

The Hyakugo Bank, Ltd.

First Section of TSE and First Section of NSE (8368)

INFORMATION MEETING

Presentation for FY2020 Financial Results

June 1, 2021



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KAI KAKU 150 1st STAGE — "Gateway to the Future"

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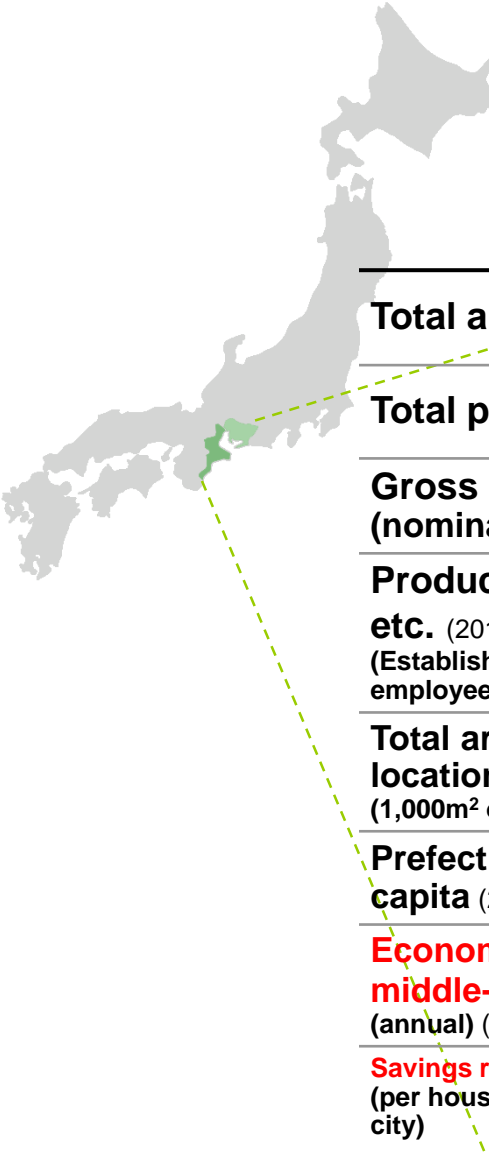
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Status of Operating Regions

Economic Status in Operating Regions

Mie Prefecture is the region where Hyakugo Bank mainly operates its business. Aichi Prefecture is a neighboring prefecture, a region with a large market, where Hyakugo Bank is accelerating its expansion.



Item	Unit	Mie Prefecture	Rank (*1)	Aichi Prefecture	Rank (*1)
Total area (2020)	100km ²	57.74	25	51.73	27
Total population (2015)	10,000 persons	181	22	748	4
Gross prefectural product (nominal) (2016)	billion yen	8,220	19	39,409	2
Product shipment volume, etc. (2018) (Establishments with 4 or more employees)	100 million yen	105,034	9	469,680	1
Total area of new factory locations (2019) (1,000m ² or more)	ha	57	6	79	3
Prefectural income per capita (2016)	1,000 yen	3,155	9	3,633	2
Economic capacity of middle-class households (*2) (annual) (2021)	1,000 yen	2,879	1	2,555	14
Savings rate (2019) (per household in prefectural capital city)	10,000 yen	2,066	2	1,533	9

*1 Rank refers to the ranks of Mie and Aichi Prefectures among all the 47 prefectures in Japan.

*2 Disposable income - (base expenses + opportunity cost of commuting)

Sources: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (GSI), "GIS and Land Area Information / Areas of Prefectures and Municipalities in Japan"; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), "National Census" and "Annual Reports on the Survey of Household Economy"; Cabinet Office, "Annual Reports on Prefectural Accounts"; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), "Census of Manufacturers"; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Outline of Financial Position

- Net income increased 7.3% year-on-year due mainly to increases in gain and loss from stocks and other securities

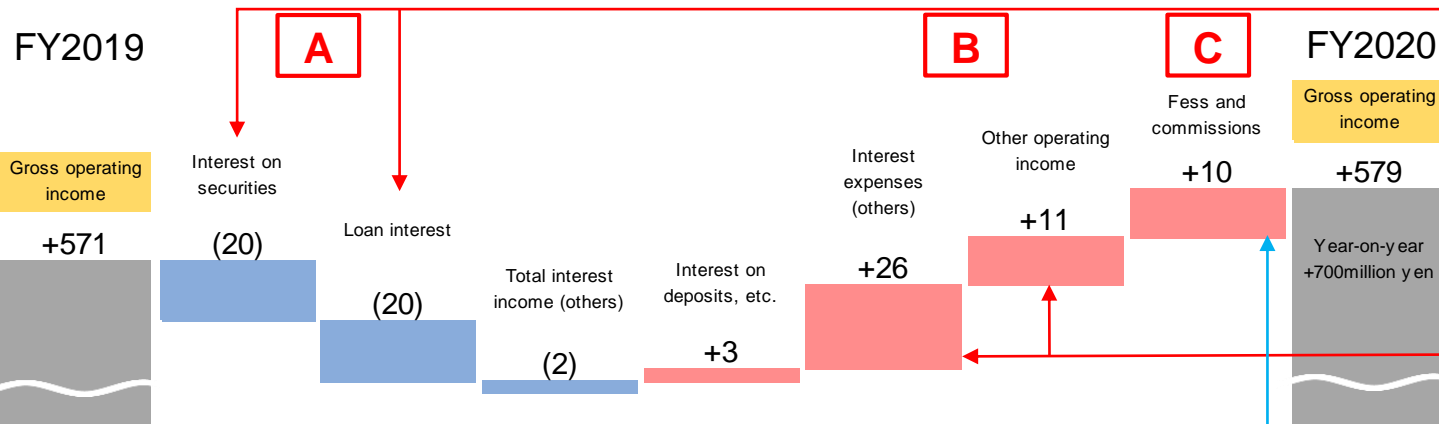
	(Million yen)	FY 3/2020	FY 3/2021	Year-on-year
Gross operating income	(1)	57,140	57,919	779
Interest income		49,095	47,694	(1,401)
Fees and commissions		9,591	10,615	1,023
Other operating income		(1,547)	(390)	1,156
Of which, gain and loss from government bonds and other bonds	(2)	2,572	40	(2,531)
Provision of general allowance for loan losses	(3)	85	652	567
Expenses	(4)	41,295	40,989	(306)
Net operating income	(1) - (3) - (4)	15,758	16,276	518
Core net operating income A	(1) - (2) - (4)	13,272	16,889	3,617
Core net operating income (excluding gain and loss from cancellation of investment trusts)		12,570	15,827	3,257
Non-recurring gain and loss		(2,613)	942	3,556
Of which, disposal of bad debts	(5)	1,802	5,653	3,850
Gain and loss from stocks and other securities		(1,312)	6,459	7,771
Ordinary income B		13,144	17,219	4,074
Extraordinary gain and loss C		2,167	(273)	(2,440)
Net income before income taxes		15,311	16,945	1,634
Net income		11,371	12,200	829
Credit costs	(3) + (5)	1,888	6,306	4,418

- Core net operating income increased due mainly to an improvement in net interest income, which consists of interest income and foreign currency expenses in other operating income, as well as an increase in fees and commissions.
- Credit costs increased year-on-year due to the impact of COVID-19, which caused some large customers to experience rapid deterioration in business performance, and the Bank to conservatively assess the debtor classification and increase the reserve for loan losses.
- Gain on sales of stocks and other securities increased substantially due to the upward trend in the stock market while the Bank reduced the cross-sharing in line with the corporate governance code.
- Net income increased despite reaction to the gain posted from revising the retirement benefit scheme in the previous fiscal year.

- Gross operating income increased 1.4% year-on-year due to an improvement in net interest income including foreign currency expenses and an increase in fees and commissions.

Gross operating income

(100 million yen)



A

Foreign currency-denominated loan interest and interest on securities decreased due to a decline in overseas interest rates. JPY-denominated loan interest increased.

B

On the other hand, decreases in foreign currency procurement expenses, etc. caused interest expenses on bond loan transactions, and loss on foreign exchange transactions and financial derivative commodity fees in other operating income to decrease. Net interest income in a broader sense, including the items above, increased year-on-year.

C

Fees and commissions increased year-on-year due mainly to increases in corporate solutions fees, commissions related to depository assets, and housing loan handling fees.

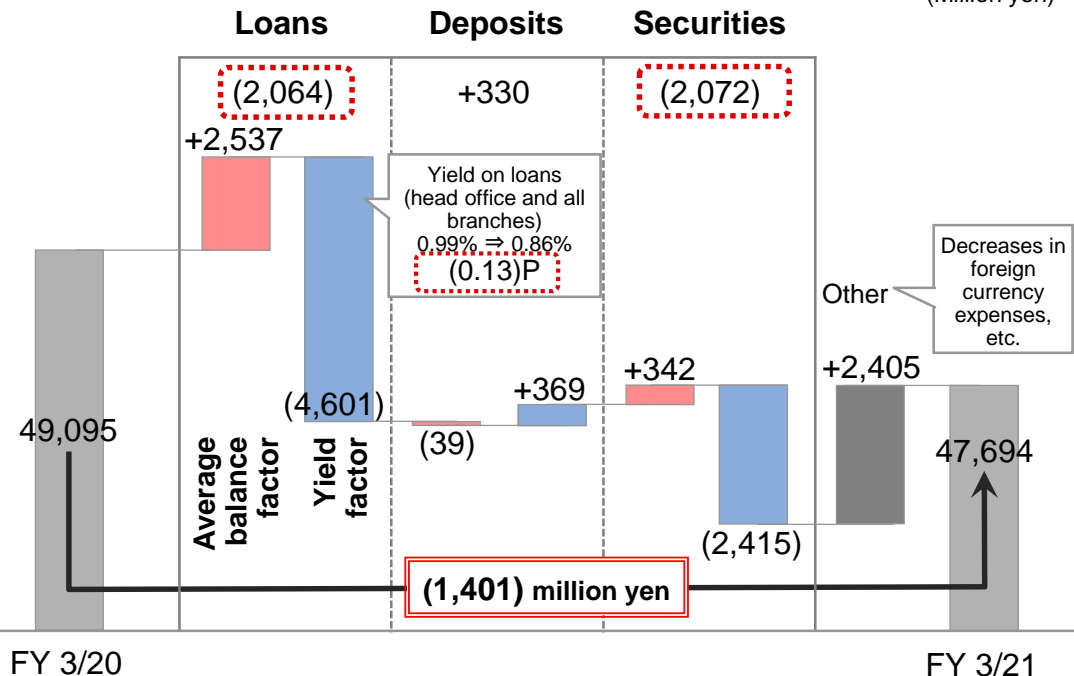
Shares	JPY-denominated loans	Interest on deposits with banks	JPY-denominated deposits	Interest expenses on cash collateral received for securities lent	Foreign currency procurement (foreign exchange swaps, etc.)	Corporate solutions fees
(6)	+11	+1	+1	+24	+25	+8
JPY-denominated bonds	Foreign currency-denominated loans	Interest on call loans	Foreign currency-denominated deposits	Interest expenses on interest rate swaps	Foreign currency procurement (currency swaps, etc.)	Commissions related to depository assets
(7)	(32)	(3)	+1	+1	+11	+2
Foreign currency-denominated bonds				Borrowed fund from Bank of Japan (foreign currency)	Gain and loss from government bonds and other bonds	Housing loan handling fees
(13)				(1)	(25)	+1
Other securities						
+5						

- A decrease in loan and securities interest contributed to a decrease in interest income of 2.9% year on year.

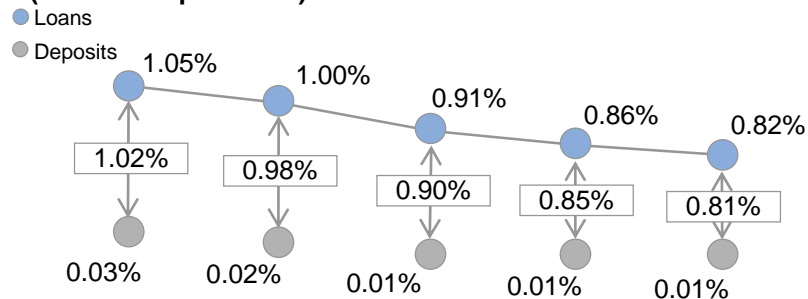
(Million yen)	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Interest income	49,095	47,694	(1,401)
Total interest income	55,350	50,992	(4,358)
Loan interest	35,020	32,955	(2,064)
Interest and dividends on securities	19,647	17,574	(2,072)
Other	682	461	(220)
Interest expenses	6,254	3,297	(2,956)
Interest on deposits	925	594	(330)
Other	5,329	2,703	(2,626)

Factors behind increase/decrease in interest income

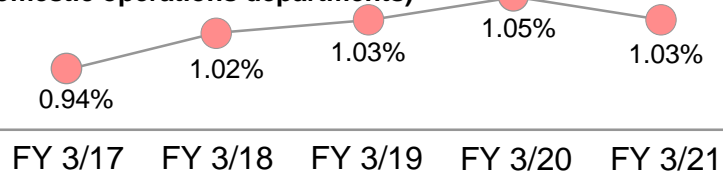
<Head office and all branches (including domestic and international operations departments)>
(Million yen)



Deposit loan yield margin (domestic operations)

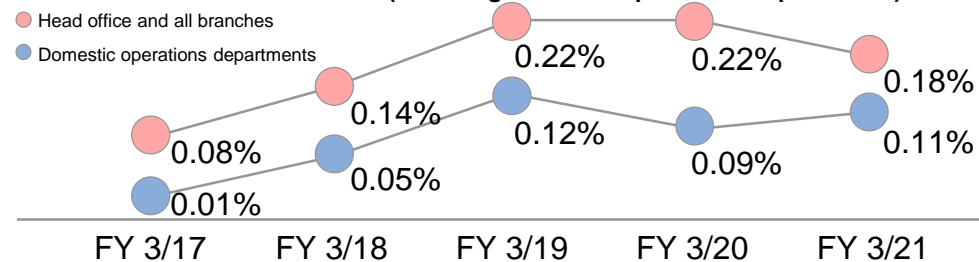


Returns on securities investments (domestic operations departments)



Historical overall profit margin

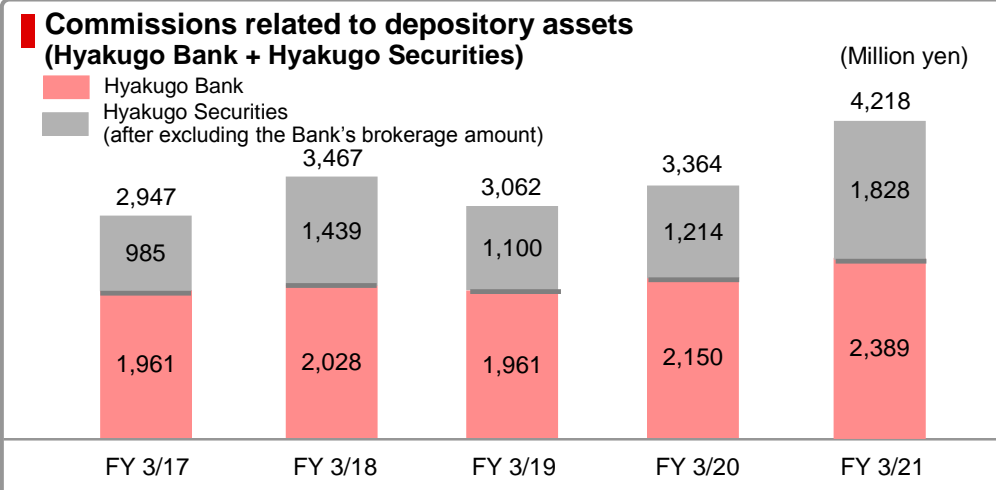
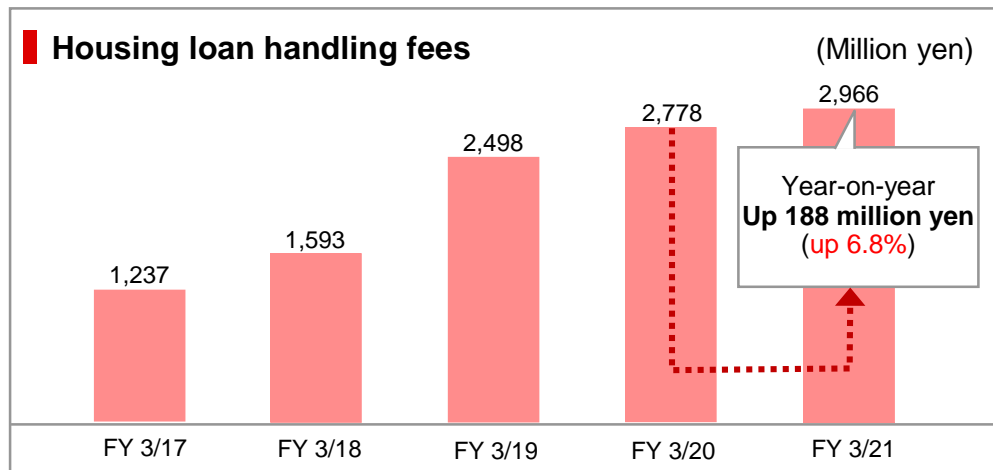
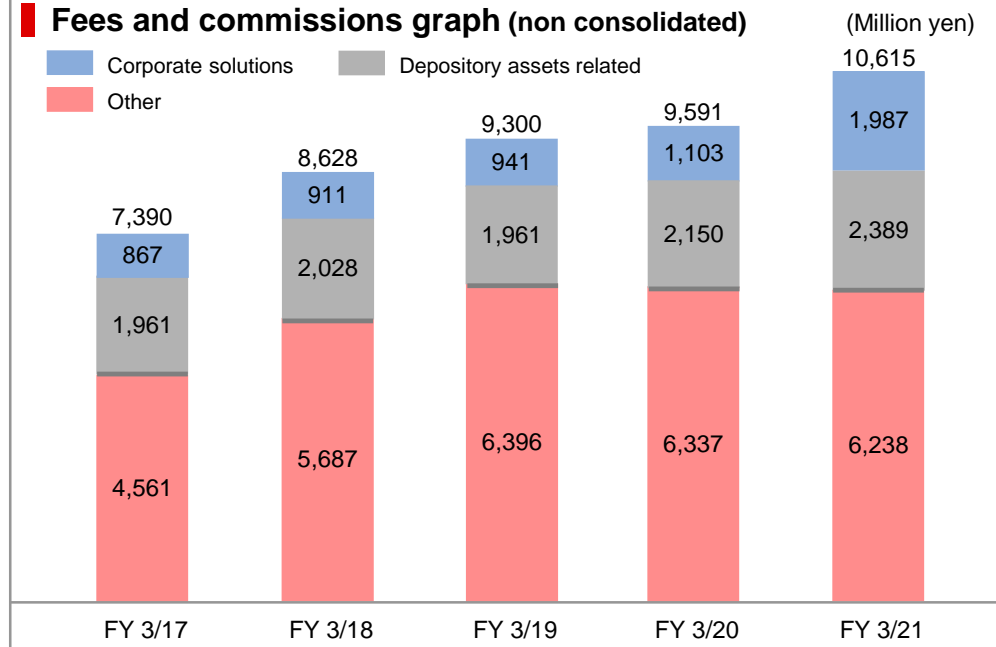
<Head office and all branches (including domestic operations departments)>



● Fees and commissions increased 10.7% year-on-year due to an increase in corporate solutions fees, etc.

	(Million yen)		
	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Fees and commissions	9,591	10,615	1,023
Fees and commissions	14,555	15,527	972
Commissions related to depository assets A	2,150	2,389	239
Investment trust commissions	892	1,134	242
Insurance sales commissions (*)	990	761	(229)
Financial instruments brokerage commissions	172	387	215
Defined contribution pension commissions	95	106	10
Corporate solutions fees (*) B	1,103	1,987	883
Housing loan handling fees C	2,778	2,966	188
Fees and commissions expenses (expenses)	4,963	4,912	(51)
Of which, payment of housing loan guarantee and insurance premium, etc. (expenses)	3,405	3,481	76

* A part of business insurance fees is included in corporate solutions fees, not in insurance sales commissions.



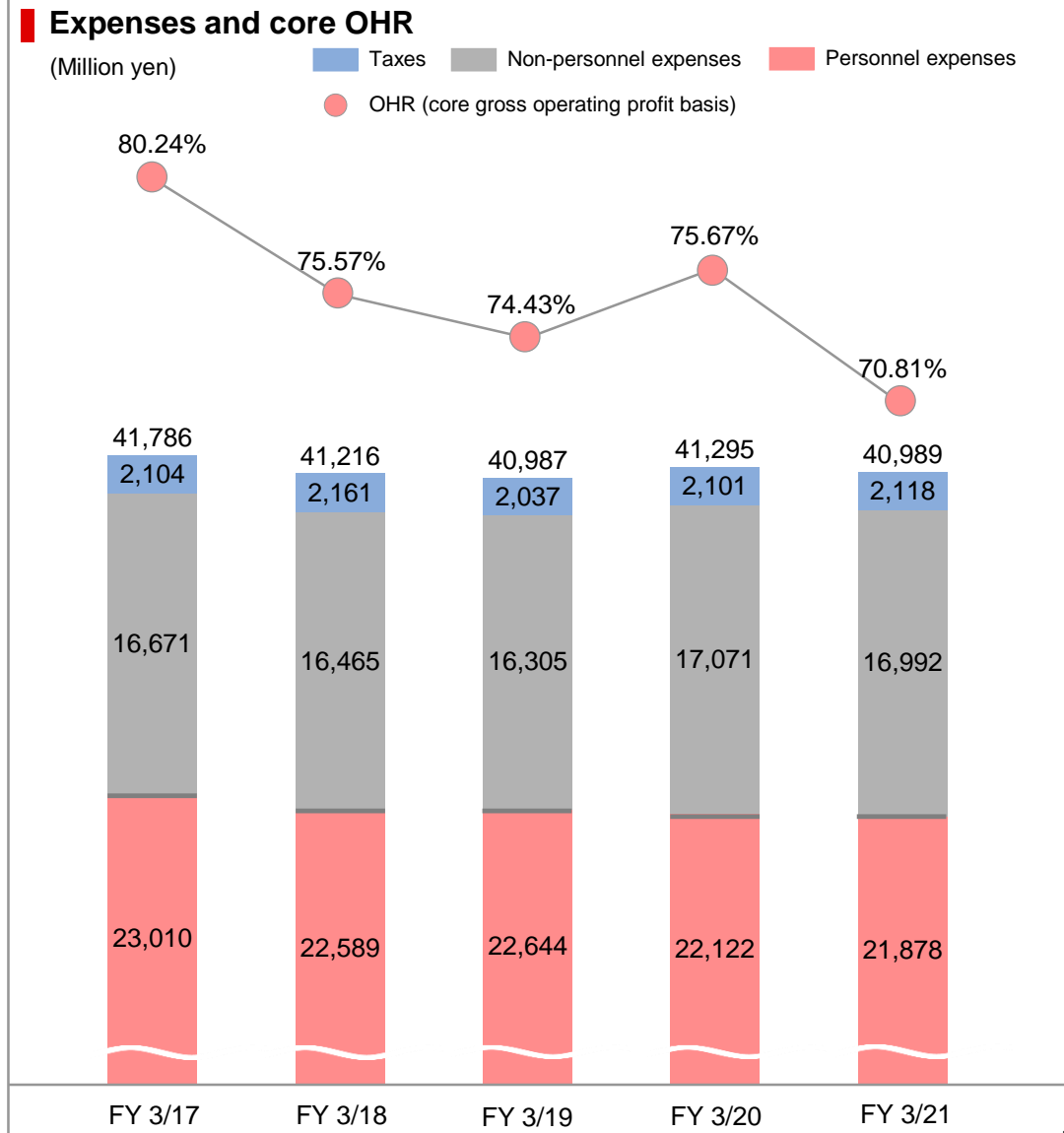
- Expenses decreased 0.7% year-on-year due to decreases in personnel and non-personnel expenses.

(Million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Expenses	41,295	40,989	(306)
Personnel expenses	22,122	21,878	(244)
Non-personnel expenses	17,071	16,992	(79)
Taxes	2,101	2,118	17

Major factors underlying changes in expenses

- **Personnel expenses**
Salaries, etc. fell due to a decrease in personnel
- **Non personnel expenses**
Supplies expenses decreased as a result of efforts to cut expenses
- **Core OHR**
Core OHR improved 4.86 points year-on-year due to an increase in core gross operating profit and a decrease in expenses.
Efforts will be continuously made to reduce expenses



- The Bank fulfilled the OHR requirements for FY2020 (initial fiscal year). It will strive to reduce expenses and increase gross operating income to continue fulfilling the requirements in the next fiscal year and beyond.

	(Million yen)		
	FY2019 (base year)	FY2020 (actual)	FY2022 (plan)
Expenses	39,455	38,879	38,271
Gross operating income	58,103	61,698	58,716
OHR (%)	67.90	63.01	65.18
Base year comparison OHR change rate	-	(7.20)	(4.00)

* OHR is on a consolidated base. Based on the calculation method set forth by the Bank of Japan.

[Expenses]

- Reduce personnel (natural reduction due to gap between hiring and retirement, consideration of increase in external transfers)
- Integrate and close branches (reduction in non-personnel expenses, optimization of personnel allocation)
- Improve operational efficiency across the entire Group, including affiliated companies

etc.

[Gross operating income]

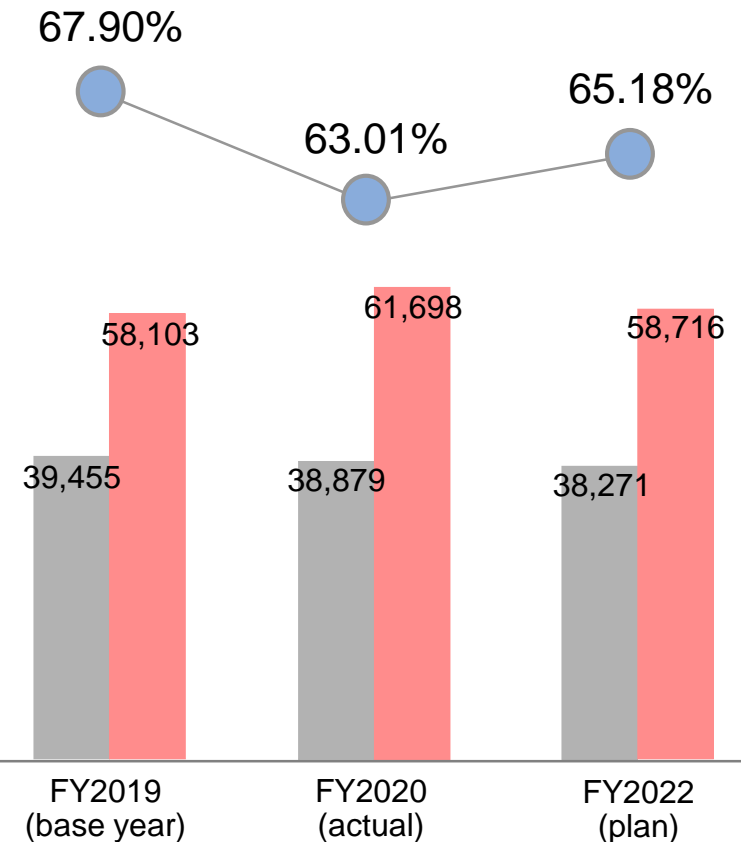
- Strengthen loans (for housing, regional small and medium-sized companies, etc.)
- Strengthen fees and commissions, especially consulting income
- Strengthen securities investments

etc.

Changes in expenses, gross operating income and OHR

(Million yen)

Expenses Gross operating income OHR



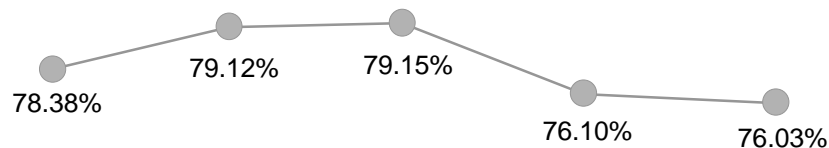
- Increase in the provision of allowance for specific loan losses and loss on sale of receivables and other securities caused a year-on-year increase in credit costs

(Million yen)

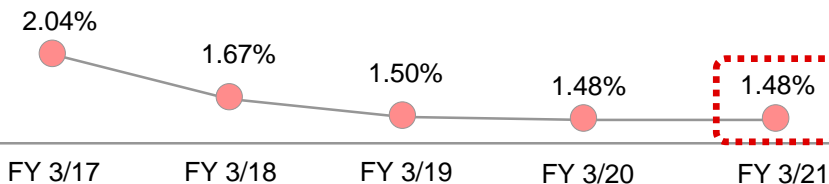
	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Credit costs	1,888	6,306	4,418
Of which, provision of general allowance for loan losses	85	652	567
Of which, provision of specific allowance for loan losses	1,769	4,008	2,239
Of which, loss on sale of receivables and other securities	-	1,519	1,519
Credit cost ratio	0.05%	0.15%	0.10P

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Nonperforming loans	54,706	59,823	5,117

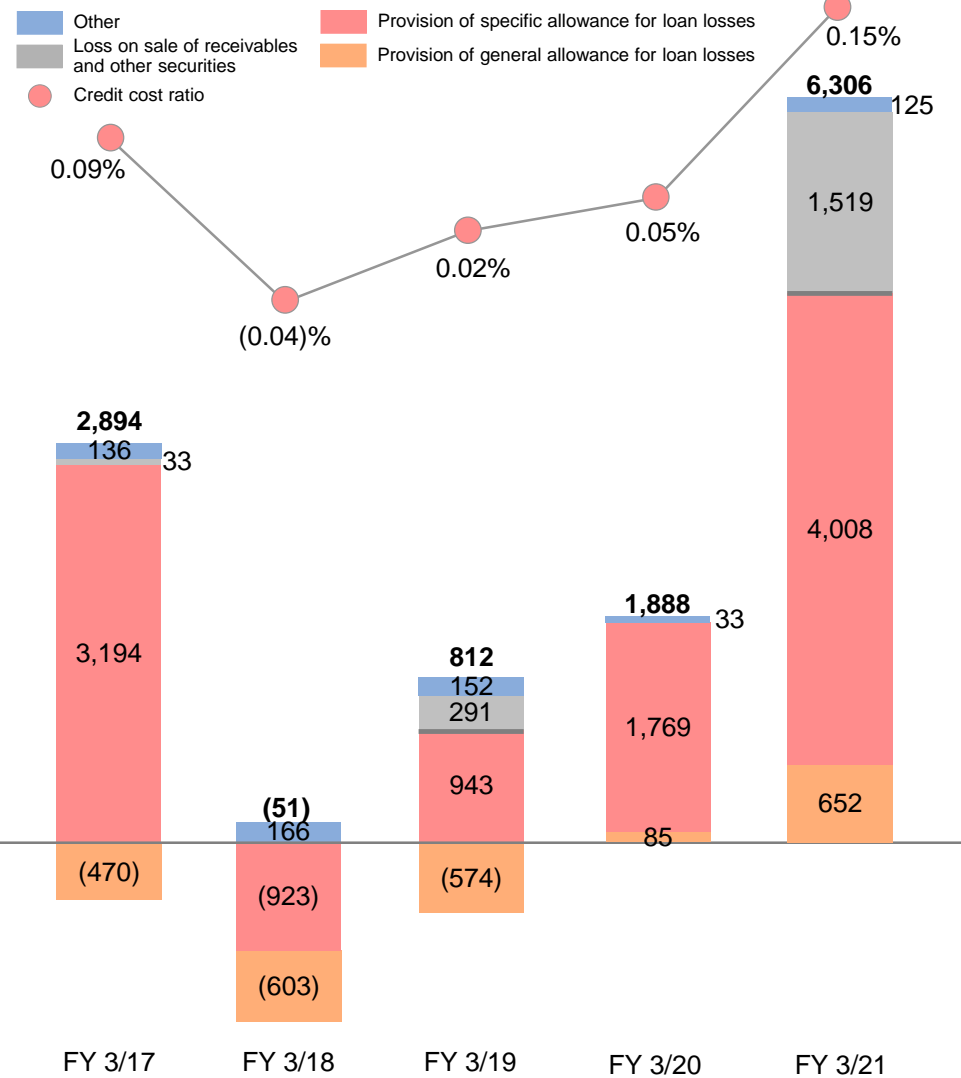
Nonperforming loans coverage ratio



Nonperforming loans ratio



Credit costs (non-consolidated)



- Individual deposits and corporate deposits both remained strong, increasing total deposits 5.9% year-on-year

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Total deposits (average balance)	51,023	54,053	3,029
Mie Prefecture	45,740	48,730	2,990
Aichi Prefecture	4,982	5,005	22
Tokyo and Osaka	300	317	16

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Individual deposits (average balance)	37,846	39,835	1,988
Mie Prefecture	34,989	36,797	1,808
Aichi Prefecture	2,835	3,015	179
Tokyo and Osaka	21	22	0

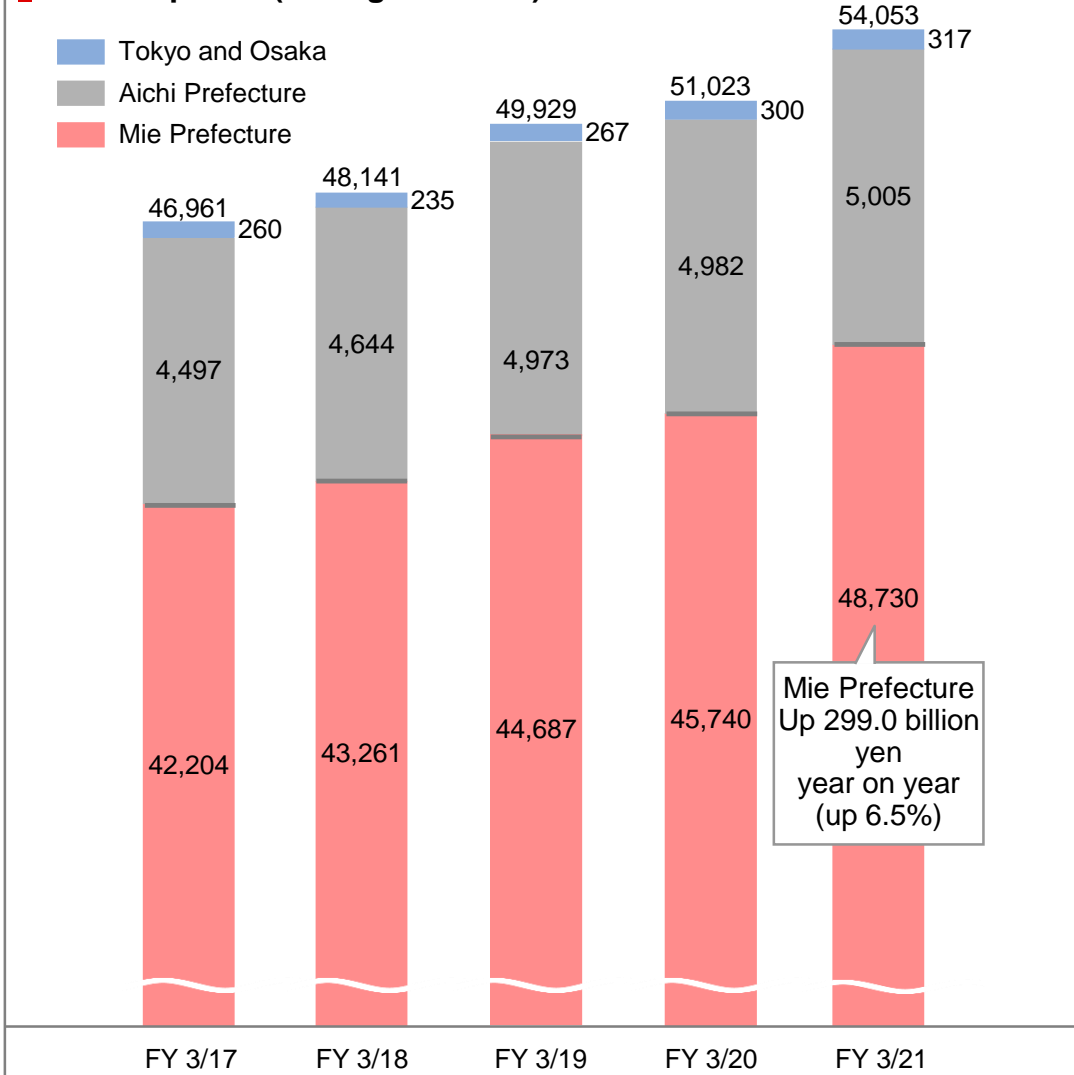
(100 million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Corporate deposits (average balance)	10,539	11,649	1,110
Mie Prefecture	8,220	9,389	1,168
Aichi Prefecture	2,043	1,972	(70)
Tokyo and Osaka	275	288	12

* Mie Prefecture includes Shingu and Internet branches.

Total deposits (average balance)

(100 million yen)



● Individual loans such as housing loans and corporate loans increased, resulting in an 8.3% increase year-on-year in total loans

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Total loans (average balance)	35,297	38,240	2,943
Mie Prefecture	17,052	18,051	998
Aichi Prefecture	10,987	12,958	1,971
Tokyo and Osaka	7,257	7,231	(26)

Up
8.3%Up
17.9%

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Loans to SMEs (average balance)	12,474	13,219	745
Mie Prefecture	7,172	7,823	650
Aichi Prefecture	3,324	3,563	239
Tokyo and Osaka	1,977	1,833	(144)

(100 million yen)

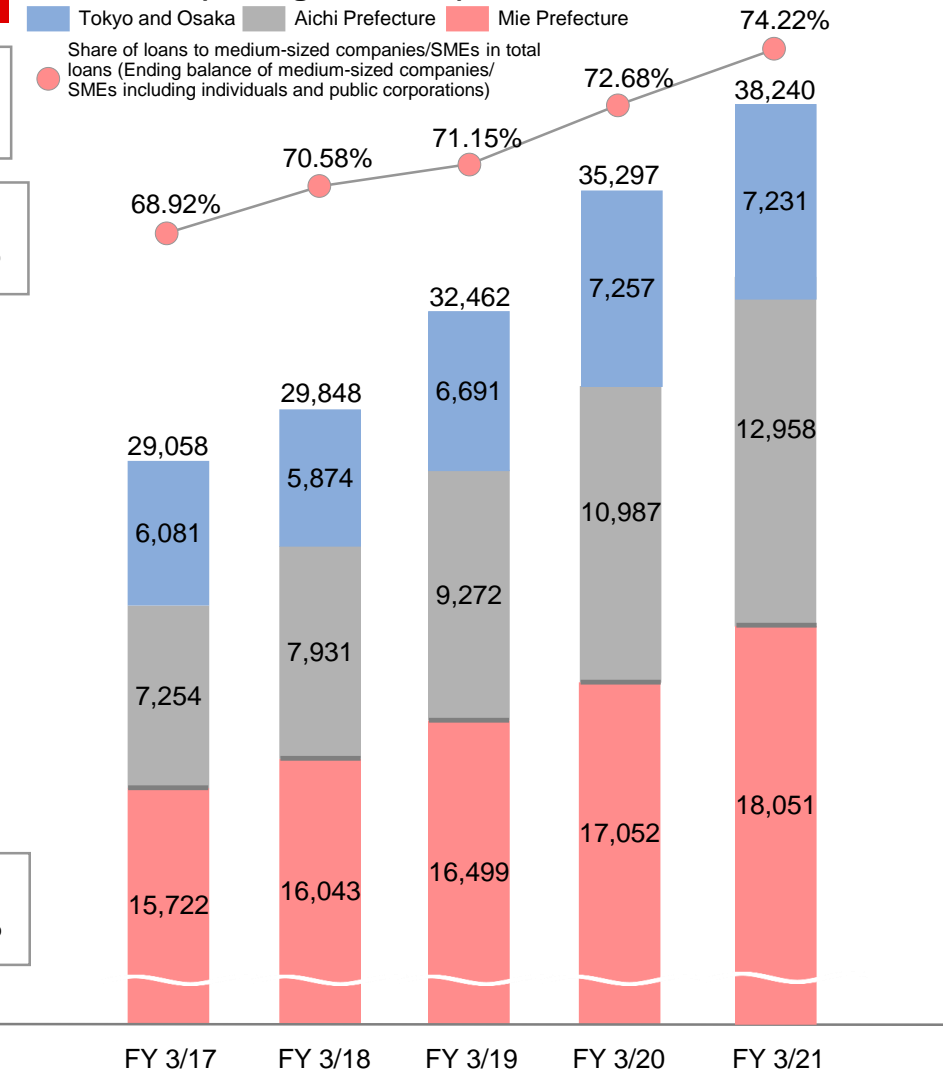
	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Housing loans (average balance)	12,164	14,069	1,905
Mie Prefecture	6,252	6,770	517
Aichi Prefecture	5,912	7,299	1,387

Up
15.7%

* Mie Prefecture includes Shingu and Internet branches.

Total loans (average balance)

(100 million yen)

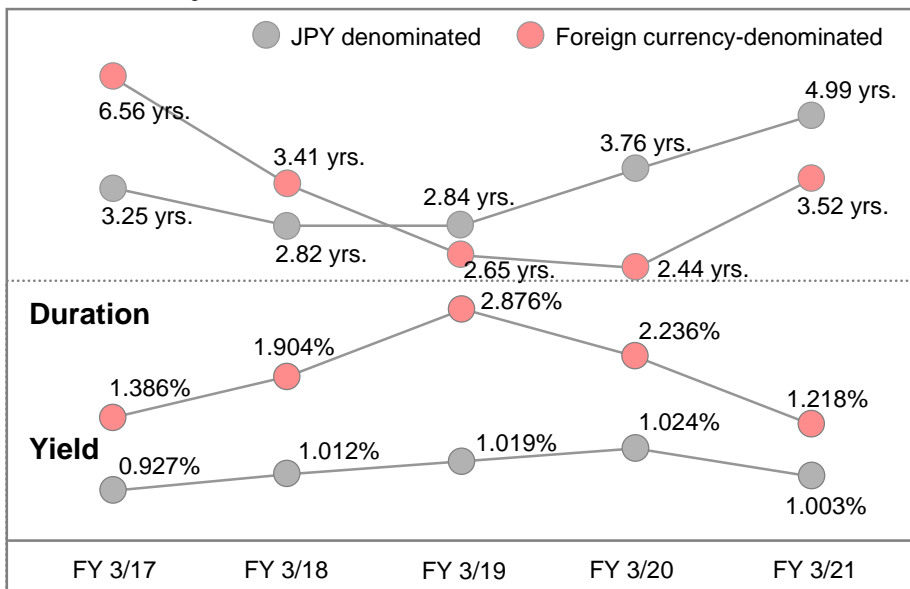


- Valuation gains (losses) on securities increased 69.5% from the end of the previous fiscal year due mainly to increases in share prices and investment trusts.

(100 million yen)	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Securities balance	17,438	17,096	(341)
Government bonds	4,686	2,924	(1,761)
Municipal bonds	4,056	4,357	300
Corporate bonds	2,280	2,091	(189)
Shares	1,624	2,005	381
Investment trusts	1,186	1,256	70
Foreign securities	3,546	4,384	838
Other	57	76	19

JPY-denominated average balance*	14,127	13,559	(568)
Foreign currency-denominated average balance*	2,319	3,282	962

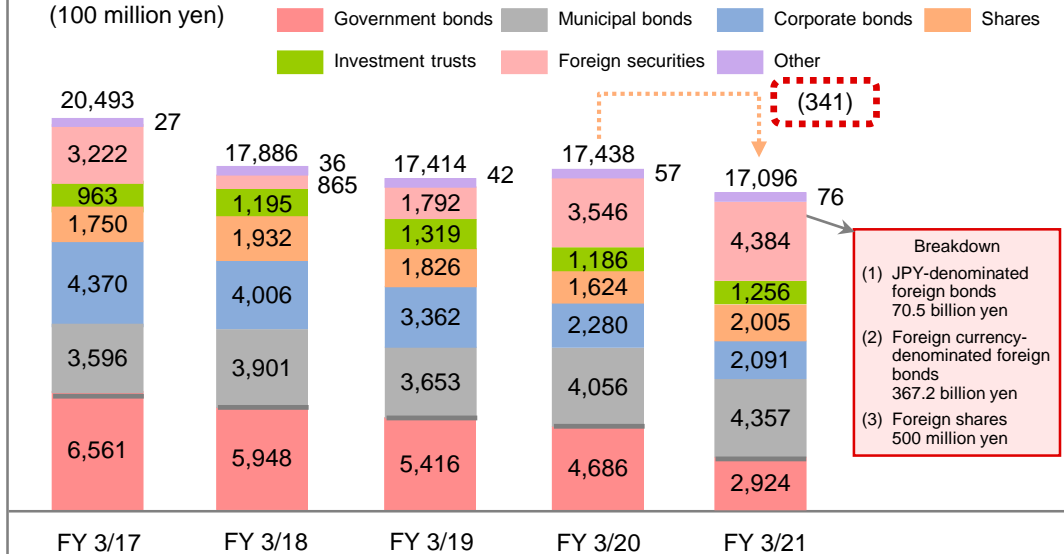
Duration, yield^(*)



* Including trust beneficiary rights

Securities balance

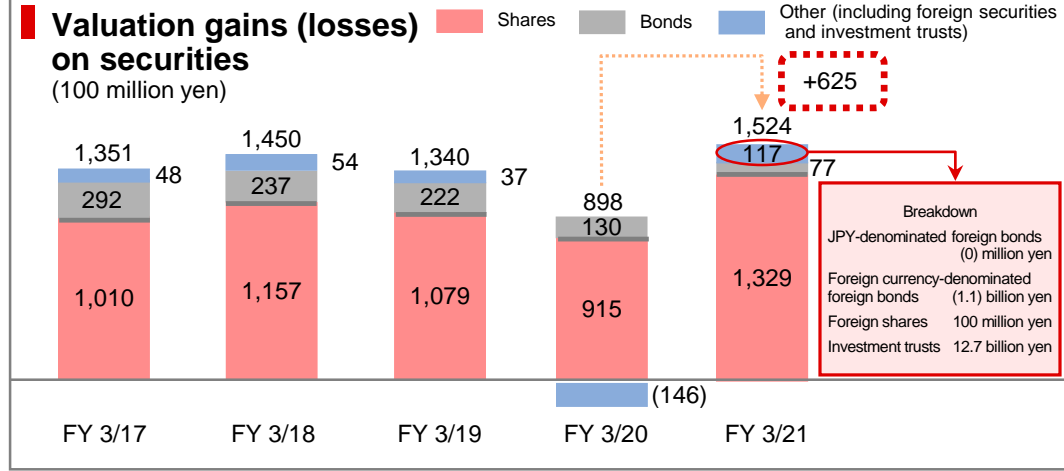
(100 million yen)



Breakdown
 (1) JPY-denominated foreign bonds 70.5 billion yen
 (2) Foreign currency-denominated foreign bonds 367.2 billion yen
 (3) Foreign shares 500 million yen

Valuation gains (losses) on securities

(100 million yen)



Breakdown
 JPY-denominated foreign bonds (0) million yen
 Foreign currency-denominated foreign bonds (1.1) billion yen
 Foreign shares 100 million yen
 Investment trusts 12.7 billion yen

- An increase in equity capital, resulting from income recognition, caused the equity ratio to increase 0.04 percentage points year-on-year

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21
Equity capital (For equity ratio calculation purposes)	2,285	2,338	2,412
Risk Assets	23,458	23,200	23,841
Equity Ratio	9.74%	10.07%	10.11%

+0.04P

Shareholders' equity	2,530	2,621	2,720
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Method of computing value-at-credit-risk asset value:

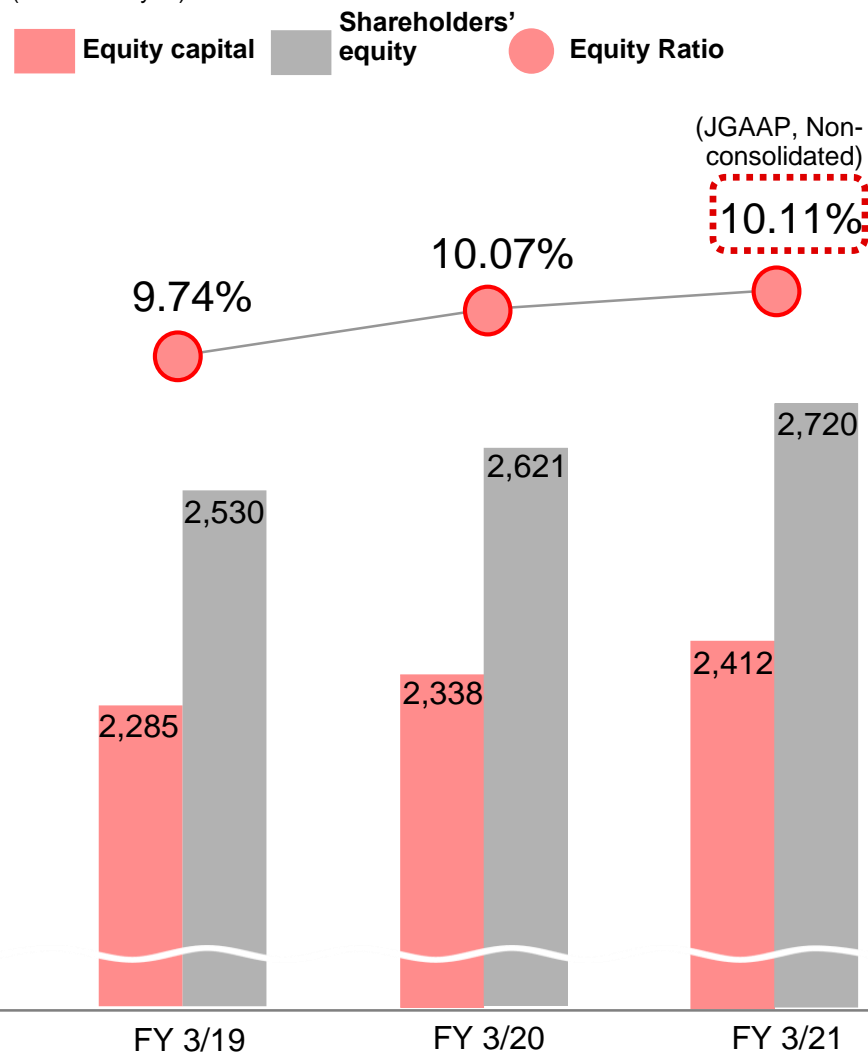
Fundamental internal ratings based approach

Method of computing value-at-operational risk:

The Standardized Approach (TSA)

Equity capital, shareholders' equity, and equity ratio

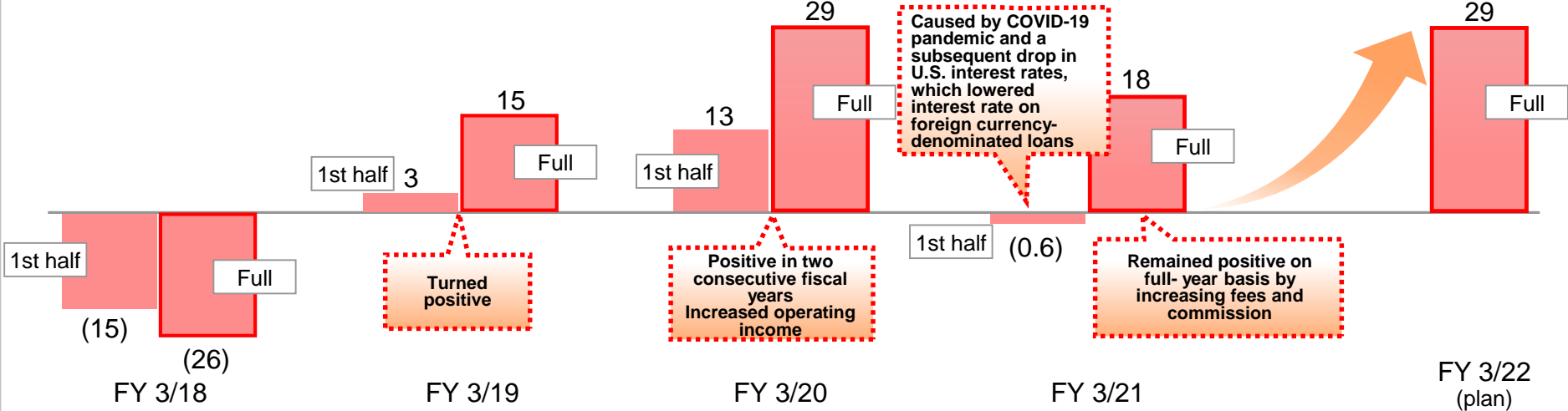
(100 million yen)



- Operating income from services to customers was positive for three consecutive terms due to increase in fees and commissions

Maintained positive operating income from services to customers

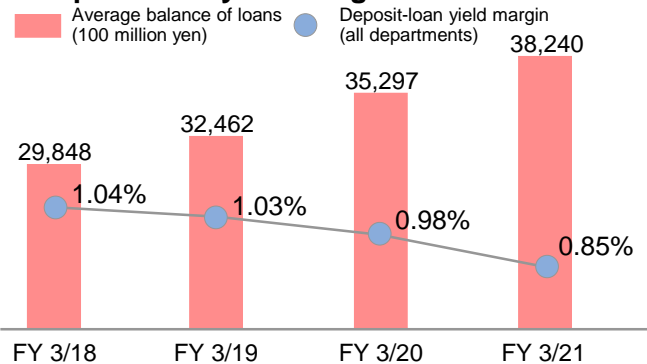
Changes in operating income from services to customers (100 million yen)



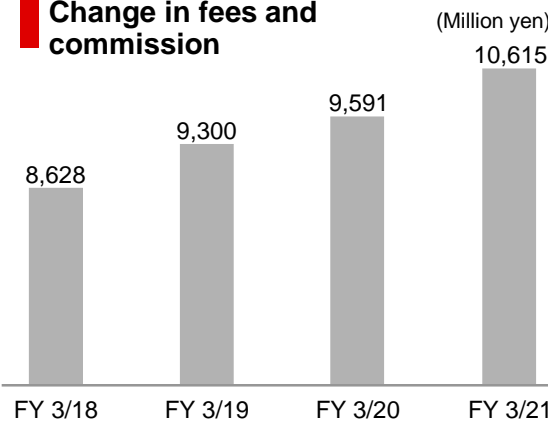
Operating income from services to customers

Average balance of loans x (interest rate on loans – interest on deposits, etc.) + fees and commissions – operating expenses (including retirement benefit expenses in extraordinary gain and loss, etc.)

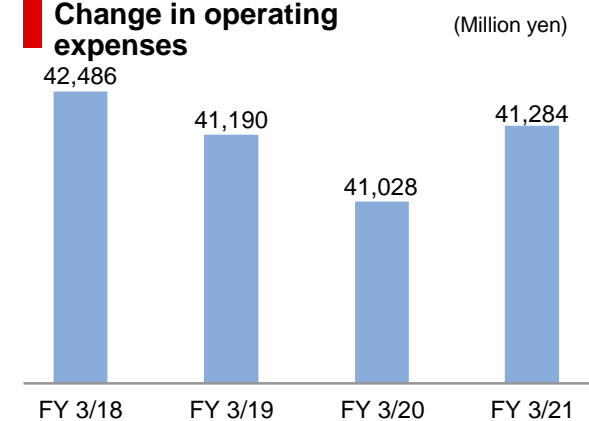
Change in average balance of loans and deposit-loan yield margin



Change in fees and commission



Change in operating expenses



- Full-year net income is forecast to decrease as gain and loss from stocks and other securities is expected to fall

Forecast (non-consolidated)

(Million yen)

	FY 3/21	FY3/22 (forecast)
Gross operating income	57,919	56,700
Interest income	47,694	46,100
Fees and commissions	10,615	10,600
Other operating income	(390)	-
Net operating income	16,276	15,700
Ordinary income	17,219	15,800
Net income	12,200	11,000
Credit costs	6,306	4,000
Consolidated net income attributable to shareholders of the parent (consolidated)	12,965	11,300

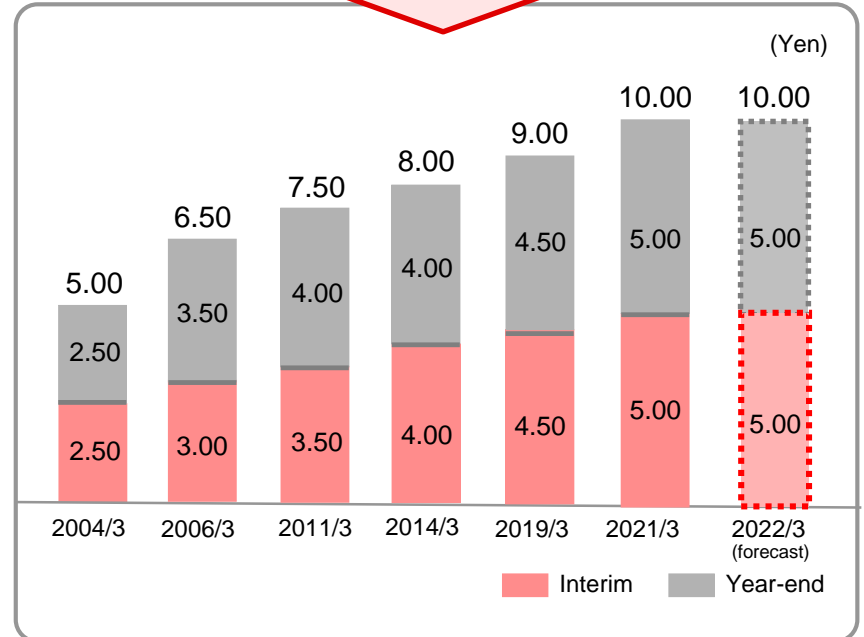
A decrease in gain and loss from stocks and other securities is expected.
Credit costs are expected to decline after peaking in FY 3/2021.

Dividend forecast

Interim	Year-end	Full year
5.00 yen	5.00 yen	10.00 yen

Shareholder return policy

Continue to pay stable dividends



Medium-term Management Plan

“KAI KAKU 150 1st STAGE Gateway to the Future”

Aiming to Transform into a Digital & Consulting Bank

Progress Review

- In the final fiscal year of the Medium-term Management Plan, operating income from services to customers did not reach the numerical target, but the rest of the numerical targets are expected to be achieved

Numerical Targets of the Medium-term Management Plan

	Item	3/21 (actual)	3/22 (plan)	FY 3/22 (Final goal of the Plan)
Profitability indicator	Net income	12.2 billion yen	11.0 billion yen	10.0 billion yen
Capital efficiency indicator	ROE (shareholders' equity basis)	4.56%	3.98%	3.7% or more
Efficiency indicator	OHR (core gross operating profit basis)	70.81%	72.48%	Less than 79%
Soundness indicator	Equity Ratio	10.11%	9.83%	9.5% or more
Growth indicators	Average balance of total deposits (including negotiable certificates of deposit)	5,405.3 billion yen	5,567.2 billion yen	5,230.0 billion yen or more
	Average balance of total loans	3,824.0 billion yen	3,999.1 billion yen	3,700.0 billion yen or more
	Loan-to-deposit ratio (average balance basis)	70.74%	71.83%	70.8% or more
Profit indicators	Operating income from services to customers	1.83 billion yen	2.91 billion yen	3.7 billion yen
	Corporate solutions fees	1,987 million yen	2,130 million yen	2,000 million yen
Human resources development indicator	Number of personnel with professional qualifications	282 persons	300 persons	300 persons

- An issue is “many redemptions of relatively high-yield JPY-denominated bonds.” A solution is to increase the volume of loans to local companies and housing loans

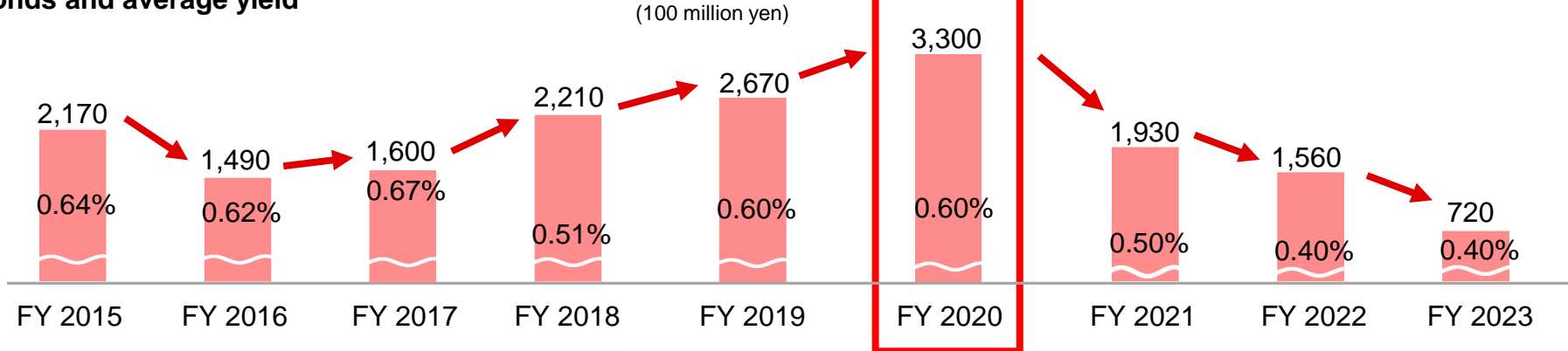
Maturity of many JPY-denominated bonds peaked in FY2020

As fewer JPY-denominated bonds mature in FY2021 onward, **FY2020 is the crucial point.**

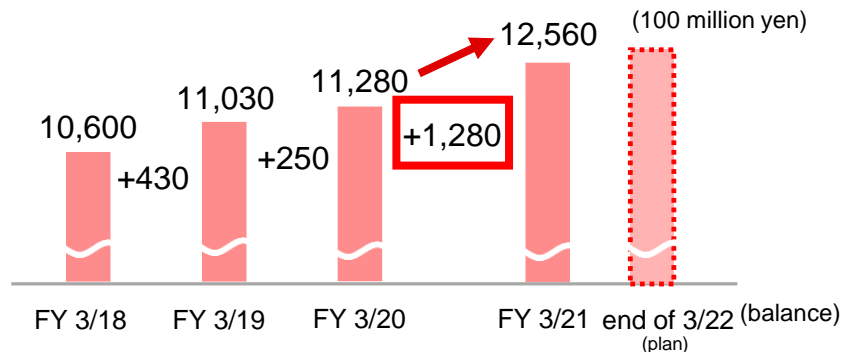
Solution

Focus on increasing the volume of loans to medium-sized companies/ SMEs in the region, and housing loans

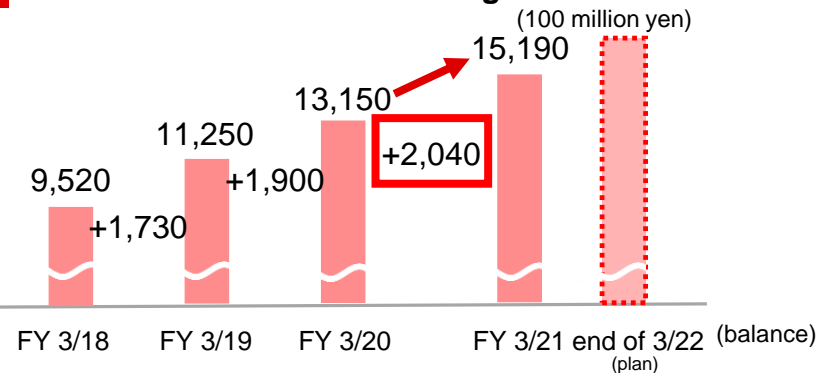
Trends in redemption amount of JPY-denominated bonds and average yield



Increase the volume of loans to medium-sized companies/SMEs in the region



Increase the volume of housing loans



- Serve as a local financial institution and accomplish its missions amid the COVID-19 pandemic

Financing related to COVID-19

Current status and future outlook of financing related to COVID-19

Loan contracts
executed:
9,451

Amount executed:
270.6 billion yen

Cumulative total by end of March 2021

of which,

for large companies	57.0 billion yen
for medium-sized companies	10.9 billion yen
for small and medium-sized companies	202.6 billion yen

- The loan amount executed for small and medium-sized companies totaled **213.5 billion yen**, which accounts for **some 15%** of the loan balance for small and medium-sized companies, **1.4447 trillion yen**.

of which, Credit Guarantee Corporation loans (practically non-interest-bearing, unsecured)

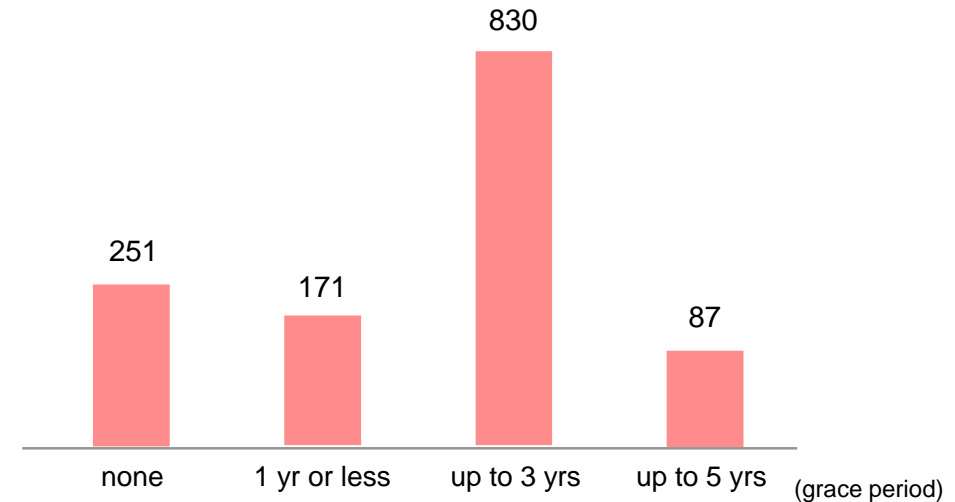
Loan contracts executed:
7,976

Amount executed:
134.1 billion yen

* Cumulative number of loans and amount on an execution basis (approximate)

Execution of practically non-interest-bearing, unsecured loans, by grace period

(100 million yen)



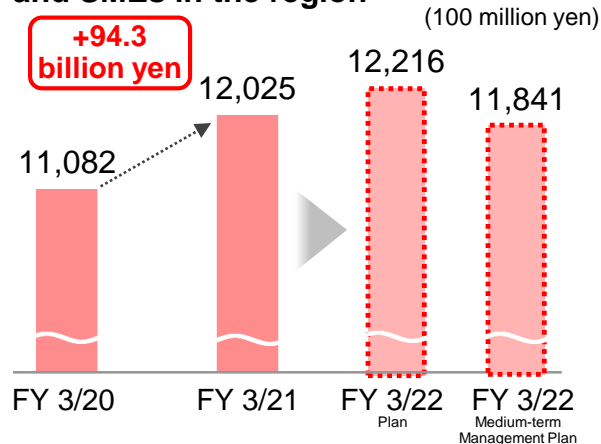
Support needs in future

- Multifaceted support for customers who are beginning to redeem their COVID-19-related loans
- Support for business succession, business handover, and, if necessary, business closure

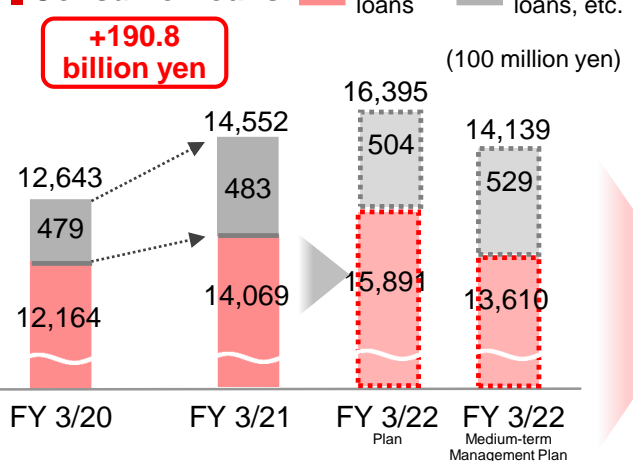
- Increase average balance of loans, such as loans to medium-sized companies/SMEs and consumer loans, by approx. 170 billion yen.

JPY-denominated loans Average balance plan

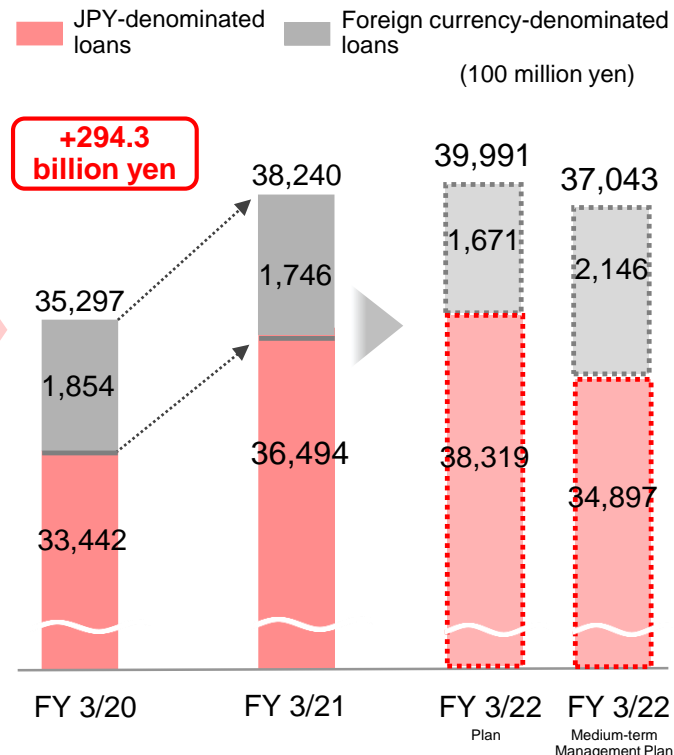
Loans to medium-sized companies and SMEs in the region



Consumer loans



Total loans Average balance plan



Foreign currency-denominated loans Average balance plan

During the term of the Medium-term Management Plan

50.0 billion yen up

Control

The global COVID-19 pandemic reduced the number of contracts with good conditions

Enhance JPY-denominated loans, while limiting the increase of 50 billion yen from the initial plan

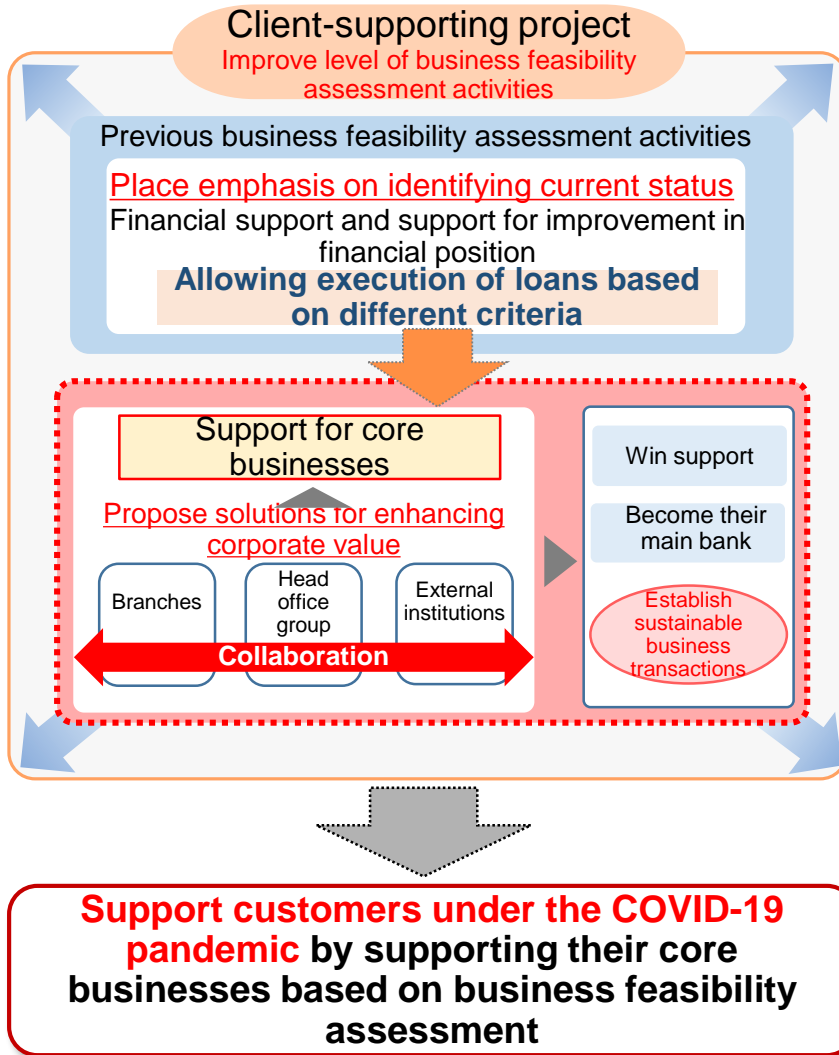
Plan to achieve lending of 160 billion yen in FY 3/22, a 50 billion yen drop from the initial Medium-term Management Plan

Loan-to-deposit ratio

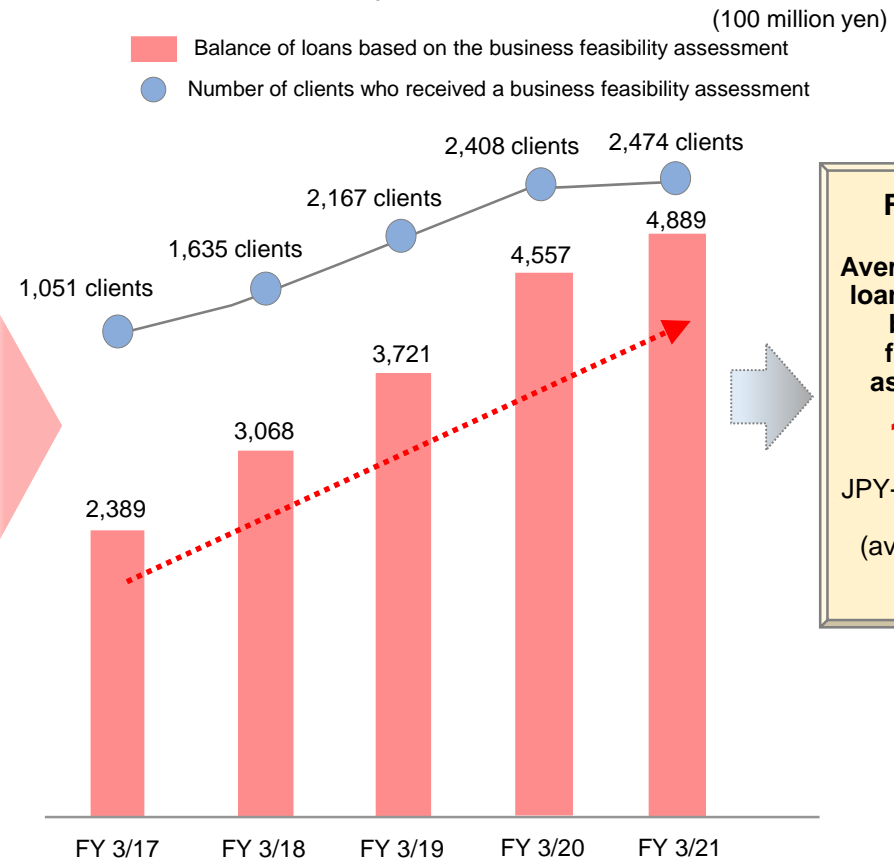
	FY 3/20 (actual)	FY 3/21 (actual)	FY 3/22 (Medium-term Management Plan)	FY 3/22 (plan)
Loan-to-deposit ratio	69.2%	70.7%	70.8% or more	71.8%

- **Sophisticate business feasibility assessment to support core businesses and customers under the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Toward More Sophisticated Business Feasibility Assessments



Change in the loan balance based on business feasibility assessment and the number of clients who received a business feasibility assessment

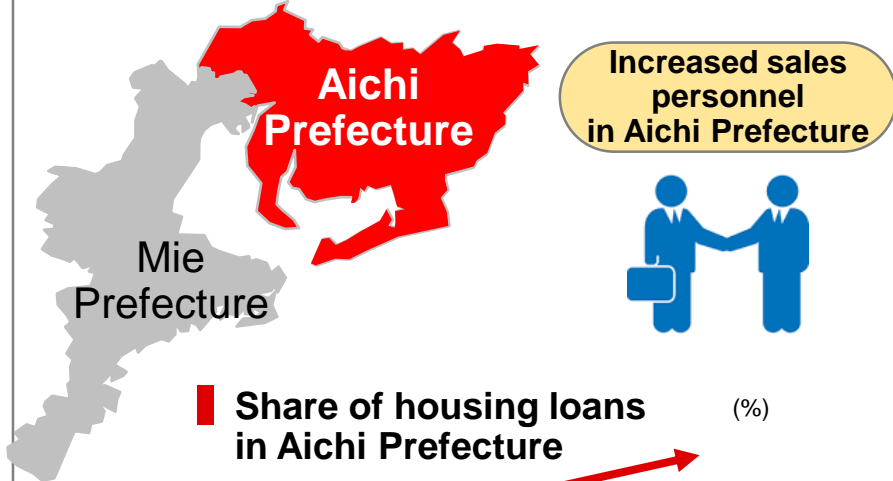


FY 3/2021
Average yield on loans based on business feasibility assessment
1.00%
JPY-denominated loans (average yield) 0.82%

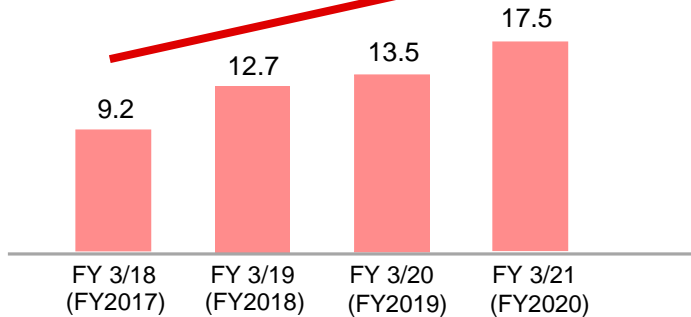
- Attract more borrowers of housing loans in Aichi Prefecture

Housing loan promotion measures

Enhanced the sales power of housing loans mainly in Aichi Prefecture



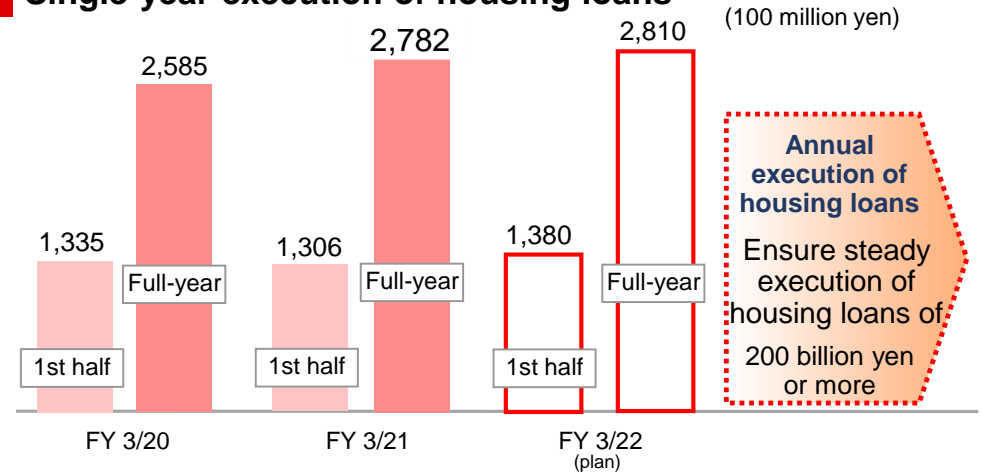
Share of housing loans in Aichi Prefecture (%)



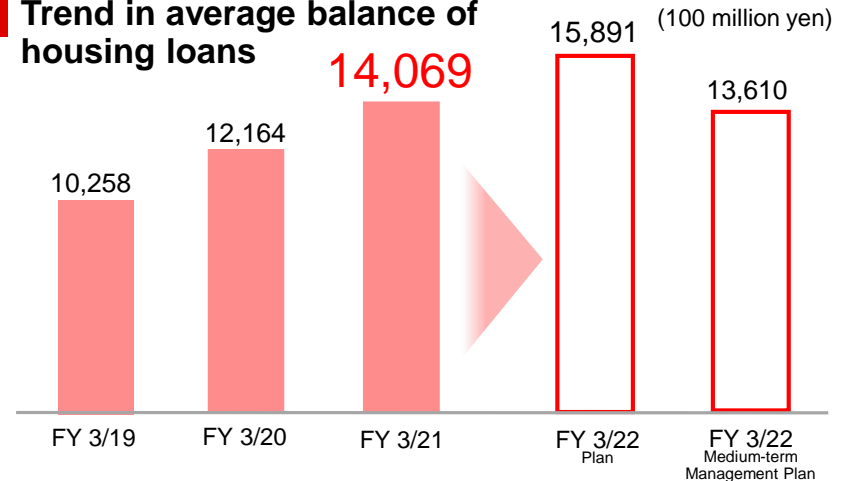
* The share is obtained by dividing the number of the Bank's housing loans executed by the number of housing starts

Amount and rate of increase in housing loans

Single-year execution of housing loans



Trend in average balance of housing loans

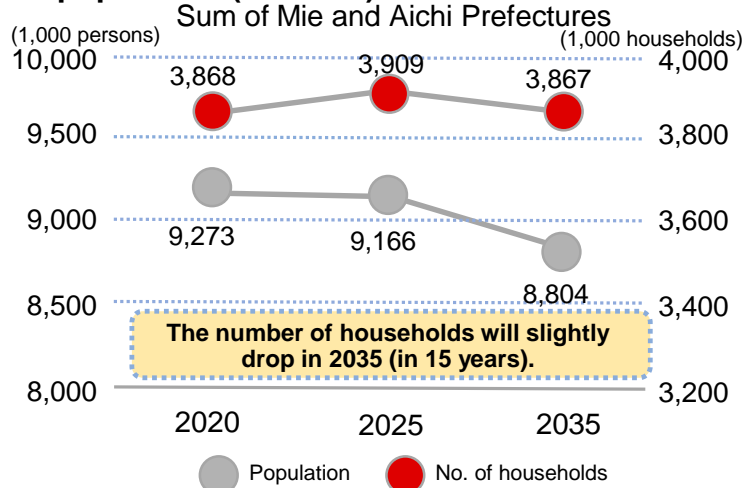


No. 1 among regional banks in Japan for four consecutive terms (FY 3/2019 - FY 9/2020)

* based on Nikkin reports. On a year-on-year basis as of end of March 2019, September 2019, March 2020, and September 2020.

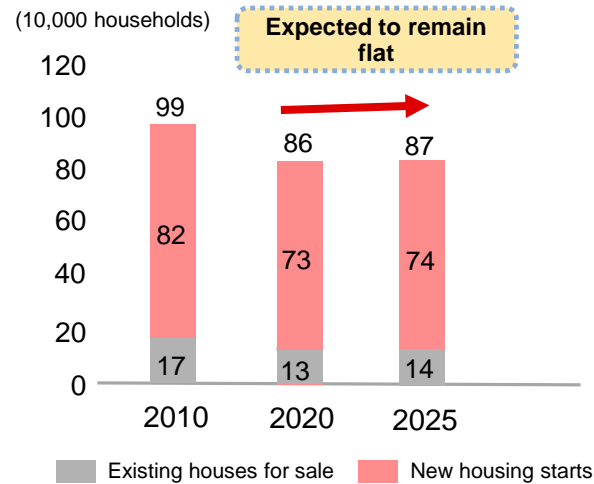
● Analysis of the housing loan environment

Trends in the number of households and population (forecast)



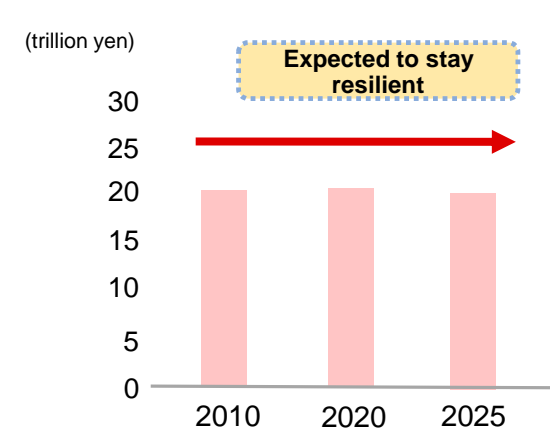
(Sources) National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Trends in the Total Number of General Households by Prefecture and Total Population and Indices by Prefecture"

Trend in housing supply (forecast)



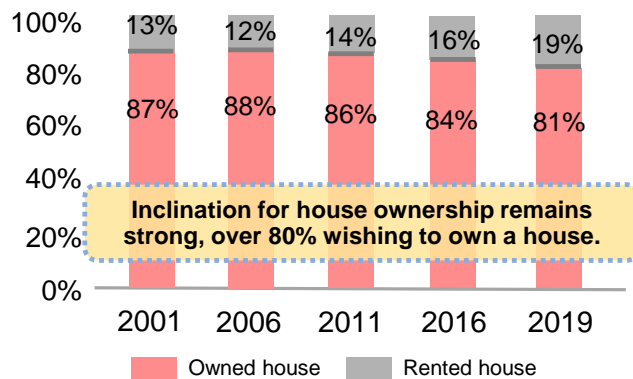
(Source) MLIT, "Statistical Survey of Construction Starts"; MIC, "Housing and Land Survey"

Trend in execution of new housing loans (forecast)



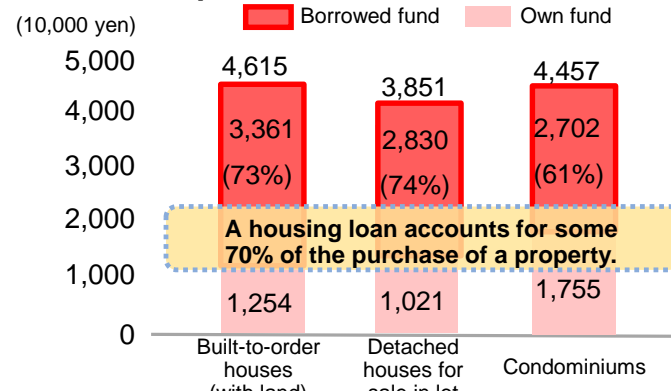
(Source) Japan Housing Finance Agency "Trends in New Housing Loans and Outstanding Balances of Loans, by type of financial institution"

Trend in Japanese home ownership (forecast)



(Source) MLIT, "FY2016 Survey on Citizens' Perception on Land Issues"

Amount and ratio of housing loans for home purchases



(Source) MLIT, "FY2019 Survey on Housing Market Behaviors"

Environment surrounding housing loans (market size and customer needs)

Resilient housing market

+

Housing loan needs

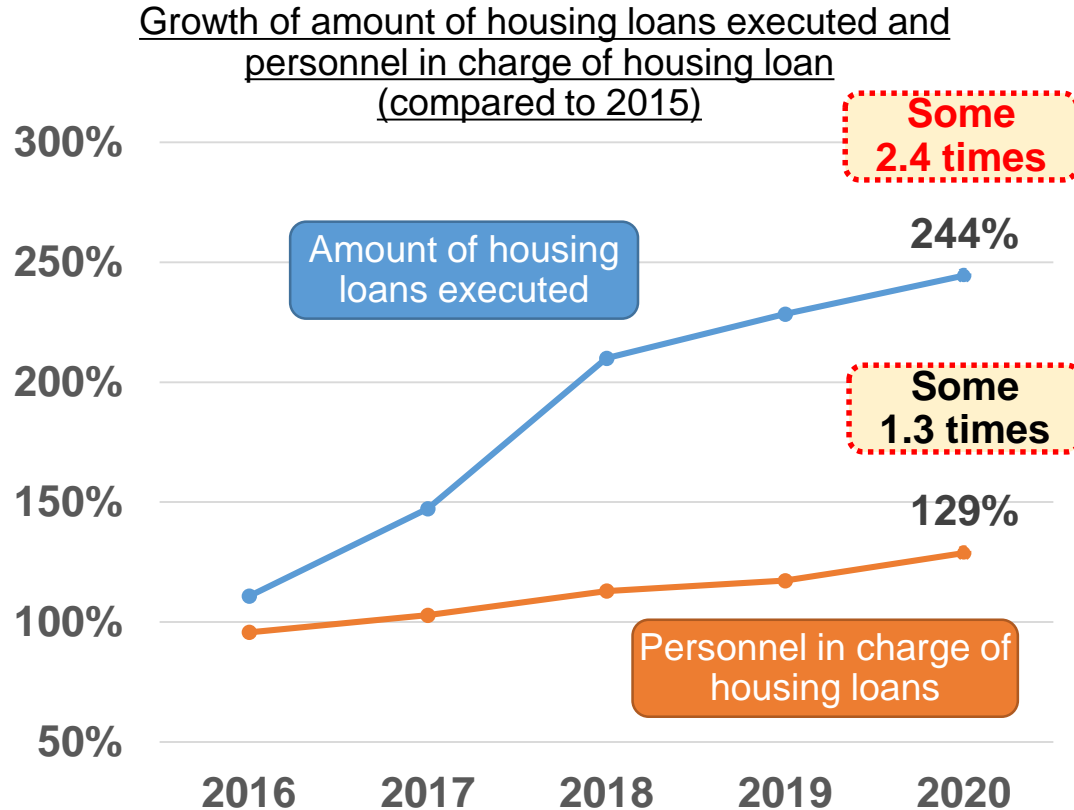
+

Potentials of Mie and Aichi Prefectures

⇒ **A field expected to grow more**

- Further streamline housing loan operations. The growth of the amount of housing loans executed outpaces the growth of personnel in charge of housing loan operations

Streamline housing loan operations



Efforts for higher operational efficiency

Achievements for FY2017-2020

Centralized office work at the head office	12,000 hours
Systematized management of loan conditions	6,000 hours
Simplified loan management	3,000 hours etc.

Reduced office workload by some 40,000 hours

In terms of personnel, the effect equivalent to about 30 persons

Achieved the promotion of higher efficiency while curbing an increase in backyard costs

Continue streamlining housing loan operations

- Capture potential fund needs for housing loans, and promote unsecured loans

Trend in balance of unsecured loans, and promotion measures

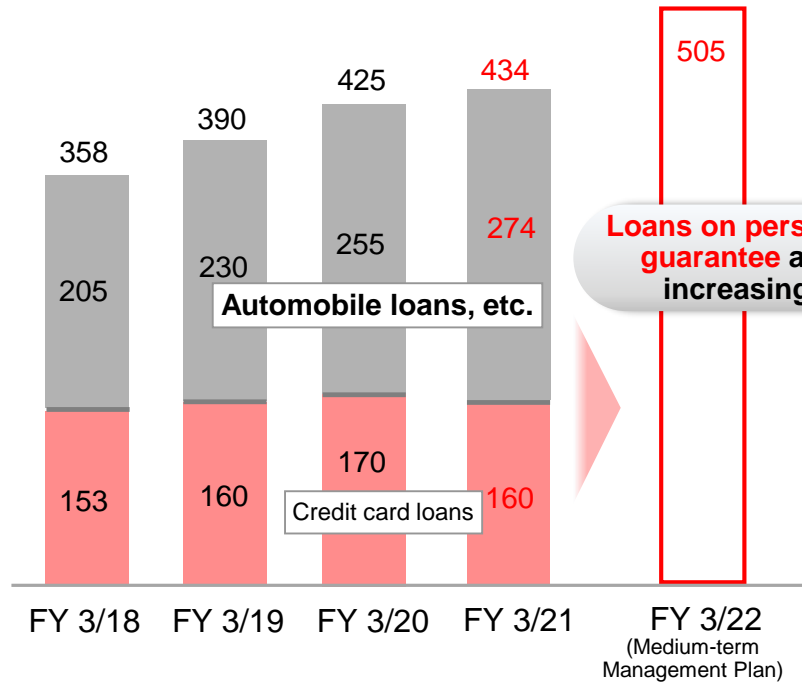
Balance of unsecured loans

(100 million yen)

4 years in a row

No. 1 among regional banks in three prefectures in Tokai Region

* Nikkin prompt reports
In terms of actual balance from FY 3/2018 to FY 3/2021.



Enhance customer loyalty of those with a housing loan

Products exclusively for housing loan users

Value Plan

(1) Propose refinancing when customers are applying for a housing loan

(2) One Writing

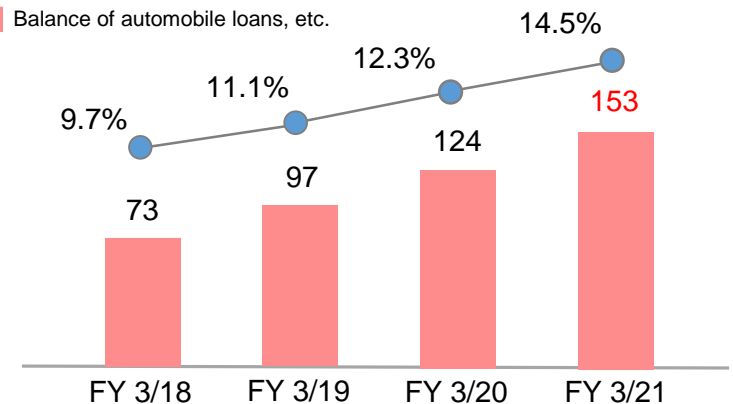


(3) Apply preferential interest rates to housing loan users

Trends in usage rate of automobile loans, etc. among housing loan users and loan balance

● Usage rate of automobile loans, etc. (100 million yen)

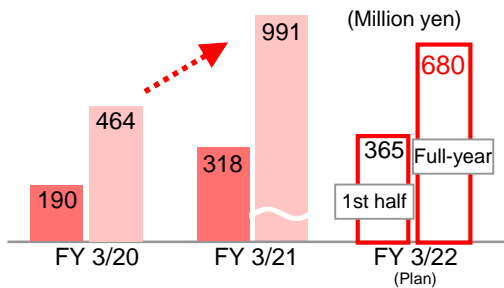
■ Balance of automobile loans, etc.



- Enhance offerings of solutions and support system to address customers' management issues and strengthen non-interest income

Strengthening corporate solutions fees

Structured finance-related fees

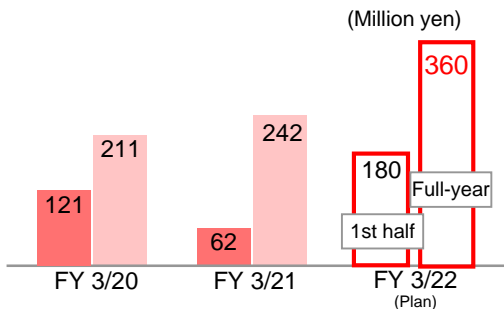


991 million yen

(Results as of end of March 2021)

- ◇ Offer loan methods satisfying customer needs and financing for PPP/PFI operations

M&A, etc.

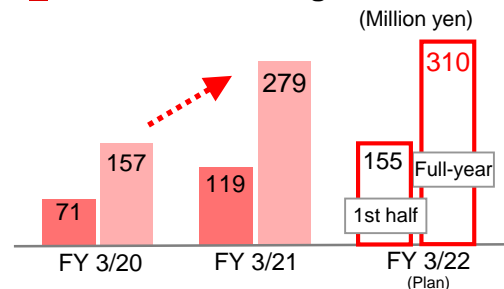


242 million yen

(Results as of end of March 2021)

- ◇ Provide solutions to business succession issues and support corporate growth strategies with M&A services

Business matching fees

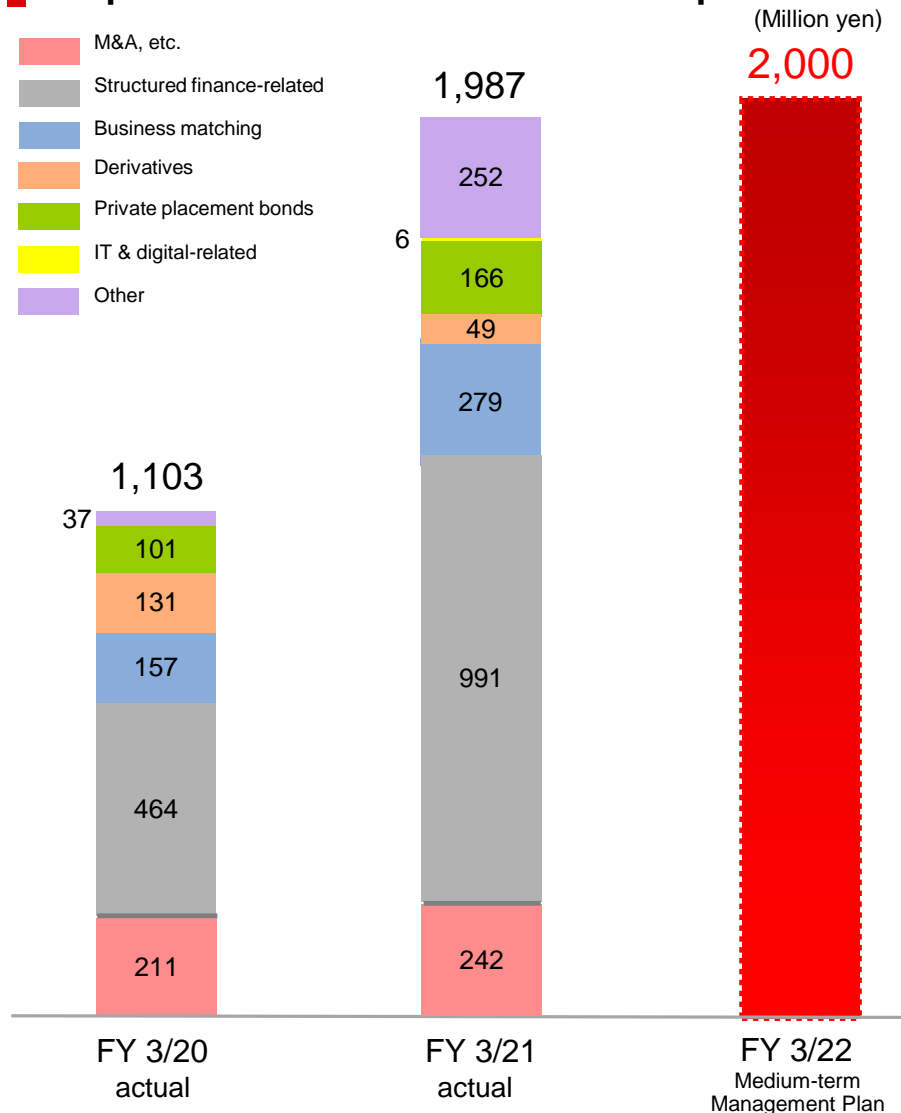


279 million yen

(Results as of end of March 2021)

- ◇ Start full-scale operations of real estate business matching by enhancing partnership with constructors, and newly start environment-related business matching in line with current trends

Corporate solutions fees: actual and plan

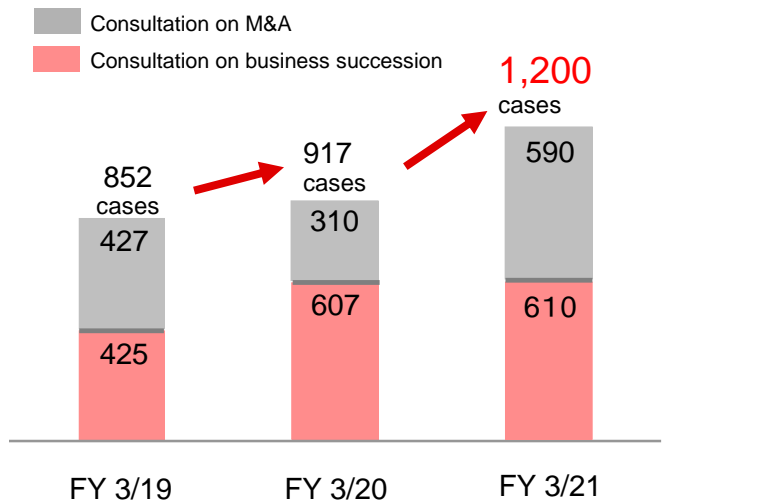


- Enhance the scheme to support business succession as part of the Bank's commitment to sustainable community development, and increase earnings also

Support for business succession

Number of consultations on business succession and M&A

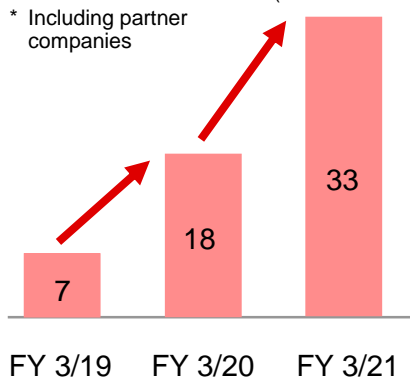
(Consultations)



Number of consultations on business succession

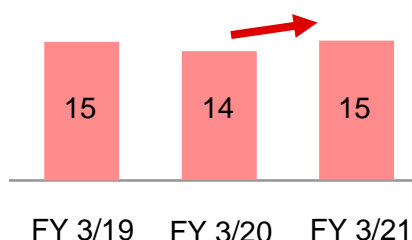
(Consultations)

* Including partner companies



Number of client companies for M&A

(client companies)



Enhance support through Hyakugo Mirai Investment Co.

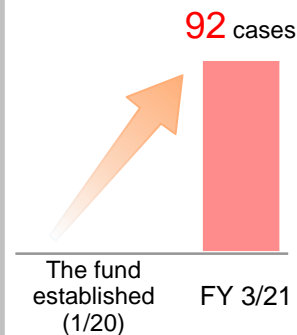
Expand business domains by leveraging business succession funds



- The first regional bank in Japan after deregulation in October 2019 to use an investment-specialized subsidiary to acquire management rights and provide direct management support. Through this, the Bank established a new business succession support scheme.

Management of business succession funds (AIDMA No. 1, total fund of 3 billion yen)

No. of consultations received



Investment executed
* Total investments = upper limit of investment amount

Investments executed: 3
(of which, two are in the Tokai area)



The fund established (1/20) FY 3/21

Selected three companies based on key indicators such as social importance, growth potential, and profitability

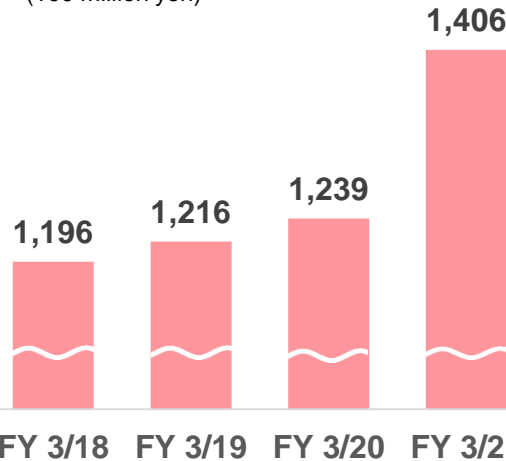
- The fund is in high demand, and the Bank has steadily made investments. The amount of investment executed exceeded 50% of the upper limit in less than a year since its establishment.
- Considering the launch of No. 2 Fund in anticipation of further increase in needs

- Enhance the scheme to support medical and welfare businesses to steadily increase loan offering. Also support regional medical institutions that are part of social infrastructure

Loan offering to medical and welfare businesses

Balance of loans to medical and welfare businesses

(100 million yen)



8 years in a row
No. 1 among regional banks
in three prefectures in Tokai Region

* Ranking among regional banks publishing the balance of revenues from healthcare services on health insurance. In terms of actual balance from FY 3/2014 to FY 3/2021.

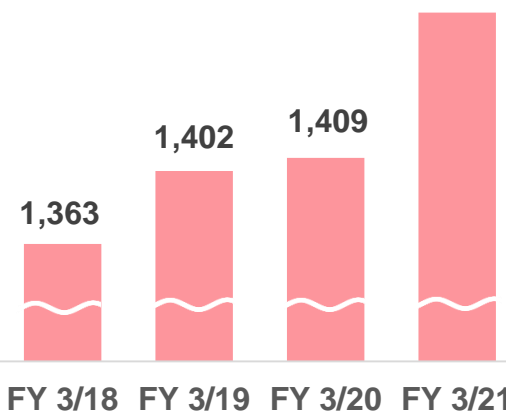
140.6 billion yen

(Results as of end of March 2021)

- ◇ Enhance commitment to funds to deal with COVID-19 and construct new hospital buildings

Number of medical and welfare businesses financed with the Bank's loans

(client companies)

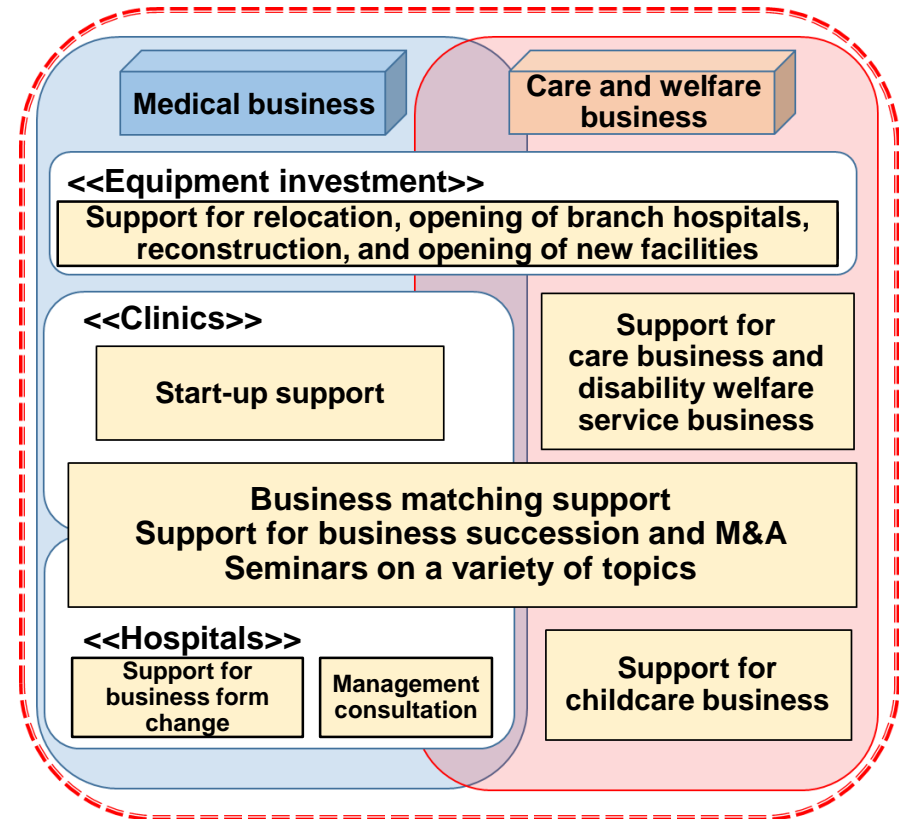


1,487 clients

(Results as of end of March 2021)

- ◇ Help new medical practitioners to open a clinic. Enhance support for nursing care, welfare, and child care.

The Bank's support scheme for medical and welfare businesses



- Support scheme with 6 professional staff members
- Know-how accumulated over 40 years since launch of the professional team
- Consulting proposals based on deep understanding of expertise (capital contribution strategy, use of the certified medical corporation system, etc.)

● Case where the Bank demonstrates its consulting function: promotion of structured finance

Promoting project finance for PPP/PFI

Participated in project finance for PPP/PFI for the first time

April 2002, project for Kuwana-city composite facilities including library

* Recent commitments to PPP/PFI



Project for construction of a new gymnasium, Shiga Prefecture



Project for construction of facilities for global human resource development in regional collaboration with Nagoya University (Higashiyama)

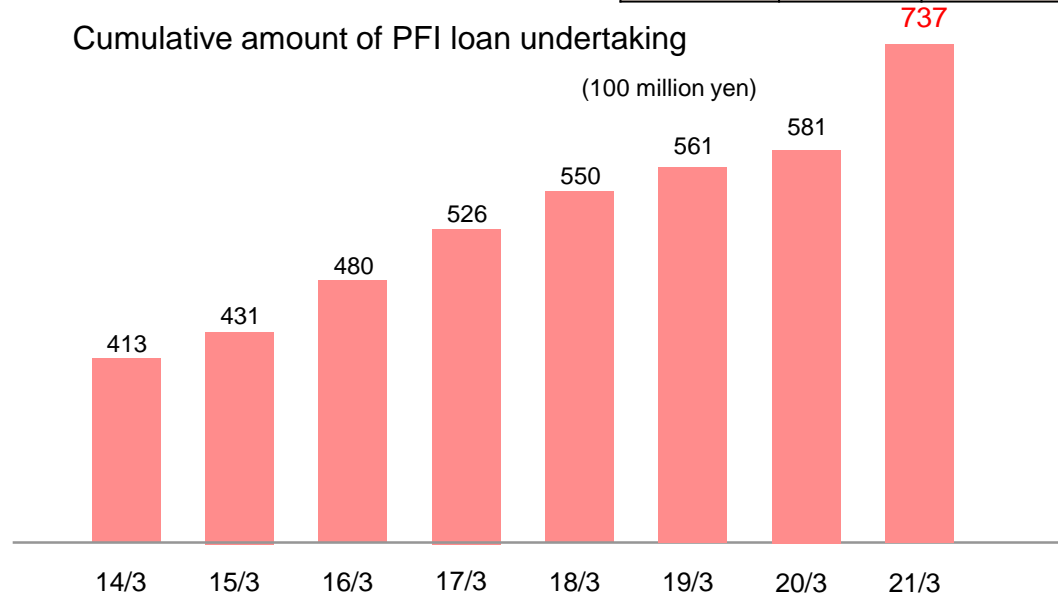
Inquiries come from across the country from Tohoku to Kyushu

Top-class track record among regional banks

Participating in PPP/PFI projects nationwide

Location	No. of projects	Cumulative number of projects
Aichi	18 projects	52 projects
Tokyo	8 projects	
Osaka	6 projects	73.7 billion yen
Mie	5 projects	
Kanagawa	4 projects	
Shizuoka and elsewhere	11 projects	of which, Projects where the Bank served as arranger 25 projects Approx. 34.0 billion yen

Cumulative amount of PFI loan undertaking



- Make customer-oriented proposals for depository assets according to their needs in order to increase the penetration ratio of depository assets and strengthen depository assets-related fees

Depository assets sales strategy to increase penetration ratio

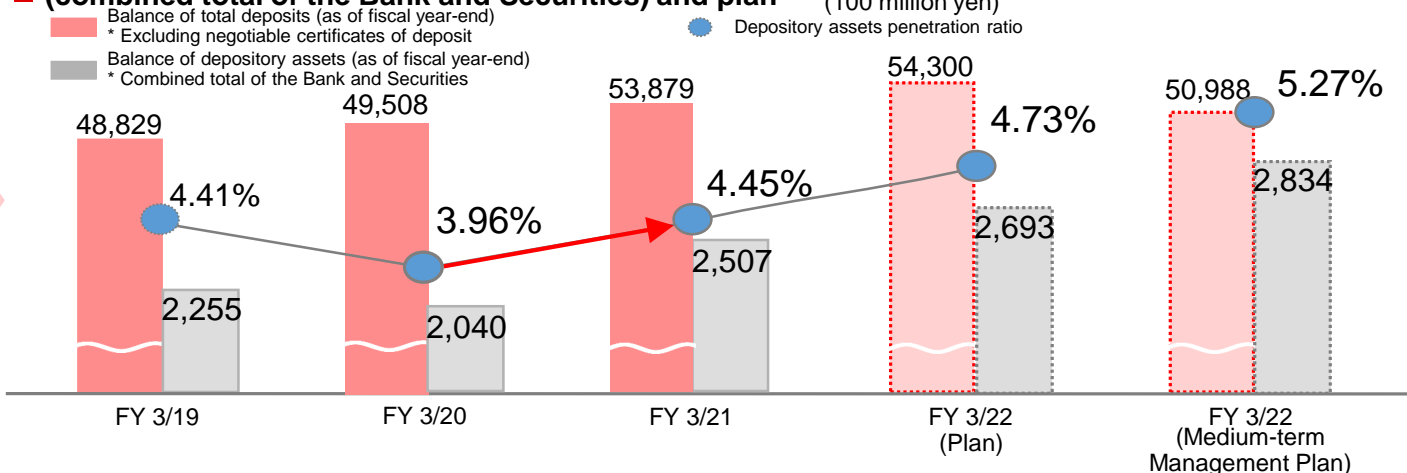
Depository assets penetration ratio

Depository assets penetration ratio (%)

$$\frac{\text{Balance of depository assets}}{\text{Total deposits + Balance of depository assets}} \times 100\%$$

Integrated management of deposits and depository assets with Hyakugo Securities

Trend of depository assets penetration ratio (combined total of the Bank and Securities) and plan



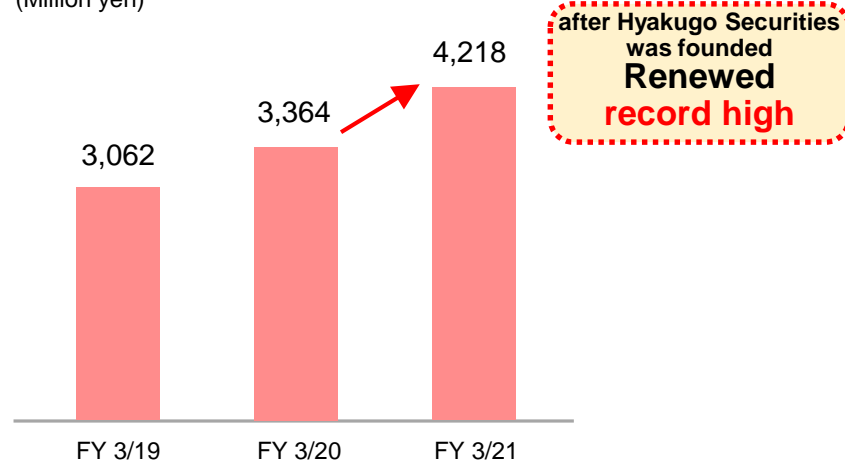
Commissions related to depository assets (Bank)

(Million yen)

	FY 3/20 (actual)	FY 3/21 (actual)	FY 3/22 (plan)	FY 3/22 (Medium-term Management Plan)
Investment trusts	892	1,134	1,241	1,176
Insurance	990	761	892	1,396
Financial instruments brokerage	172	387	344	225
Defined contribution pension	95	106	120	100
Total	2,150	2,389	2,597	2,897

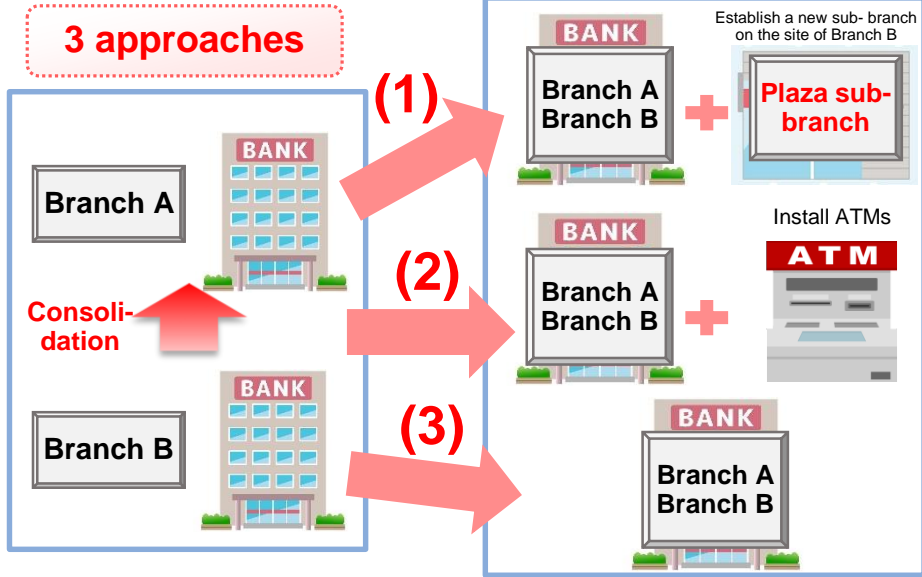
Commissions related to depository assets (Hyakugo Bank + Hyakugo Securities)

(Million yen)



- Accelerate improved efficiency of branch network by eliminating inefficient overlapping of sales areas, while maintaining branch network and convenience for customers

Consolidate functions by adopting branch-in-branch method



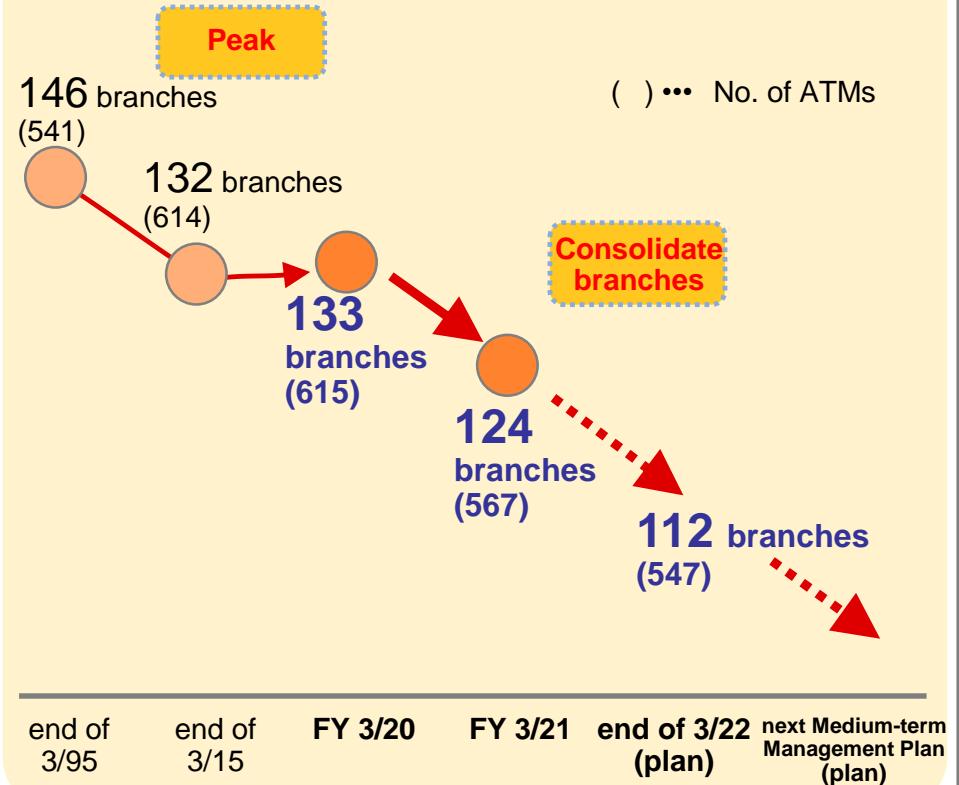
Plan 16 branches over three years, and another 12 branches during the Medium-term Management Plan

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	next Medium-term Management Plan
Initial plan	5 branches	5 branches	6 branches	More than 10 branches (plan)
Current plan	2 branches completed	12 branches completed	* 14 branches	

* of which, 2 branches remain in operation as plaza sub-branches

Change in the number of branches

Steadily enhance efficiency by reducing branches



Reallocate surplus employees to strategic areas for higher profitability

● Digital transformation advances in smartphone banking. From physical branches to smartphone banking

A “new style of banks” begins with smartphone banking

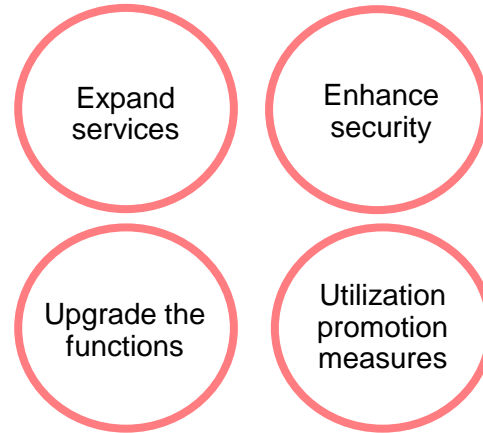
Most retail transactions are carried out online.

Enhance functionality (phases 1 to 3) ⇒ to establish and facilitate the use



- approx. 60,000 accounts are passbook-less accounts
- 91% of users are in their 20s to 50s
- 75% of account holders use smartphone banking at least once a month
- 10,000 bank transfers per month

Enhance functionality and increase the number of users



Digital bank



(*) 50% of the retail main accounts

Shift transactions and procedures for retail customers from physical branch operations to smartphone banking.

“Branches” are appropriately reshaped and reallocated into “contact points for customers to consult”

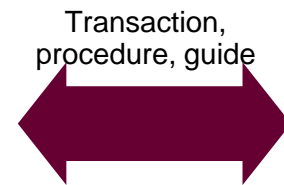


Reallocation



Drop in frequency of use

Retail customers



Increase in frequency of use



<Changes in the environment>

Factors for consumer in choosing a financial institution

- A range of online service and transactions
5.8% (2007) ⇒ 17.3% (2020)
- Closeness of branches or ATMs to residence (single households)
73.8% (2007) ⇒ 55.1% (2020)

Consumers nowadays consider the range of online and mobile services, not the branch and ATM network, when choosing a financial institution.

(Source) the Central Council for Financial Services Information, “Financial Behaviors of Households”

- Developed the smartphone banking app on its own

Aiming to create services that can compete with online (smartphone) specialized banks

Original functions and aims of the independently developed app

Unique functions

Function to lock credit card

Account holders can lock and unlock their cash card via the smartphone app

Push notifications

Push notifications about deposit/withdrawal and scheduled direct debit



Account statements in the previous 10 years

Account holders can view transaction details for the past 10 years from the registration date

Aims of the independently developed app

Highly flexible services

Flexibly incorporate customers' ideas and need into the services

Development speed

Promptly respond to changes in the environment and customer needs

Agile development



Low cost

Use of cloud computing
Efforts for internalization



Business

Facilitate other banks to adopt the app, which has been developed with an open API



● Efforts for digital transformation (DX)

To realize DX in the Bank and in the region

A wide range of digital initiatives from DX in the Bank to support for DX in the region

Efforts for DX in the Bank

E-contracts

Digitalize contracts to enhance operational efficiency

The COVID-19 pandemic increased the needs for non-contact procedures. Efforts benefiting both customers and the Bank (scheduled to be launched around September 2021)

■ Services initially planned to be covered

Housing loan

Overdraft

Business deed loan

Contract types are gradually increasing (amendments to contract, etc.)
 ⇒ Digitalize contracts for overdrafts to streamline business negotiation
 ⇒ Link the partial advance loan repayment process to smartphone banking to make it completely contactless

Contactless

No printing costs

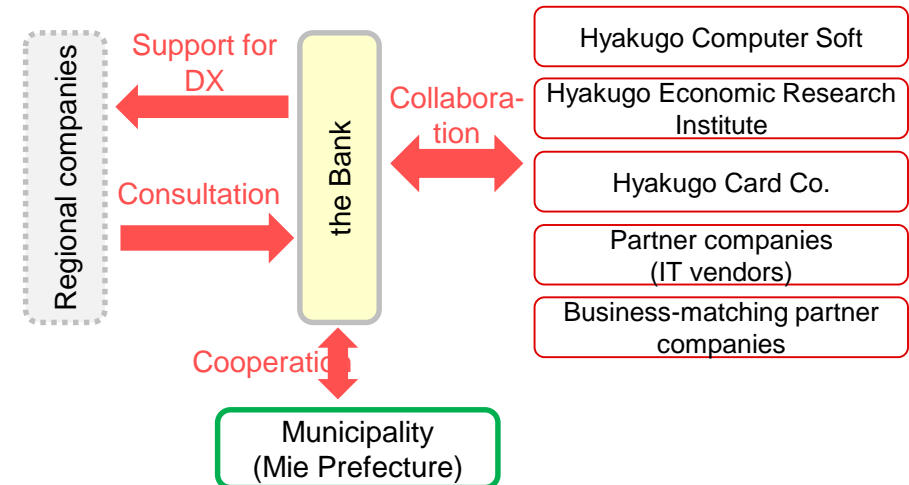
Higher efficiency in sales operations

Controllable by smartphone

Apply digitalization to a wider range of operations and services

Streamline business operations and negotiations, and have more contactless channels

Efforts to support DX in the region



Mie Prefecture demonstration project on cashless model for regional revitalization

<Period> January 15 to March 15, 2021

<Purposes> Improve efficiency and productivity, and validate data utilization



Initiatives for ESG/SDGs

● The Bank announced the Hyakugo Bank Group SDGs Policy and identified five factors of materiality to tackle.



The Hyakugo Bank Group SDGs Policy

(Hyakugo Bank Group Sustainability Policy)



The Hyakugo Bank Group will contribute to the achievement of a sustainable society by setting the SDGs as important indicators for both the resolution of regional social challenges and achievement of economic development, and linking these SDGs to the Group's corporate activities.

Process of identifying materiality























Global environmental and social issues
+
Regional environmental and social issues

Expectations from regional societies

Affinity with the Hyakugo Bank Group's business domain

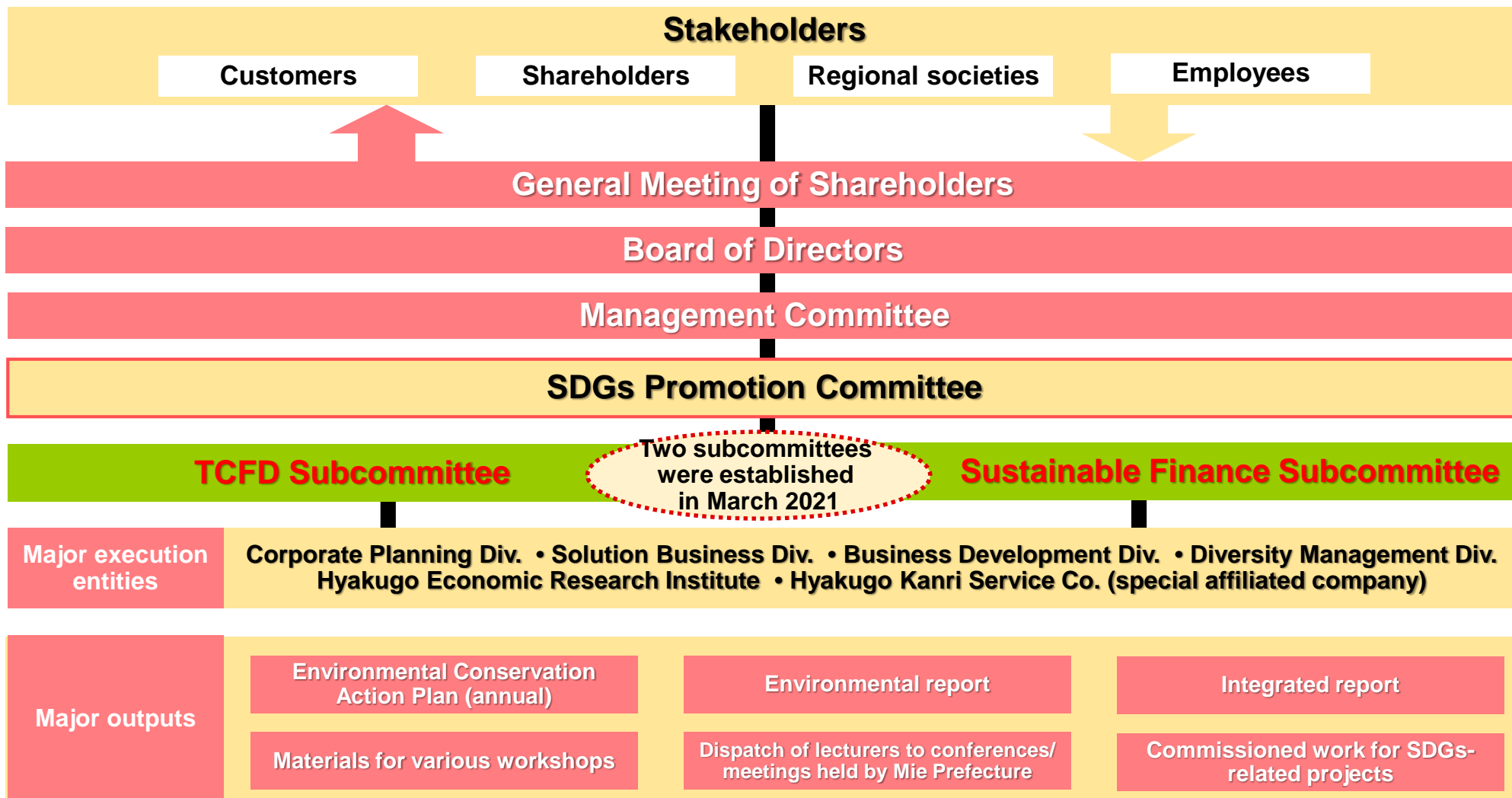
Identify five factors of materiality

Relationship between five factors of materiality, Action Policy and SDG targets

Materiality	Action policy	SDGs
Protecting global and regional environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to realization of a sustainable global environment by supporting businesses leading to environmental preservation and a reduction in environmental burdens Undertake forest preservation and energy saving activities to help preserve the regional environment and raise awareness 	     
Creating regional economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer financial services meeting varied challenges and issues of customers, and contribute to creating regional economy Offer advanced financial services, support local companies to enhance value-added and help customers to accumulate quality wealth 	    
Sustainably developing regional societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitively clarify issues and needs of regional societies, and contribute to their sustainable development through business and community activities Actively committed to education of children that will be responsible for the next generation, and contribute to the achievement of vital regional societies 	      
Promoting Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize personnel potential based on a work environment having diversity and inclusion, and seek to improve employment satisfaction Contribute to creating a society allowing diversified career formations 	  
Strengthening business management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantly review and enhance the risk management and compliance systems for higher transparency of corporate management 	

- The Bank's SDGs Promotion Committee examines and discusses issues that need to be addressed, encouraging coordinated efforts among departments.

Sustainable Management System



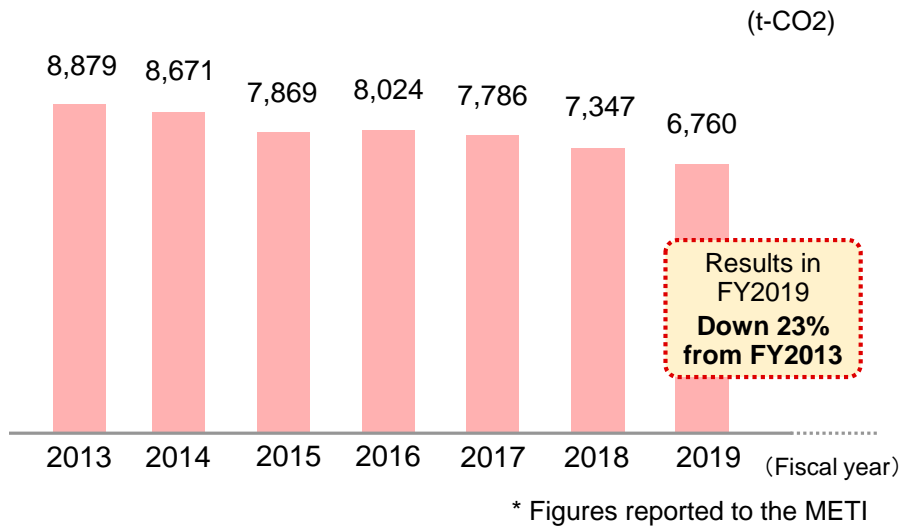


● Environment: Initiatives with higher environmental awareness



Initiatives for outside parties for environment preservation

Trend in CO2 emissions



Internal environmental initiatives

Promoting forestation activities “Hyakugo Forest”

“Hyakugo Forest” started in 2006

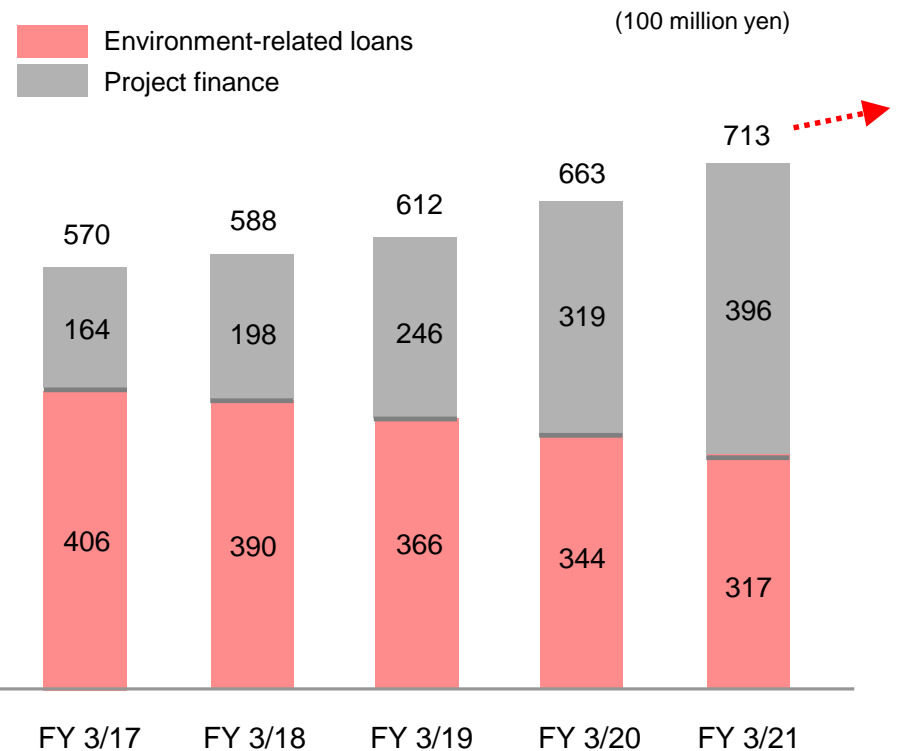
The bank is engaged in forestation activities in Mie Prefecture



Initiatives from the perspective of fund supply (loans)

Trends in balance of renewable energy-related loans

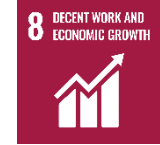
Heightened awareness of environment consideration among companies



* Renewable energy related loans are a sum of those for solar power, biomass, and wind power generation



● **Social: Initiatives for sustainable development of regional societies**



Promoting Diversity

Creating workplaces of diversity and building an organization where workers are motivated and feel a sense of unity

Training programs for female managers to gain management viewpoints



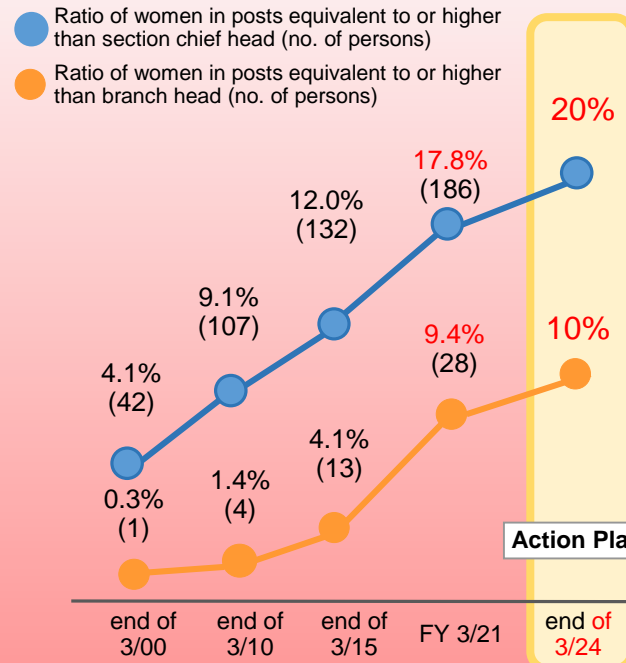
Exchange of opinions with board members



Participation in business plan review meeting

Implement training programs for female managers to gain management viewpoints for higher diversity in the Bank's management decision-making

Trends in the number of female managers and targets



Well-being activities



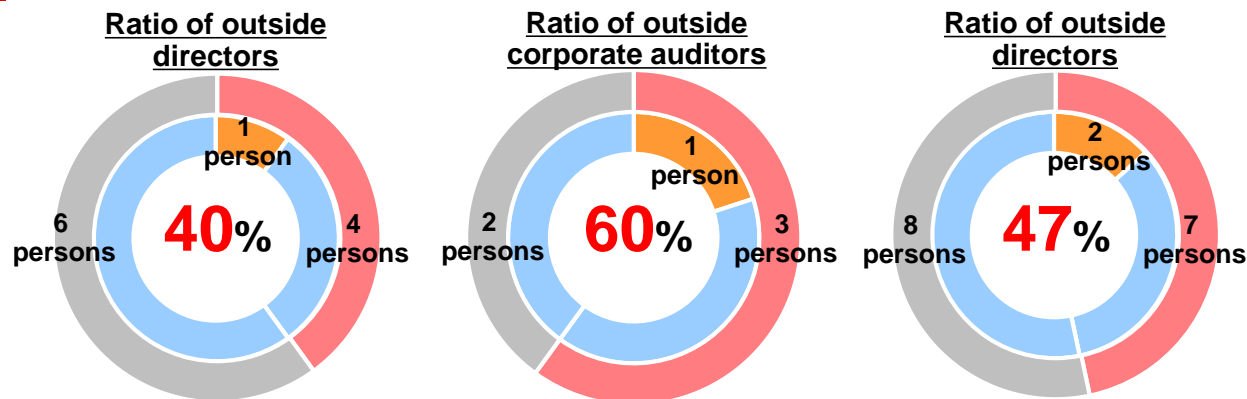
Improve employees' job satisfaction and create an environment where the Bank can continue to provide high-quality services to customers



Governance: Strengthening corporate governance

Strengthen corporate governance with selective and diversified outside directors and corporate auditors

Ratio of outside directors * As of Mar. 2021



[Future policy]

A female outside director joined in June 2020. Seek further selection and diversification of outside directors and corporate auditors

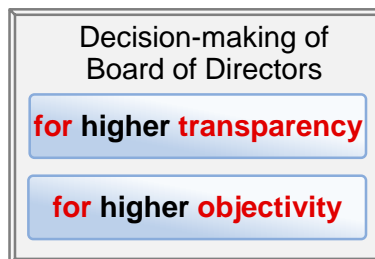
* Seven outside directors and corporate auditors are all independent.

Strengthen governance with appropriate commitment and advice of outside directors and corporate auditors

Corporate governance meeting (non mandatory nomination/remuneration committee)

Chairperson is elected from among **outside directors**

Title	No. of persons
Outside directors	4
Inside directors (representative director)	2
Total	6



* The figures are as of March 2021.

[Functions]

Providing advice on the following matters to Board of Directors

- Matters concerning candidates for directors and auditors
- Matters concerning remunerations, etc. to directors
- Other significant matters concerning management

Appendix

Deposits (ending balance)

(Million yen)

	FY 3/17	FY 3/18	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21
Corporate deposits	852,381	897,550	940,577	957,260	1,140,057
JPY liquid	559,677	607,132	637,719	652,847	812,544
JPY time	286,610	284,375	296,595	296,535	321,973
Foreign currency	6,093	6,043	6,261	7,877	5,539
Individual deposits	3,551,239	3,647,772	3,741,707	3,821,661	4,086,211
JPY liquid	1,798,213	1,900,053	2,000,289	2,122,226	2,424,830
JPY time	1,736,663	1,728,979	1,720,154	1,680,890	1,643,569
Foreign currency	16,362	18,739	21,263	18,544	17,811
Public funds deposits	112,305	145,611	165,245	129,009	117,530
JPY liquid	81,376	110,241	126,707	104,235	85,817
JPY time	30,928	35,370	38,537	24,774	31,713
Foreign currency	0	0	0	0	0
Other	36,054	31,961	35,456	42,955	44,176
Total deposits	4,551,980	4,722,896	4,882,986	4,950,887	5,387,976
Deposits in Mie Prefecture^(*)	4,133,334	4,298,018	4,427,746	4,485,538	4,875,772
Deposits outside Mie Prefecture	418,645	424,877	455,239	465,348	512,203
Tokyo and Osaka	13,276	9,518	11,169	18,396	12,881
Aichi	405,368	415,358	444,069	446,952	499,321
Negotiable certificates of deposit	179,465	187,500	182,115	160,490	154,505

Loans (ending balance)

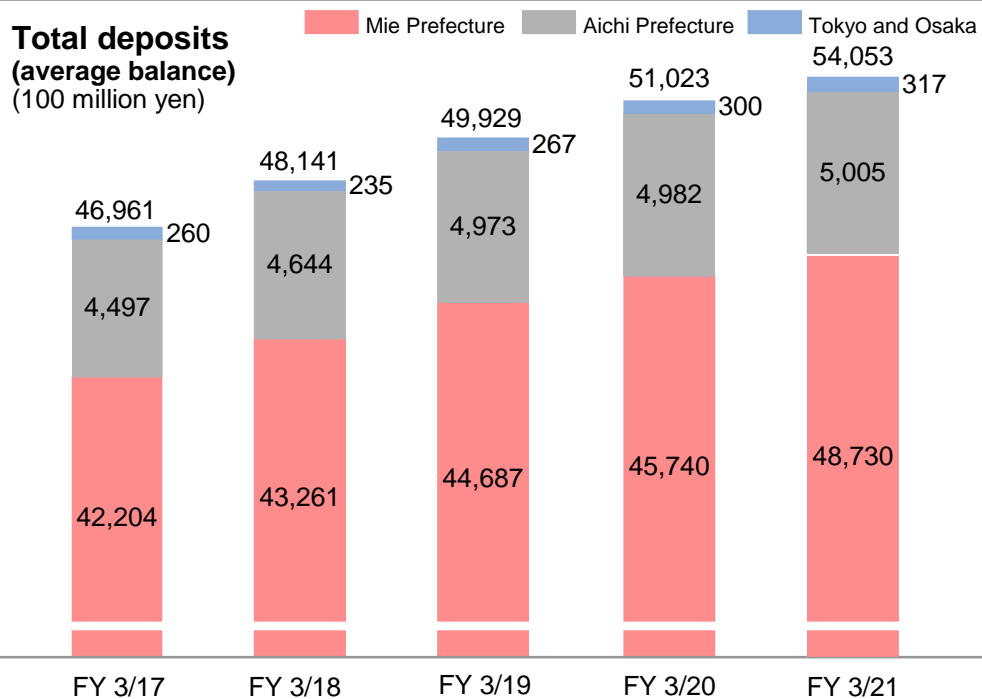
(Million yen)

	FY 3/17	FY 3/18	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21
Corporate sector	1,793,112	1,837,194	2,023,492	2,038,320	2,211,389
Large companies	615,873	597,913	701,520	706,445	764,085
Medium-sized companies	65,736	70,576	68,607	76,523	72,632
Small and medium-sized companies	1,111,502	1,168,705	1,253,364	1,255,350	1,374,671
Individual sector	909,265	1,014,861	1,188,146	1,378,725	1,581,166
Public corporations	238,333	249,991	230,114	214,004	195,812
Governments	1,491	120	0	0	0
Other	236,841	249,870	230,114	214,004	195,812
Total loans	2,940,712	3,102,047	3,441,753	3,631,051	3,988,368
(except those for governments)	2,939,220	3,101,926	3,441,753	3,631,051	3,988,368
(Offshore account)	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer loans	891,264	997,845	1,172,255	1,363,812	1,568,347
Housing loans	848,167	952,761	1,125,634	1,315,068	1,519,349
Other loans	43,097	45,084	46,621	48,744	48,997
Loans in Mie Prefecture^(*)	1,590,550	1,647,928	1,688,946	1,732,337	1,869,352
Loans outside Mie Prefecture	1,350,161	1,454,118	1,752,807	1,898,713	2,119,016
Tokyo and Osaka	590,938	606,232	733,660	710,896	730,803
Aichi	759,223	847,885	1,019,146	1,187,816	1,388,213

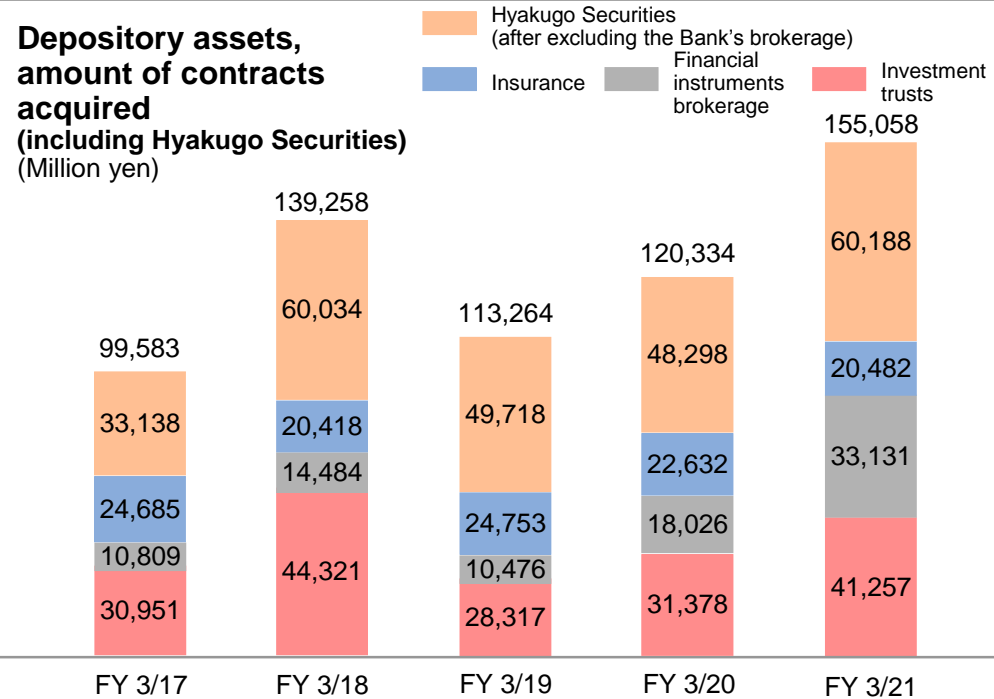
* Deposits in Mie Prefecture and Loans in Mie Prefecture include Shingu

Deposits (including negotiable certificates of deposit), Depository Assets

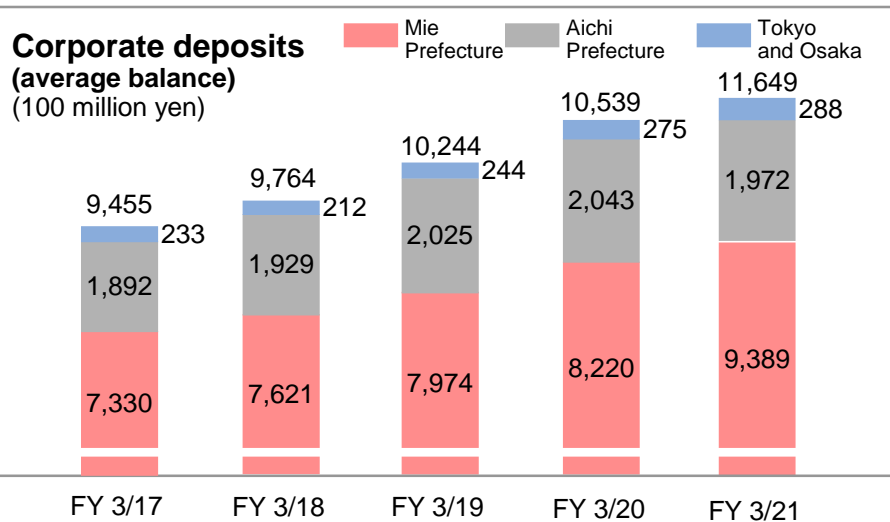
Total deposits (average balance) (100 million yen)



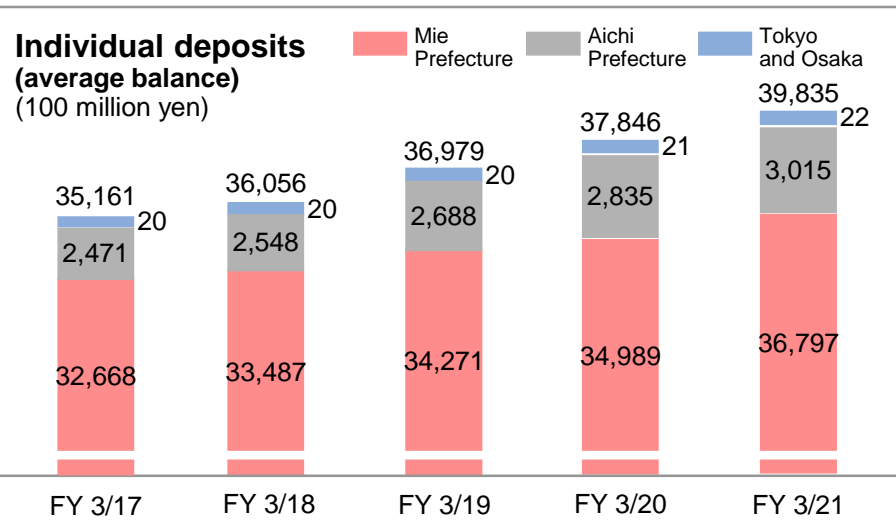
Depository assets, amount of contracts acquired (including Hyakugo Securities) (Million yen)

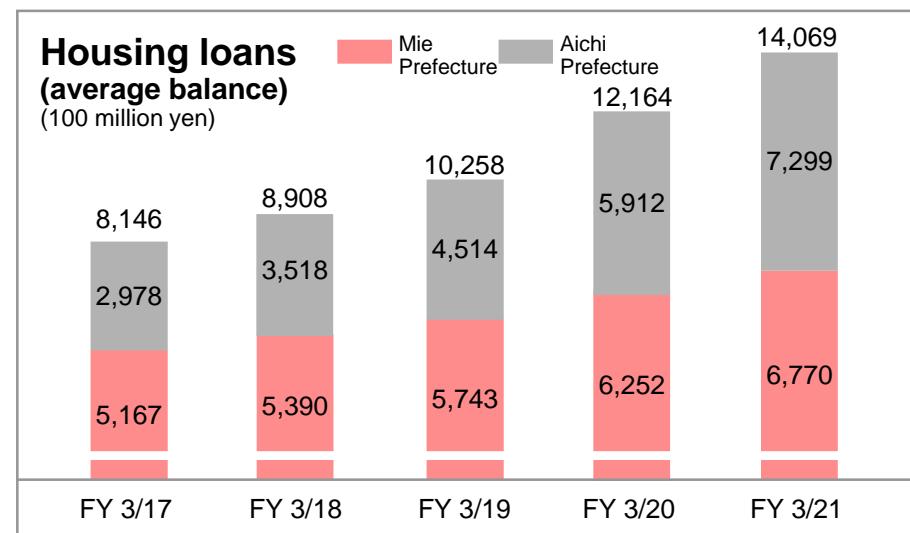
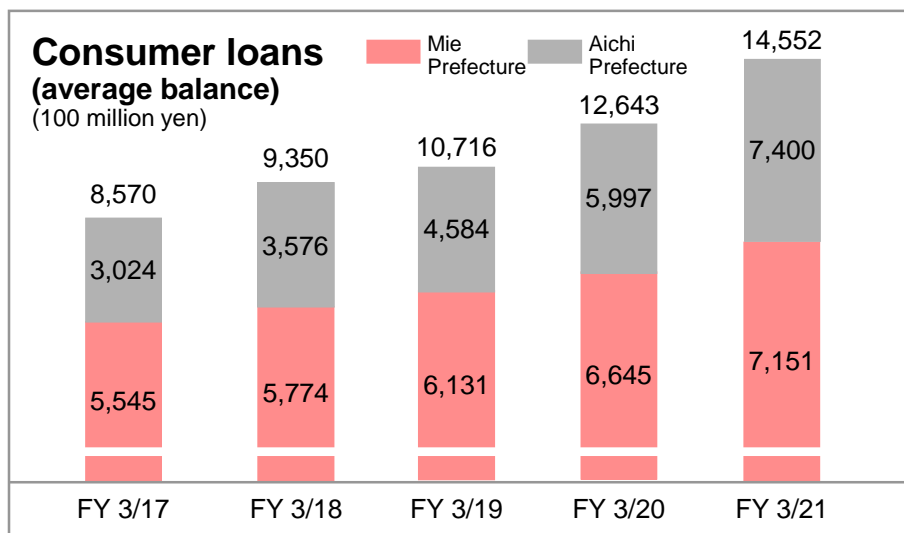
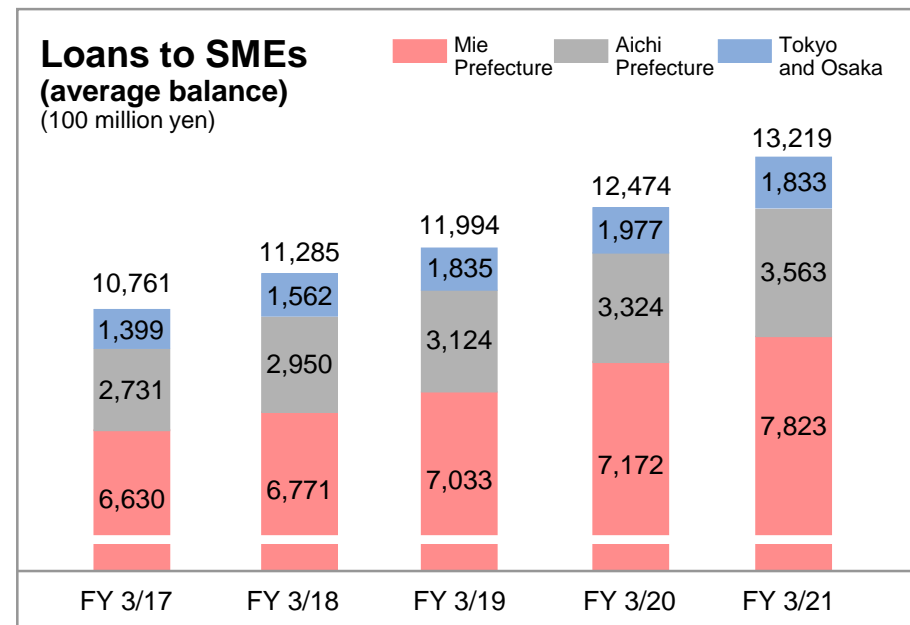
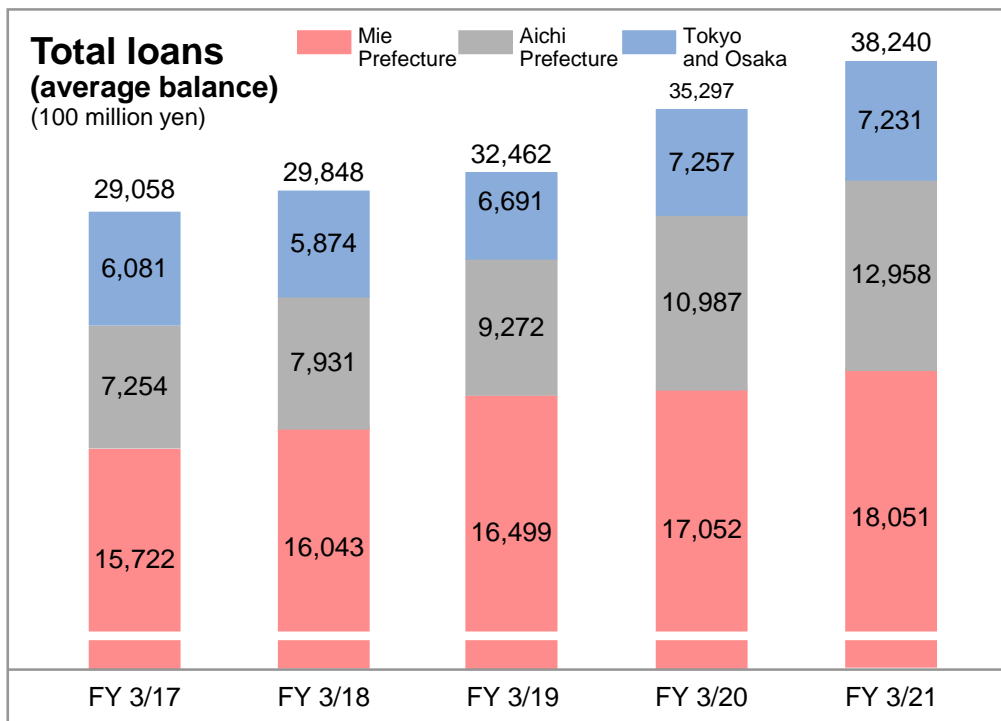


Corporate deposits (average balance) (100 million yen)



Individual deposits (average balance) (100 million yen)





Change in risk-monitored loans

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/17	FY 3/18	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Risk-monitored loans balance (total)	602	518	517	541	592	50
Risk-monitored loan ratio	2.05%	1.67%	1.50%	1.49%	1.48%	(0.01)P

Reference

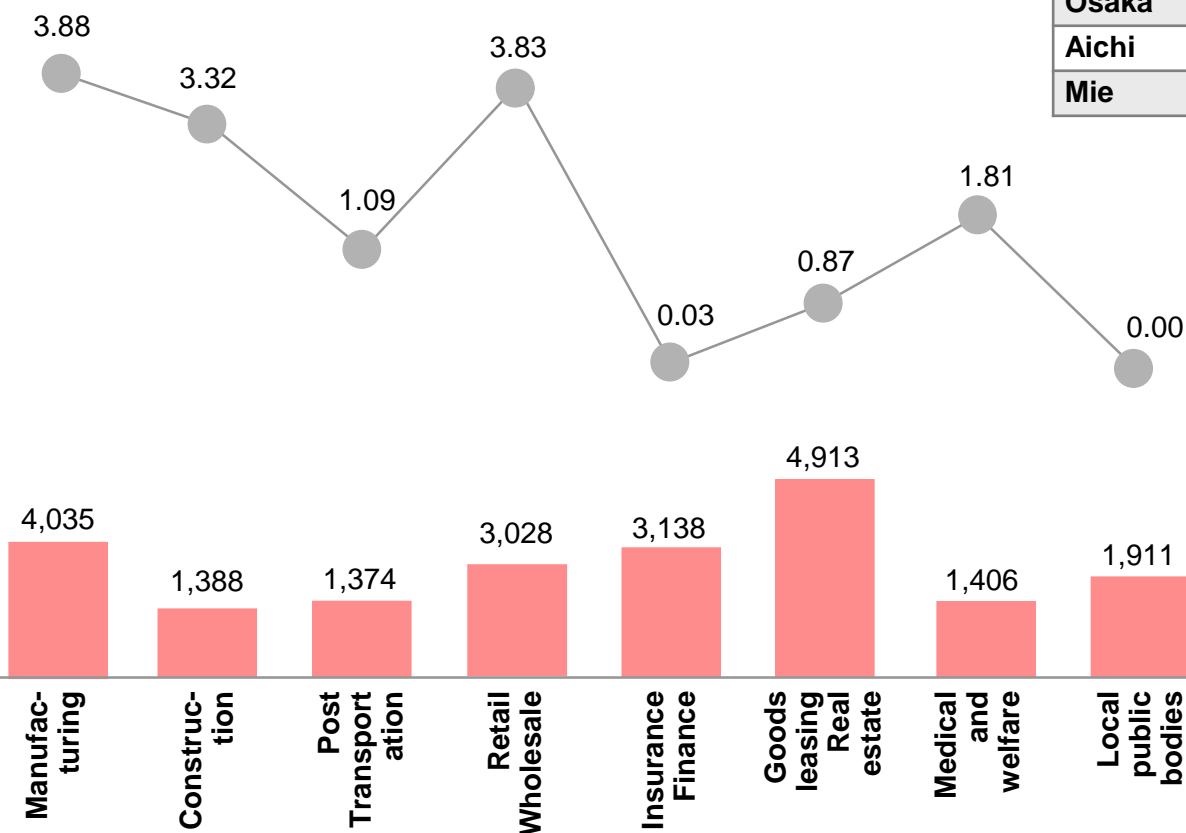
End of March 2021

Nonperforming loan ratio:

1.48%

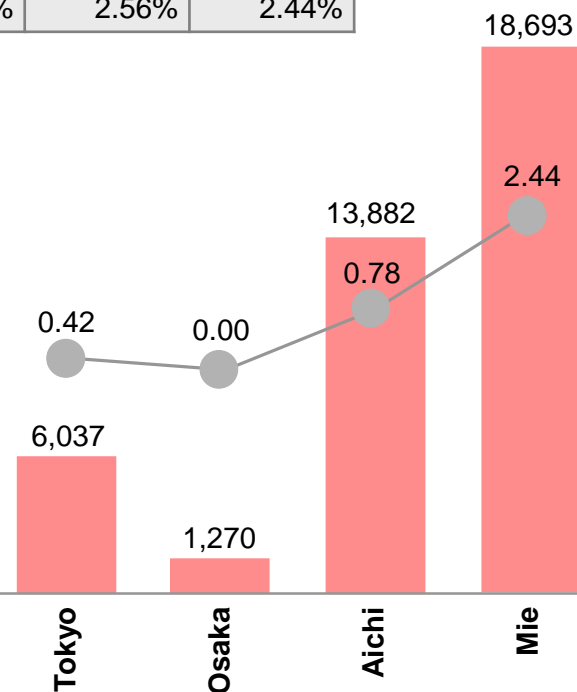
Loan balance and risk-monitored loan ratio by major industry

Line graph: Risk monitored loan ratio (%)
 Bar graph: Loan balance (100 million yen)

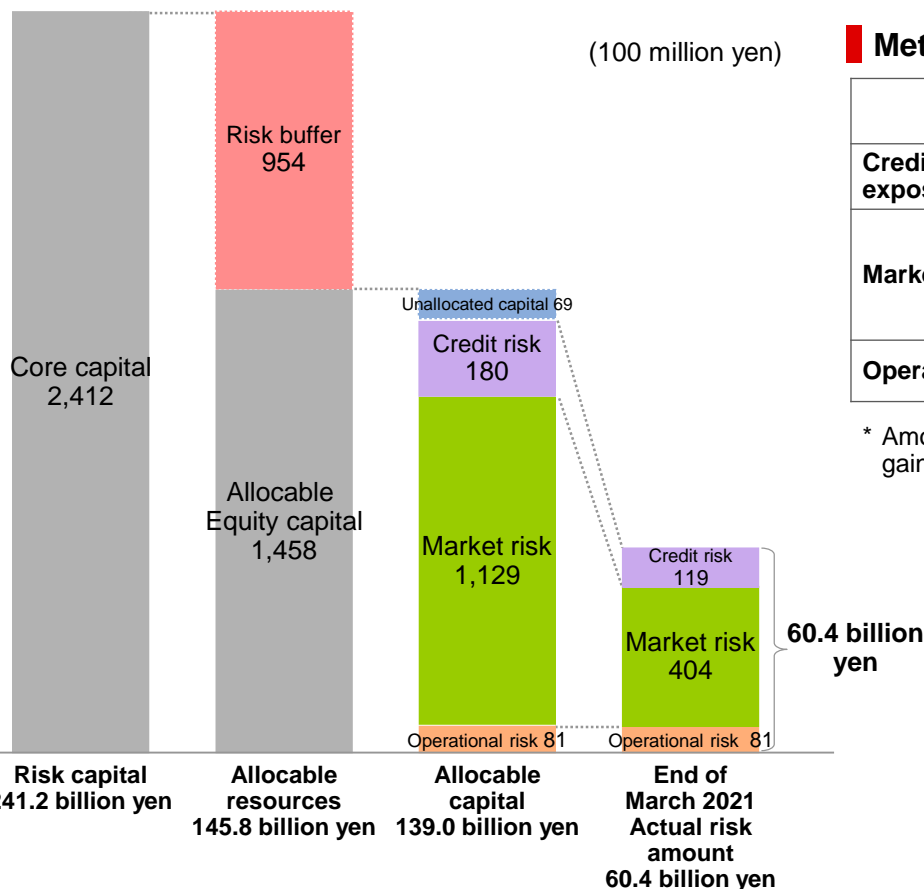


Risk-monitored loan ratio by region

	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21
Tokyo	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%
Osaka	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Aichi	0.80%	0.81%	0.78%
Mie	2.57%	2.56%	2.44%



- Risk is kept within an appropriate range according to the Bank's operating capabilities based on integrated risk management.
- Compared with core capital of 241.2 billion yen and allocable capital of 145.8 billion yen, actual amount of risk is 60.4 billion yen.



Method of measuring risk

	Method of measurement	Confidence interval	Holding period
Credit risk (including market-related credit exposure)	VaR	99%	One year
Market risk	Cross-shareholdings	VaR*	Six months
	Investment rates, portfolio investment, investment trusts	VaR	99%
Operational risk	The Standardized Approach (TSA)		

* Amount of risk of cross shareholdings is measured after taking into consideration unrealized gains or losses (valuation gains (losses) minus the VaR equivalent value)

* Risk buffer: Capital not allocated to risk limits in the case of emergencies (equivalent to 4% of equity ratio)

* Unallocated capital: Unused portion of allocable capital

Outstanding Nonperforming Loans by Disclosure Standard and Coverage

Nonperforming Loans under Internal Assessment Standard (target: total credit exposure)						Loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act (target: total credit exposure) * For substandard loans, only loans are included.					Risk-monitored Loans (target: loans)	
Classification	Credit outstanding	Category				Classification	Credit outstanding	Amount covered by collateral and guarantee	Reserve for possible loan losses	Coverage ratio	Classification	Balance
		Non-categorized	Category II	Category III	Category IV							
Failure	17 <6>	14	2	— (1)	— (10)	Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	87 <48>	43	44	100.00%	Loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy	16 <6>
Substantial failure	70 <42>	56	14	— (4)	— (28)						Doubtful assets	419
Possible failure	419	259	68	91 (92)		Substandard loans	90	32	7	43.26%		
Watch list	Under control	147	39	108							Sub-total	598 <559>
	Others	801	353	447		Normal assets	39,753	Ratio of loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act (sub total) over total credit exposure: 1.48%		Ratio of risk-monitored loans over total loans: 1.48%		
Normal	38,895	38,895						Total	40,351 <40,312>	Reference Ratio of loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act over total credit exposure if partial direct write offs were carried out: 1.38%		Reference Ratio of risk-monitored loans over total loans if partial direct write offs were carried out: 1.39%
Total	40,351 <40,312>	39,618	640	91 (98)	— (38)							

(100 million yen)

* Amounts less than stated units are rounded down.

* Total credit exposure: Loans, customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, the Bank's guaranteed private placements, foreign exchange, and suspense payments and accrued interest, which are equivalent to loans

* Values shown in the section "Nonperforming Loans" under "Internal Assessment Standard" are after loan losses reserves, with the value indicated in parentheses representing amounts of reserves corresponding to the respective sections.

* The Bank does not carry out partial direct write offs, but the amounts that would be derived if a partial direct write-off were carried out is shown in angled brackets

Trends of Loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act

(100 million yen)

	FY 3/17	FY 3/18	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Year-on-year
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	79	64	73	66	87	20
Doubtful assets	445	393	379	387	419	31
Substandard loans	84	67	68	92	90	(1)
Total	609	524	522	547	598	51
Nonperforming loans ratio	2.04%	1.67%	1.50%	1.48%	1.48%	-

Upper: Number of debtors / Lower: credit exposure

(Million yen)

			Debtor Classification as of the end of March 2021								Ratio of downgrading to possible failure or lower	Upgrade	Downgrade
			Normal	Other under close observation	Under control	Possible failure	Substantial failure	Failure	Other	Bulk, etc.			
as of 3/31/2020 Credit exposure by debtor classification	Normal	195,021	164,075	536	32	53	91	5	30,229	5	0.08%	—	717
		3,518,657	3,160,919	11,574	3,174	3,040	766	135	339,047	2,695	0.11%	—	18,689
	Other under close observation	2,038	401	1,247	11	50	15	2	312	2	3.29%	401	78
		81,621	11,612	57,994	1,318	2,407	158	9	8,121	9	3.15%	11,612	3,893
	Under control	215	13	21	145	16	1	1	18	—	8.37%	34	18
		14,081	724	1,356	8,305	2,289	174	335	895	—	19.88%	2,081	2,799
	Possible failure	1,251	25	52	2	1,002	19	4	147	5		79	23
		38,738	120	951	87	31,893	2,306	443	2,936	211		1,160	2,749
	Substantial failure	509	13	5	—	4	323	9	155	15		22	9
		5,625	16	40	—	10	3,411	173	1,972	830		67	173
	Failure	35	—	1	—	—	5	16	13	2		6	—
		1,063	—	35	—	—	160	574	293	5		195	—
	Total	199,069	164,527	1,862	190	1,125	454	37	30,874	29		542	845
		3,659,787	3,173,393	71,953	12,885	39,640	6,977	1,670	353,267	3,751		15,115	28,305

Number of debtors

	1st Half of 2015	2nd Half of 2015	1st Half of 2016	2nd Half of 2016	1st Half of 2017	2nd Half of 2017	1st Half of 2018	2nd Half of 2018	1st Half of 2019	2nd Half of 2019	1st Half of 2020	2nd Half of 2020
Subject to Head Office support	59	56	45	44	40	46	48	53	62	58	64	64
Subject to branch support	315	352	361	343	308	293	271	259	202	217	212	205
Number of instances of upgrading	23	25	21	21	28	25	32	25	22	18	15	10
Number of instances of downgrading	16	19	28	19	11	12	14	15	14	15	7	15
Change in nonperforming loans of branches subject to support	(600) million yen	(2500) million yen	(1200) million yen	(4) million yen	(2400) million yen	(80) million yen	(800) million yen	100 million yen	300 million yen	2100 million yen	60 million yen	900 million yen

Compliance with Hyakugo Bank's credit policies (as of end of March 2021)

(100 million yen)

Classification	Content	Limit	Compliance	
Loans for individuals engaging in housing leasing business	7% or less of total loans	2,791	1,883	4.72%
Loans for other real estate industry	7% or less of total loans	2,791	2,081	5.22%
Loans for non-banks	10% or less of total loans	3,988	1,817	4.56%
Loans for large companies	Total loans for large companies by Tokyo and Osaka sales departments should be 20% or less of the Bank's total loans	7,976	4,639	11.63%
Loan balance per borrower	Credit for a borrower should be 10% or less of the Bank's equity capital	241	220	9.12%
Loan balance per corporate group	Credit per corporate group should be 25% or less of the Bank's equity capital	603	440	18.27%

Changes in loans by industry

(100 million yen)

Industry	FY 3/17	FY 3/18	FY 3/19	FY 3/20	FY 3/21	Share by industry
Manufacturing	3,455	3,349	3,627	3,758	4,035	10.11%
of which, transportation equipment manufacturing	621	676	795	865	849	2.13%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, Mining, Quarrying and Gravel quarrying	207	209	241	239	241	0.60%
Construction	1,026	1,034	1,057	1,099	1,388	3.48%
Utilities	700	761	900	977	1,047	2.62%
Telecommunication	174	106	123	123	149	0.37%
Transport and Post	1,004	1,170	1,231	1,237	1,374	3.44%
Wholesale and Retail	2,564	2,508	2,678	2,718	3,028	7.59%
Finance and Insurance	2,738	2,560	3,440	3,049	3,138	7.86%
Real estate and Rental	3,880	4,377	4,619	4,780	4,913	12.32%
of which, Real estate	3,003	3,307	3,399	3,524	3,524	8.83%
Academic research, Specialist and Technical services	129	137	136	147	183	0.46%
Accommodation and Food and beverage	295	294	315	316	397	0.99%
Lifestyle-related services and Entertainment	228	242	245	263	308	0.77%
Education and Learning support	72	74	76	76	83	0.20%
Medical and Social welfare	1,128	1,196	1,216	1,239	1,406	3.52%
Other services	388	407	399	407	463	1.16%
National and local governments	2,321	2,440	2,227	2,088	1,911	4.79%
Other	9,092	10,148	11,881	13,787	15,811	39.64%
Total by industry	29,407	31,020	34,417	36,310	39,883	100.00%

Deposits

Loans

Including megabanks

Mega	Other	Shinkin	Bank B	Bank A	Hyakugo Bank	Mie Prefecture	Hyakugo Bank	Bank A	Bank B	Shinkin	Other	Mega
8.7	9.6	12.1	12.3	12.6	44.7		38.1	14.5	14.1	11.3	17.0	5.0

* Excludes Agricultural Cooperative, Fisheries Cooperative, JP Bank, and Hyakugo Bank's Shingu Branch

(% (as of end of September, 2020))

Excluding megabanks

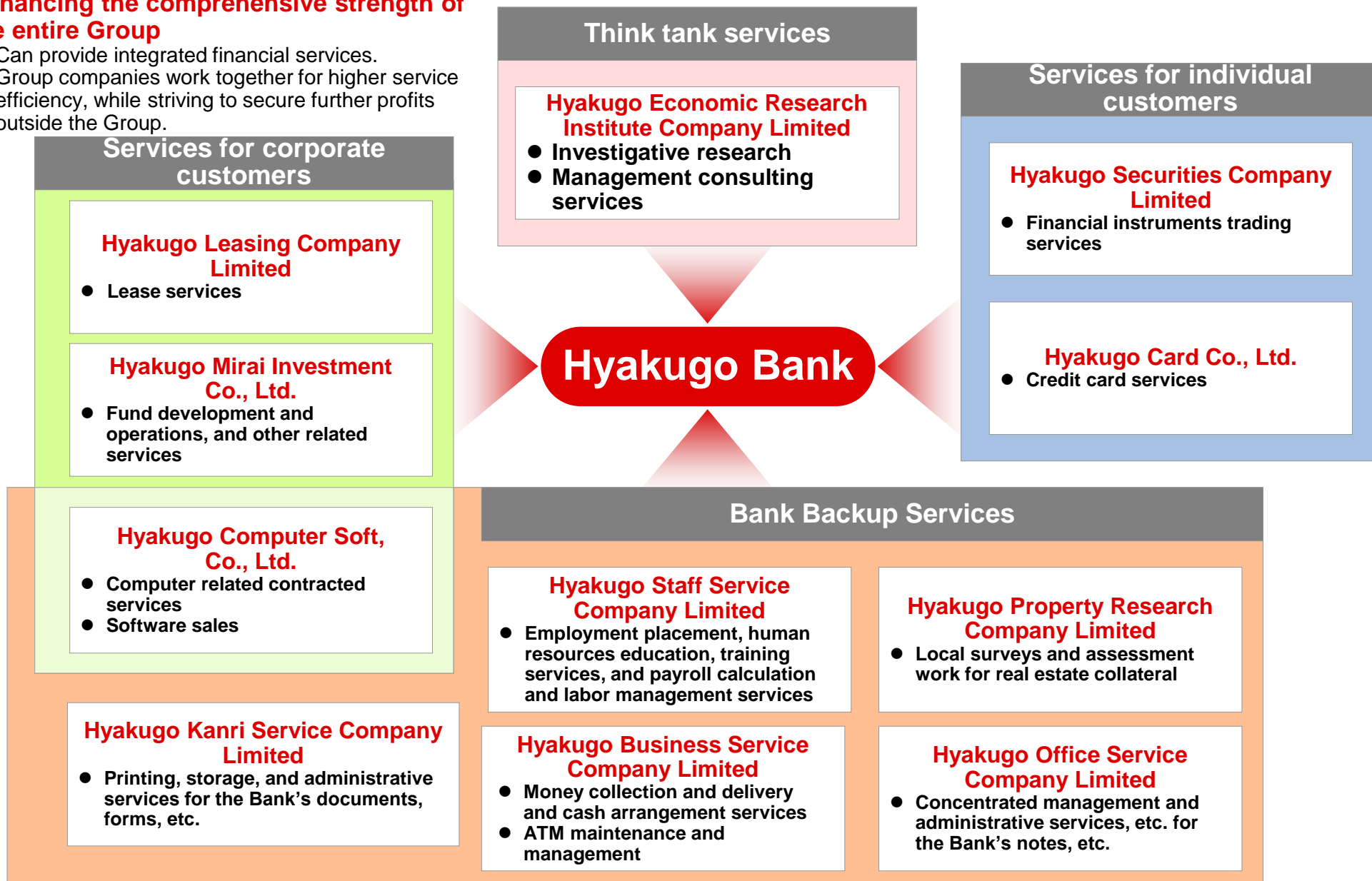
Mega	Shinkin	Bank B	Bank A	Hyakugo Bank	Mie Prefecture	Hyakugo Bank	Bank A	Bank B	Shinkin	Mega
10.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	49.0		40.1	15.2	14.8	11.9	18.0
20.0	23.6	7.0	9.6	39.8	Kuwana District	30.8	9.6	9.9	18.3	31.4
8.5	12.4	7.1	33.0	39.0	Yokkaichi District	31.3	28.2	8.7	13.7	18.1
8.2	6.4	14.2	24.0	47.2	Suzuka District	33.8	23.4	18.7	7.4	16.7
20.8	23.3	9.3	7.0	39.6	Iga District	34.7	4.8	10.7	23.9	25.9
8.4	7.2	11.6	7.1	65.7	Tsu district	59.3	12.7	12.9	4.3	10.8
5.7	16.1	27.6	2.3	48.3	Matsusaka District	36.6	4.9	31.9	13.9	12.7
10.6	6.6	16.8	3.1	62.9	Ise District	53.1	6.3	17.5	5.4	17.7
2.0	25.8	5.0		64.9	Toba Shima District	61.2	2.5	29.0	1.8	85.5
5.7	34.1	27.9		32.3	Kishu District	29.9	29.0	29.4		11.7

* Excludes megabanks, Agricultural Cooperative, Fisheries Cooperative, JP Bank, and Hyakugo Bank's Shingu Branch

(% (as of end of September, 2020))

Enhancing the comprehensive strength of the entire Group

Can provide integrated financial services. Group companies work together for higher service efficiency, while striving to secure further profits outside the Group.



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