

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Shinsei Bank, Limited, and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

Six months ended September 30, 2013, 2014 and 2015, and years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015¹

	Billions of yen				
	September 30 (6 months)			March 31 (12 months)	
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
For the fiscal year:					
Net interest income	¥ 55.0	¥ 60.5	¥ 61.0	¥ 110.5	¥ 126.4
Noninterest income	45.2	50.5	49.3	92.5	108.8
Net fees and commissions	11.6	10.8	13.1	22.4	24.6
Net trading income	6.9	5.4	5.1	13.9	11.5
Net other business income	26.5	34.1	31.0	56.1	72.6
Total revenue	100.2	111.1	110.3	203.0	235.3
General and administrative expenses	67.0	71.1	70.1	135.0	144.2
Net business profit	28.0	35.3	36.3	58.2	82.4
Net credit costs	0.3	5.0	(1.2)	0.2	11.8
Net business profit after net credit costs	27.7	30.3	37.6	57.9	70.5
Profit attributable to owners of the parent ²	27.2	28.9	37.4	41.3	67.8
Cash basis profit attributable to owners of the parent ^{2,3}	31.7	32.9	41.0	49.8	75.4

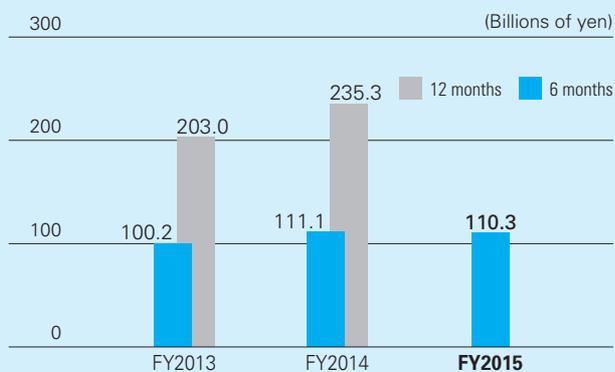
¹ Since all yen figures have been truncated rather than rounded, the totals do not necessarily equal the sum of the individual amounts.

² In accordance with the revision of the Accounting Standard for Business Combination, as of FY2015 net income and cash basis net income are referred to as profit attributable to owners of the parent and cash basis profit attributable to owners of the parent.

³ Cash basis profit attributable to owners of the parent is calculated by excluding impairment and amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in business combinations, net of tax benefit, from profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent under Japanese Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Japanese GAAP).

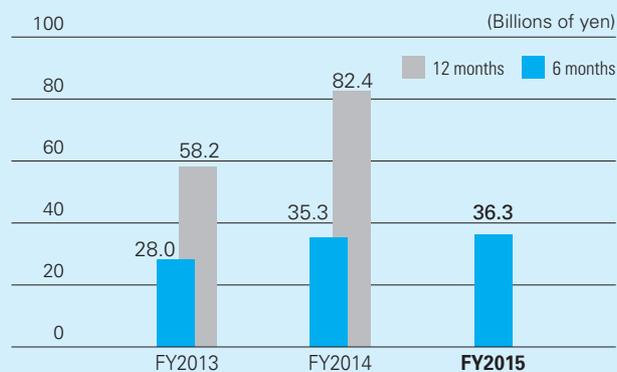
Total revenue

Total revenue—the indicator of gross profit—is composed of “Net interest income” such as interest from loans and “Noninterest income” such as fees from sales of investment products.



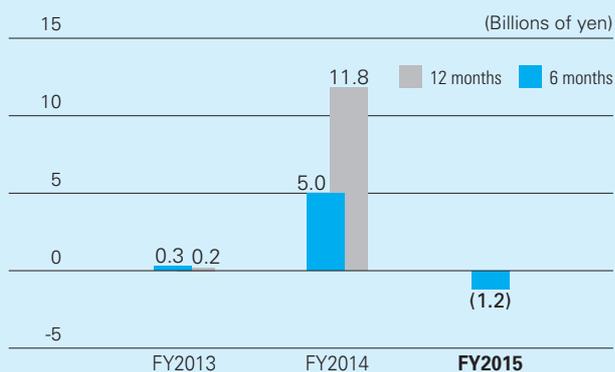
Net business profit

Net business profit—the indicator of profit (loss) from core business after expenses—is calculated by subtracting “expenses” from “total revenue.” “Net credit costs” are excluded from this calculation.



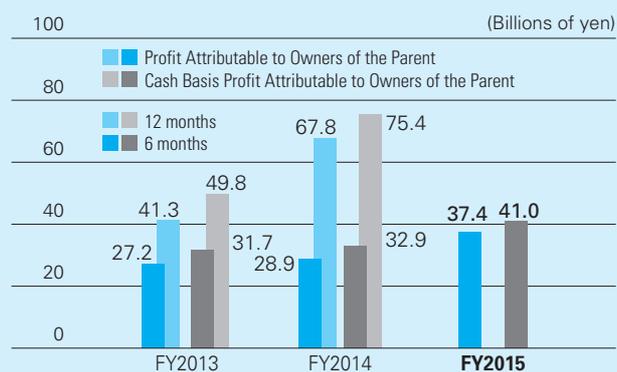
Net credit costs

Net credit costs are the sum of reserves for loan losses set aside (credit costs) according to the credit standing of borrowers, reversal (gains) of reserves for loan losses, and recoveries of written-off claims resulting from their disposal.



Profit attributable to owners of the parent, cash basis profit attributable to owners of the parent

Cash basis profit attributable to owners of the parent is calculated by excluding impairment and amortization of goodwill resulting from acquisitions of subsidiaries and other intangible assets, net of tax benefits, from profit attributable to owners of the parent—and represents the bottom-line profit for the relevant fiscal year.



	Billions of yen				
	September 30			March 31	
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Balances at fiscal year-end:					
Securities	¥ 1,794.7	¥ 1,621.3	¥ 1,283.6	¥ 1,557.0	¥ 1,477.3
Loans and bills discounted	4,208.6	4,338.6	4,463.2	4,319.8	4,461.2
Total assets	8,905.5	9,190.1	8,999.2	9,321.1	8,889.8
Deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit	5,753.4	5,611.0	5,489.4	5,850.4	5,452.7
Total liabilities	8,198.5	8,483.9	8,223.9	8,598.5	8,136.0
Total equity	706.9	706.2	775.3	722.5	753.7
Total liabilities and equity	8,905.5	9,190.1	8,999.2	9,321.1	8,889.8

	Yen				
	September 30 (6 months)			March 31 (12 months)	
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Per share data:					
Common equity	¥ 242.90	¥ 257.94	¥ 287.49	¥ 247.82	¥ 275.45
Fully diluted equity ⁴	242.90	257.94	287.49	247.82	275.45
Basic profit	10.26	10.90	14.11	15.59	25.57
Diluted profit	10.26	10.90	14.11	15.59	25.57
Dividends	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
Cash basis per share data:					
Basic profit	¥ 11.96	¥ 12.41	¥ 15.45	¥ 18.78	¥ 28.42
Diluted profit	11.96	12.41	15.45	18.78	28.42

	%				
	September 30 (6 months)			March 31 (12 months)	
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
Ratios:					
Return on assets ⁵	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Cash basis return on assets ⁶	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8
Return on equity (fully diluted) ⁷	8.6	8.6	10.0	6.5	9.8
Cash basis return on equity (fully diluted) ⁸	10.7	10.3	11.4	8.3	11.4
Expense-to-revenue ratio	66.9	64.0	63.5	66.5	61.3
Total capital adequacy ratio (Basel II, Domestic Standard)	14.12	—	—	—	—
Capital ratio (Basel III, Domestic Standard)	—	13.81	14.26	13.58	14.86
Ratio of nonperforming claims classified under the Financial Revitalization Law to total claims	4.76	2.61	0.83	3.81	1.42

4 Fully diluted equity per share is calculated by dividing equity at the end of the periods presented by the number of common shares that would have been outstanding had all securities convertible into or exercisable for common shares been converted or exercised with an applicable conversion or exercise price within the predetermined range at the end of the period.

5 Return on assets is calculated by dividing profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent by the average of total assets at the beginning and end of the period presented.

6 Cash basis return on assets is calculated by dividing profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent by the average of (total assets—goodwill—intangible assets acquired in business combinations) at the beginning of the period and the same values at the end of period presented.

7 Return on equity (fully diluted) is calculated by dividing profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent by the average of fully diluted equity at the beginning and end of the period presented.

8 Cash-basis return on equity (fully diluted) is calculated by dividing cash basis profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent by the average of (total equity—goodwill—intangible assets acquired in business combinations (net of associated deferred tax liability)) at the beginning of the period and the same values at the end of period presented.

Common equity per share

Common equity per share is calculated by dividing common equity by the total number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.



Nonperforming loan ratio under the Financial Revitalization Law

The Nonperforming loan ratio is the ratio of nonperforming claims, categorized as "Claims against bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt obligors," "Doubtful claims" and "Substandard claims," to total claims under the Financial Revitalization Law.

