Consolidated Profits & Loss Statements

- Consolidated gross profit for the first quarter increased by ¥16.3 billion to ¥419.6 billion compared to a year ago, mainly due to increased fees and commissions from sales of investment trusts and individual insurance annuities and an increase in income from market related business. General and administrative expenses of ¥259.2 billion were ¥12.0 billion higher than in the first quarter of the previous fiscal year, but consolidated net business profit before credit costs for trust accounts and provision for formula allowance for loan losses increased by ¥3.6 billion to ¥160.4 billion.
- Total credit costs, net of a gain on reversal of the allowance for loan losses, were ¥1.2 billion. Net gains/losses on equity securities showed a gain of ¥5.3 billion including a gain on sales of equities of ¥6.1 billion.
- Ordinary profit increased by ¥46.2 billion to ¥150.4 billion and net income increased by ¥14.8 billion to ¥96.9 billion compared to the first quarter of the previous fiscal year.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

- As of the end of June 2005, the lending balance was ¥46,837.7 billion, an increase of ¥391.0 billion compared to the end of March 2005, mainly due to increases in overseas lending and housing loans. Housing loans (the sum of the non-consolidated figures of the two banks) were ¥7,998.2 billion, an increase of ¥62.0 billion compared to the end of March 2005.
- Investment securities as of the end of June 2005 were ¥33,483.4 billion, an increase of ¥4,660 billion compared to the end of March 2005.
- Deposits as of the end of June 2005 were ¥68,217.7 billion, an increase ¥668.9 billion compared to the end of March 2005. This is mainly due to an increase of approximately ¥420.0 billion in retail deposits (the sum of the non-consolidated figures of the two banks) and approximately ¥190 billion in deposits at overseas branches, partly offset by a decrease in corporate deposits.
- Total of shareholders’ equity declined slightly compared to the end of March 2005. This is mainly due to an increase in the retained earnings and unrealized gains on securities available for sale, partly offset by a decrease in the capital surplus resulting from the redemption of preferred stocks. Compared to the end of March 2005, the BIS capital ratio declined by 0.25 percentage points to 11.51%.
- The balance of claims disclosed under Japan’s Financial Revitalization Law (the sum of the non-consolidated figures of the two banks) was ¥1,249.1 billion, ¥42.5 billion lower than at the end of March 2005. NPL ratio was 2.55%, 0.1 percentage points lower than at the end of March 2005.

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