

Suruga Bank, Ltd.

Summary of Financial Results for Q3 FY3/24

February 9, 2024

**SURUGA** bank

# ■ Q3 Results for FY3/24: Comparison with Forecasts



- Core gross operating profit was 44.3 billion yen, up 79% on the full-year forecast, mainly due to steady progress in new loan disbursements and improved net fees and commissions.
- Actual credit costs were reversed by 2.3 billion yen, mainly due to decrease in preventive allowances.
- As previously announced, gains and losses on securities were recorded at -2.2 billion yen due to recording losses on sales mainly of yen bonds.
- Net income (non-consolidated) was 13.2 billion yen, 132% higher than the full-year forecast due to the above factors.

<Non-consolidated> (billion yen)

	Full year earnings forecast (A)	Q3 results (B)	Progress rate (B)/(A)
Core gross operating profit (Excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts)	56.0	44.3	79%
Expenses	36.0	27.0	75%
Actual credit costs	4.0	(2.3)	—
Gains (losses) on securities	(2.5)	(2.2)	—
Ordinary profit	14.0	17.3	124%
Net income	10.0	13.2	132%

<Consolidated>

	Full year earnings forecast (A)	Q3 results (B)	Progress rate (B)/(A)
Consolidated ordinary income	81.0	67.4	83%
Consolidated ordinary profit	14.5	17.7	122%
Profit attributable to owners of parent	10.0	13.4	134%

\* Full-year earnings forecast: Previous earnings forecast announced on November 6, 2023

## Factors causing variation in ordinary profit (non-consolidated, difference on forecast)

Net interest income	• Increase in interest on loans and bills discounted mainly due to steady trend in execution of new loans, etc.
Net fees and commissions	• Decrease in group credit life insurance premiums (improved income and expenditure)
Expenses	• Decrease in property expenses due to progress in structural reforms
Actual credit costs	• Increase in recoveries of written-off claims, decrease in non-performing claims, and decrease in preventive allowances (see table below)

## Actual credit costs (non-consolidated) (billion yen)

		Earnings forecast	Actual results
Actual credit costs total		4.0	(2.3)
Normal amount	Actual credit costs arising from loans without special factors (including share house-related loans)	(3.0)	(4.3)
Preventive allowances	Allowances for applicable claims (as below)	7.0	2.0
	Allowance for new suspension of repayments by some investment real estate loan customers triggered by organizational negotiations	0.5	(0.3)
	Allowance for restructured loans for which normalization of recovery is unlikely	6.5	2.3

# ■ Revisions to Earnings Forecast for FY3/24



- Based on Q3 results, the assumptions regarding actual credit costs and securities investment have been updated, leading to a revision of the earnings forecast for FY3/24.
- Non-consolidated: Ordinary income up by 6.5 billion yen to 79.5 billion yen. Core gross operating profit up by 1.5 billion yen to 57.5 billion yen. Ordinary profit up by 3 billion yen to 17 billion yen.
- Net income (non-consolidated) up by 1.5 billion yen to 11.5 billion yen. Net income (consolidated) is expected to increase by 2 billion yen to 12 billion yen.

\* February 9, 2024 disclosure "Notice Regarding Recording of Loss due to Sale of Securities and Revision of Full-year Earnings Forecast for the fiscal year ending March 2024"

## <Non-consolidated>

	Full-year earnings forecast announced Nov 6 (A)	Full-year earnings forecast announced Feb 9 (B)	Change (B)-(A)
Ordinary income	73.0	79.5	+6.5
Core gross operating profit	56.0	57.5	+1.5
Expenses	36.0	36.0	±0
Actual credit costs	4.0	(1.0)	(5.0)
Gains (losses) on securities	(2.5)	(6.0)	(3.5)
Ordinary profit	14.0	17.0	+3.0
Net income	10.0	11.5	+1.5

## <Consolidated>

(billion yen)

Full-year earnings forecast announced Nov 6 (C)	Full-year earnings forecast announced Feb 9 (D)	Change (D)-(C)
81.0	87.5	+6.5
14.5	17.5	+3.0
10.0	12.0	+2.0



• Assumptions for actual credit costs forecast for FY3/24

Updated full-year forecast based on results up to the third quarter

		Q3 results
Actual credit costs total		(2.3)
Normal amount	Actual credit costs arising from loans without special factors (including share house-related loans)	(4.3)
Preventive allowances	Allowances for applicable claims (as below)	2.0
	Allowance for new suspension of repayments by some investment real estate loan customers triggered by organizational negotiations	(0.3)
	Allowance for restructured loans for which normalization of recovery is unlikely	2.3

(billion yen)

Full-year forecast announced Nov 6	Full-year forecast announced Feb 9
4.0	(1.0)
(3.0)	(5.0)
7.0	4.0
0.5	0
6.5	4.0

• Assumptions for securities investment

<Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities>

(billion yen)

<Additional assumptions>

- 1. Regarding measures to improve the quality of the securities portfolio implemented up to Q3, we plan to implement additional reductions mainly in multi-asset funds with unrealized losses
- 2. We plan to sell some of the shares in accordance with cross-shareholding policy

(billion yen)

	Q3 results	Full year forecast	Change
Gains (losses) on securities*	(2.2)	(6.0)	(3.7)

\* Total gains/losses on bonds, such as government bonds, and gains/losses on stocks, etc.

	Mar. 31, 2023		Sep. 30, 2023		Dec. 31, 2023	
	Fair value	Valuation gain/loss	Fair value	Valuation gain/loss	Fair value	Valuation gain/loss
Other securities	292.0	(1.2)	347.2	0.7	324.6	9.8
Shares	15.5	7.7	39.0	15.6	41.5	18.1
Bonds	154.7	(0.3)	187.9	(3.1)	164.0	(0.6)
Multi-asset funds	120.3	(8.6)	117.2	(11.7)	115.8	(7.6)
Others	1.3	(0)	2.9	(0)	3.3	(0)

- Duration of securities held as of December 31, 2023: 5.8 years
- Interest rate risk on securities held as of December 31, 2023 (100BPV): -14.3 billion yen



- The disbursement of loans, etc. in Q3 of FY3/24 was 121% compared to the same period last year, amounting to 160.7 billion yen. Excluding collaboration loans, etc., progress was 157% compared to the same period last year.
- Collaboration loans, etc., made less progress than planned as a result of carefully assessing projects in accordance with our initial policy. However, the solution business, investment real estate loans, and structured finance posted results that significantly exceeded projections, as the market environment remained stable and inquiries from customers remained strong.
- The economic environment remains highly uncertain, and as such we continue to promote loans while keeping on eye on market trends.

(billion yen)

	Q3 FY3/23 (A)	Q3 FY3/24 (B)	Growth (B)/(A)	Full-year Plan (C)	Progress rate (B)/(C)
Solution business	24.0	37.2	154%	45.0	82%
Investment real estate loans	28.1	58.2	206%	60.0	97%
Structured finance	39.8	49.7	124%	55.0	90%
Collaboration loans, etc.	39.9	15.4	38%	35.0	44%
Total	132.0	160.7	121%	195.0	82%

\* New loans disbursement (acquired) by portfolio area in the mid-term business plan Re:Start 2025  
\* Solution business: Housing loans, unsecured loans, etc.  
\* Investment real estate loans includes those for asset management companies  
\* Structured finance includes specified corporate bonds, etc. while collaboration loans, etc. include monetary claims bought, etc.  
\* Full-year plan: This is the plan published in the company briefing materials on November 22, 2023, and is the execution plan that is the basis for the earnings forecasts announced on November 6, 2023 and February 9, 2024

# ■ Loan Balance, Yield, and Delinquency Rate <YoY/Non-consolidated>



- As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the entire portfolio area in the mid-term business plan is 1,943.4 billion yen, with a yield of 3.25% (total (E)).
- The delinquency rate for personal loans is 6.78% (A), partly since some customers with investment real estate loans have suspended repayment triggered by organized negotiations. However, excluding these special factors, the delinquency rate is 1.42% (F).
- In order to improve the delinquency rate, we are not only supporting repayments by changing conditions, etc., but we are also providing feedback to customers on information of concerns such as damage and management conditions to real estate found in our own periodic surveys. Our support also continues to include potentially changing management companies.

(billion yen)						
	Dec. 2022			Dec. 2023		
	Balance	Yield	Delinquency rate	Balance	Yield	Delinquency rate
Secured loans	1,571.5	3.06%	6.82%	1,446.3	2.97%	7.18%
Housing loans	435.0	2.73%	0.32%	422.3	2.60%	0.36%
Investment real estate loans	1,103.8	3.17%	9.60%	992.3	3.09%	10.30%
Other secured loans	32.5	4.33%	0.21%	31.6	4.10%	0.28%
Unsecured loans	131.0	10.46%	2.45%	116.0	10.49%	1.81%
Card loans	90.2	11.77%	0.84%	83.5	11.66%	0.71%
Unsecured certificate loans	40.7	7.56%	6.02%	32.4	7.49%	4.66%
Personal loans (A)	1,702.5	3.63%	6.49%	1,562.3	3.53%	6.78%
Personal loans (excluding organizational negotiation partners, etc.) (F)	1,598.6		1.52%	1,465.8		1.42%
Corporate investment real estate loans (B)	45.0	1.81%	—	90.0	1.71%	—
Structured finance (C)	97.3	2.24%	—	155.4	2.27%	—
Collaboration loans, etc. (D)	94.3	2.06%	—	135.6	2.18%	0.02%
Total (E=A+B+C+D)	1,939.2	3.44%	5.69%	1,943.4	3.25%	5.45%

\* Delinquency rate = Loans overdue for three months or more / loan balance

\* Yield: Yield to customers (before guarantee fees and accrued interest), end-of-year balance basis

\* Classified by portfolio area in the mid-term business plan Re:Start 2025

Corporate investment real estate loans include those to asset management companies, etc. Structured finance includes specified corporate bonds, etc.

Collaboration loans, etc. are loans in the form of joint/cooperation with other companies (loan participation, purchase of corporate loans, etc.)

\* Organizational negotiation partners, etc. refers to loans to borrowers who have submitted a request for suspension of repayments as a result of organizational negotiations

# Reference Materials

<Non-consolidated>

(billion yen)

	Q3 FY3/23 Results (A)	Q3 FY3/24 Results (B)	YoY comparison (B)-(A)
Core gross operating profit (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts)	45.9	44.3	(1.6)
Expenses	27.9	27.0	(0.9)
Of which, HR expenses	10.3	10.0	(0.2)
Actual credit costs	(3.5)	(2.3)	+1.1
Gains (losses) on securities	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.9)
Other non-recurring gains (losses)	0.3	(0)	(0.3)
Ordinary profit	21.5	17.3	(4.1)
Extraordinary gains (losses)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)
Quarterly net income	20.3	13.2	(7.0)

<Consolidated>

	Q3 FY3/23 Results (A)	Q3 FY3/24 Results (B)	YoY comparison (B)-(A)
Consolidated ordinary income	73.0	67.4	(5.6)
Consolidated ordinary profit	23.1	17.7	(5.4)
Quarterly profit attributable to owners of parent	20.8	13.4	(7.3)

Main factors (non-consolidated, year-on-year)

Net interest income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recorded net interest income of 42.7 billion yen: -2.2 billion yen Of which, decrease in interest on loans and bills discounted: -2.4 billion yen (Flat balance factor: -0.9 billion yen, Yield factor: -1.4 billion yen)</li><li>Decrease in interest and dividends on securities: -1.3 billion yen</li><li>Increase in interest on monetary claims bought: +0.9 billion yen</li></ul>
Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decrease in HR expenses: -0.2 billion yen</li><li>Decrease in property expenses: -0.5 billion yen</li></ul>
Actual credit costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Normal amount without special factors: +0.8 billion yen</li><li>Share house-related loans: +2.6 billion yen (Absence of gain on reversal of allowance for loan losses due to lump-sum transfer of share house claims)</li><li>Preventative allowances (a)*: -2.3 billion yen</li></ul>
Gains (losses) on securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increase in gains/losses on bonds/other: +0.6 billion yen</li><li>Decrease in gain on sale of stocks: -2.5 billion yen</li></ul>
Extraordinary gains (losses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Impairment loss on fixed assets: -0.4 billion yen</li></ul>

<Actual credit costs results>

(billion yen)

	Q3 FY3/23	Q3 FY3/24
Actual credit costs total	(3.5)	(2.3)
Normal amount (including share house- related loans)	(7.9)	(4.3)
Preventive allowances*	4.3	2.0

\* Provisions for (a) loans for suspension of repayments by some investment real estate loan customers triggered by organized negotiations, and (b) restructured loans for which normalization of recovery is unlikely





• Actual credit costs (Period Ending December 31, 2023)

(billion yen)

Item	Actual credit costs	Allowance for loan losses
Investment real estate loans*	(1.1)	96.3
Housing loans	(0.1)	1.9
Unsecured loans	0	2.2
Collaboration loans, etc.*	(0)	0.2
Business financing, etc.	(1.0)	7.5
Total	(2.3)	108.3

\*Investment real estate loans: Studio apartment loans, single building income loans, other secured loans

\*Collaboration loans are loans made jointly or in partnership with other companies (loan participations, purchases of corporate loans, etc.)

• Disclosed claims under the Financial Reconstruction Law (as of December 30, 2023)

(billion yen)

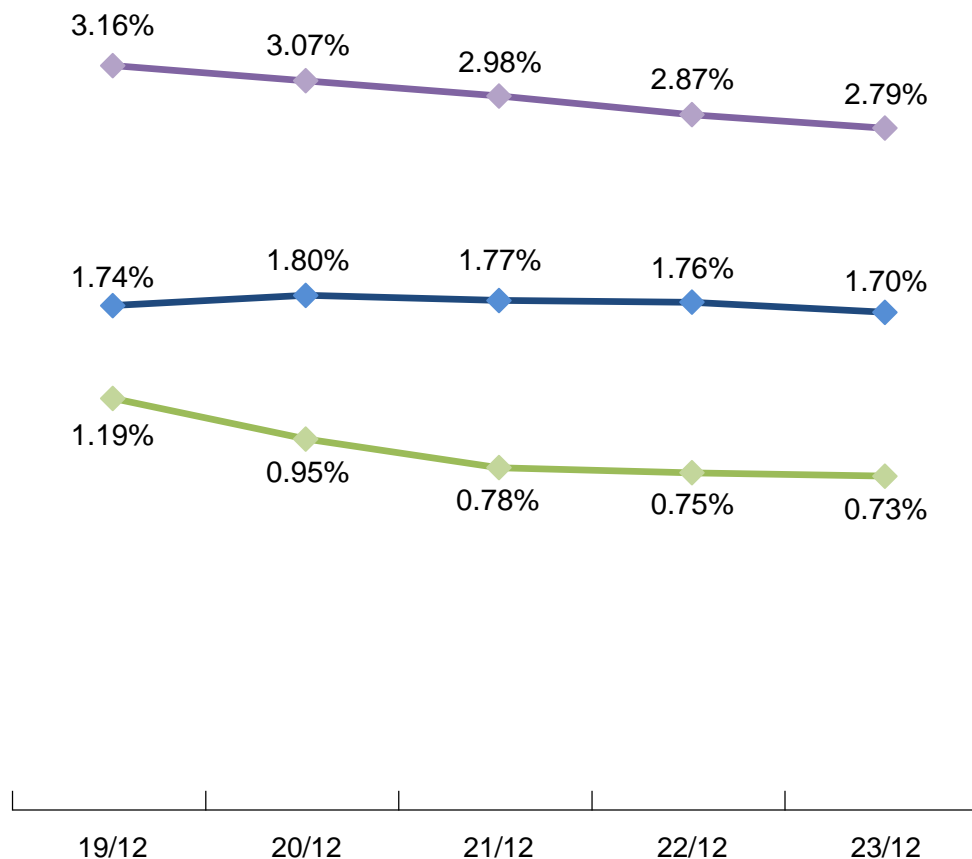
	Balance	Total coverage amount	Coverage amount by collateral and guarantees, etc.		Coverage ratio
			Coverage amount by collateral and guarantees, etc.	Allowance for loan losses	
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	113.1	113.1	43.7	69.3	100%
At-risk claims	42.3	29.4	19.2	10.2	69.4%
Claims for special attention	48.1	27.5	16.2	11.3	57.3%
Total	203.6	170.1	79.2	90.9	83.5%

Ratio of disclosed amount to total credit (non-performing loan ratio)	9.9%
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### Interest Margin, etc.

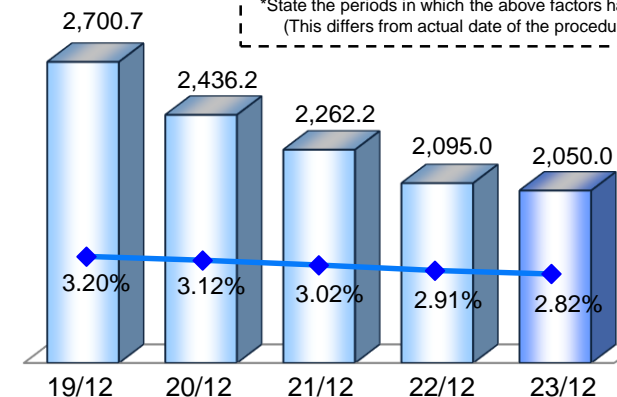
◆ Gross Loan-Deposit Interest Margin
 ◆ Loan-Deposit Interest Margin
 ◆ Net Interest Margin



### Yield and Average Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted

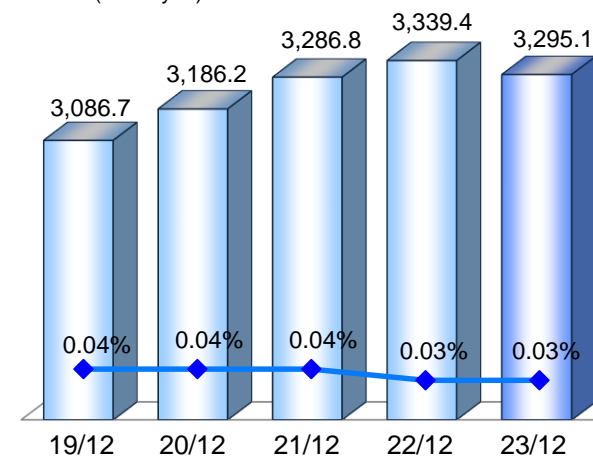
■ Average Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted (billion yen)
 ◆ Yield of Loans and Bills Discounted

<Special factors effecting loans and bills discounted (year-on-year)>  
 20/12 Recovery of start-up loans, transfer of share house claims (approx. -100 billion yen)  
 21/12 Transfer of share house claims (approx. -44.2 billion yen)  
 22/12 Transfer of share house claims (approx. -77.3 billion yen)  
 \*State the periods in which the above factors have an impact.  
 (This differs from actual date of the procedures, etc.)



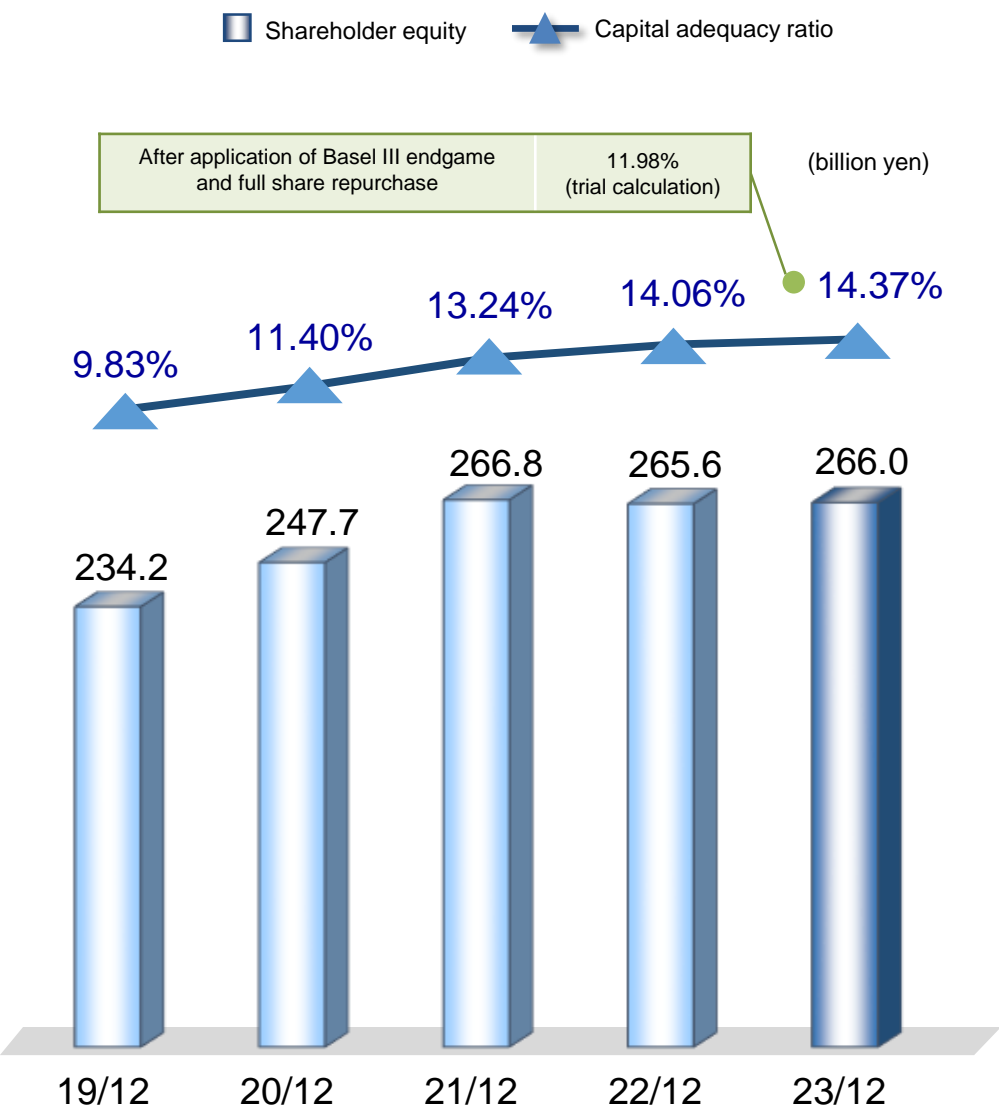
### Yield and Average Balance of Deposits

■ Average Balance of Deposits (billion yen)
 ◆ Yield of Deposits





Shareholder Equity and Capital Adequacy Ratio <Non-consolidated>



Shareholder Returns Policy

Returns

We will return profits to stakeholders after taking into consideration our Group's corporate philosophy and long-term vision.

- **Basic Shareholder Returns Policy**  
Our policy is to strive to enhance shareholder returns after considering the optimal balance between capital soundness and investment for growth
- **Dividends**  
Our basic policy is to maintain stable dividends, targeting a dividend payout ratio of around 30%
- **Acquisition of treasury stock**  
We will flexibly implement shareholder return measures that contribute to the improvement of capital efficiency, taking into account business performance, capital conditions, growth investment opportunities, and market conditions including the stock price.
- **Promotion of ESG/SDGs**  
We will promote them on a Group-wide basis, focusing on the four themes set forth as materialities.

◆ Acquisition of treasury stock \*Disclosed May 18, 2023

Type of shares acquired	Common stock
Total number of shares acquired	35,000 thousand shares (maximum)
Total acquisition cost	22 billion yen (maximum)
Acquisition period	July 4, 2023 to March 31, 2024

After the acquisition of treasury stock is completed, the Company expects to utilize the shares for stock-based compensation plans, etc.  
Treasury stock in excess of the number of shares will be retired, in principle.

(Share buyback status as of January 31, 2024)  
Number of shares acquired: 26,107 thousand shares (Progress rate 74.5%)  
Acquisition cost: 18.3 billion yen (Progress rate 83.6%)



Corporate  
Philosophy

Vision

Phase 2  
Management  
Strategy

We want to be a company that makes customers feel,  
“I’m glad you’re here... I’m glad we met.”

Customer satisfaction

Shareholder value

Employee satisfaction

Contribution to society

- To realize our **corporate philosophy**, we will create a “**new Suruga Bank**” that delivers customer satisfaction and ensures that staff feel their work is meaningful. We will achieve this through a commitment to carrying out **customer-oriented business**, initiatives in our core business of retail banking, and by **creating unique value** in ways that are distinct to our bank.
- We will also establish measures for thorough compliance and **controlling appropriate risk/return**, and develop a “**new sustainable business model**” as a public financial institution that benefits the public.

Shared in Phase 1 & 2

I. Evolving the Retail and Solution Businesses

We will **create sources of differentiation** founded in resolving AID<sup>\*1</sup> for our customers, leading them to say “I’m glad you’re here... I’m glad we met.”

<sup>\*1</sup> Anxiety, inconvenience, dissatisfaction, etc.

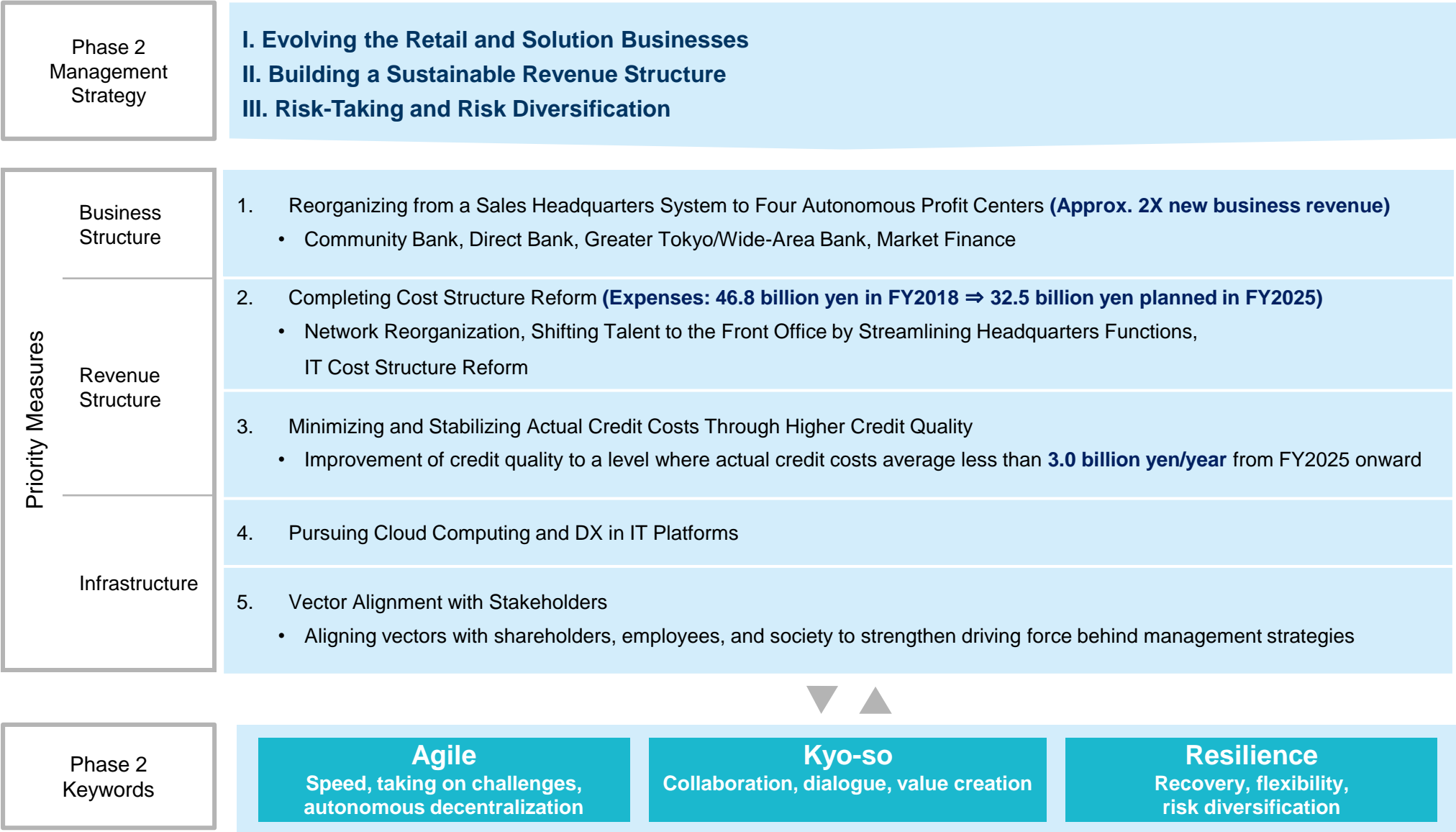
II. Building a Sustainable Revenue Structure

We will counteract the decline in the top line due to the collection of existing loans and pivot to a sustainable revenue structure with **three measures. Namely, growth of new business revenue through four autonomous profit centers, cost structure reform, and minimizing and stabilizing actual credit costs through higher credit quality.**

III. Risk-Taking and Risk Diversification

In accordance with the **Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)**, we will repeat a cycle of active risk-taking and verification in selected areas, diversifying away from our traditional risk structure concentrated in specific real estate areas<sup>\*2</sup>.

<sup>\*2</sup> Single building income properties (relatively high share of older properties and properties located in regional areas) executed prior to the full-scale rollout of Phase 1





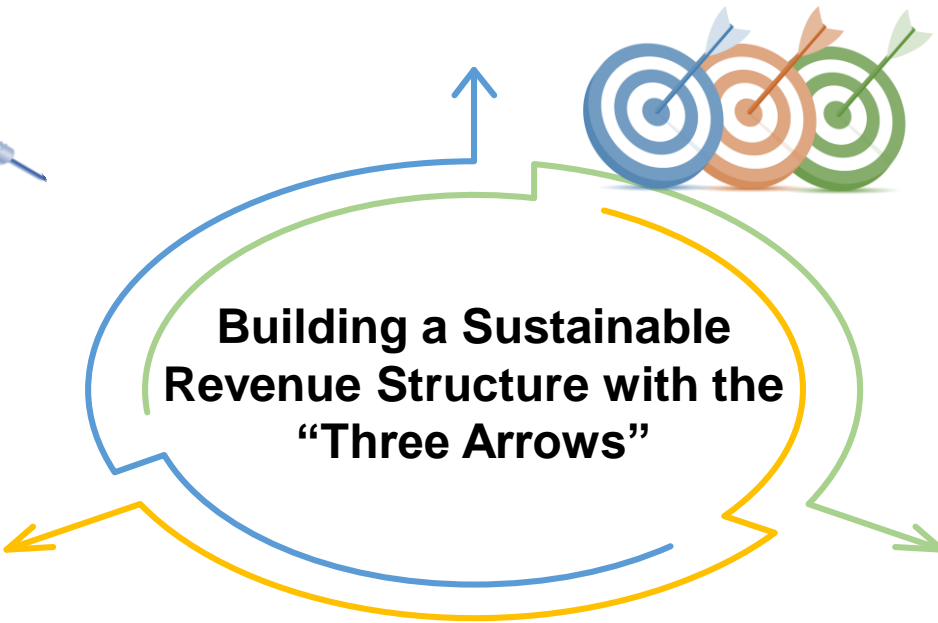
New business gross profit (core gross operating profit, new portfolio)

- We forecast that Management Strategy I (Evolving the retail and solution business) will grow new business gross profit by around two fold over FY2022.

Breakdown of new business gross profit	FY2025 Plan	FY2022 Results	Change
Retail/Solution Businesses	6.5	2.3	+4.2
Solution Business*1	3.0	0.8	+2.2
Investment real estate loans	3.5	1.5	+2.0
Market Finance	9.5	5.4	+4.1
Structured finance	4.5	2.3	+2.2
Market operations, etc.*2	5.0	3.0	+2.0
New Portfolio Total	16.0	7.7	+8.3

↑ Approx. 2X (Unit: billion yen)

\*1 Solution Business includes asset consulting, housing loans, unsecured loans, etc.  
\*2 Market operations, etc. includes claim purchases



Expenses

- Continuing from Phase 1, we plan to implement and complete cost structure reforms as part of Management Strategy II (building a sustainable revenue structure).  
\*Expenses: 36.2 billion yen in FY2022 ⇒ 32.5 billion yen in FY2025 (Approx. - 4.0 billion yen)

Actual credit costs

- We plan to stabilize actual credit costs at a low level by proactively taking measures to improve credit quality of single building income loans (other than those for share houses).  
\*Actual credit costs: approx. 9.0 billion yen (average of FY2020-2022 results)  
→ Average under 3.0 billion yen per year from FY2025 (Approx. - 6.0 billion yen)

Decrease in core gross operating profit from old portfolio

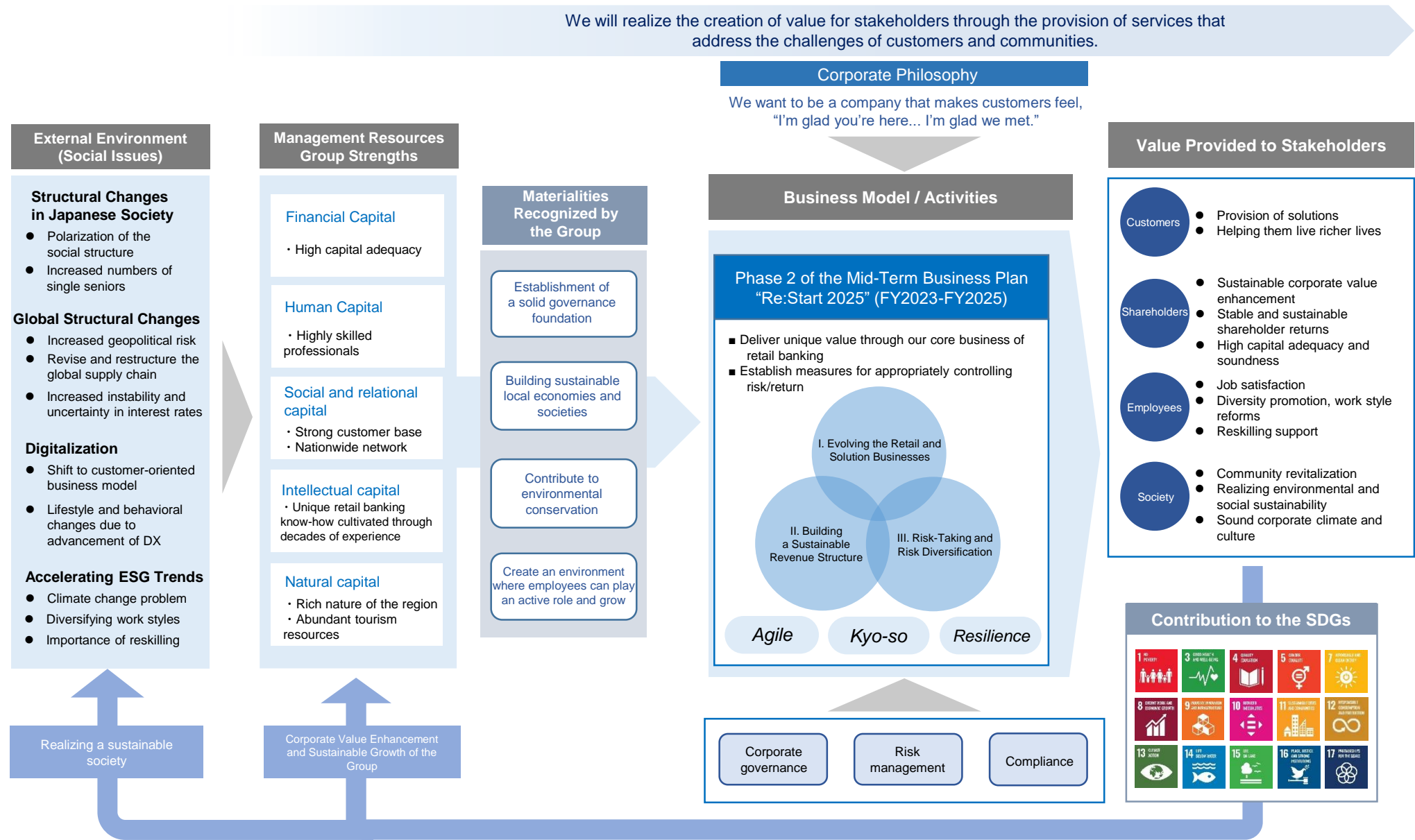
52.4 billion yen → 32.5 billion yen  
(FY2022 Actual) (FY2025)  
(Approx. -20.0 billion yen)

Definition of New/Old Portfolios  
• New Portfolio: Revenue from goods and services contracted in or after April 2020  
Old Portfolio: Revenue from goods and services contracted in or before March 2020



		FY2022 Results	FY2025 Plan	Notes
Main KPIs	Ordinary profit	11.2 billion yen	13.0 billion yen	
	Net income (Consolidated)	10.5 billion yen	11.0 billion yen	• Profit attributable to owners of parent
	Capital adequacy ratio (Finalized Basel III basis)	11.39%	10% or more (effective)	• Any unrealized loss on securities is deducted from core capital
Secondary KPIs [ Key action indicators for achieving main KPIs ]	New business gross profit	7.7 billion yen	16.0 billion yen or more	• Revenue from goods and services issued on or after April 2020 • Based on core business gross profit (excluding gains on cancellation of investment trusts)
	Expenses	36.2 billion yen	32.5 billion yen or less	
	Actual credit cost ratio	-5 bps	Approx. 15 bps	• Intended cruising speed for FY2025 and beyond • Actual credit costs / Loans and bills discounted (average balance) × 10,000

\*Figures/indicators without "consolidated" are for Suruga Bank (non-consolidated)







# SURUGA bank

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**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 forecast values contained in the present material, due to unpredictable changes in the external business environment.**