

Meeting the Challenge of New Banking

Presentation to investors on fiscal year ended March 31,2013



Management Discussion & Analysis

Changes in perspective in a period of economic change

From development toward recovery

Rethinking actions that place priority on the development of civilization and disrupt the cycles of nature.

From centralized toward regionalized

From a global or national perspective to recognizing the importance of regional areas and small groups.

From uniformity toward diversity

From the pursuit of standardization and efficiency toward an era where individuality and uniqueness are encouraged.

From material toward emotional satisfaction

New light is cast on living with emotional support mechanisms such as personal connections and relationships in a mature society.

What path will Japan follow toward the future it should expect?

Project the attractiveness of Japan, not just its economic competitiveness

Develop into an ability to attract the world to Japan

Culture

Strive to recover the important information accumulated within culture.

Diversity

Endeavor to make the most of the diversity that exists on this island nation, including living organisms, language and food.

Honor

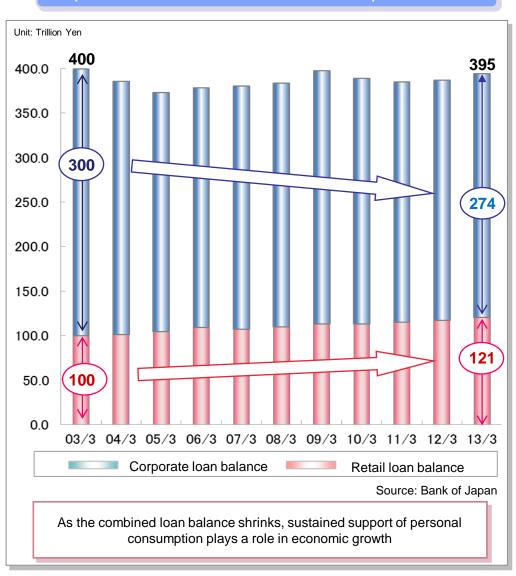
Focus on the importance of selflessness over selfishness and respect the spirit of independence.

Corporations should rethink Japan's identity and incorporate that into economic activities and corporate management to enable the creation of a new Japan.

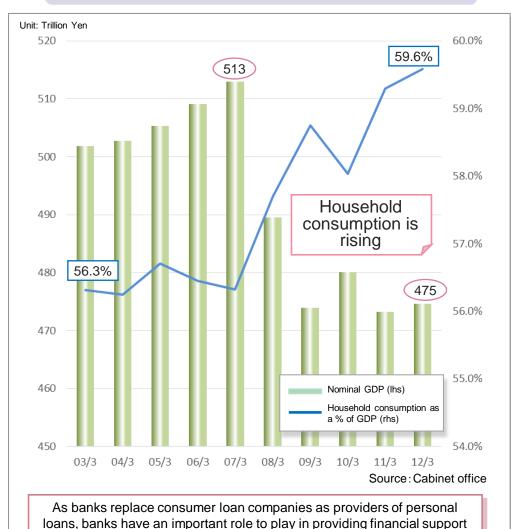
Source: Yoshio Tsukio

Environment Surrounding Japanese Banks

Corporate & Retail Loan Balances at Japanese Banks



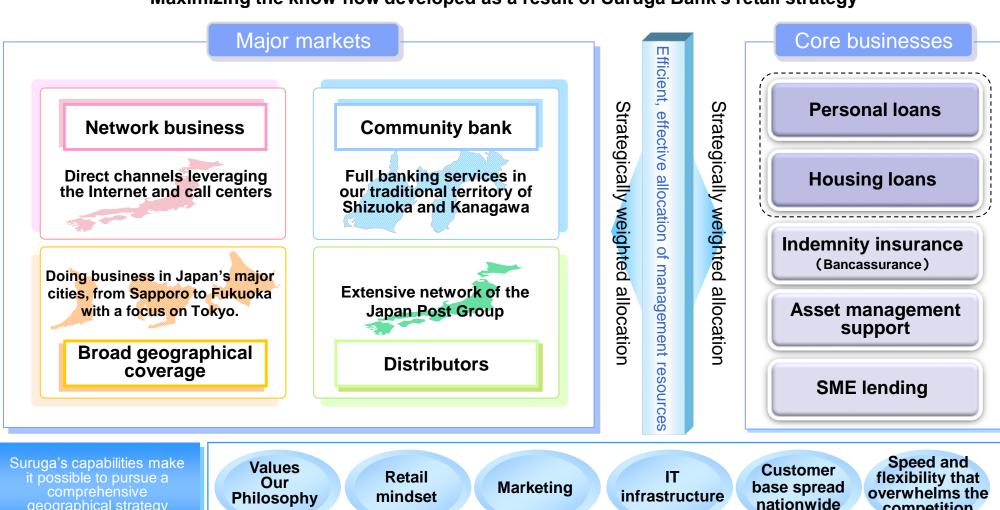
Household Consumption as a Percentage of GDP



in the recovering trend in household consumption.

Grand Design of the 5th Management Plan

Leverage market characteristics to create value from the customer's perspective -Maximizing the know-how developed as a result of Suruga Bank's retail strategy-



geographical strategy

competition

Growing Domestic Demand and Housing Industry

Flow of capital vis-à-vis
Japan since the global
financial crisis

Primary engines driving Japan's economy

Japan's economic structure to date

Outflows overseas ⟨Fostering of excessive distribution⟩

investments

(Reliance on overseas)



Japan's economic structure moving forward

Inflow to Japan (Shift toward shrinking liquidity)

Personal consumption including housing

(A self-propelled Japan)

To put Japan's economy on a growth trajectory...

O Revisit policies governing housing, which is a pillar of domestic demand (Tax, fiscal and monetary policies)

O Support consumption involving mainly housing. Expand financial support

Growth in Japan's economy will need to be driven more by domestic demand. In that case, mortgages and multi-purpose loans will play a significant economic role.

Environment Surrounding the Mortgage Market

Mortgage business environment

Changes in the macro environment

Population shrinking Fewer households

Aging society

Inflows to major cities

Accumulation of housing stock

Government policies

Increased activity in existing-home and remodeling markets

Housing designed for the elderly

Housing trends

New housing starts down

More demand for home remodeling

Consumption tax hikes looming

Extensions to tax breaks on home purchases

Growth areas

Low priced housing

Elderly housing

Remodeling

Highly functional homes Long-lasting homes Intelligent homes Regional demographics Bifurcation in anticipation of de-inflation

- O Population inflows to central Tokyo Move away from suburbs accelerating
- O Real estate prices trending upward in central Tokyo, downward in suburbs
- O Prime locations in Tokyo very popular, driving up prices rapidly
- O First-time buyer average age declining
- O Bifurcation between new and existing office buildings

Direction of Suruga's housing loan business

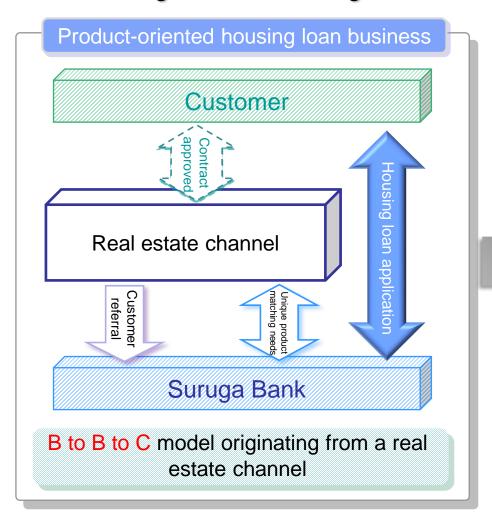
Accurately assess changes in the market environment and customer demographics to provide more tailored service

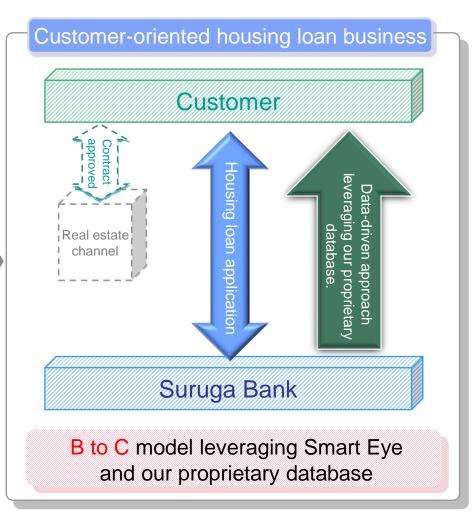
Provide multifaceted support for diversifying values and lifestyles

Unique value propositions to effectively utilize and revitalize the stock

Suruga Bank's Housing Loan Business

Suruga Bank's housing loan business continues to evolve with the times

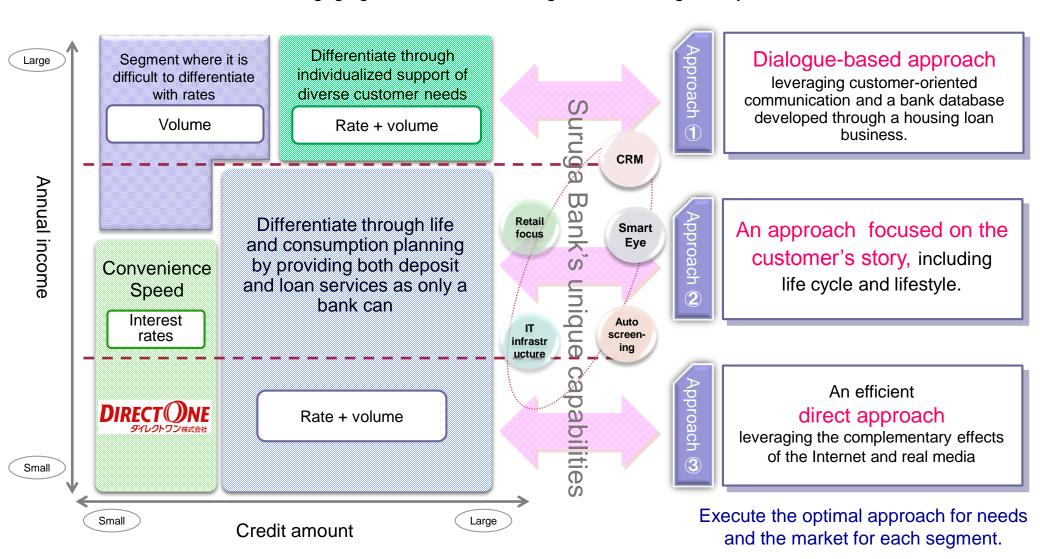




Suruga Bank's housing loan business is not reliant on channel sales. Our business model leverages a customer-oriented approach to insulate ourselves from rate-pricing competition

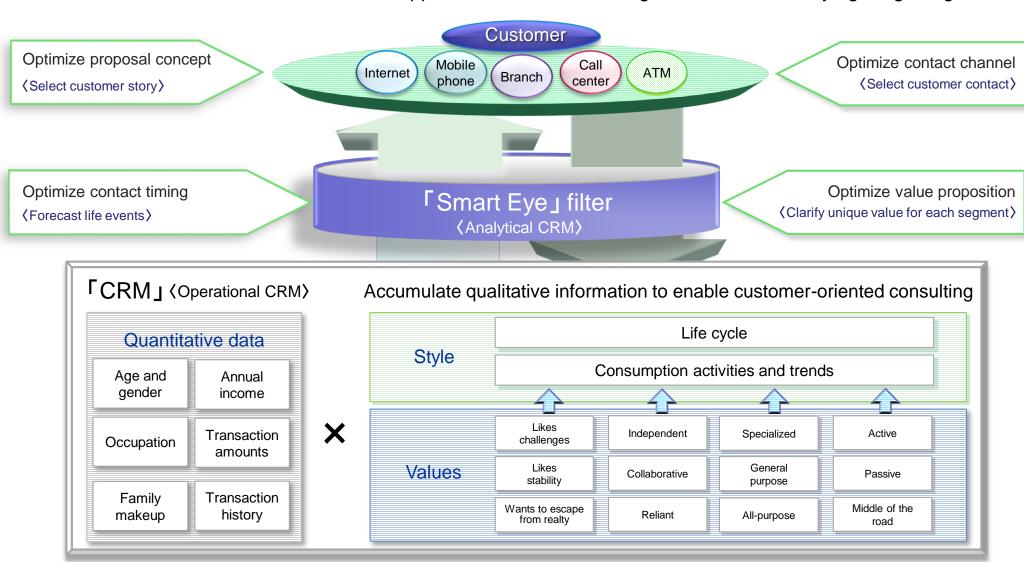
Suruga Bank's Unique Personal Loan Business

Suruga Bank's personal loan strategy evolves further using 3 approaches that place import on noticing the customer, engaging the customer in dialogue and creating a story.



Suruga Bank Marketing to Diversifying Values

- O Accurately assess complex values and bring to the surface the customer's internal wants
- O Provide more solid and multifaceted support to customers seeking to realize a diversifying range of goals



Strategy for Value Creation Leveraging Data

Changes in the business environment driven by advances in digital technology

Computers and the economy are changing more rapidly and the volume of data is growing

Investment in technology and data-based management give rise to competitive edge

Companies must adjust as technologies advance

Steps in a data strategy focused on the customer

Source: Professor Erik Brynjolfsson, MIT Sloan School of Business

1990s

2000s

2010 and beyond

Productivity improvements

Database focused on the customer

Data-driven corporate culture

Operational efficiency Marketing advances

- ✓ Automated credit screening
- ✓ MAP C / MCIF

Understanding the customer Deepening relationships

- √ 3 CRMs
- Online banking

Leverage internal and external data in decision making

- ✓ SmartEye / Sagent
- ✓ Social media

Market forecasts and management decisions based on data

Active use of data feeds competitiveness

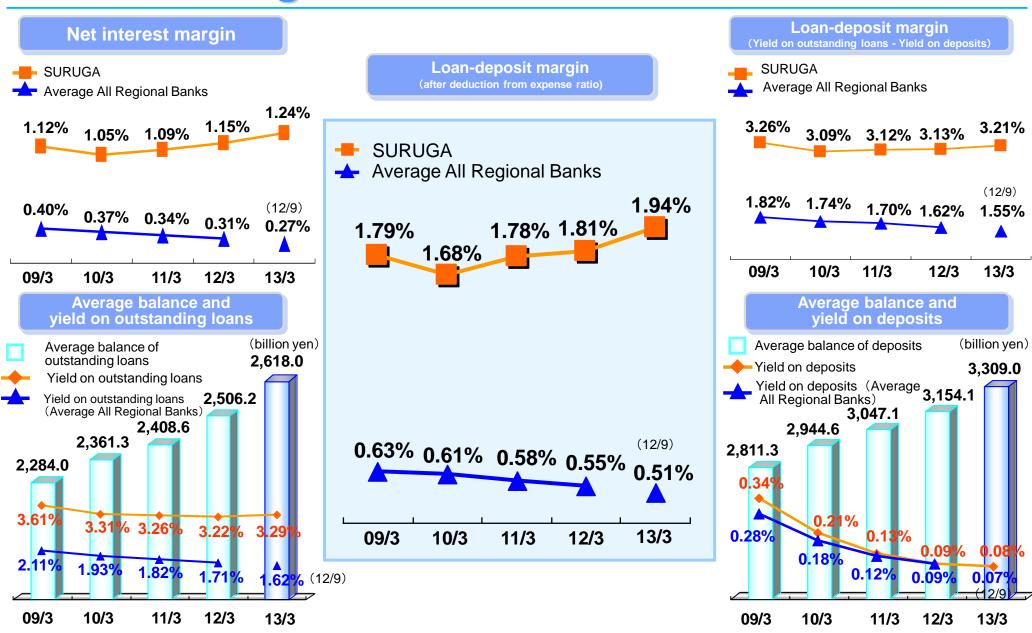
Create new value with the customer.

Leverage data to enhance
organizational capabilities

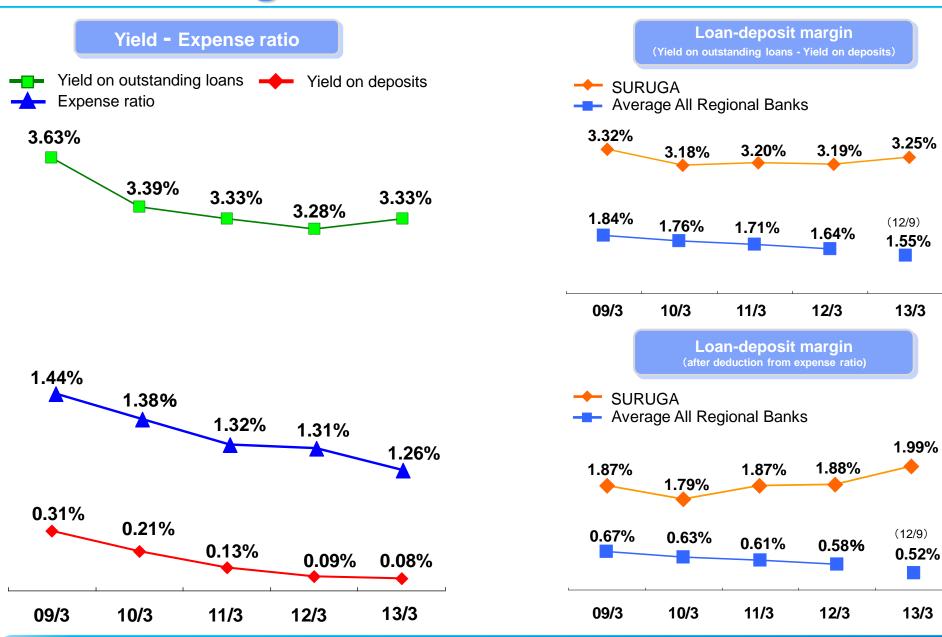
Business Alliance with Japan Post Bank

Leveraging Japan Post Bank 's nationwide network Cumulative results through the end of March 2013 Customers can apply for our Personal loans at all 233 Japan Post Bank branches **Total Cumulative** FY2012 H1 FY2012 H2 Results **Cumulative Results** Results Japan Post Bank's Hokkaido ousing nationwide branch network **5** Japan Post Bank branches ¥233.1billion ¥14.5 billion ¥247.6 billion Kinki oans 44 Japan Post Bank branches Tohoku Chugoku 10 Japan Post 11 Japan Post **Bank branches** Bank branches XAmounts less than ¥100 million have been rounded down. Kyushu Kanto 13 Japan Post Bank branches Personal 110 Japan Post **Bank branches** Chubu 60,000 9.000 69,000 33 Japan Post Shikoku **Bank branches** loans loans loans 6 Japan Post _oans Bank branches Okinawa 1 Japan Post Bank branch Reach more customers with loan products that meet customer needs *Amounts less than 1.000 loans have been rounded down.

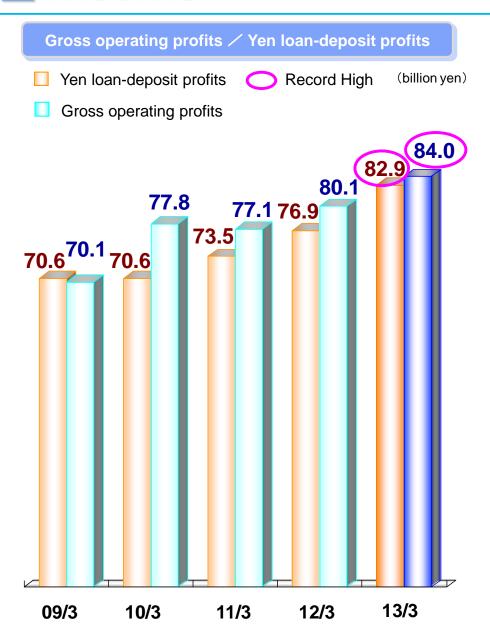
Yield / Margins (Overall)

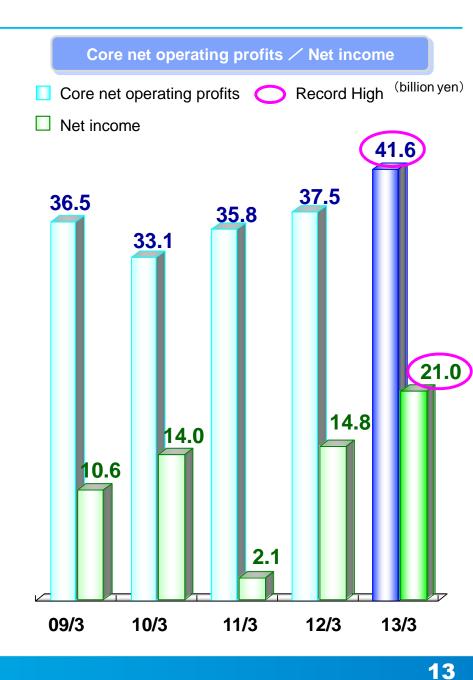


Yield / Margins (Domestic)

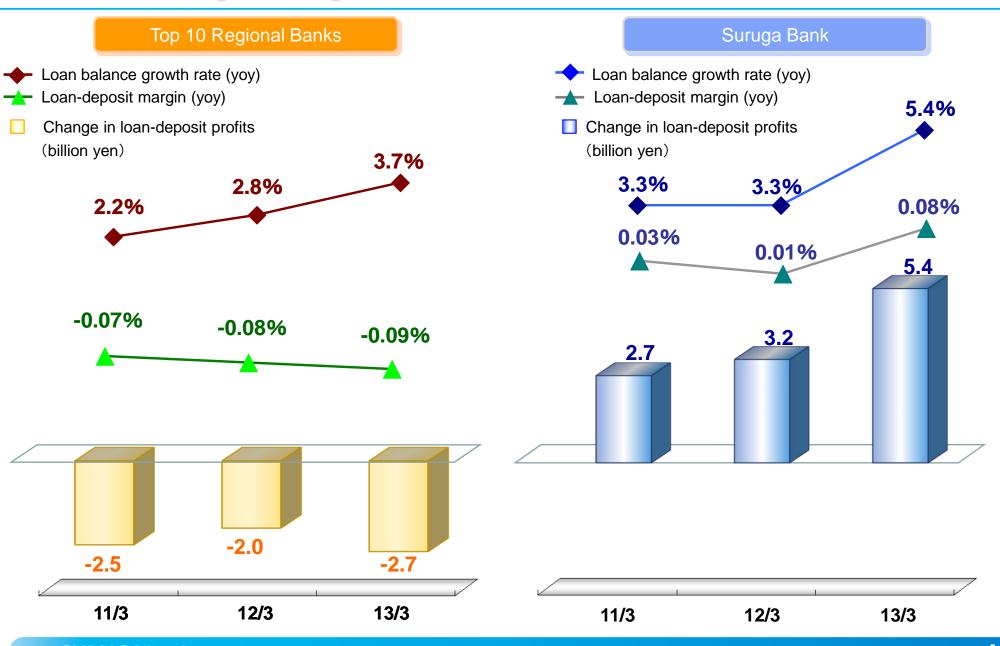


Income

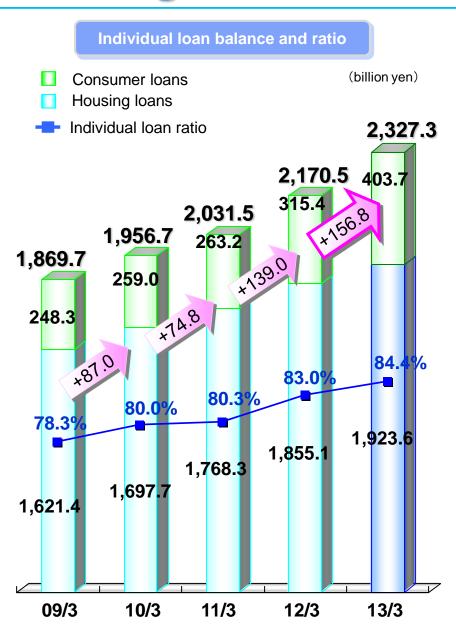


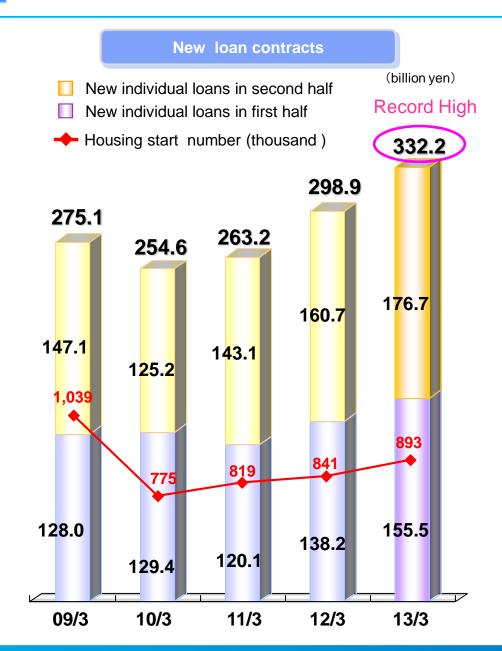


Loan-deposit profits

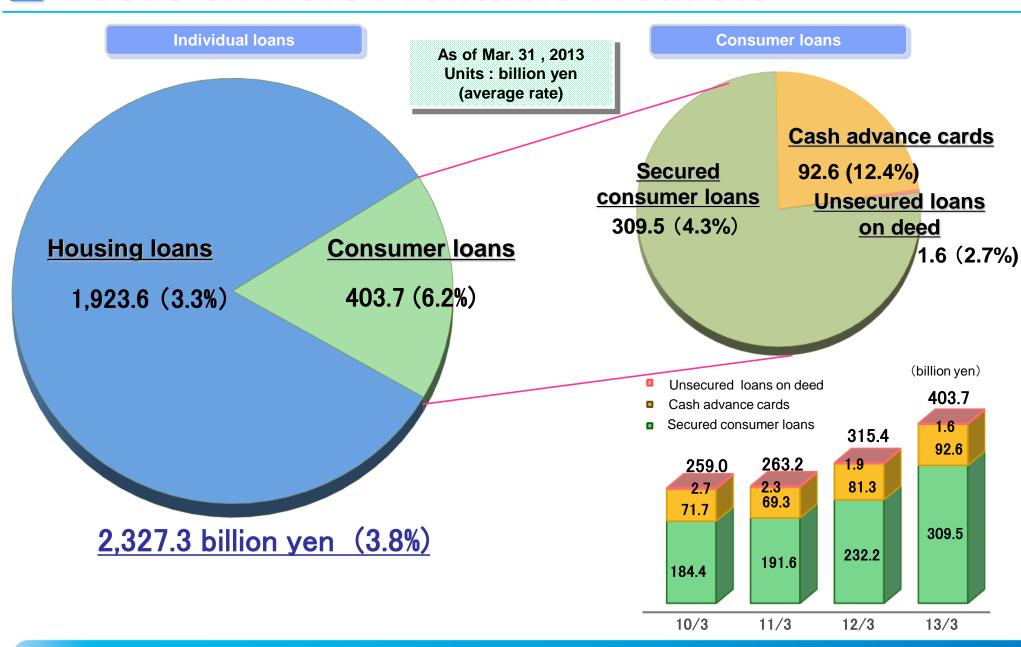


Strong Focus on Retail

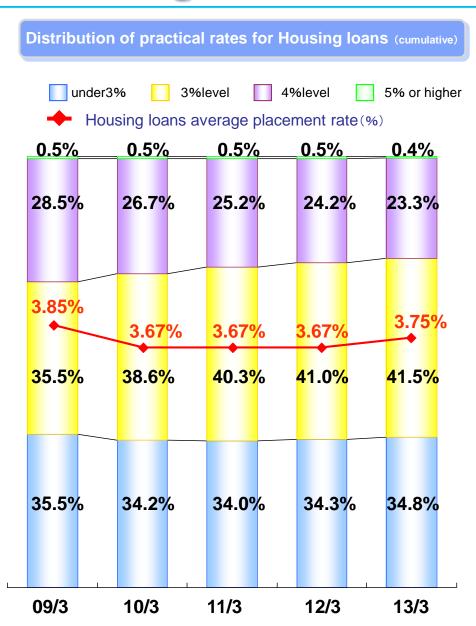




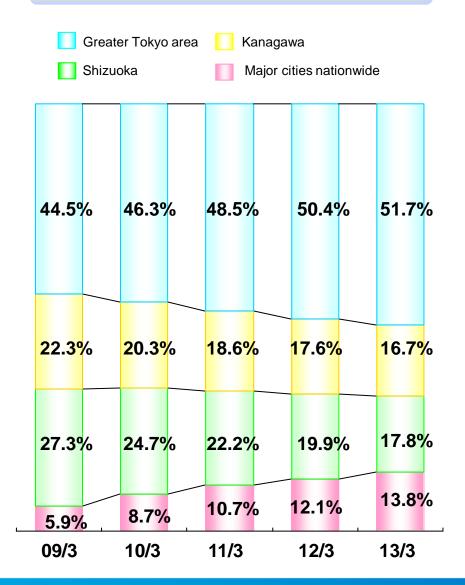
Focus on More Profitable Products



Housing Loans



Housing loan balance by geographical area



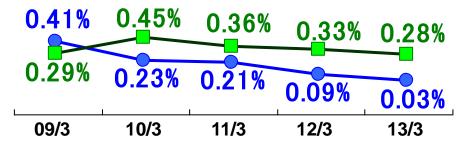
Delinquency and Loss Rates on Individual Loans



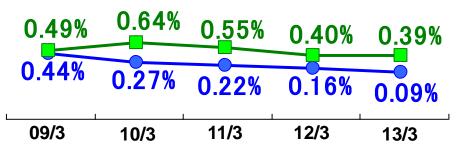




Yield — Delinquency rate — Loss rate 7.45% 7.21% 6.84% 6.71% 6.20%

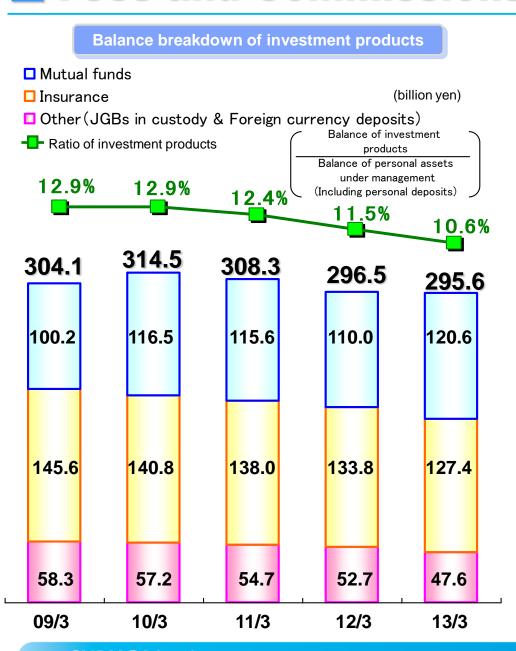


Delinquency rate = amount 3 months or more overdue / average amount of loan



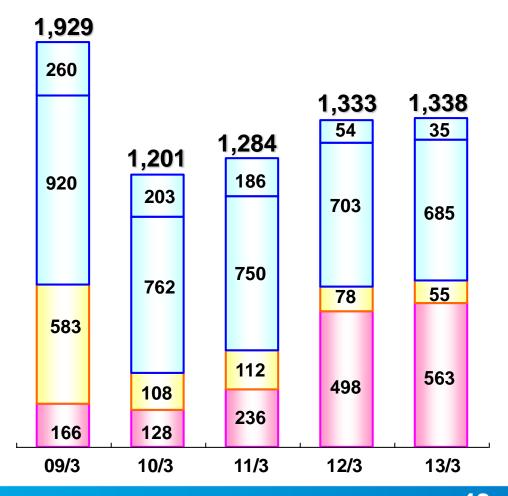
Loss rate = default ratio \times (1 - recovery rate)

Fees and Commissions



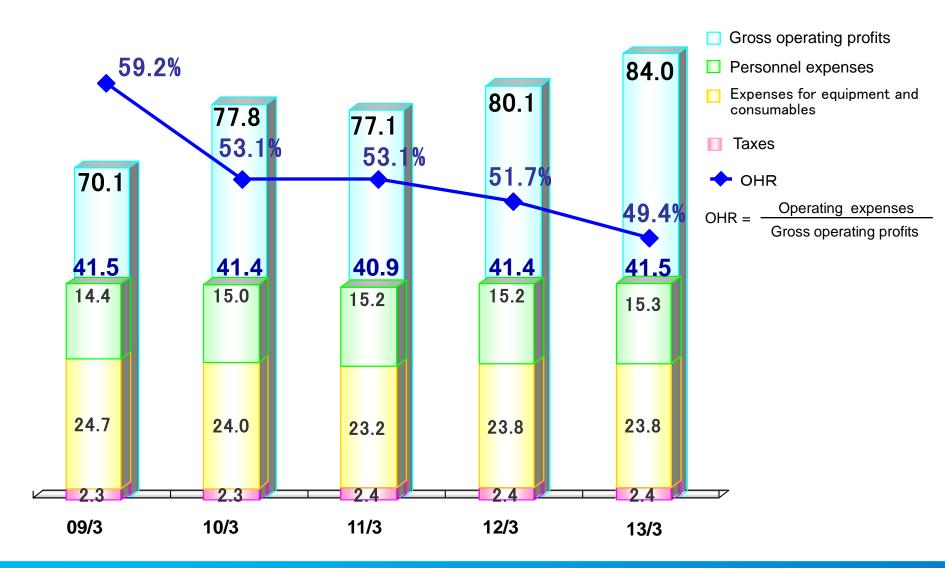
Commission from mutual funds and insurance products

- Mutual fund sales commissions 🔲 Mutual fund fees (million yen)
- Commissions for Personal pension plans
- Commissions for Other Insurance
 (Fire insurance & Single premium life insurance & protection insurance)



Expenses and OHR

(billion yen)



Breakdown of Troubled Assets based on the Financial Reconstruction Law

(billion yen)

			<u></u>									ilott you
Debtor classification	Mar. 13 Credit balance	Proportion	Individ Corpo		Proportion	Total collateral and guarantees	Collateral	Guarantees * NOTE	Coverage ratio	Reserve	Reserved ratio	Total coverage ratio
bankrupt and	Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	0.40%	Individual	8.3	0.35%	4.8	4.0	0.8	57.94%	3.5	100%	100%
bankrupt			Corporate	2.8	0.66%	2.4	1.3	1.1	83.71%	0.4	100%	100%
Claims with collection risk	23.9	0.86%	Individual	5.2	0.22%	3.1	2.3	0.8	60.57%	1.3	66.34%	86.72%
			Corporate	18.7	4.31%	15.5	5.6	9.9	82.99%	2.1	66.34%	94.27%
Claims for special attention	20.8	0.75%	Individual	10.3	0.44%	6.9	6.8	0.1	67.26%	0.9	25.94%	75.75%
			Corporate	10.5	2.43%	3.8	3.8	0.0	36.63%	1.6	24.17%	51.95%
Sub-total	55.8	2.01%	Individual	23.8	1.01%	14.8	13.1	1.7	62.55%	5.7	64.23%	86.60%
			Corporate	32.0	7.40%	21.7	10.7	11.0	67.85%	4.1	40.61%	80.90%
Normal assets	2,718.1	97.99%		2,316.2	98.99%	Total coverage ratio 83.32%					83.32%	
			Corporate	401.9	92.60%	Coverage ratio : Covered by collateral and guarantees Reserved ratio : Reserved for unsecured portion						
Total	2,773.9	100%	Individual	2,340.0	100%						n	
			Corporate	433.9	100%	Total coverage : Covered by collateral, guarantees ratio and reserves				ees		

^{*} NOTE:The guarantee is not provided by us. We do not extend the guarantee by paying fee to external entity, but the third party, who serves as the joint guarantor to the borrower, extends the guarantee.

Bad-loan ratio / Credit costs status

Bad - Ioan ratio

Ratio of disclosed claims on the Financial Reconstruction Law

Ratio of disclosed claims deduction from reserves

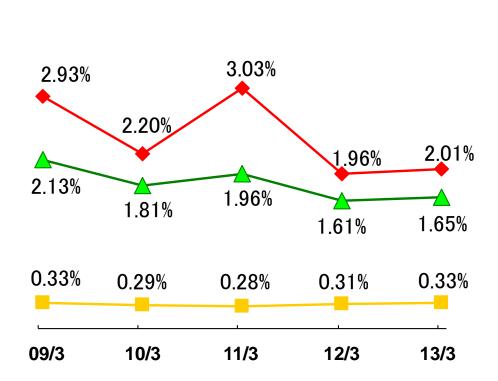
 Ratio of disclosed claims after deduction from reserves, collateral and guarantees

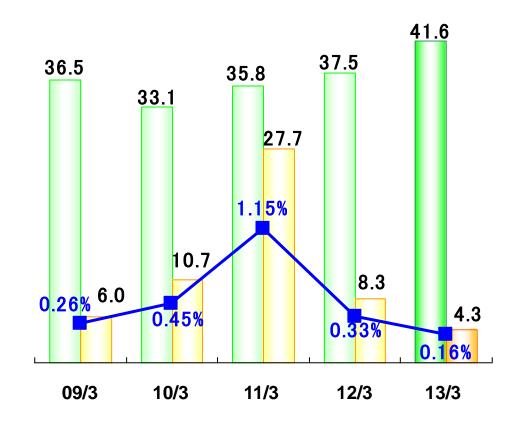
Credit costs status

(billion yen)

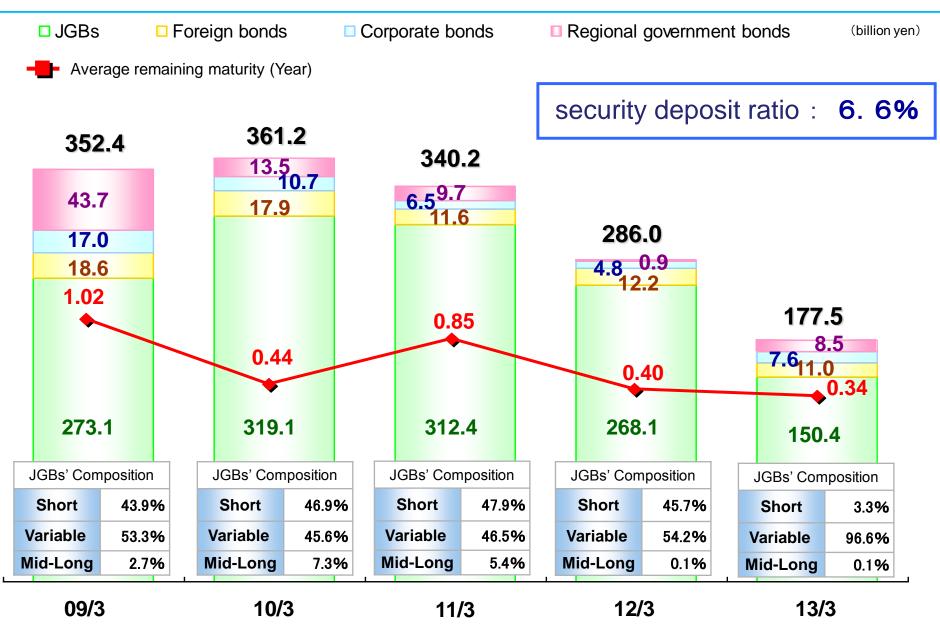
- Core net operating profits
- Actual credit costs (credit costs-collection of claims written off)
- Actual credit costs ratio

 (actual credit costs/loan average balance)

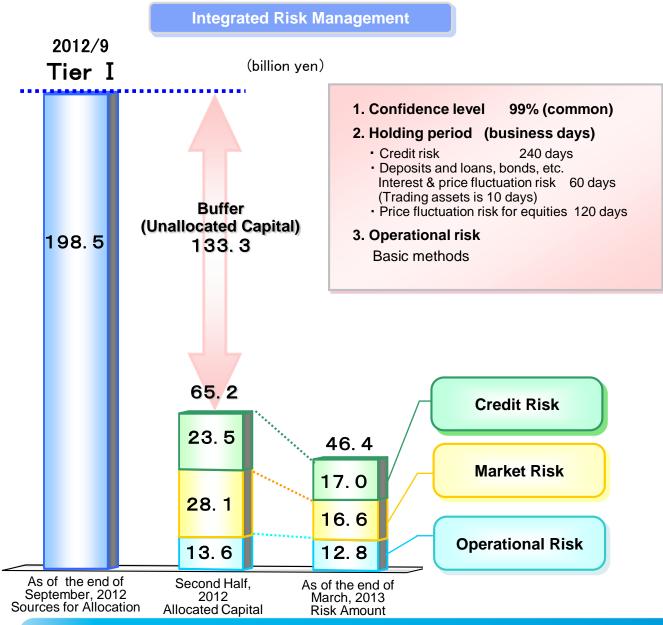




Bond Portfolio



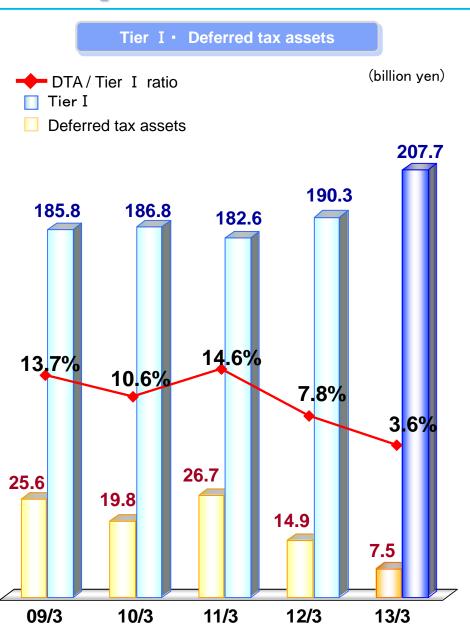
Status of Risk Amount

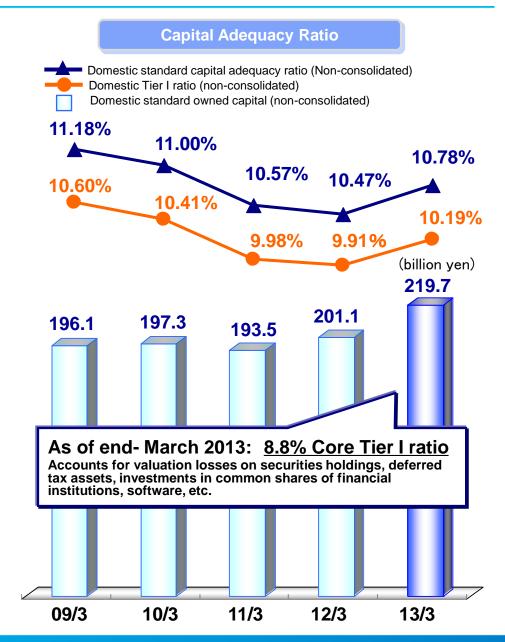


Outlier Ratio

As of the end of March, 2013					
Interest Rate Shock range	±200bp				
Interest Rate Risk Amount	5.7 billion yen				
Outlier Ratio	2.5%				

Capital Levels



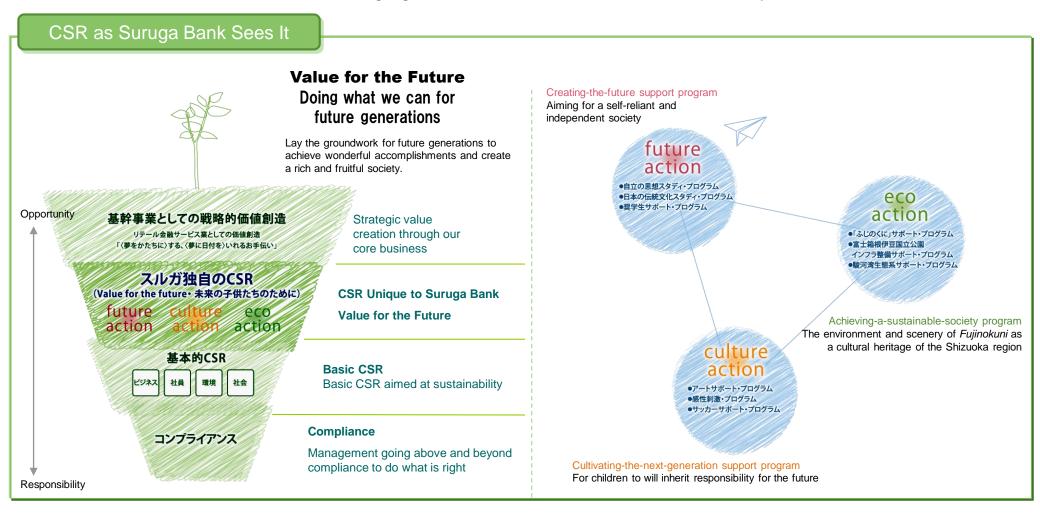


FY2012 Results and FY2013 Forecast

				(billion yen)
	FY2011 Results (A)	FY2012 Results (B)	Increase or Decrease (B-A)	FY2013 Forecast
Gross operating profits	80.1	84.0	+ 3.9	87.0
Operating expenses	41.4	41.5	+ 0.1	44.0
Net operating profits	36.4	42.4	+ 6.0	43.0
Core net operating profits	37.5	41.6	+ 4.1	43.0
Ordinary profits	27.8	35.4	+ 7.6	37.5
Net income	14.8	21.0	+ 6.2	23.0
Actual credit costs	8.3	4.3	△ 4.0	4.0
ROE(%) (net income basis)	8. 24	11. 10	+ 2. 86	11. 11
EPS(Yen)	62. 26	89. 38	+ 27. 12	97. 54
Dividends (Yen)	13.0	15.0	+2.0	15.0

CSR for Creating the Future

We will continue to strive tirelessly to work toward creating a society with value and build a rich environment where future generations can thrive as we seek to answer the needs of ever-changing times and achieve a sustainable society.



Growth Within Our Corporate Philosophy

Growth as a Mission-Based Company

Define growth as making our mission more achievable.

As a Life & Business Concierge, help make our customers' dreams come true on a timeline that works for them.

Suruga Group Growth Mission **Growth as a Value Exchange System**

Define growth as greater exchange of value with all stakeholders.



Growth Originating in C•P•S

Management

Culture-oriented
Rooted in culture of land where established

People-based
Centered around its people

Social-perspective
Seeks improved sociality

Respect culture. Leverage the strengths of that culture to realize growth for Suruga.

Achieve growth through management centered not on corporate theory but on the logic of its people.

Always mindful of its role as a social institution.
Achieves ends by means above the social code.

For further details regarding the above, please contact

IR Office, Suruga Bank Ltd.

Tel: +81-3-3279-5536

e-mail: ir.koho@surugabank.co.jp

The foregoing material contains statements regarding future business performance. These statements are not intended as guarantees of any specific future performance, which is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Actual future business results may differ from the targets contained in the present material, due to changes in the external business environment.