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Shinsei Bank, Limited Corporate Governance Report

Last Update: December 16, 2016

Shinsei Bank, Limited

President and CEO Hideyuki Kudo

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Securities Code: 8303

<http://www.shinseibank.com>

The corporate governance of Shinsei Bank (the “Bank”) is described below.

I. Basic Views on Corporate Governance, Capital Structure, Corporate Profile and Other Basic Information

1. Basic Views

Shinsei Bank, Limited (hereinafter “the Bank”) recognizes that enhancing corporate governance is one of the highest priorities to achieve our management principles, and has established a corporate governance framework as a “Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board”. This model aims to ensure appropriate managerial decision-making and business implementation in order to establish a corporate governance framework with sufficient organizational checking functions. We aim to achieve this through the following two key actions:

- 1) Consolidating business execution authorities and responsibilities in the Board of Directors, under oversight by outside Directors setting the broad direction of corporate strategy and establishing an environment where appropriate risk-taking by the senior management is supported; and
- 2) Assigning Audit & Supervisory Board Members and an Audit & Supervisory Board those are independent of the Board of Directors auditing duties that include auditing of the Board of Directors.

The Bank approves of the “Corporate Governance Code” applicable to listed companies in Japan which will come into effect in June 2015, in that we seek to adequately practice the Code for effective corporate governance in pursuit of sustainable growth and increasing corporate value over the mid- to long-term, and thereby contribute to the development and success of stakeholders and the Japanese economy as a whole. The Bank intends to enhance corporate governance in line with the basic policies outlined below for the respective general principles.

Basic guidelines on corporate governance

- (1) Shinsei Bank fully recognizes that without an appropriate cooperation with stakeholders including shareholders and investors, it would be difficult to achieve sustainable growth and shareholders are the primary starting point for corporate governance discipline. Shinsei Bank takes appropriate measures to fully secure shareholder rights and develop an environment in which shareholders can exercise their rights appropriately and effectively. In addition, Shinsei Bank enhances to secure effective equal treatment of shareholders.
- (2) Shinsei Bank fully recognizes that our sustainable growth and the creation of mid- to long-term corporate value are brought about a result of the provision of resources and contributions made

by a range of shareholders, including employees, customers and local communities. As such, Shinsei Bank endeavors to appropriately cooperation with these stakeholders.

- (3) Shinsei Bank seeks actively disclose various information regarding its management in order to increase in transparency of management, to obtain accurate understanding on our management status and policies from customers, investors and stakeholders, and to widely receive an appropriate evaluation from society. Shinsei Bank aims to provide voluntary, timely and continuous disclosure in fair and effective manner in terms of information not only those in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations but also additional information that does not fall under the Timely Disclosure Rules in order to meet needs from customers, stakeholders and investors. Shinsei Bank endeavors to engage in constructive dialogue with shareholders even outside the general shareholder meeting and to work for developing a balanced understanding of the positions of shareholders and other stakeholders and acting accordingly.

[Reasons for Not Implementing the Respective Principles of the Corporate Governance Code]

The company implements all the principles of the Corporate Governance Code.

[Disclosure Based on the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code]

(Principle 1.4 Cross-Shareholdings)

The Bank deems investment shares with the objective other than purely financial as cross-shareholdings, which in principle is restricted. However, for listed shares considered necessary to be acquired or held in view of the respective business status including the need to maintain business relations, the appropriateness of acquiring and holding the shares is verified according to predefined procedures, and the name, number, the balance sheet amount, and the objective of the shares as specific investment shares is disclosed in the securities report.

Specifically, a new cross-shareholding is approved by a panel consisting of the Heads of Executive Officers directing the related operations.

The cross-shares held are reported at regular intervals to the screening committee responsible for risk judgment of the cases, where mid- to long-term economic rationale and future outlook based on the expected return (including distribution of profits, unrealized profits, and indirect return gained by developing overall business) and risks are verified and the significance and policy of the cross-shareholding are discussed. The results of the discussions of the screening committee are regularly reported to the Board.

In exercising voting rights as to their cross-shareholdings, the pros and cons are assessed based on whether the cross-share contributes to the improvement of long-term share value, the possibility of incurring a disadvantage, and whether the cross-shareholding has been fully explained as needed.

(Principle 1.7 Related Party Transactions)

Concerning transactions with related parties including Directors, the Bank has an established process to consider the transaction according to the Bank Rules, mainly in light of the conflicts of interest with the Bank and the fairness of the transaction, and if needed, obtain the approval of the Board of Directors upon deliberating the conflicts of interest and the fairness of the transaction at the Special Transaction Review Committee where Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Full-time) are present. The Bank implements guidelines as Bank Rules pertaining to the transaction with major shareholders of the Bank, to ensure independence required by the Bank Law in the relationship with major shareholders, and has an established process to seek the judgment of the Board if such a transaction is to be conducted. For transactions with related parties including Directors and with major shareholders of the Bank approved by the Board, the Bank will organize a system to secure the profits of the stakeholders based on objective judgment, including reports of important facts concerning the transactions to the Board following the initiation of the transactions, regular monitoring of the transactions by the Special Transaction Review Committee, and ensuring an

appropriate monitoring framework by seeking the Board's judgment when necessary.

(Principle 3.1 Full Disclosure)

The Bank proactively provides the information listed below in order to enhance transparency and fairness in decision-making and ensure effective corporate governance. In doing so, we seek to make the provided information carry high added value for the user.

(1) Management principles and management plan

The Bank presents the objectives of the Shinsei Bank Group and defines our management principles which are positioned as the pillars of our future business operations, as well as reallocating management resources to business areas which are expected to deliver higher levels of growth by selection and concentration of businesses, engaging in the creation of customer value through the development of the new ideas through Group integration and defining the respective business strategies for the individual business and institutional business. The Bank's progress versus the MTMP progress will be regularly disclosed in the Message from the Management or in the Progress of the Third MTMP in the annual report.

(2) Basic views and guidelines on corporate governance

The Bank's basic views and guidelines based on the five principles of the Corporate Governance Code are stated under "1. Basic views on corporate governance" and "Basic guidelines on corporate governance."

(3) Board of Directors' policies and procedures in determining the remuneration of the senior management and Directors

Management remuneration is appropriately managed with the recognition that the Bank is in the position of having received the injection of public funds and currently executing the Revitalization Plan, on the grounds of an appropriate evaluation of the Management's duties and contribution to performance based on results-oriented principles, and with reference to the Bank's performance and market standards. The remuneration of the Directors is determined by the Board on the premise of the contents of the Revitalization Plan and within the total remuneration determined at the general shareholder meeting.

(4) Board of Directors' policies and procedures in the appointment of the senior management and the nomination of candidates for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Bank's Board decides the appointment of the senior management and the nomination of the candidates for Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members based on the Bank Rules. The Bank adopts the procedure with a high level of transparency to decide the Executive Officers from among candidates based on their evaluations and performance. The appointment of Board of Director is eventually decided by the Board of Directors meeting after thorough discussion with a consideration of a balance among knowledge, experience and skills, diversity and appropriate size. The candidate for the Audit & Supervisory Board member is decided with a consideration of knowledge and experience in order to accurately, fairly and effectively implement an audit on execution of the Board of Directors.

(5) Explanations with respect to the individual appointments and nominations based on (4) The Bank explains, in the reference documents of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the individual appointments and nominations of the Executive Directors and nominations of candidates for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

Bearing in mind that the Bank's shares held by foreign corporations and others based on substantial shareholders account for over 50%, we basically provide all disclosed materials in Japanese and English.

(Supplementary Principle 4.1.1)

The Bank's Board of Directors is constituted of two Executive Directors responsible for business operations and five Outside Directors responsible for supervising the operations, and makes appropriate decisions while ensuring the objectivity and transparency of the management. For

ordinary business operations, the Bank adopts the Executive Officer system flexibility. The specific scope of delegation is stipulated in the Rules of the Board of Directors and other Bank Rules.

(Principle 4.8 Effective Use of Independent Directors)

Of seven Directors, the majority, i.e., five, are Outside Directors, of whom four are Independent Directors. The Board constituted with a majority of Outside Directors has been continued since the start of Shinsei Bank in 2000.

(Principle 4.9 Independence Standards and Qualification for Independent Directors)

The Bank judges the independence of the Directors considering the independence standards presented by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The Bank also selects Outside Director candidates who are expected to contribute to frank, active and constructive discussions at Board meetings.

(Supplementary Principle 4.11.1)

The appointment of Board of Director is eventually decided by the Board of Directors meeting after thorough discussion with a consideration of a balance among knowledge, experience and skills, diversity and appropriate size.

(Supplementary Principle 4.11.2)

The status of the Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members also serving at other companies has been appropriately disclosed in the business reports. The Bank considers that the status is reasonable in terms of the time and effort needed for the Board or the Audit & Supervisory Board.

(Supplementary Principle 4.11.3)

The Bank periodically conducts the evaluations of the effectiveness of the Board through evaluations of all Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members. In FY 2015, the Bank conducted a "Board of Directors Self-evaluation Questionnaire" seeking feedback in regard to (1) Board composition and members, (2) Board environment, (3) Board agenda items, (4) Information provision to the Board and Support framework for Outside Directors, (5) Improvements in Board effectiveness, and (6) Communication between the Board and stakeholders, and reported the results to the Board. While the results of the questionnaire, indicated no items requiring fundamental improvements concerning the current status of the Board's efforts, in regard to areas requiring improvement by Directors and/or Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Bank will seek to make improvements in such areas in order to boost the effectiveness of the Board through the implementation of necessary reviews and improvements in order to improve the functionality of the Board in the future.

(Supplementary Principle 4.14.2)

The Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the Bank have sufficient expertise, Furthermore, the Bank provides and arranges opportunities as well as provides financial support, to Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members to acquire knowledge, etc. necessary for the performance of their duties.

(Principle 5.1 Policy for Constructive Dialogue with Shareholders)

The Bank endeavors to proactively create opportunities to have dialogues with investors concerning matters that contribute to sustainable growth and increased corporate value over the mid- to long-term. The Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division is enhancing an organizational structure to lay the groundwork through repeated pre-meetings with as many investors as possible to help them gain a better understanding of the Bank's management policies and financial status, for achieving more opportunities for dialogues between the senior management and the investors concerning increased corporate value over the mid- to long-term.

The Bank makes efforts led by the CEO and Group CFO to proactively create the opportunities for the management to have constructive dialogues with the investors concerning matters that contribute to sustainable growth and increased corporate value over the mid- to long-term within the limited timeframe.

The Bank makes efforts led by the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division to liaise

with the related divisions to reflect necessary information for the Bank's senior management to have constructive dialogue with investors and for investors to gain a better understanding of the Bank's management policies and financial status in the disclosed materials as much as possible within the reasonable scope. The Bank also proactively provides information in a more easy-to-understand way for dialogue with investors and for investors in various forms including briefings for investors, attendance at conferences held by third parties, telephone meetings, the Bank's website and disclosure materials (annual reports), in addition to individual meetings.

Views and concerns learned through dialogue with investors are regularly relayed to the Bank's senior management and the Board by the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division. The Bank of course pays full attention not to include insider information concerning the Bank in the dialogues with investors, as well as appropriately manage the situation where it comes into contact with insider information concerning an investor according to Bank Rules established based on the predefined laws and regulations.

The Bank endeavors to identify its shareholder ownership structure through regular investigations on the substantial shareholding status, and uses the investigation results to efficiently identify the investors that the Bank should have constructive dialogue with.

2. Capital Structure

Foreign Shareholding Ratio	More than 30%
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[Status of Major Shareholders]

Name / Company Name	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage (%)
SATURN IV SUB LP (JPMCB 380111)	323,680,687	11.76
Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan	269,128,888	9.78
THE RESOLUTION AND COLLECTION CORPORATION	200,000,000	7.27
SHINSEI BANK, LIMITED	161,993,744	5.88
THE MASTER TRUST BANK OF JAPAN, LTD (TRUST ACCOUNT)	113,557,000	4.12
SATURN JAPAN III SUB C.V. (JPMCB 380113)	110,449,678	4.01
J. CHRISTOPHER FLOWERS	76,753,748	2.79
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 380055	73,039,891	2.65
JAPAN TRUSTEE SERVICE BANK, LTD (TRUST ACCOUNT)	72,548,000	2.63
JAPAN TRUSTEE SERVICE BANK, LTD (TRUST ACCOUNT 9)	60,091,000	2.18

Controlling Shareholder (except for Parent Company)	—
Parent Company	None

Supplementary Explanation

1. As of September 30, 2016, a group of investors, including affiliates of J.C. Flowers & Co. LLC., holds 553,663,517 common shares or 21.39% of Shinsei Bank's outstanding common shares, excluding treasury shares.

2. As of September 30, 2016, in total, the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan and the Resolution and Collection Corporation hold 469,128,888 common shares or 18.12% of Shinsei Bank's outstanding common shares, excluding treasury shares.

3. Corporate Attributes

Listed Stock Market and Market Section	Tokyo Stock Exchange First Section
Fiscal Year-End	March
Type of Business	Banks
Number of Employees (consolidated) as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	More than 1000

Sales (consolidated) as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	From ¥100 billion to less than ¥1 trillion
Number of Consolidated Subsidiaries as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	From 100 to less than 300

4. Policy on Measures to Protect Minority Shareholders in Conducting Transactions with Controlling Shareholder

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5. Other Special Circumstances which may have Material Impact on Corporate Governance

The Bank's listed subsidiaries (currently one company) maintain systems to ensure fair and transparent management. In addition to holding annual general meetings of shareholders as an organization, the listed subsidiary has established a Board of Directors and an Audit & Supervisory Board and appointed accounting auditors. In accordance with an internal control system established through a Board resolution, the Board of Directors delegates authority for day-to-day business operations to Executive Officers, while the Board of Directors focuses on executive level decisions on important corporate-wide matters such management policy and on the oversight of business execution.

In addition, as a bank licensed to operate in Japan, Shinsei Bank assumes the responsibility of ensuring that the entire Shinsei Bank Group, including all subsidiaries, practice appropriate compliance and risk management in accordance with all related laws and guidelines. Close cooperation and coordination between the parent company and its subsidiaries is essential to ensuring that the Bank fulfills this responsibility.

Regarding the management of insider information and information security, the entire Shinsei Bank Group is keenly aware of the need to ensure that legal violations do not occur, and toward that end we have established appropriate procedures and communication systems.

In 2008, investment vehicles advised by J.C. Flowers & Co. LLC (JCF), an investment advisory firm in which Shinsei Bank Director J. Christopher Flowers serves as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, became the Bank's largest shareholders through the purchase of shares via a public tender offer and a subsequent allocation of new shares to the same investment vehicles, and in accordance with Japan's Banking Act were registered as the Bank's Major Shareholders. In addition, in March 2011, the same investment vehicles and other parties related to JCF acquired additional shares of the Bank via an international offering of new common shares, thereby sustaining their position as the Bank's largest shareholders.

Regarding transactions involving directors and related parties, please refer to the Principle 1.7 Related Party Transactions in the "Disclosure Based on the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code" section.

II. Business Management Organization and Other Corporate Governance Systems regarding Decision-making, Execution of Business, and Oversight in Management

1. Organizational Composition and Operation

Organization Form	Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board (<i>kansayakukai-setchi-gaisha</i>)
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[Directors]

Maximum Number of Directors Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	20
Term of Office Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	One year
Chairperson of the Board	President
Number of Directors	Seven
Number of Outside Directors	Five

Number of Independent Directors	Four
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Outside Directors' Relationship with the Company (1)

Name	Attribute	Relationship with the Company*										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
J. Christopher Flowers	From another company							○				
Ernest M. Higa	From another company								○			
Shigeru Kani	Academic								○			
Jun Makihara	From another company											
Ryuichi Tomimura	From another company								○			

* Categories for "Relationship with the Company"

* "○" when the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;

"△" when the director fell under the category in the past

* "●" when a close relative of the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;

"▲" when a close relative of the director fell under the category in the past

a. Executive of the Company or its subsidiaries

b. Non-executive director or executive of a parent company of the Company

c. Executive of a fellow subsidiary company of the Company

d. A party whose major client or supplier is the Company or an executive thereof

e. Major client or supplier of the listed company or an executive thereof

f. Consultant, accountant or legal professional who receives a large amount of monetary consideration or other property from the Company besides compensation as a director/Audit & Supervisory Board (*kansayaku*)

g. Major shareholder of the Company (or an executive of the said major shareholder if the shareholder is a legal entity)

h. Executive of a client or supplier company of the Company (which does not correspond to any of d, e, or f) (the director himself/herself only)

i. Executive of a company, between which and the Company outside directors/Audit & Supervisory Board (*kansayaku*) are mutually appointed (the director himself/herself only)

j. Executive of a company or organization that receives a donation from the Company (the director himself/herself only)

k. Others

Outside Directors' Relationship with the Company (2)

Name	Designation as Independent Director	Supplementary Explanation of the Relationship	Reasons of Appointment
J. Christopher Flowers		As of September 30, 2016, a group of investors, including affiliates of J.C. Flowers & Co. LLC., of which J. Christopher Flowers serves as Managing Director and CEO, is holds 553,663,517 common shares or 21.39% of Shinsei Bank's outstanding common shares, excluding treasury shares.	In order to reflect in the Bank's management his experience and expertise in banking, finance and the financial services industry as a whole.
Ernest M. Higa	○	Mr. Ernest M. Higa is a holder of a Shinsei Bank PowerFlex	In order to reflect in the Bank's management his experience and

		<p>comprehensive retail account for individuals. Transactions of PowerFlex accounts of individual independent directors are the same as normal transactions on the accounts of ordinary individual customers and have no bearing on the Bank's independence. We therefore do not include here a summary of the transactions of Mr. Higa's account.</p>	<p>deep insight of business for consumers.</p> <p>In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Outside Director, Mr. Higa is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Mr. Higa is an independent director.</p>
Shigeru Kani	○	<p>Mr. Shigeru Kani is a holder of a Shinsei Bank PowerFlex comprehensive retail account for individuals. Transactions of PowerFlex accounts of individual independent directors are the same as normal transactions on the accounts of ordinary individual customers and have no bearing on the Bank's independence. We therefore do not include here a summary of the transactions of Mr. Kani's account.</p>	<p>In order to reflect in the Bank's management his discernment in the risk management area and his wide range of knowledge concerning banking operations.</p> <p>In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Outside Director, Mr. Kani is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Mr. Kani is an independent director.</p>
Jun Makihara	○	—	<p>In order to reflect in the Bank's management his extensive knowledge of finance and his domestic and international experience.</p> <p>In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Outside Director, Mr. Makihara is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Mr. Makihara is an independent director.</p>

Ryuichi Tomimura	○	Mr. Ryuichi Tomimura is a holder of a Shinsei Bank PowerFlex comprehensive retail account for individuals. Transactions of PowerFlex accounts of individual independent directors are the same as normal transactions on the accounts of ordinary individual customers and have no bearing on the Bank's independence. We therefore do not include here a summary of the transactions of Mr. Tomimura's account.	In order to reflect in the Bank's management his extensive experience and wide range of knowledge including information systems as a management executive and a consultant. In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Outside Director, Mr. Tomimura is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Mr. Tomimura is an independent director.
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Voluntary Establishment of Committee(s) Corresponding to Nomination Committee or Remuneration Committee	Not Established
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[Audit & Supervisory Board Members [*Kansayaku*]]

Establishment of Audit & Supervisory Board (<i>Kansayaku</i> Board)	Established
Maximum Number of Audit & Supervisory Board (<i>Kansayaku</i>) Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	Five
Number of Audit & Supervisory Board (<i>Kansayaku</i>)Member	Three

Cooperation among Audit & Supervisory Board Members (*Kansayaku*), Accounting Auditors and Internal Audit Departments

<p>The Audit & Supervisory Board Members invite the accounting auditors to participate in board meetings. The accounting auditors then explain the status of verification of compliance with internal controls at the Bank and Group companies and the contents of accounting audit reports and exchange opinions with the Board Members. To ensure their independence and the appropriateness of audit methods, the Board Members also listen to presentations on audit plans and the internal management system of accounting auditors.</p> <p>The Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive regular status reports from each department participating in the internal control system, including the Internal Audit Division, which is responsible for internal audits, the Risk Management Group, and the Credit Assessment Division. The Internal Audit Division, in addition to receiving the approval of the Audit & Supervisory Board for its internal audit plans, must report directly to the Board. In addition to regular internal audits, the Internal Audit Division performs individual audits at the request of the Audit & Supervisory Board.</p>

Appointment of Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member (<i>Kansayaku</i>)	Appointed
Number of Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member (<i>Kansayaku</i>)	Two

Number of Independent Audit & Supervisory Board Member (<i>Kansayaku</i>)	Two
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Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member's (*Kansayaku*'s) Relationship with the Company (1)

Name	Attribute	Relationship with the Company*												
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Michio Shibuya	CPA										○			
Kozue Shiga	Lawyer										○			

* Categories for "Relationship with the Company"

- * "○" when the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
- "△" when the director fell under the category in the past
- * "●" when a close relative of the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
- "▲" when a close relative of the director fell under the category in the past

- a. Executive of the Company or its subsidiary
- b. Non-executive director or accounting advisor of the Company or its subsidiaries
- c. Non-executive director or executive of a parent company of the Company
- d. *Kansayaku* of a parent company of the Company
- e. Executive of a fellow subsidiary company of the Company
- f. A party whose major client or supplier is the Company or an executive thereof
- g. Major client or supplier of the Company or an executive thereof
- h. Consultant, accountant or legal professional who receives a large amount of monetary consideration or other property from the Company besides compensation as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member (*kansayaku*)
- i. Major shareholder of the Company (or an executive of the said major shareholder if the shareholder is a legal entity)
- j. Executive of a client or supplier company of the Company (which does not correspond to any of f, g, or h) (the Audit & Supervisory Board Member (*kansayaku*) himself/herself only)
- k. Executive of a company, between which and the Company outside directors/Audit & Supervisory Board Member (*kansayaku*) are mutually appointed (the Audit & Supervisory Board Member (*kansayaku*) himself/herself only)
- l. Executive of a company or organization that receives a donation from the Company (the Audit & Supervisory Board Member (*kansayaku*) himself/herself only)
- m. Others

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member's (*Kansayaku*'s) Relationship with the Company (2)

Name	Designation as Independent Director	Supplementary Explanation of the Relationship	Reasons of Appointment
Michio Shibuya	○	Mr. Michio Shibuya is a holder of a Shinsei Bank PowerFlex comprehensive retail account for individuals. Transactions of PowerFlex accounts of individual independent directors are the same as normal transactions on the accounts of ordinary individual customers and have no bearing on the Bank's independence. We therefore do not include here a summary of the transactions of Mr. Shibuya's account.	In order to reflect in the Bank's audit operations his expertise and extensive experience as a certified public accountant, and knowledge regarding corporate governance based on experience as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member at a listed company. In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Mr. Shibuya is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with

			ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Mr. Shibuya is an independent director.
Kozue Shiga	○	Ms. Kozue Shiga a holder of a Shinsei Bank PowerFlex comprehensive retail account for individuals. Transactions of PowerFlex accounts of individual independent directors are the same as normal transactions on the accounts of ordinary individual customers and have no bearing on the Bank's independence. We therefore do not include here a summary of the transactions of Ms. Shiga's account.	In order to reflect in the Bank's audit operations her expertise and extensive experience as a lawyer. In addition to the independence from internal management assured by his position as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Ms. Shiga is not likely to generate any conflict of interests with ordinary shareholders. Therefore, the Bank has submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. an "independent director statement" (<i>dokuritsu-yakuin todokede-sho</i>) that Ms. Shiga is an independent director.

[Independent Directors]

Number of Independent Directors	Six
Matters relating to Independent Directors	
-	

[Incentives]

Incentive Policies for Directors	Performance-linked Remuneration / Stock Options
Supplementary Explanation	
Remuneration of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, in addition to fixed compensation, now includes a stock option plan.	
Recipients of Stock Options	Inside Directors / Outside Directors / Inside Audit & Supervisory Board Member (<i>Kansayaku</i>) / Employee / Subsidiaries' Directors / Subsidiaries' Audit & Supervisory Board Member (<i>Kansayaku</i>) / Subsidiaries' Employee
Supplementary Explanation	
At the 15th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015, shareholders approved the introduction of the use of stock options as a type of equity remuneration as part of the remuneration for Full-time Directors of the Bank.	

[Director Remuneration]

Disclosure of Individual Directors' Remuneration	No Individual Disclosure
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Supplementary Explanation

Information about the amounts of compensation paid to Directors is disclosed in the Business Report (Corporate/IR - Annual General Meeting of Shareholders) and the securities reports posted on the Bank's website. The securities report for fiscal year 2015 (ended March 31, 2016) discloses Directors' compensation as follows.

Directors' compensation: 171 million yen (total paid to three Directors, one now retired, excluding Outside Directors)

Audit & Supervisory Board Members' compensation: 21 million yen (total paid to one Audit & Supervisory Board Member, excluding Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members)

Outside Directors' and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members' compensation: 69 million yen (total paid to 8 Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, one of which is now retired)

Notes:

1. Figures have been truncated to the unit stated in all amounts shown above.
2. In the above categories, three Directors (of whom, one has already resigned) also work as Executive Officer.
3. The Bank does not pay performance-linked compensation to its Directors.
4. The 15th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015 adopted a resolution to set ceilings for the total amount of compensation, etc. paid to Directors at 180 million yen a year (including 60 million yen for outside Directors) and the 10th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2010 adopted a resolution to set ceilings for the total amount of compensation, etc. paid to Audit & Supervisory Board members at 60 million yen a year. However, these amounts do not include salaries payable to Directors as the Bank's employees when they also work as the Bank's employees.
5. The Bank resolved at its Board of Directors meeting, held on May 12, 2015 to abolish of the retirement allowance plan for Officers and the introduction of equity remuneration type stock options to the Full-Time Directors was resolved at the 15th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015. Separately from the maximum remuneration stated above as 4, the 15th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015 adopted a resolution to set ceilings for allotment the Subscription Warrants not exceeding 50 million yen annually to the Full-Time Directors as equity remuneration type stock options.
6. Based on the resolution passed at the 15th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015 the total amount 90million yen of retirement allowances which was paid to the director who retired at the close of the Meeting and is to be paid to the existing Full-Time director due to the abolition of the retirement allowance plan for Officers is included in 'Compensation, etc.'
7. The account payable of 2 million yen which is accrued from the beginning of the fiscal year till the resolution date as retirement allowances to Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members due to the abolition of the retirement allowance plan for Officers resolved at the 15th General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 17, 2015 is included in 'Compensation, etc.'

Policy on Determining Remuneration Amounts and Calculation Methods	Established
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Disclosure of Policy on Determining Remuneration Amounts and Calculation Methods

Board of Directors' policies and procedures in determining the remuneration of the senior management and Directors

Management remuneration is appropriately managed with the recognition that the Bank is in the position of having received the injection of public funds and currently executing the Revitalization Plan, on the grounds of an appropriate evaluation of the Management's duties and contribution to performance based on results-oriented principles, and with reference to the Bank's performance and market standards. The remuneration of the Directors is determined by the Board on the premise of the contents of the Revitalization Plan and within the total remuneration determined at the general

shareholder meeting.

[Supporting System for Outside Directors and/or Audit & Supervisory Board Members (*Kansayaku*)]

The Office in charge of the Board of Directors provides information needed by Outside Directors to properly and efficiently fulfill their duties. Prior to meetings of the Board, the Office distributes draft proposals and other documents to each Board member at a timing that allows sufficient time for review prior to the meeting, thus securing a support system for Directors that ensures they have the information necessary to make appropriate decisions at Board of Directors meetings.

Similarly, assistants are assigned to provide support required by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members to conduct audits.

2. Matters on Functions of Business Execution, Auditing, Oversight, Nomination and Remuneration Decisions (Overview of Current Corporate Governance System)

Shinsei Bank has established a corporate governance framework as a “Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board” (*kansayakukai-setchi-gaisha*). Through this corporate governance framework the Bank has concentrated the authority and responsibility for the execution of the Bank’s business in the Board of Directors, the highest managerial decision-making body within the Bank, and through the tasking of auditing functions to the Bank’s auditors and Audit & Supervisory Board, which is independent from the Board of Directors as well as the execution of business, the Bank seeks to ensure a corporate governance framework which facilitates appropriate managerial decision-making and business execution while also ensuring a rigorous system of organizational checks and balances.

Additionally, the Bank is in full agreement with the spirit of the “Corporate Governance Code” implemented in June 2015, which applies to all companies listed on Japan’s stock exchanges, and through the pertinent implementation of the Code in order to realize effective corporate governance, the Bank seeks to continue strengthening its corporate governance to in order achieve sustainable growth and enhance its corporate value over the mid to long term.

Corporate Governance of Shinsei Bank

Shinsei Bank’s Board of Directors, the Bank’s decision-making body for its business management, consists of seven Directors; two full time directors who are directly responsible for the execution of the Bank’s business and five outside Directors who primarily supervise the Bank’s business execution. This combination of internal and external Directors ensures the transparency and objectivity of the Bank’s management and fosters appropriate decision-making regarding the Bank’s operations. Additionally, the Bank employs an Executive Officer system organized around the two Executive Directors in order to facilitate flexibility in the execution of the Bank’s day to day business operations. While the Bank had previously created its organizational structure in accordance with a Group based system, the Bank has retired the system effective April 2016 in order to foster greater collaboration among different sections within the Shinsei Bank Group and to improve organizational mobility. The Bank now designates “Divisions” as the most basic business unit and has introduced the “Executive Officer in charge” system whereby the Board of Directors assigns the responsibilities of each business area to Executive Officers. Additionally, Executive Officers with extensive experience in relevant business areas are appointed as Heads of Executive Officers in charge. Through the execution of the respective business function responsibilities of each Executive Officer in charge, the Bank expects to realize an efficient management structure. Furthermore, through the auditing of the Bank’s Board of Directors and the Bank’s business execution by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board, which are independent from the Board of Directors, the Bank seeks to create a strict corporate governance framework which will encourage the adoption of optimal and balanced management policies, through which the Bank seeks to enhance its corporate value.

Characteristics of Shinsei Bank’s Corporate Governance

Since its inception as Shinsei Bank in 2000, the management of the Bank has consistently engaged in management which emphasizes the supervisory functions of outside Directors in order to achieve

transparency and objectivity management as it seeks to achieve sustainable growth and enhance the Bank's corporate value over the mid to long term. In accordance with its corporate governance framework as a "Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board," the Bank has a Board of Directors structure in which outside Directors outnumber internal Directors, with two internal Directors responsible for daily business execution and five outside Directors. The current outside Directors are a well-balanced group of executives that bring to the Bank their extensive experience and expertise in a range of fields strongly related to the Bank's business, including domestic and overseas financial businesses, consumer-related businesses and the fields of risk management and information systems. Drawing upon their experience and expertise, the Bank's outside Directors provide independent and objective perspectives regarding the Bank's management and operations and fulfil vital roles as both supervisors and advisors to the Executive Directors overseeing the business execution of the Bank.

The Board of Directors holds six scheduled meetings a year, with extraordinary meetings convened as necessary. At these meetings, all Board members express their opinions freely and engage in robust discussions. The outside Directors articulate their views regarding the management of the Bank, drawing upon their diverse backgrounds to offer a broader range of perspectives on topics being discussed and perform supervisory roles regarding management issues such as whether optimum strategies are being adopted, whether the risk-return balance is appropriate and whether a particular course of action will contribute to the growth of the Bank's businesses. By determining policy through such discussions the Bank seeks to achieve sustainable growth and enhancement of the Bank's corporate value over the mid to long-term, protection of the interests of all stakeholders including our shareholders and customers as well as maintain appropriate business promotion frameworks. Furthermore, efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Board of Directors by enabling the Board members to focus on discussing key management issues and important matters which affect the mid- to long-term sustainable growth of Shinsei Bank.

The Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Shinsei Bank are not involved in the day to day execution of the Bank's business and in order to ensure the sharing of their independent viewpoints as well as to share detailed information regarding the execution of the Bank's business with each of the outside officers, the Bank holds regular meetings attended only by the outside officers. Through these meetings each outside Director and Audit & Supervisory Board Member is able to more effectively fulfill their role as supervisors, advisors and auditors to the Executive Directors responsible for the Shinsei Bank Group's day to day operations.

In regard to transactions with Directors, major shareholders, and other stakeholders, the Bank conducts checks to avoid conflicts of interest and maintain the fairness of transactions. The Bank has established frameworks for deliberating on relevant transactions at the Board of Directors meetings and conducting necessary follow-ups. Term of office for Directors has been set at one year in the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. Candidates for Director as well as the remuneration of individual Directors within the parameters set for the upper limit for total Directors' compensation by the General Meeting of Shareholders will be decided by the Board of Directors.

Executive Officer System, Executive Committees and Other Important Committees

Shinsei Bank has adopted the Executive Officer system to ensure the flexible execution of day-to-day business operations. As of November 30, 2016, the Bank's business activities are being overseen by 30 Executive Officers, including the two Executive Directors, appointed by the Board of Directors. Under the direction of the Executive Directors, including the President, Executive Officers tasked with the oversight of individual business areas, each appointed by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Bank's "Executive Officer in charge" structure engage in the efficient operation of their respective businesses.

Additionally, the Bank has established the Executive Committee, comprised of Executive Directors and the Heads of Executive Officers in charge, as the decision making body through which the President makes determinations regarding the execution of the Bank's business, enabling swift, efficient operational management. The Executive Committee is convened on a weekly basis in order to deliberate on matters concerning the Bank's business operations, and through these deliberations

the alignment of the sections responsible for each business with the Bank's overall management strategy and strategic focus is ensured.

Furthermore, the Bank has established numerous cross-functional committees around the Executive Officers in charge in order to enable the Bank to appropriately and flexibly respond to issues arising from the increasing specialization and sophistication of the Bank's business. (ALM Committee, Compliance Committee, Risk Policy Committee, Doubtful Debt Committee, SME Loan Committee, IT Committee, Business Continuity Management Committee, Basel Committee, and Management Development Committee)

Audit & Supervisory Board Members/Audit & Supervisory Board

The Audit & Supervisory Board of Shinsei Bank is composed of one full-time member who has extensive business experience at the Bank and is knowledgeable in finance and accounting and two outside members (male: one, female: one), one of whom is an attorney and the other who is a certified public accountant. By applying the expertise from their respective fields of specialization and their knowledge of corporate governance, the Audit & Supervisory Board, which is fully independent from the Board of Directors, engages in appropriate audits of the Board of Directors' management of the Bank's business. In addition, both outside Auditors are experienced as external directors of other companies and by drawing upon their experience are able provide views with greater objectivity from a position of greater independence, resulting in enhanced effectiveness of the Audit & Supervisory Board's auditing activities.

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members, in addition to personally conducting audit activities such as attending key meetings, such as Executive Committee meetings, in addition to Board of Directors meetings, review key documents and as well interview Directors, Executive Officers and accounting auditors, engages with internal control sections such as the Internal Audit Division and utilize staff of the Office of Audit & Supervisory Board (three employees) to systematically and efficiently audit the state of the business execution of the entire Shinsei Bank Group including the Bank as well as its subsidiaries.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Division (IAD) of the Bank reports directly to the CEO as well as to the Audit & Supervisory Board. The IAD supports the CEO in his responsibilities for controlling business execution, and in particular for establishing an effective system of internal controls. The IAD provides independent and objective assessments of the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, the reliability of information and information technology systems, and compliance with statutory, legal and regulatory requirements as well as internal policy and procedure requirements of the Bank, and provides solutions to management. The IAD also maintains a close relationship with the Audit & Supervisory Board and provides them with internal audit-related information.

The IAD is independent from all the organizations subject to internal audits, as well as day-to-day operational activities and control processes including regular preventive and detective controls. The IAD utilizes a risk-based audit approach and conducts a comprehensive risk assessment by combining a macro-risk assessment, which assesses risk from the perspective of the Banking Group as a whole, together with a micro-risk assessment, which assesses risk from an individual business level. Businesses or processes that are perceived to have relatively higher risk are prioritized in the allocation of audit resources.

In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of internal audit activities, it is important to gather relevant information about the business departments. To do so, the IAD has been enhancing off-site monitoring activities by attending key management meetings, reviewing internal control documents and holding regular meetings with senior management.

Comprised of the Business Audit Team, the IT Audit Team and the Quality Control and Planning Team, the IAD takes the initiative in developing our internal auditors' expertise, and in particular, strongly encourages them to obtain professional certifications such as the Certified Internal Auditor and Certified Information Systems Auditor qualifications. While the IAD pursues the development and introduction of new audit techniques, it also recognizes the importance of maintaining its

fundamental skills necessary to its duties in governance. By receiving regular quality assessments by a third party organization on the IAD's internal audit activities, we are able to objectively identify opportunities for improvement. The IAD also involves Group subsidiaries' internal audit divisions in these efforts in order to continuously improve its performance.

3. Reasons for Adoption of Current Corporate Governance System

In companies with committees, responsibility for the normal conduct of business lies with the responsible Executive Officers. Directors are mainly responsible for the oversight of business execution, thus realizing a clear separation of business executive and supervisory functions. However, the Bank is now expected to ensure more active involvement by the Board of Directors in internal control system establishment and risk management as well as to enhance business execution-based managerial judgement functions in determining its management policies. It also recognized the need to strengthen its audit functions, such as daily business execution audit activities by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and supervision of business execution and Director activities by Audit & Supervisory Board Members responsible for audits and independent from directors. Based on such an understanding, the Bank changed its governance framework as a "Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board" (*kansayakukai-setchi-gaisha*) June, 2010.

III. Summary of Measures Implemented for Shareholders and Other Stakeholders

1. Measures to Enhance Annual General Meetings of Shareholders and Enable the Efficient Exercise of Voting Rights

	Supplementary Explanations
Early Notification of General Shareholder Meeting	The Notice of Convocation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 16th Term was mailed to the Bank's shareholders on June 1, 2016, three weeks prior to the meeting. A digital copy of the notice of convocation was also posted to the Bank's website prior to the mailing of the notice of convocation.
Scheduling AGMs in a Way that Avoids Overlapping with Other AGMs	The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 16th Term was held on Wednesday, June 22, 2016.
Electronic Exercise of Voting Rights	The Bank utilizes an online electronic voting system
Participation in an Electronic Voting Platform and Measures for Enhancing the Exercise of Voting Rights	The Bank utilizes the voting rights exercise platform for institutional investors operated by ICJ.
Provision of Notices of Convocation in English	The Bank provides Notices of Convocation in both English and Japanese, and posts digital copies of the notices on its website.
Other	Following the conclusion of Annual General Meetings of Shareholders, a video recording of the meetings are uploaded to the Bank's website. Additionally, summaries of the Q&A session held in the meetings are uploaded to the Bank's website in a text file.

2. IR Activities

	Supplementary Explanations	Provision of Explanations by the Company Representative

Preparation and Publication of Disclosure Policy	The Bank's disclosure policy is summarized in the document "Our Approach To Timely Disclosure" available on the Bank's website.	Not Applicable
Periodic Holding of Investor Briefings for Individual Investors	A total of three investor briefings were held for individual investors in fiscal year 2015 in Fukuoka, Takamatsu and etc.	Not Provided
Periodic Holding of Investor Briefings for Analysts and Institutional Investors	Following every quarterly financial results announcement, the Bank holds investor briefings with presentations by the CEO and conference calls by the Group CFO on either the date of the announcement or at a later date.	Provided
Periodic Holding of Investor Briefings for Overseas Investors	The CEO and Group CFO have conducted the IR meetings with institutional investors, including attending overseas events	Provided
Posting of IR Materials on Company Website	The Bank posts all materials in both English and Japanese on its website, including briefing materials for periodic investor briefings for analysts and institutional investors, conference call materials, and any briefing materials for extraordinary investors' meetings.	Not Applicable
Establishment of Department and/or Manager in Charge of IR	Four personnel from the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division are responsible for IR activities.	Not Applicable
Other		

3. Measures to Ensure Due Respect for Stakeholders

	Supplementary Explanations
Stipulation of Internal Rules for Respecting the Position of Stakeholders	We declare our commitments in the Charter of Corporate Ethics as follows. "We will increase our profitability and enhance shareholder value by maintaining our business operations under full control and by taking appropriate risk."
Implementation of Environmental Activities, CSR Activities etc.	<p>The Shinsei Bank Group aims to create a sustainable society by prioritizing our activities centered on the three themes of "nurturing the next generation," "the environment," and "disaster relief activities" after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The Shinsei Bank Group also continues to participate in charity runs and supports other activities that are strongly supported by our employees.</p> <p>In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, employees from Shinsei Bank and Group companies have undertaken volunteer work in the affected areas. In fiscal year 2015, in addition to engaging in volunteer activities twice in areas affected by the disaster in Miyagi Prefecture, the Bank invited speakers from the Miyagi Prefecture Minami Sanriku and Higashi Matsushima Social Welfare Councils to give lectures in March 2016. In addition the Bank is continuing to support the disaster stricken areas through a wide range of activities aimed at contributing to recovery efforts such as providing donations raised through internal fundraisers to support summer festivals in Minami Sanriku in June 2015 and providing support for the installation</p>

	<p>of street lighting in Higashi Matsushima. Additionally, Shinsei Bank wishes to express its deepest condolences to all those affected by the Kumamoto earthquake in April 2016, and together with three Group Companies (Showa Leasing, APLUS FINANCIAL and Shinsei Financial), Shinsei Bank donated 10 million yen as the Shinsei Bank Group to the areas affected by the Kumamoto earthquake. Shinsei Bank will continue to strive to provide smooth access to financial services in order to help the areas affected by the disaster as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Leveraging the strength of the Bank and its Group companies, the Bank provides the financial literacy program “MoneyConnection” in collaboration with the NPO “Sodateagenet,” a program aimed at preventing young people from becoming NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training). In fiscal year 2006, the program was co-developed and delivered by Shinsei Financial and Sodateagenet. Since fiscal year 2012 the Bank has sponsored Sodateagenet as part of its CSR activities and continues to provide the program in cooperation with the NPO. The Bank endeavors to expand this program through cooperation with regional financial institutions, and together with The Fukui Bank, Ltd. in October, 2012, with The Kiyo Bank, Ltd. in May, 2013 and with The Bank of Iwate Ltd. in December, 2013, is expanding the area in which it provides the program.</p> <p>The Bank continues to make every effort to conserve electricity in our head office through initiatives such as turning off lights in communal spaces and using motion sensors to control lighting in conference and reception rooms throughout the year. In the summer season when demand for electricity increases, the Bank implemented additional measures to minimize the use of electricity, such as reducing ceiling lighting in communal spaces in its head office by approximately 75%, implementing a “cool biz” uniform policy, and optimization of air conditioning temperatures.</p>
Development of Policies on Information Provision to Stakeholders	<p>In order to increase management transparency, to ensure an accurate understanding of the Bank’s business conditions and management policies by customers, shareholders, and investors and to secure appropriate evaluations of the Bank by the financial markets and society at large, the Bank actively discloses a wide variety of information related to its management and business. In addition to providing legally required disclosures, the Bank endeavors to meet the disclosure requirements of customers and other stakeholders through the voluntary, timely, continuous, and impartial disclosure of information.</p>
Other	<p>To achieve the targets of the Bank’s Third Medium-Term Management Plan and realize sustainable growth while fulfilling the Bank’s Management Principles, the entire Shinsei Bank Group is committed to the promotion of diversity among our employees and the development of human resources that combine highly advanced and specialized skills with the ability to consider matters from various perspectives. Toward this end, in addition to initiatives to improve the skills of its management class, the Bank is endeavoring to utilize the skills and talents of female employees and to attract and train foreign employees by, for example, establishing a framework for hiring newly graduated foreign exchange students.</p>

	<p>Of these, initiatives to promote the role of women in the Bank's workforce have included various ongoing support programs for female employees, including childcare leave. Through such programs and initiatives, female employees have come to occupy 29% of the Bank's all titled managers as of April 1, 2016. The Bank plans to raise this percentage to 35% by 2020. In addition, the Bank appointed its first female Executive Officer in April 2013. Going forward, the Bank hopes to promote more female employees to executive-level positions. Toward that goal, since 2013 we have started an annual "Leader Development Seminar for Female Employees" for the purpose of further developing the capabilities of ambitious female employees aiming to fill core management positions in the future.</p>
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IV. Matters Related to the Internal Control System

1. Basic Views on Internal Control System and the Progress of System Development

In order for corporate governance to function effectively, in addition to creating business execution oversight and decision-making frameworks around the Board of Directors, the placement of frameworks which facilitate the proper functioning of functions such as internal audits and compliance is also necessary. Additionally, the creation of internal control systems as required by the Corporation Act or internal controls which ensure the accuracy of financial reports as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act is also a crucial element in a properly functioning corporate governance structure. While management is responsible for ensuring the implementation of such internal controls, the proper function of overall internal controls can be ensured installing detailed internal control frameworks within the Divisions executing business operations. Shinsei Bank's basic policy governing the internal control systems put in place in order to ensure the propriety and efficiency of day to day operations and is defined in the "Internal Control Rules" determined by the Board of Directors, and furthermore, the adequacy of internal control systems is reviewed annually by the Board of Directors. The "Internal Control Rules," in addition to creating a framework for safeguarding the effectiveness of audits by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, defines the Subsidiaries and Affiliate Policy, the Information Security Policy, the Risk Management Policy, the Regulations of Business Execution, the Shinsei Bank Code of Conduct and the Internal Audit Policy as the underlying provisions aimed at preserving the propriety, transparency and efficiency of the operations of the entire Shinsei Bank Group including subsidiaries. Furthermore, the Bank has instituted frameworks to ensure the propriety of the operations of the Bank, and as required by the Charter of Corporate Ethics in regard to the prevention of relationships with antisocial forces, the Bank continues to prevent and terminate any such. It should be noted that in accordance with the May 2015 amendment of the Corporation Act and the concept of "Group integration" introduced in the Bank's Third Medium-Term Management Plan that started in April 2016 and in its medium- to long-term vision, the Bank has launched initiatives to further enhance the business management and internal control frameworks of the entire Group including its subsidiaries and affiliates. To this end, the Bank has revised its management frameworks, previously centered on Divisions in charge, into a framework that emphasizes collaboration among the Divisions in charge and Specialized Sections. Through such measures, the Bank seeks to maintain frameworks which facilitate an appropriate Group internal control system.

2. Basic Views on Eliminating Anti-Social Forces

The Shinsei Bank Group has made clear its position on the exclusion of antisocial forces, and the Group's Internal Control Rules state that the Bank and all Group companies will "prevent relationships with antisocial forces." Accordingly, in our Charter of Corporate Ethics, we declare that will take a firm and resolute stand against antisocial forces that threaten the order and security of our society, and that we will consistently prevent illegal interference by such antisocial forces and completely exclude and eliminate any relationships with such forces to block their activities.

Furthermore, on the organizational side, we have designated the Legal and Compliance Division's Financial Crime Information Department as the unit responsible for supervising and planning management functions related to preventing transactions with antisocial forces. Working closely with the General Services Division, which provides on-site responses, the Department undertakes various initiatives directed at preventing relationships with antisocial forces. More specifically, the Department has established a monitoring system designed to help it better grasp the presence or absence of contact with antisocial forces, including at Group companies, and it reports regularly to the Bank's management. In addition, the Bank and its principal subsidiaries have established oversight departments that dispatch officers to branch offices to deal with unreasonable requests.

In addition, the Bank performs regular checks for possible involvement with antisocial forces before entering into a transaction and after conclusion of the transaction. If a transaction is found to involve antisocial forces, the Bank contacts all related professionals, including the police, advising attorneys, and other relevant external organizations to resolve the issue and further strengthen its system for eliminating contact with antisocial forces and all related transactions. The Bank shares its information regarding antisocial forces with all Group companies, which have created similar systems for checking for and eliminating transactions with antisocial forces.

Furthermore, in order to ensure thorough understanding of the need to prevent contact with antisocial forces, the General Services Division has prepared response manuals and crisis management seminars for branch offices. The Division has also introduced e-learning programs available to all officers and employees of the Bank and Group companies.

V. Other

1. Adoption of Anti-Takeover Measures

Adoption of Anti-Takeover Measures	Not Adopted
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Supplementary Explanation

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2. Other Matters Concerning to Corporate Governance System

Our Approach to Timely Disclosure

Our "Code of Conduct" sets forth certain minimum requirements that the Bank imposes on all executives and employees of the Bank in conformity with "The Charter of Corporate Ethics".

"Code of Conduct"

3.2. Public disclosure

The Bank is a publicly-traded corporation whose shares are listed for trade on the 1st Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Bank has a responsibility under applicable securities laws and regulations to make various disclosures in such manner as to ensure that the public is provided with full and accurate information in all material respects.

As an issuer of listed securities, the Bank has established the "Procedures for Timely Disclosure," internal regulations to ensure the timely and appropriate disclosure of important corporate information to investors. All officers and employees of the Bank are thoroughly versed in the Procedures. The responsibility for the management and timely disclosure of information resides primarily with the Group Chief Financial Officer, i.e. the Disclosure Officer and with the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division.

The specifics of the Bank's system for timely disclosures are as follows:

(1) The Bank has designated as "the controller of Timely Disclosure Information" all GMs of

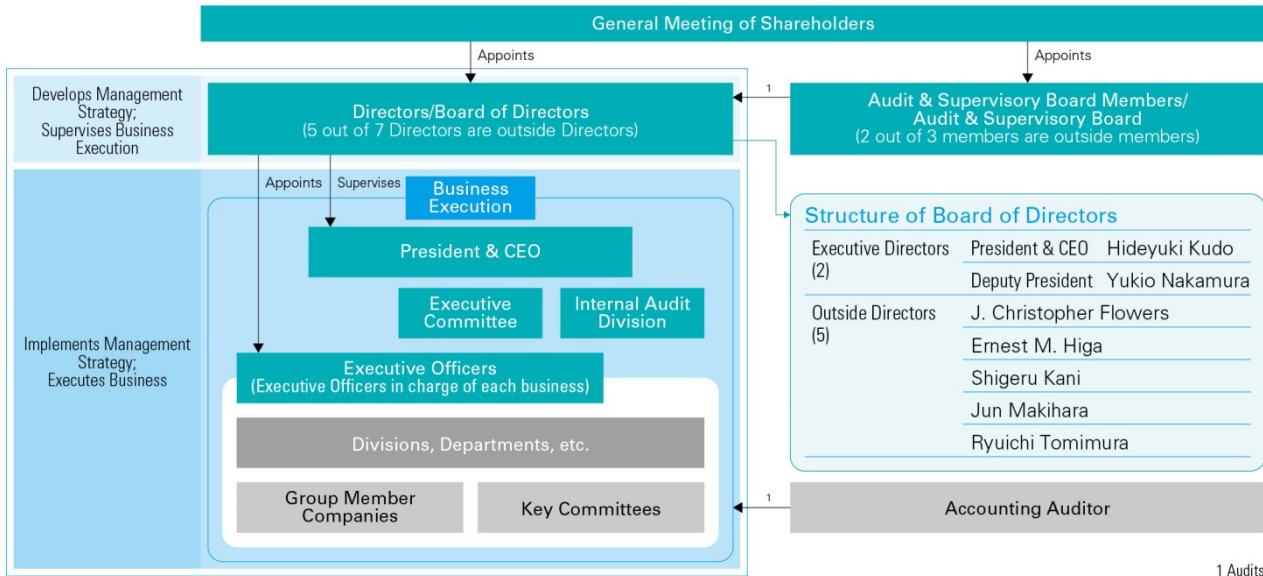
divisions, departments and branch offices that have jurisdiction over information requiring timely disclosure, such as information about the Bank's business, operations and performance that is deemed to have a significant impact on investors' investment decisions. The managers designated as responsible administrators are responsible for identifying, conveying and managing information requiring timely disclosure. They must report such information to the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division as soon as they become aware of the information.

- (2) If information requiring timely disclosure is considered "insider information," the responsible administrator must also contact the Legal and Compliance Division, which is responsible for management of insider information. In addition, if the information includes facts that require submission of an extraordinary report, it must be conveyed to the Financial and Regulatory Accounting Division.
- (3) The Disclosure Officer is responsible for the management and timely disclosure of information requiring timely disclosure, and the Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division is responsible for releasing the information to the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Information requiring timely disclosure must also be reported to senior management in a timely manner.
- (4) The Financial and Regulatory Accounting Division submits securities reports and extraordinary reports to the director-general of the Kanto Finance Bureau. The preparation of such documents includes audits of financial statements by an accounting auditor and, if necessary, reviews by outside attorneys.
- (5) The Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division is responsible for coordinating the public inspection of securities reports and similar documents at the corporate head office and branch offices.

The Bank's system for ensuring the timeliness and proper preparation of disclosures is as follows:

- (1) Important business execution matters are reported to and discussed by the Executive Committee, a body composed of Executive Directors and the heads of Executive Officers in charge that as a rule meet once a week to assist the President on important decisions related to business execution. The Disclosure Officer also serves as a standing member of the Executive Committee, helping ensure that all matters requiring disclosure are listed.
- (2) The Investor Relations & Corporate Communications Division endeavors to ensure timely and appropriate disclosures through close coordination with all units of the Bank. Such coordination includes the constant exchange of information with each business group, early detection of important information requiring timely disclosure, appropriate management of such information, and the proper preparation of appropriate disclosure materials.
- (3) The Bank has also established the Disclosures Committee as a body that deliberates on securities reports and other disclosure items, makes judgements about the disclosure of events not requiring timely disclosure, and submits its opinions to the President. Disclosures Committee standing members include representatives from the Corporate Planning Division, the Legal and Compliance Division and other relevant divisions. Meetings are held whenever necessary.

Corporate Governance Structure Chart (as of June 22, 2016)



1 Audits