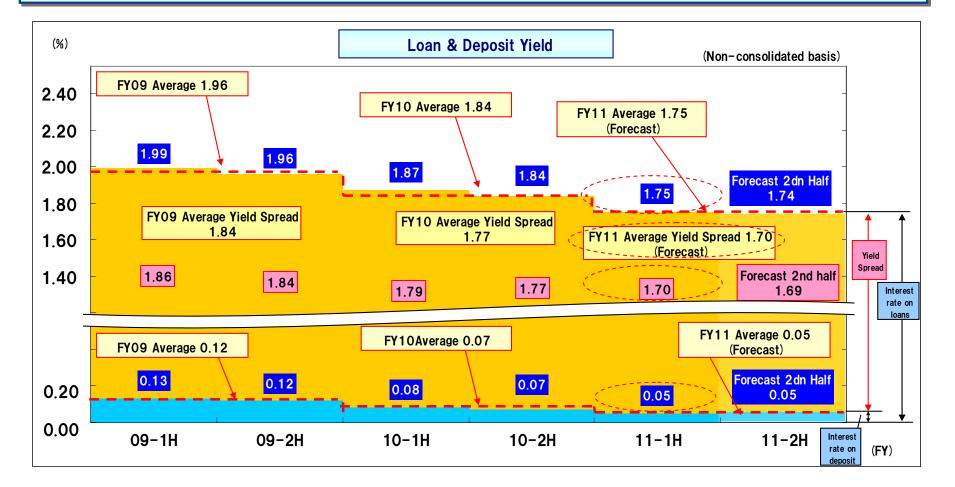
Sep-11: Market share for loans increased to 31.1%. Market share for deposits was 22.6%.



(Note1) Market share above does not include Japan Post, Credit Unions & JA. (Bank estimates)

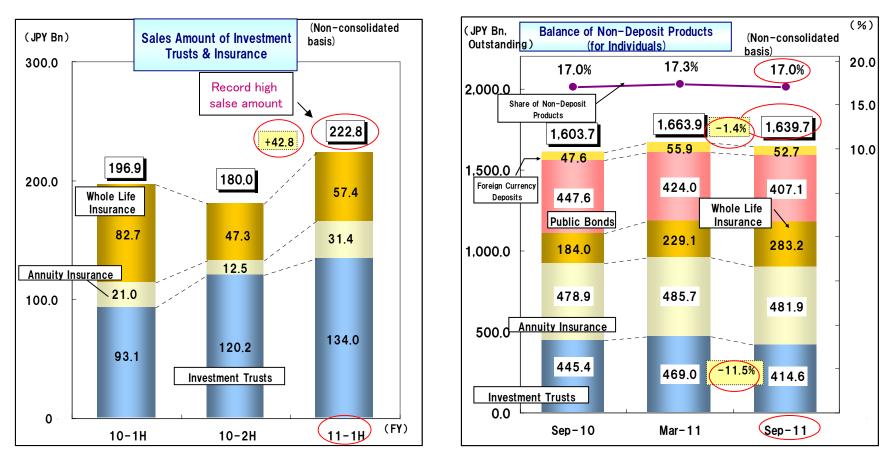
#### (5) Loan & Deposit Yield (Domestic Operations)

- FY11-1H: As a result of the decline in market interest rates, loan yield declined to 1.75% and deposit yield to 0.05%. Yield spread shrunk to 1.70%.
- FY11 forecast: Projected yield spread is 1.70%.



#### (6) Non-Deposit Products

- FY11-1H: Sales of investment trust and insurance products as of FY11-1H reached a record high JPY 222.8 Bn (+JPY42.8 Bn from FY10-2H).
- The balance of non-deposit products decreased by 1.4% from Mar-11 to JPY1,639.7 Bn due to a decline in market prices.

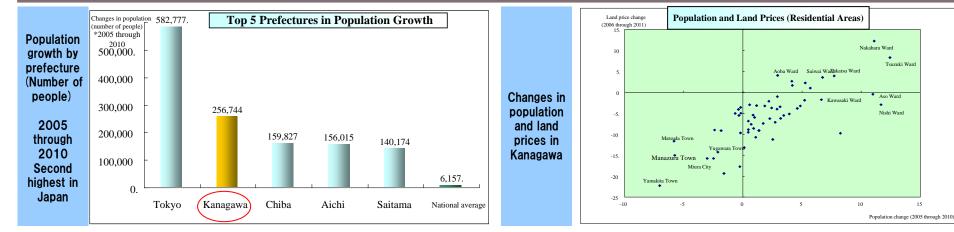


(Note 1) Share of non-deposit products = Outstanding balance of non-deposit products ÷ (outstanding balance of individual deposits + outstanding balance of non-deposit products) (Note 2) Decrease of 54.4 in investment trust = 5.6 (sales - cancellation, purchase and redemption) + decrease of 60.0 in base price, etc.

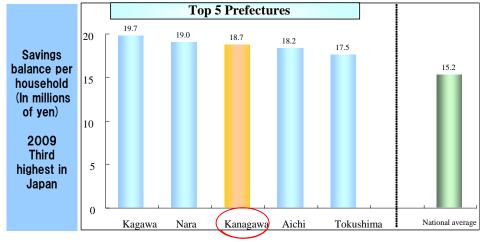
- (1) Outlook for Kanagawa Prefecture: More Advantages than Other Prefectures
- Kanagawa has the second highest population growth in Japan. Land prices are increasing in many areas within the prefecture.

The third highest savings balance and a high percentage of marketable securities in savings per household in Kanagawa indicates that many households in Kanagawa tend to have a high degree of financial literacy.

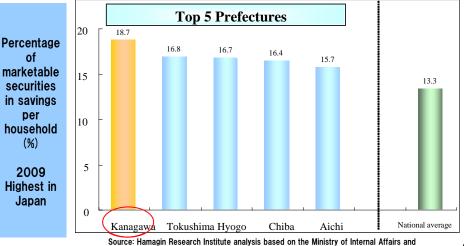
These make Kanagawa a more advantageous market than any other prefecture.



Source: Population Census, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

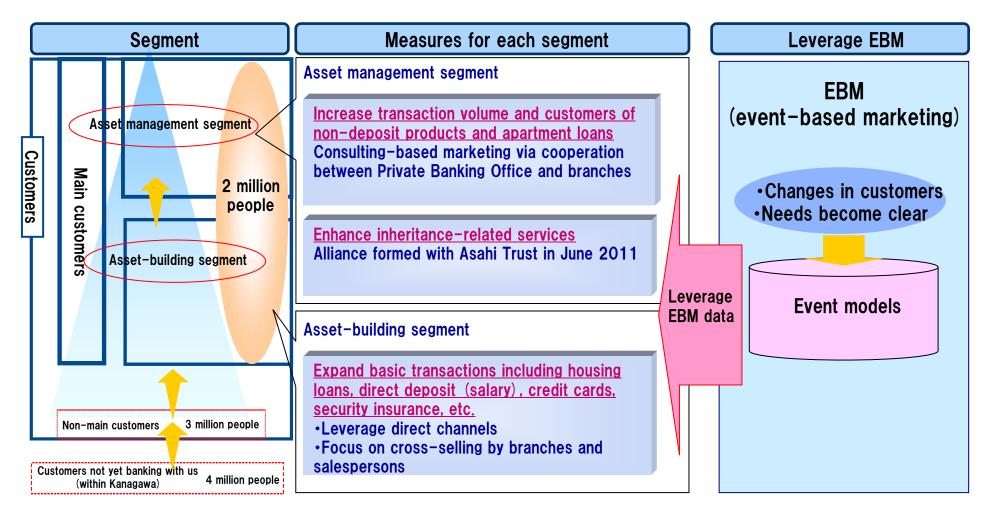


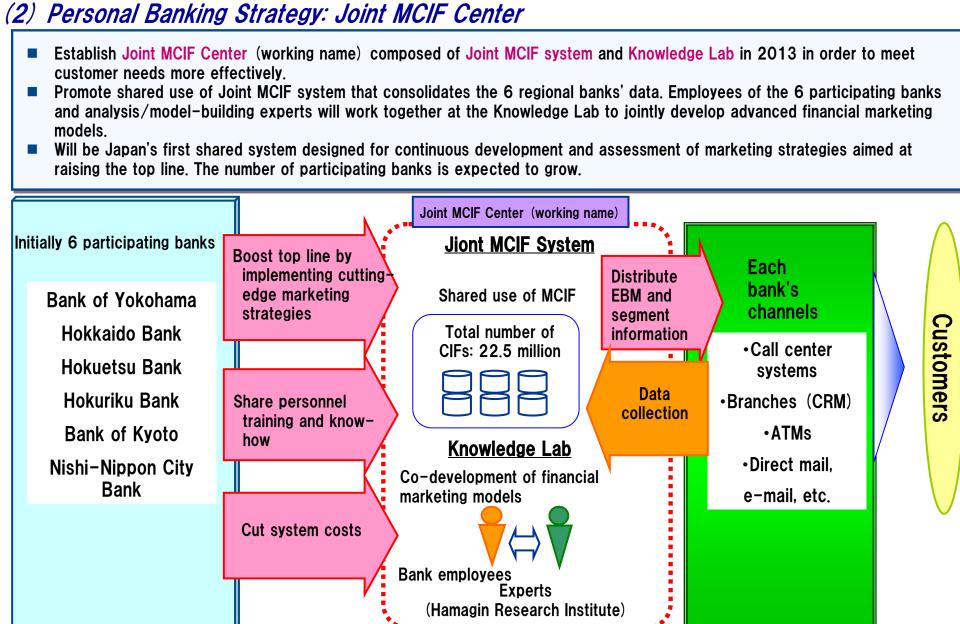
Source: Hamagin Research Institute analysis based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' 2009 National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure Source: Population Census, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's public notice of land prices



Irce: Hamagin Research Institute analysis based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs an Communications' 2009 National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure

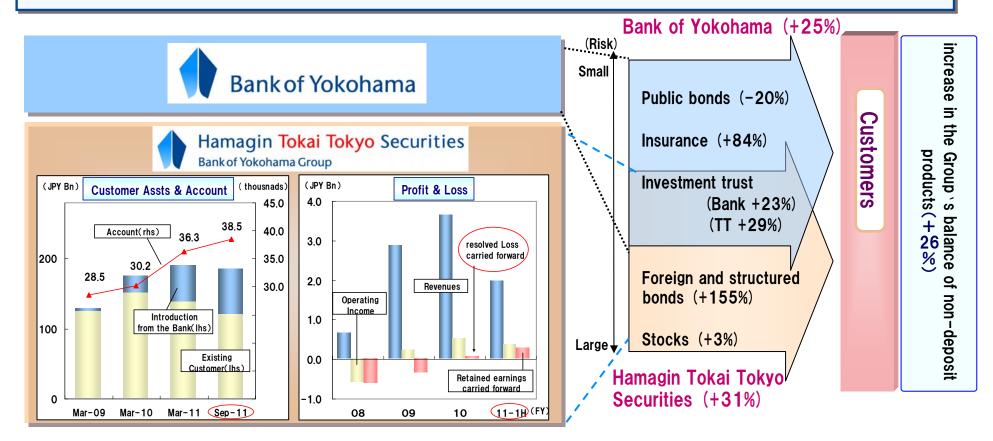
- (2) Personal Banking Strategy: Measures for Each Segment
- Leverage EBM data to expand customer touch points and offer solutions to quickly meet diverse needs of customers in assetmanagement and asset-building segments.





#### (3) Securities Business Strategy: Increase Group-wide Customer Assets

- The bank and Hamagin Tokai Tokyo Securities share roles to meet customers' increasingly diverse financial needs.
- Despite the stormy market, Hamagin Tokai Tokyo Securities yielded a profit in FY09, dissolved losses carried forward in FY10, and remained in the black in FY11-1H by the contribution of the bank's customer introduction.
- While the primary purpose of establishing Hamagin Tokai Tokyo Securities (in Nov. 2008) was to increase customer assets for the entire Bank of Yokohama Group, the company has made steady progress with a 26% increase in the Group's balance of non-deposit products over the last 2.5 years (Mar-09 to Sep-11).



#### (4) Corporate Banking Strategy: Smooth Financing and Expanding Customer Base

Leverage all group functions to tap into industries with high growth potential and step up efforts at cultivating new corporate customers to ensure a smooth financing and a growing customer base in Kanagawa.

Leverage all group functions to tap into industries with high growth potential

Increase Ioan transactions Kagayaki – strategic fund for supporting high growth industries JPY150 Bn in total

Support customer growth via equity Industry growth fund Totaling JPY2 Bn: launched in August 2011 (jointly with Yokohama Capital)

Increase leases Growth industry leasing program JPY5 Bn in total (Hamagin Finance)

Support customers' growth through business matching, etc. •Help with expanding sales channels, refer business partners •Management consulting (Hamagin Research Institute), etc. Step up efforts to cultivate new corporate customers

Increase customer touch points Increase 20 sales employees acquiring new corporate customers in FY11-2H

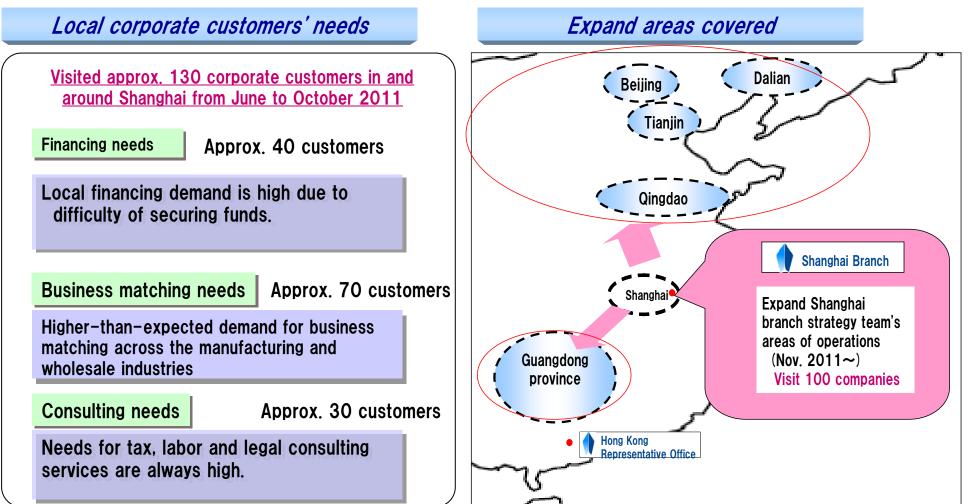
Enhance marketing activities in all blocks Assign experienced corporate banking promotion manager to all blocks within Kanagawa

Speedy credit assessment Give corporate banking promotion managers the same level of decision-making authority as branch managers

Enhance marketing activities by leveraging channel network Promote by branch managers of "locations specializing personal banking services"

## (5) Asia Strategy: Shanghai Branch Strategy Team Activities

- To apply for a license to provide services in renminbi in Nov. 2012, we set up a strategy team at the Shanghai branch in June 2011 to figure out the needs of approx. 130 local corporate customers for financing, consulting and sales information.
- The strategy team's activities will be expanded to cover Guangdong province, Beijing, Dalian, Tianjin, and Qingdao.

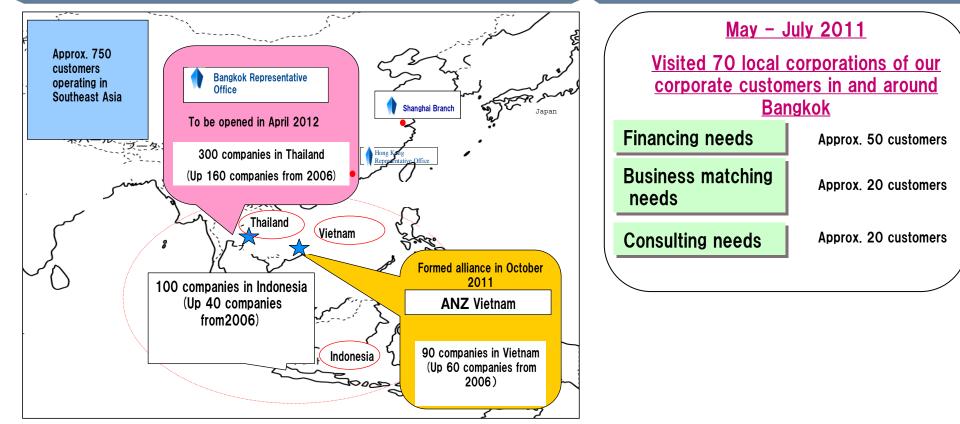


#### (5) Asia Strategy: Open Bangkok Office and Form Alliance with ANZ Vietnam

- Survey of 70 local corporations of our corporate customers in Thailand (between May and July 2011) revealed financing and various other needs with high expectations for the Bank of Yokohama.
- Bangkok Representative Office is scheduled to open in April 2012. Strengthen partnership with Bangkok Bank to enhance services to corporate customers in Thailand.
- Signed partnership agreement with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) Vietnam in October 2011 to enhance services to local corporations of our corporate customers in Vietnam.

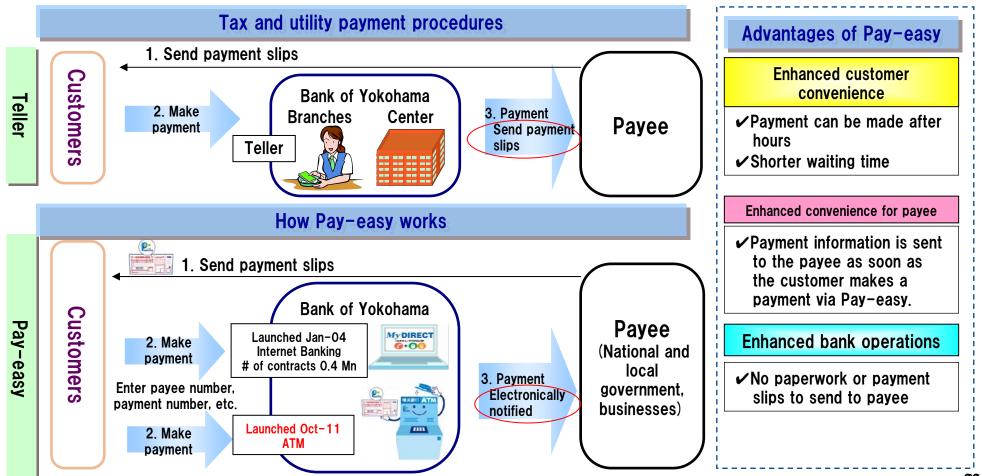
#### Expanding Customer Base in Southeast Asia

#### Assess local corporate customer needs



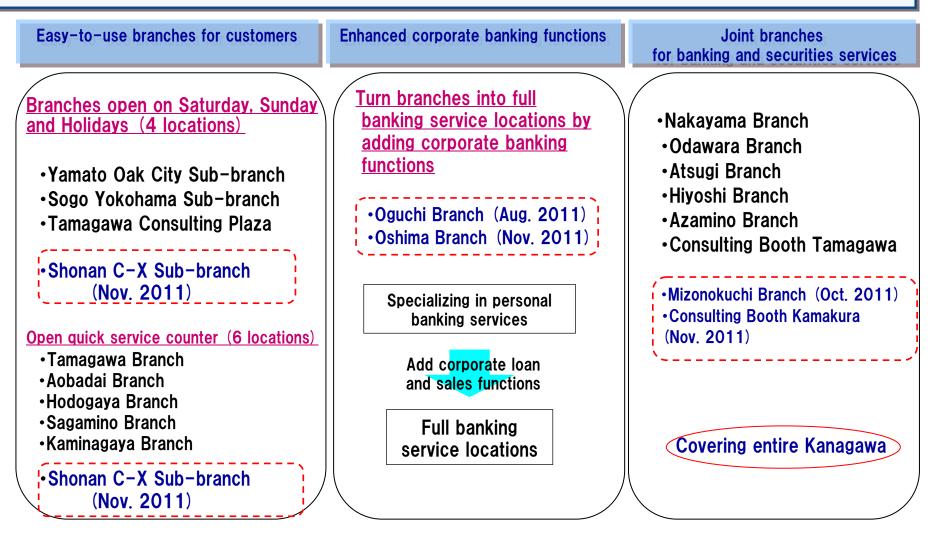
#### (6) Channel Strategy: Promote E-payment of Taxes and Utility Bills (Pay-easy)

- An electronic payment service (Pay-easy) was introduced into a few financial institutions in October 2001 on a trial basis to simplify payment of taxes and utility bills for both customers and the bank.
- Since more and more local public agencies are participating in Pay-easy, the Bank of Yokohama launched a Pay-easy service by internet banking from Jan-04 and ATM from Oct-11.



(6) Channel Strategy: Strengthen Branch Functions

Enhance branch functions according to local needs to build optimal service channels for customers and provide high-value added financial services.



#### (7) Investing in Human Assets Strategy: Review and Enhance Training System

Established the Financial Business School in October 2010 and started new job rotation for new employees as well as midlevel employee training to develop human resources for sustainable growth.

#### **Features of Financial Business School**

Hands-on training provided by experienced 5 full-time instructors with outstanding operational skills

Systematic training curriculum for all employee levels from new employees to branch managers

Realistic training using a mock bank located in the Financial Business School

#### For new employees: Longer job rotation period and enhanced curriculum

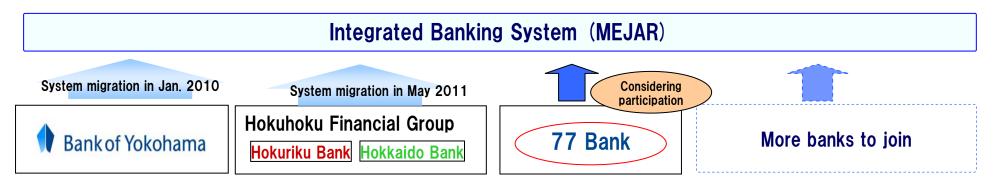
	Before change	After change
Duration	1 year	4 years
Duties	Internal administrative work, loan operations, etc.	<ul> <li>1.5 years in private banking sales</li> <li>1.5 years in corporate banking sales</li> </ul>

#### For mid-level employees: Professional development

Relocate employees to headquarters for 3-months of intensive training	All employees in private banking marketing training aim for 1st grade Certified Skilled Worker of Financial Planning
Private and corporate banking sales training provided to a total of 80 employees per year (40 each)	Corporate banking sales trainees visit customers in Shanghai

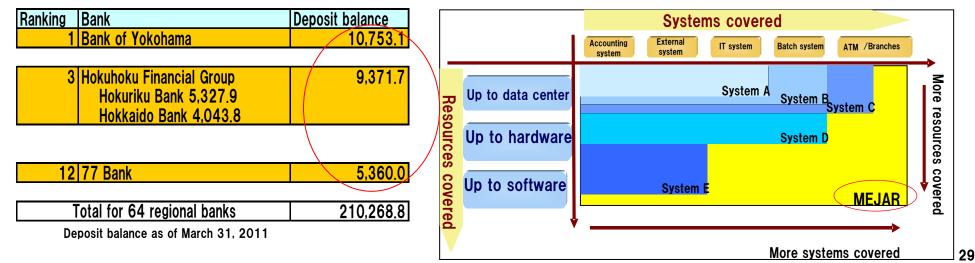
#### (8) IT Strategy: Future Participants in Integrated Banking System (MEJAR)

- MEJAR is a highly secure network covering a wide range of systems and resources that is equipped with built-in measures to disperse and avoid disaster risks (with its center in Yokohama and a backup center in Toyama).
- 77 Bank recently announced its decision to consider participation in MEJAR. If the bank participates in the system, MEJAR will become an integrated banking system shared by 4 regional banks with a deposit balance of approx. 25 trillion yen. More banks are expected to join.



#### [Top regional banks with high deposit balance] (JPN Bn)

[Comparison with other integrated banking systems]



- (9) Progress on Medium-term Management Plan
- A year and a half has passed since the New Horizon 2nd Stage three-year medium-term management plan started in April 2010.
- Of the four main targets initially set, core Tier1 ratio, ROE, and credit cost ratio were basically achieved in FY11-1H.

		1st year of Medium Term Management Plan	2nd year of Medium	Term M
(JP)	<b>/</b> Bn)	FY10 Actual	FY11forecast	FY1
	Gross Operating Income	205.1	206.0	
	- Expenses	98.7	99.0	-
Non-	Net Business Profit	106.4	107.0	
-Con	- Credit Costs (Note1)	28.9	17.0	i
Consolidatec basis	Ordinary Profit	74.9	82.5	İ
lated	Net Income	45.4	48.5	1
	OHR	48.1%	48.0%	ļ
	Credit Costs Ratio (Note1)	0.33%	0.19%	(
Q	Ordinary Profit	81.6	90.0	
Consolidated basis	Net Income	47.0	50.5	
solidat basis	ROE	6.5%	-	(
g	Core Tier1 Ratio	8.6%	-	
Loan	s (Non-consolidated)	8,636.3	_	j
	l Loans within Kanagawa cture (Non–Consolidated) (Note2)	5,973.5	_	
	osits (Non-consolidated)	10,753.1	_	
	Deposit Products for Individuals solidated	1,840.4		

of Medium T	erm Management Plan
forecast	FY11-1H Actual
06.0	101.3
9.0	48.9
07.0	52.4
7.0	8.7
2.5	41.1
8.5	24.5
8.0%	48.2%
19%	0.20%
0.0	45.8
0.5	25.8
-	6.9%
-	9.6%
_	8,760.3
-	6,083.0
_	10,438.2
_	1,807.8

3rd year of Medium Term Management Plan
FY12 Plan (originnally planned)
221.0
99.0
122.0
26.0
92.0
55.5
Around 45%
Around 0.30%
95.0
56.0
Around 7%
Higher than 8.0%
Higher than 8.0% 9,460.0
9,460.0

(Note1) "Recoveries of written-off claims" is included in Credit Costs in FY11 forecast and FY11-1H Actual.

(Note2) Retail Loans within Kanagawa Prefecture = Loans to small and medium-sized businesses in Kanagawa Pref. + Loans to individuals in Kanagawa Pref.

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