

# Financial Section

The Shiga Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Five-year Summary

	Millions of yen				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
As of March 31					
Total assets	¥4,523,309	¥4,420,479	¥4,302,261	¥4,123,026	¥4,115,109
Investment securities	1,430,242	1,385,525	1,339,054	1,113,812	1,225,131
Loans and bills discounted	2,743,438	2,768,107	2,714,367	2,710,948	2,551,368
Deposits	3,985,459	3,891,407	3,781,025	3,654,781	3,595,050
Total equity	248,047	257,531	257,738	218,948	256,868
Years ended March 31					
Total income	91,082	93,324	98,269	96,103	116,258
Total expenses	72,998	81,532	88,490	113,592	106,138
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	18,084	11,792	9,779	(17,488)	10,120
Net income (loss)	8,228	4,676	4,322	(16,218)	3,597
Per share data (in yen)					
Cash dividends	¥ 6.00	¥ 6.00	¥ 6.00	¥ 6.00	¥ 6.00
Net income (loss)	31.17	17.71	16.37	(61.40)	13.60
Net equity	926.27	886.58	889.50	743.58	887.14
Ratio					
Capital ratio	14.04%	13.01%	12.42%	10.34%	11.16%
ROE	3.43%	1.99%	2.00%	(7.53%)	1.45%

### Financial review (Consolidated basis)

The Japanese economy faced particularly severe conditions during the first half of the reporting period due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake in March last year and the flood damage in Thailand beginning in July, among other factors. However as a result of a huge effort by industry a recovery has been seen in some areas and there was an upturn in consumer spending, partly due to the effect of government subsidies to encourage the purchase of eco-friendly vehicles. Nonetheless, there continued to be many factors hindering economic recovery. These included the prolonged electricity shortages, the value of the yen reaching historically high levels, and the slowdown in the global economy driven by the debt crisis in Europe and other factors.

In the country's financial sector, the economic environment

for small and medium sized enterprises remained difficult so the Bank of Japan repeatedly implemented monetary easing measures. Furthermore, the government and financial institutions continued their efforts to improve the business environment for small and medium sized enterprises. For example, the government decided to extend the SME Financing Facilitation Act again. The act aims for business rehabilitation by making fund-raising easier for small and medium sized enterprises and utilizing the consulting functions of financial institutions.

### Balance sheets

Deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit, rose ¥88,897 million from the previous term-end to ¥4,089,984 million, of which ¥3,985,459 million were deposits only. The balance of loans and

bills discounted increased ¥24,668 million to ¥2,743,438 million, while investment securities rose ¥44,716 million to ¥1,430,242 million. Total assets at the fiscal year-end stood at ¥4,523,309 million, a year-on-year increase of ¥102,829 million. Total equity came to ¥248,047 million, a decrease of ¥9,483 million from the previous term-end.

### Statements of operations

Mainly as a result of a decline in interest income due to a prolonged fall in market interest rates, total income posted a year-on-year decline of ¥2,242 million to ¥91,082 million. Total expenses also declined by ¥8,534 million to ¥72,998 million, due to factors such as decreases in interest expenses and credit costs.

As a result, the Bank posted net profits for the reporting period of ¥18,084 million, up ¥6,292 million over the previous fiscal year, and net income of ¥8,228 million, up ¥3,551 million over the previous fiscal year.

### Cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents at the reporting term-end amounted to ¥41,764 million, a decrease of ¥12,446 million from the previous term-end.

### Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the term amounted to ¥33,367 million, for a decrease of ¥38,979 million from previous term-end, due primarily to an increase in call loans.

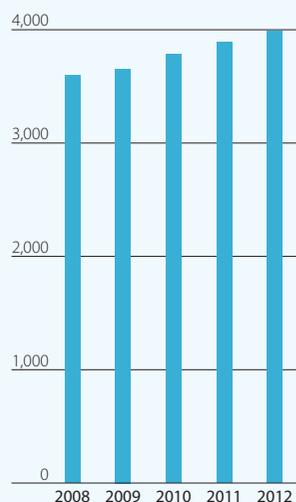
### Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ¥43,614 million, a decline of ¥21,967 million from the investment expenditure for the previous term. This was mainly the result of an increase in income due to sales of investment securities.

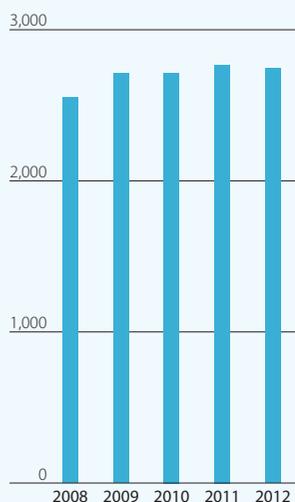
### Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ¥2,197 million, a decrease of ¥6 million compared with the previous year. This decline was mainly attributable to a decrease in expenditure on the purchase of treasury stock.

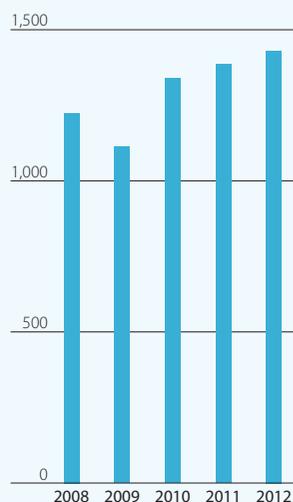
**Deposits**  
(Billions of yen)



**Loans and bills discounted**  
(Billions of yen)



**Investment securities**  
(Billions of yen)



**Total income and expenses**  
(Billions of yen)

