

Outline of Business Results for FY2013



Highlights for FY2013



[0.0]0.2

[0.3]

While interest income and commission revenues improved, credit costs increased substantially ⇒ resulting in increase in revenues and decrease earnings

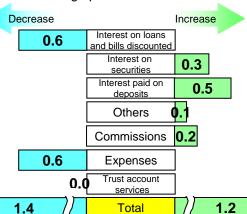
			(¥ billion)		
Non-consolidated	FY13	FY12	YoY change		
Ordinary income	37.1	36.8	+0.3		
Gross business profit	30.0	30.2	(0.2)		
Interest income	27.3	26.9	+0.3		
Fees and commissions	2.5	2.4	+0.1		
Fees and commissions (excluding trust fees)	2.0	1.8	+0.2		
Trust account services	0.4	0.5	(0.1)		
Other business profit	0.1	0.8	(0.7)		
Gains (losses) on bond trading	(0.0)	0.7	(0.7)		
Expenses (excluding non-recurrent items)	19.9	19.2	+0.6		
Business profit on core banking operations	10.1	10.3	(0.1)		
Provision of general allowance for possible loan losses	0.6	(0.0)	+0.7		
Net business profit	9.4	11.0	(1.5)		
Non-recurrent items	(0.9)	(1.7)	+0.8		
Net gains (losses) on equity securities	1.0	(0.5)	+1.5		
Bad debt disposal (non-recurrent items)	2.2	1.6	+0.5		
Ordinary profit	8.5	9.3	(0.7)		
Extraordinary gains	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)		
Bad debt disposal (reversal of extraordinary losses)	-	-	-		
Net income	4.5	5.4	(0.8)		
One Pit and the	0.0	4.0	.40		
Credit costs	2.8	1.6	+1.2		
Non-performing loan ratio	1.72%	1.64%	0.08%		
Capital ratio					
* The capital ratio for FY13 was calculated according to the new standard, Basel III.					

Others

Total

Net gains on securities are posted as +0.9

YoY comparison of business profit on core banking operations

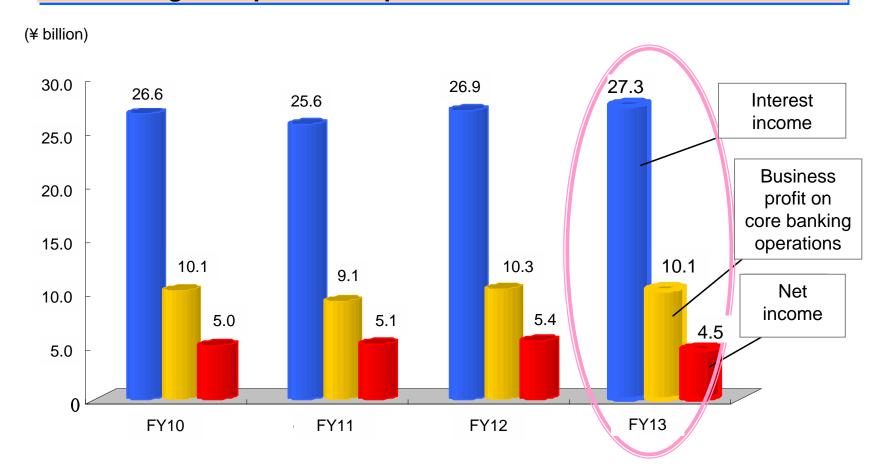


Year-on-year changes (¥ billion, %) Yield Average balance Interest Loans and bills +48.6 (0.15)(0.6)[+47.2][(0.15)]discounted [(0.7)]+0.06 0.3 Securities +1.8 (0.03)(0.5)+39.4 Deposits [(0.6)][+39.5][(0.04)]0.0

Earnings (Business profit on core banking operations continued to exceed the ¥10.0 billion level)



Business profit on core banking operations decreased due to higher expenses despite the rise in interest income





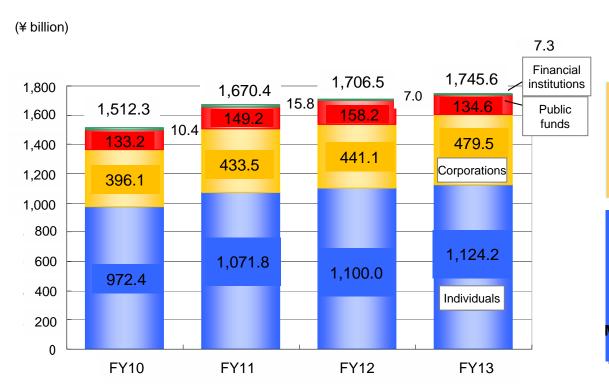
Deposits (Average Balance)



Deposits by corporations rose by ¥38.4 billion (+8.7%)

Deposits by individuals rose by ¥24.1 billion (2.2%)

Total deposits rose by ¥39.1 billion (+2.2%) to ¥1,745.6 billion



Deposits by corporations
Increased liquidity
Enhanced function to trace funds

Deposits by individuals
Increased liquidity
Opening of new pension and
salary payment accounts
Decrease in time deposits
Maturity of deposits acquired through
past promotional campaigns, etc.

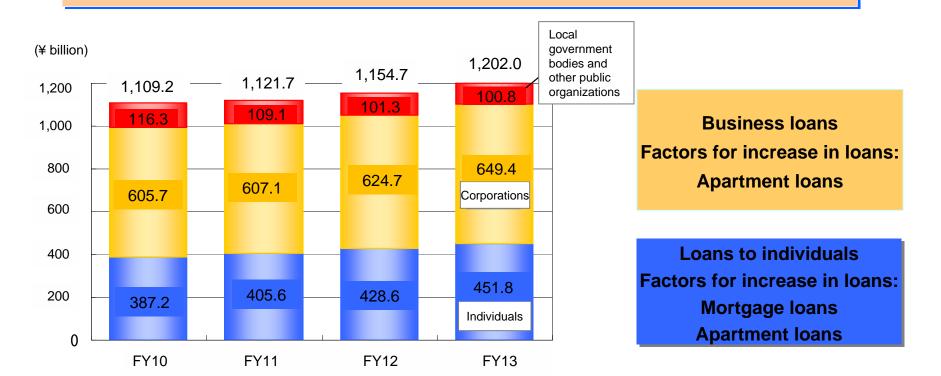




Loans (Average Balance)



Business loans rose by ¥24.7 million, loans to individuals rose by ¥23.2 billion Total loans and bills discounted rose by ¥47.2 billion (+4.1%) to ¥1,202.0 billion



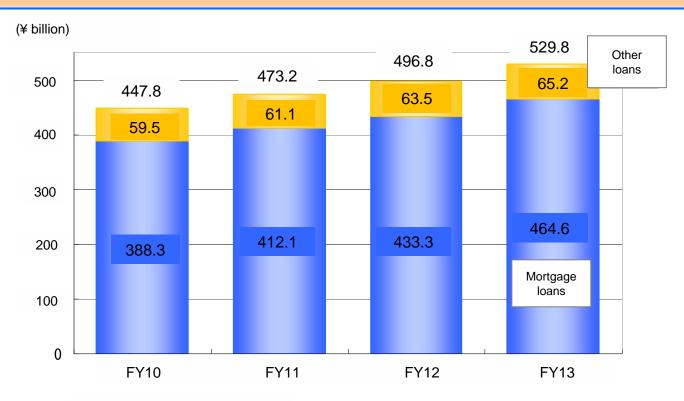
^{*} Including trust accounts



Loans to Individuals (Term-End Balance)



Mortgage loans rose by ¥31.3 billion, other loans rose by ¥1.7 billion Loans to individuals rose by ¥33.0 billion (+6.6%) year on year to ¥529.8 billion

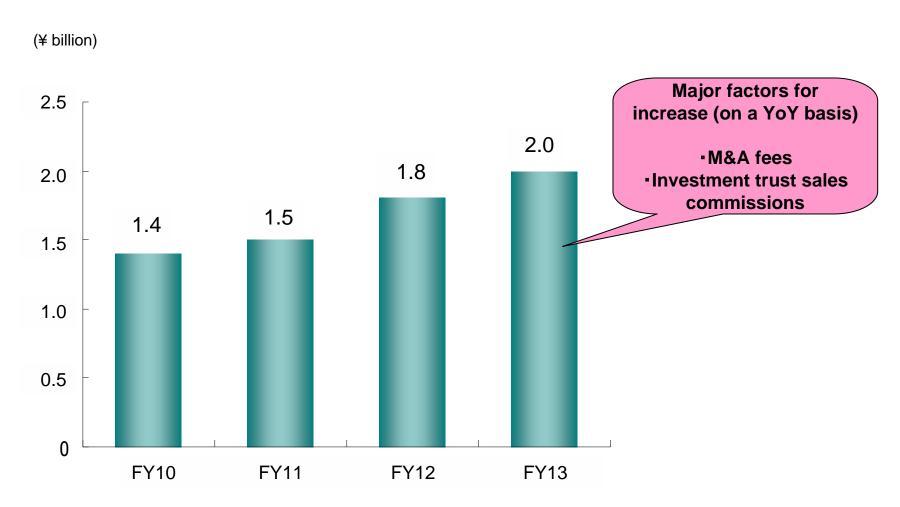


^{*} Including trust accounts



Fees and Commissions (Excluding Trust Fees)



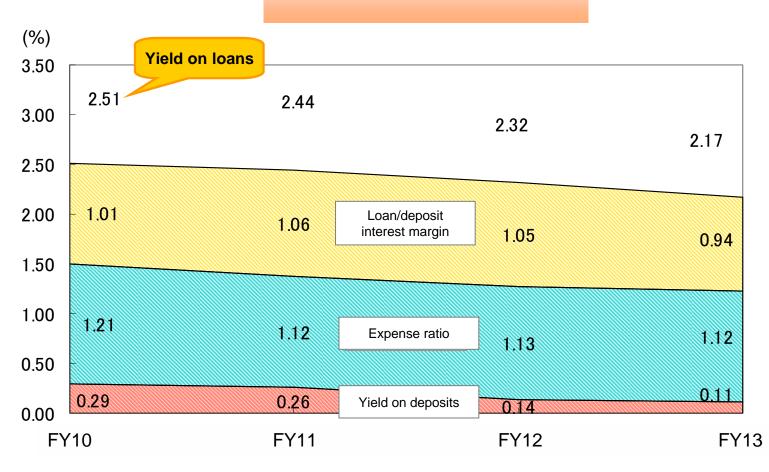




Loan / Deposit Interest Margin (Domestic)



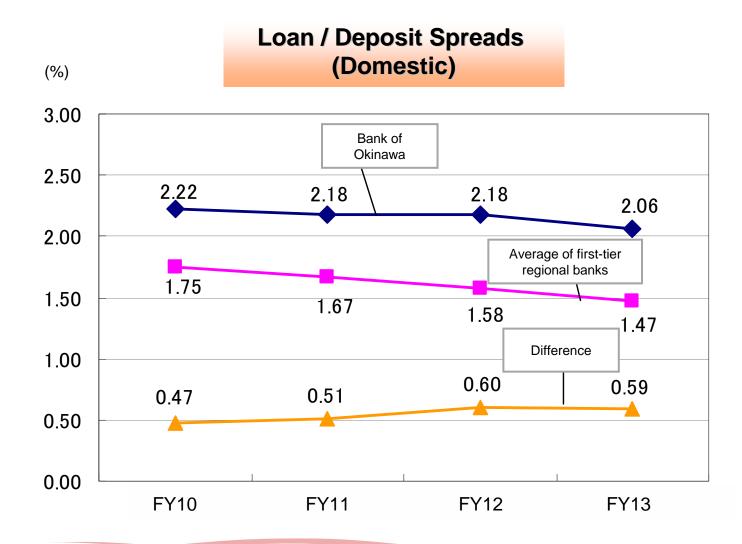
Loan / Deposit Interest Margin





Loan / Deposit Spreads (Domestic)





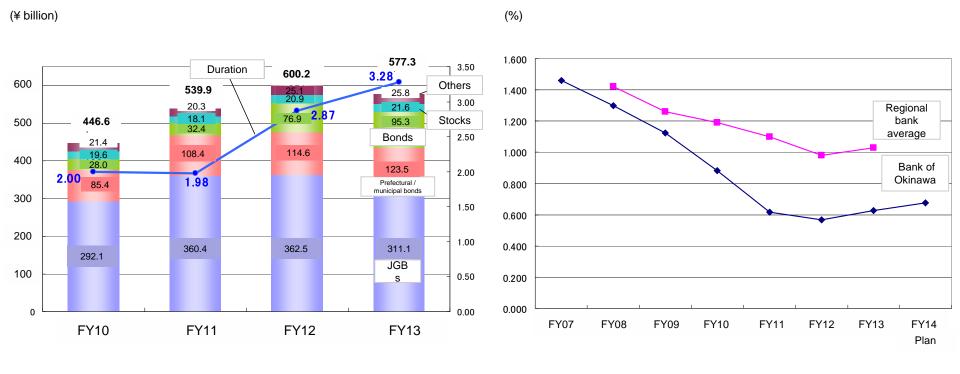


Securities (Term-End Balance)



Term-end balance and average duration

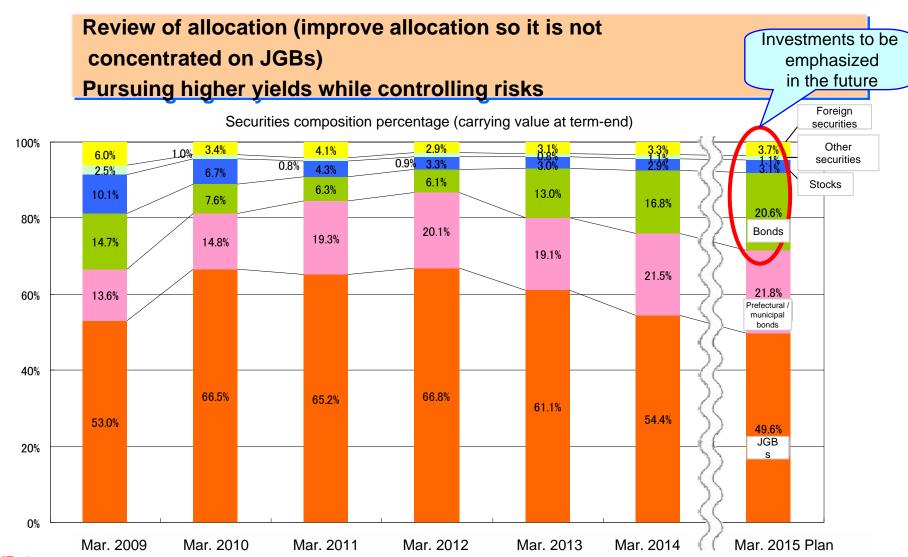
Yield on securities





Securities Allocation

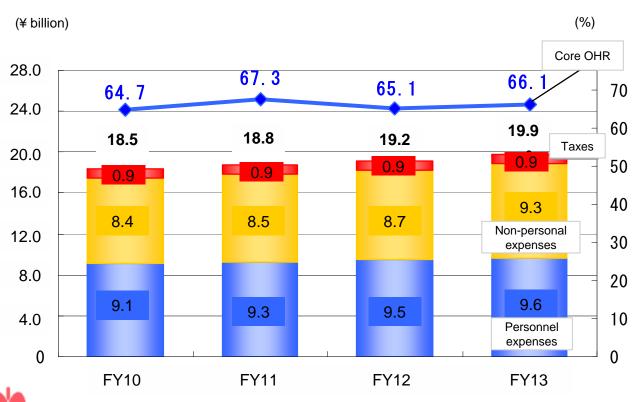




Expenses



¥19.9 billion (up ¥0.6 bn YoY)



Non-personal expenses increased (up ¥0.5 billion) mainly due to an increase in office consignment expenses

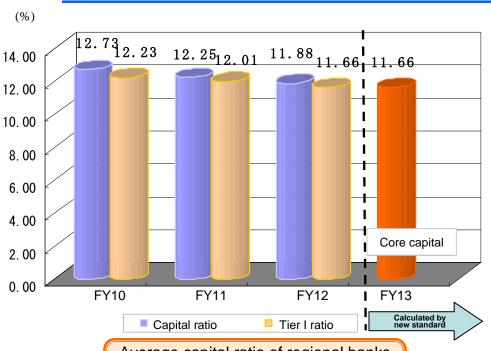
Personnel expenses increased (up ¥ 0.1 billion) owing partly to higher expenses incurred by temporary hiring



Capital Ratio (Basel III Standard)



Capital ratio (domestic standard) at 11.66%



Average capital ratio of regional banks in the term ended March 2014 Capital ratio: 11.60%

Source: Bank of Okinawa

Outlier Ratio

	Total interest rate risk	Outlier ratio
End of March 2014	¥4,202 million	3.59%

Percentile standard

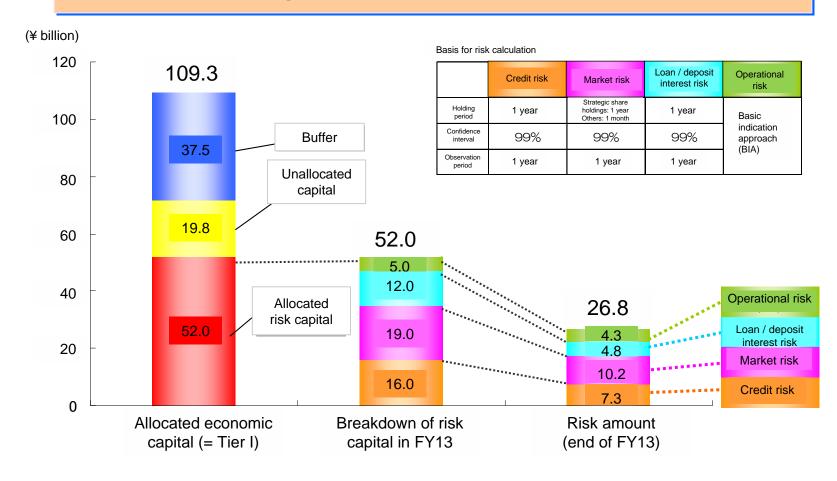
Core deposits are assumed to be 50% of the term-end balance of liquid deposits. The average maturity is assumed to be 2.5 years.



Risk Management — Capital Allocation



Controlling risks within the scope of Tier I

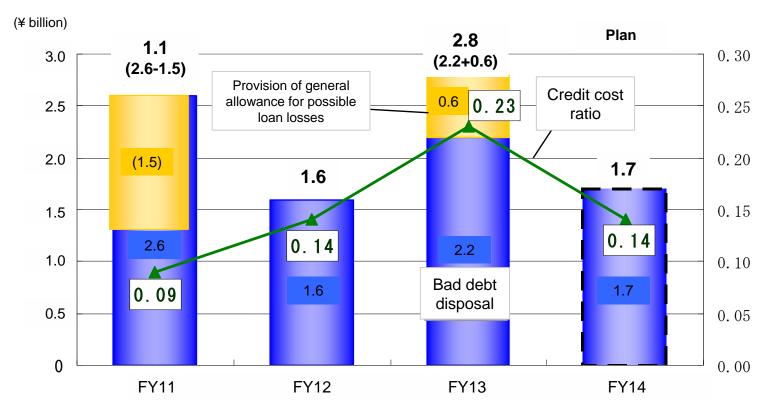




Credit Cost



Reflecting the rise in historical default rates of normal assets and assets requiring caution, and further drops in prime borrower rating, credit cost amounted to ¥2.8 billion (up ¥1.2 bn YoY)



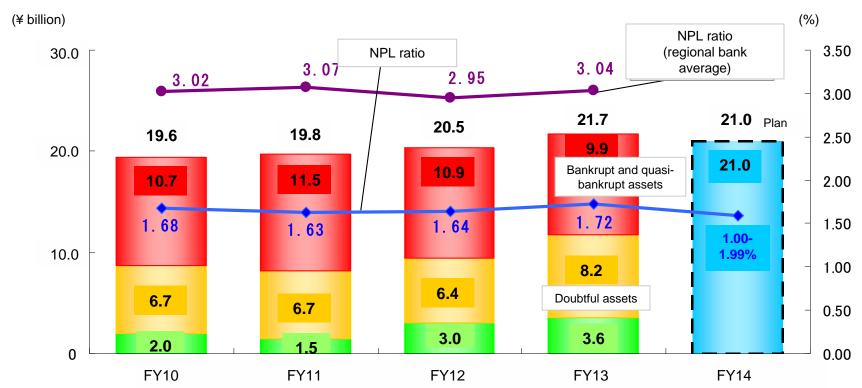


Mandatory Disclosure of Bad Debt under the Financial Reconstruction Law



¥21.7 billion (1.72%)

Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio up 0.08% reflecting an increase in doubtful assets





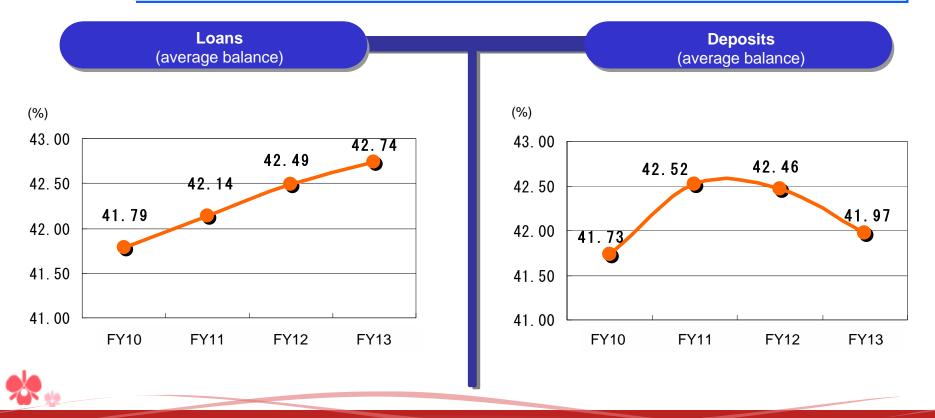
Our Share of the Market Served by the Three Okinawan Regional Banks (FY2013)



Increase in shares of loans; deterioration in shares of deposits

Loans: 42.74% (up 0.25 points YoY)

Deposits: 41.97% (down 0.49 points YoY)



Comparison with Other Okinawan Regional Banks (FY2013)



	Bank of Okinawa (Increase in revenues, decrease in earnings)	Bank A (Increase in revenues and earnings)	Bank B (Decrease in revenues, increase in earnings)
Ordinary income	¥37.1 billion	¥37.9 billion	¥12.6 billion
Business profit on core banking operations	¥10.1 billion	¥8.4 billion	¥2.0 billion
Net income	¥4.5 billion	¥3.4 billion	¥1.3 billion
Capital ratio	11.66%	10.50%	9.83%
Loan/deposit spreads	2.06%	2.04%	2.39%
Core OHR	66.18%	71.87%	80.13%
ROE	4.13%	3.91%	4.06%
Loans (Average balance)	¥1,202.0 billion	¥1,247.7 billion	¥362.9 billion
Deposits (Average balance)	¥1,745.6 billion	¥1,836.4 billion	¥577.3 billion
Market capitalization	¥91.5 billion	¥52.9 billion	_
PBR (consolidated)	0.72 times	0.6 times	_

