








ANNUAL REPORT 2017

 **THE BANK OF SAGA**

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Profile

The Bank of Saga is a regional bank with its base of operations in Saga and Fukuoka prefectures in northern Kyushu, the westernmost of Japan's four main islands. The region's advantageous location at Japan's western edge and its proximity to other Asian countries, as well as Fukuoka Prefecture's leadership in the Kyushu economy made it one of Japan's most vital regions.

The Bank of Saga's history dates back over 130 years to the establishment in 1882 of its earliest forerunner, the Imari Bank. The following decades saw a series of mergers with other banks based mainly in Saga Prefecture, a process that eventually led to the establishment of the Bank of Saga in 1955. Today, the Bank handles a significant share of the banking business in Saga Prefecture.

The Bank of Saga's management policy centers on a commitment to "maintaining close relationships with regional customers and ensuring sound management." This policy underlies all the Bank's efforts to promote industrial development and growth throughout the region and to secure affluent lives for its residents by providing high-quality services that assure full customer satisfaction.

As of March 31, 2017, the Bank of Saga's balance of deposits (including negotiable certificates of deposit) amounted to ¥2,163,545 million (US\$19,284 million) on a non-consolidated basis and its total assets amounted to ¥2,334,983 million (US\$20,812 million). A total of 1,500 employees were serving customers in the Bank's network of 103 branch offices.

A Message from the Management

Management Policy Review of Operations Financial Highlights Financial Section Corporate Data

A Message from the Management

I would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude for your continuous patronage and support for the Bank of Saga.

We are pleased to present you our "Annual Report 2017" that summarizes the Bank's management policies, as well as its business performance for fiscal 2016.

With the aim of establishing the "Bank of Saga brand" in order to remain an indispensable bank for our customers and shareholders, as well as for the region as a whole, the Bank's directors and general employees will join forces in concerted efforts to further enhance our business performance and improve our services.

We hope that we can count on your never-ending patronage and kind support as we pursue these endeavors going forward.

July 2017

Yoshihiro Jinnouchi, President

The Bank's Fundamental Thinking

A Clear Perspective on the Future with a View to Regional Development

Management Policy

In its commitment to maintaining "close relationships with the citizens of its region and sound, stable management," the Bank of Saga provides high-quality financial services and contributes to local community development through its operations as a regional financial institution.

Basic Management Principles

Contributing to local community development

As a regional bank with its roots deeply embedded in the community, the Bank promotes the development of local industries and dedicates itself to assuring a high standard of living for regional residents and enriching the regional culture.

Responding to the trust of customers and shareholders

The Bank seeks to enhance its services to assure continued customer satisfaction. It satisfies the expectations of its shareholders as well by pursuing management that responds quickly and accurately to changes in the times.

Improving employee welfare

The Bank seeks to ensure that every employee enjoys an affluent life by providing an optimal working environment and cultivating a corporate climate that emphasizes respect for others.

Medium-Term Management Plan

With the environment surrounding financial institutions facing changes of unprecedented scale and intensity, the Bank has formulated a three-year medium-term management plan to reinforce its management base and strengthen its management culture.

15th Medium-Term Management Plan Shaping the region's future together

This fiscal year, the Bank launched its 15th Medium-Term Management Plan (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2019). The management will continue to exert their maximum concerted efforts to make the Bank of Saga an entity that "shapes the region's future together with customers," by constantly coming up with flexible and new ideas, and by building up a Bank-wide readiness to cope with the diverse needs and expectations of customers.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

We are committed to contributing to regional revitalization by helping customers grow their business through services such as assessment of business feasibility, and thus expanding the circle of growth in the whole region.

We are committed to spending more time with customers and providing them high-quality services tailored to their needs both as a lifestyle and business partner.

SPECIFIC INITIATIVES

Further improvement of CS & ES

Rapid improvement of productivity

Strengthening of personnel and enhancement of specialized capabilities

Business Environment and Results of Operations

Financial and economic environment

During the 2016 fiscal year, Japanese economy has benefited from improvements of corporate earnings as in addition to recovery of personal consumption, there has also been a perceivable increase in exports, driven forth by a number of factors including the fair wind of a weak yen rate. In the meanwhile, the Cabinet Office and the Bank of Japan raised their assessments of the economy at the end of the year, and the trend of moderate recovery has been continuing from that time on also.

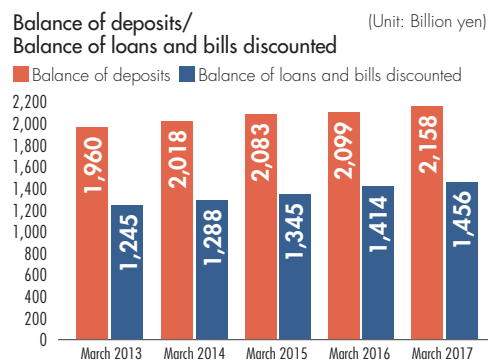
Overseas, although there were such turbulent events as the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and the presidential election in the U.S., on the whole, the economy continued on a firm path as can be seen for example in the decision of the U.S. to raise interest rate twice within the year. However, we need to watch carefully whether the situation continues to be favorable against the backdrop of diminished expectations towards the policy operation in the U.S., political situation in Europe, and the expected slowdown of the economy in China.

The economy in the northern Kyushu area, around which the Bank of Saga operations primarily revolve, has been recovering. Although the area had to deal with the adverse impact of the Kumamoto earthquake, which happened in the beginning of the fiscal year, amidst recovery efforts, personal consumption improved driven forth by improvements in the employment conditions, and business activities are also on the road to recovery.

In the financial industry, even after the Bank of Japan launched a new framework for monetary easing, the financial market has more or less settled down, and against the backdrop of the continuing new investment management environment with its negative interest rate policy, in the market of loans for both business enterprises and individuals, interest rates continue at very low levels.

Results of operations for fiscal 2016

Operating under these challenging conditions, the Group's directors and general employees have joined forces in concerted efforts to improve the Bank's business results and optimize its operating efficiency.



These and other efforts produced the following results of operations for the fiscal year under review:

+ Deposits and loans

The total balance of deposits as of March 31, 2017 had grown by ¥58,200 million from the previous fiscal-end to ¥2,158,200 million thanks to an increase of personal deposits by ¥20,900 million and general corporate deposits by ¥34,400 million. On a regional basis, deposits increased to ¥52,200 million in Saga Prefecture and to ¥4,400 million in Fukuoka Prefecture.

The total balance of loans and bills discounted recorded an increase by ¥42,200 million from the previous fiscal-end to ¥1,456,500 million. This is attributable to the fact that although loans for municipal corporations decreased from the previous fiscal-end by ¥17,800 million, feasibility loans mainly to small and medium-sized enterprises recorded an increase from the previous fiscal-end by ¥45 billion. On a regional basis, deposits increased to ¥9,900 million in Saga Prefecture and to ¥39,800 million in Fukuoka Prefecture.

In the area of securities, the Bank implemented efficient fund management in response to a perceived risk of future interest-rate fluctuations. As a result, securities rose by ¥31,300 million from the previous fiscal-end, to ¥667,800 million.

Furthermore, the capital adequacy ratio (domestic standard) was 7.68%, down 1.22% from the previous fiscal-end. Although we accumulated more profits than in

the previous fiscal-end, there was also an increase of adjustment amount of the shareholders' equity made in connection with the application of Basel III and return of subordinated borrowings, which both resulted in a decrease of the core capital sum, and at the same time there was an increase in the risk assets following an increase of loans.

Nonperforming loans ratio (ratio of receivables for which disclosure is mandatory under the Financial Reconstruction Law) stood at 2.46% on March 31, 2017, down from 2.54% as of March 31, 2016.

+ Profit conditions

In the area of ordinary income, against the backdrop of investment management environment with its very low interest rates, the Bank made revisions to the form of transactions to adapt to the market environment changes of the second half of the fiscal year. As a result, due to a decrease of gains on sales of bonds by ¥4,644 million from the previous fiscal year and other reasons, ordinary income was ¥43,508 million, down ¥4,812 million from the previous fiscal year.

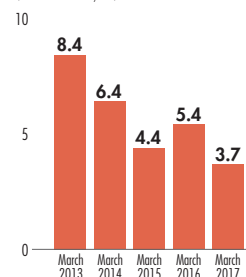
In the area of ordinary expenses, although the Bank

recorded a decrease in interest expenses and non-personnel expenses of general and administrative expenses, with an increase in amortization of actuarial gains and losses on retirement benefit and a loss on sales of bonds resulting from a revision of securities portfolio, ordinary expenses decreased by ¥2,754 million from the previous fiscal year, while ordinary profit decreased by ¥2,059 million to ¥3,394 million.

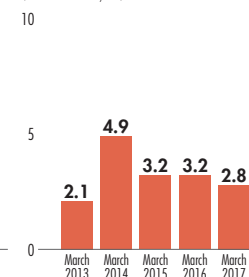
Furthermore, current net income decreased by ¥359 million from the previous fiscal year to ¥2,859 million.

In the area of interest income, which serves as the foundation of the Bank's revenue, interest and dividends on securities was ¥7,932 million, up ¥289 million from the previous fiscal year as a result of management of securities. On the other hand, although as the Bank has been operating in the negative interest rate policy environment, there has been a decrease in the interest rate on loans, the balance satisfactorily exceeded that of the previous fiscal year, and the interest on loans and discounts at ¥18,343 million recorded is a mere ¥405 million decrease from the previous fiscal year, and a decrease of interest income by ¥101 million to ¥26,504 million.

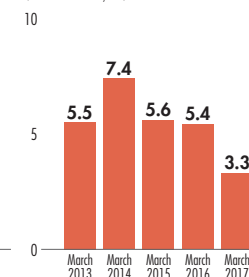
Net business profit
(Unit: Billion yen)



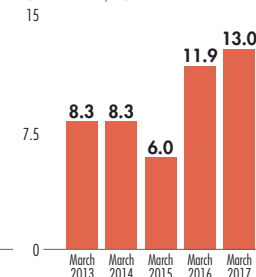
Current net income
(Unit: Billion yen)



Ordinary profit
(Unit: Billion yen)



Net core business profit
(Unit: Billion yen)



Net business profit

Net business profit is an indicator of profit particular to banks that shows the results for their basic banking services. It is calculated by subtracting "expenses" and "transferred general provisions for loan losses" from the total of four items: "profit from funds" generated through management and procurement of deposits, loans and bills accounted for and marketable securities; "profit from service transactions, etc." denoting income and expenditures associated with various service charges; "profit from particular transactions" indicating income and expenditures associated with short-term trading of government bonds, etc.; and "other operating profit" showing profits and losses from bond trading, foreign currency exchange and other such operations.

Net core business profit

Net core business profit comprises net business profit before general provisions for loan losses are transferred after adjusting the results of the final calculation of five bond accounts. It is associated with the Bank's fundamental ability to achieve profitability.

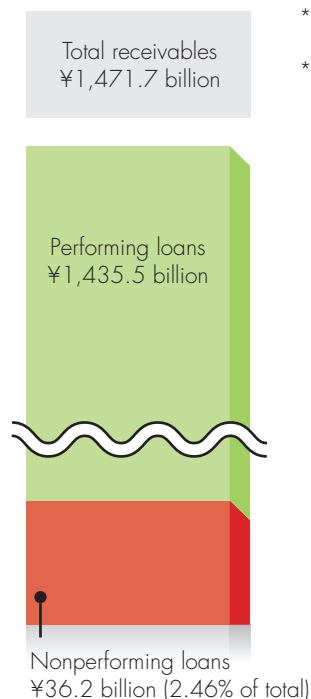
Business Environment and Results of Operations

+ Results of Group Operations

Compared to the previous consolidated fiscal end, the results of the Bank's Group operations showed a growth of ¥57,100 million in the total balance of deposits to ¥2,150,900 million, a rise of ¥42,200 million in the total balance of loans and bills discounted to ¥1,456,500 million, and an increase in the securities of ¥30,800 million to ¥668,900 million as of March 31, 2017.

Compared to the previous accounting period, the Bank recorded decreases on a consolidated basis as follows: ordinary income down ¥4,911 million to ¥44,106 million, ordinary profit down ¥2,109 million to ¥4,057 million, and current net income also down ¥344 million to ¥2,898 million.

Status of nonperforming loans as of end March 2017

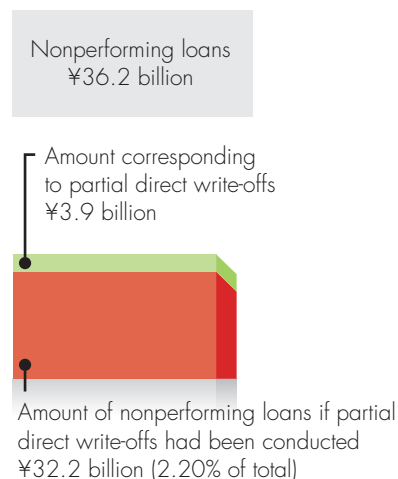


- * Nonperforming loans are receivables for which disclosure is mandatory under the Financial Reconstruction Law.
- * Because the Bank does not conduct partial direct write-offs, the corresponding amount is recorded as provisions for loan losses.

Status of Nonperforming Loans

The Bank's ratio of loan assets for which disclosure is mandatory under the Financial Reconstruction Law (nonperforming loans) to total receivables stood at 2.46% on March 31, 2017, down from 2.54% as of March 31, 2016.

The Bank of Saga does not conduct partial direct write-offs. Had it conducted partial direct write-offs, however, the ratio as of March 31, 2017 would have been 2.20% (as compared with 2.20% as of March 31, 2016).



(Status of receivables for which disclosure is mandatory under the Financial Reconstruction Law)

(Units: Billion yen, percentage)

	End March 2016	End March 2017	Change from previous year
Receivables for which disclosure is mandatory under the Financial Reconstruction Law (A)	36.4	36.2	-0.2
Amount equivalent to partial direct write-offs (B) (Note)	5.1	3.9	-1.2
Difference (C) = (A) - (B)	31.3	32.2	0.9
Total loan amount (including ordinary loans) (D)	1,428.8	1,471.7	42.9
(A) / (D) × 100	2.54%	2.46%	-0.08% point
(C) / ((D) - (B)) × 100	2.20%	2.20%	0.00% point

Note: Because the Bank does not conduct partial direct write-offs, it records an equivalent amount as a provision for loan losses.

Business Environment and Results of Operations

Capital adequacy ratio

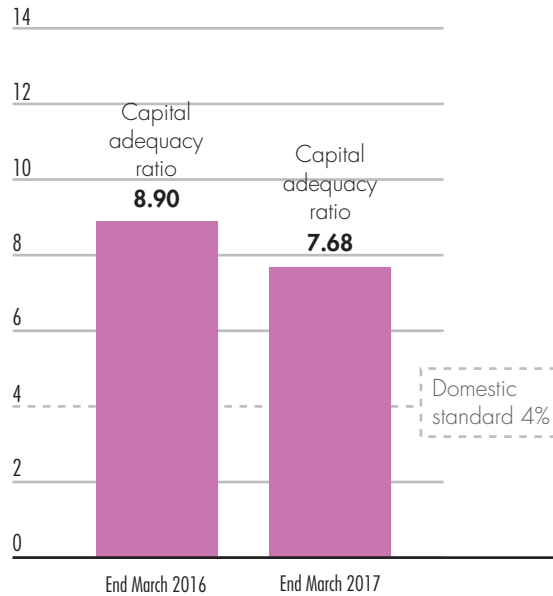
The capital adequacy ratio (domestic standard) was 7.68%, down 1.22% from the previous fiscal-end. Although we accumulated more profits than in the previous fiscal-end, there was also an increase of adjustment amount of the shareholders' equity made in connection with the application of Basel III and return of

subordinated borrowings, which both resulted in a decrease of the core capital sum, and at the same time there was an increase in the risk assets following an increase of loans.

Furthermore, on a consolidated basis, the capital adequacy ratio (domestic standard) was 8.07%, down 1.25% from the previous fiscal-end.

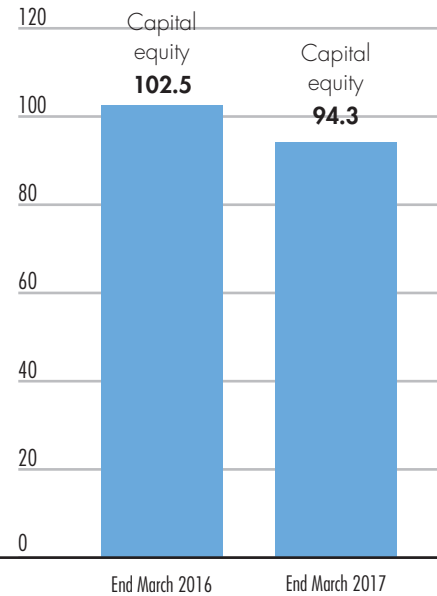
Capital adequacy ratio (domestic standard)

(Unit: %)



Capital equity (domestic standard)

(Unit: billion yen)



Explanation of terms

(Note 1) Tier 1 (core capital): The basic portion of equity capital, such as capital, capital reserves and earned reserves

Corporate Governance

Fundamental thinking

The Bank of Saga is striving to achieve sustainable growth, enhance medium- to long-term corporate value, and realize the best possible corporate governance in order to remain an indispensable bank for our customers and shareholders. Based on the following basic concepts, it is implementing measures to achieve good corporate governance and appropriate management systems to sustain it.

- (I) Respect the rights of shareholders, and secure impartiality.
- (II) Consider the interests of stakeholders (including local communities, customers, shareholders and employees), and collaborate with them appropriately.
- (III) Disclose properly and secure transparency of corporate information.
- (IV) Endeavor to strengthen the supervisory functions over the Board of Directors through Independent Outside Directors, Independent Outside Auditors, and the Audit & Supervisory Board.
- (V) Hold constructive dialogue with shareholders who possess investment views that correspond with their medium- to long-term benefits.

Current corporate governance systems

The Bank's Board of Directors, which comprises 13 members, determines the Bank's business execution and supervises the performance of the Directors. The Bank elected two external members to the Board of Directors as part of its efforts to strengthen the Board's supervisory function, ensure the fairness of its decision-making and enhance its objectivity.

The Bank has adopted an auditor system, under which a Board of Auditors comprising four members, three of them external auditors, is responsible for auditing the execution of duties by Directors and providing appropriate advice.

In an effort to ensure the effectiveness and soundness of its corporate governance, moreover, the Bank has instituted a system under which its execution of business is audited and supervised from an

independent perspective by external directors and external auditors who have no experience of employment by the Bank or any member of its Group.

The Bank's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Board of Directors shall comprise up to 14 members and the Board of Auditors up to 4 members.

The Bank of Saga is working to achieve greater depth and breadth in the deliberations of its Board of Directors and other governing bodies and to accelerate the decision-making process to facilitate quick, appropriate responses to the rapid changes occurring in its operating environment as well as to ensure proper execution of operations reflecting these changes.

The Board of Directors meets once a month, in principle, to consider matters prescribed by laws and regulations as well as to make decisions concerning important management issues. The Bank has also taken steps to reinforce the Board's functions by clarifying the responsibilities of the Bank's executive officers and determining the sphere of content of their reports to the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee, comprising the President, Chairman and managing directors, meets once a week, in principle, to deliberate matters regarding the Bank's regular operations at the request of the Board of Directors as a means of facilitating prompt decision-making. The Management Meeting and the Compliance Committee, moreover, a pair of bodies organized to augment corporate governance through discussions and examinations concerning the implementation status of operations and Bank-wide risk management, hold monthly and bimonthly meetings, respectively, with the President, Chairman, managing directors and external directors concerned in attendance. The Bank's auditors also attend important management meetings, including Executive Committee, Board of Directors' and Compliance Committee meetings, thus reinforcing the Bank's "dynamic auditing function."

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law, the Bank has entered into agreements with external directors and

external auditors, which provide that, in the event that an external director or external auditor causes damage to the Bank due to negligence of his/her duties, the liability of such external director or external auditor shall be limited to the total amount specified in each item of Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law, only in case he/she has performed his/her duties in good faith and without gross negligence.

Structures for Compliance with Laws and Regulations and for Risk Management

Today's ongoing diversification and advancement of financial operations are generating increasingly varied and complex risks for the banking business. It is an important issue for bank management to understand and manage these risks properly. The Bank has established the Risk Integration and Compliance Group in its Corporate Management and Coordination Department and the Profit Management Office in its General Planning Department as part of efforts to develop structures for compliance with laws and regulations and an integrated risk management structure for each category of risks.

Structure for compliance with laws and regulations

The Corporate Management and Coordination Department acts as a supervisory body with responsibility for overseeing the Bank's systems for compliance with laws and regulations, and the Board of Directors has formulated a set of Basic Compliance Objectives and Compliance Standards. We have also instituted the Compliance Committee with the President as chairman, moreover, as part of efforts to establish a structure that assures compliance with laws and regulations.

Our efforts to reinforce the law-abiding spirit of our directors and regular employees include such measures as ensuring that they all keep the Compliance Guide covering the Bank's standards for compliance in daily operations on hand as a means of strengthening their commitment to compliance with laws and regulations. In addition, we conducted a reexamination of our evaluation system and, as a specific measure targeting our directors and key employees, introduced a "360-degree evaluation" system in fiscal 2004 under which subordinates evaluate their bosses. We have also introduced evaluation procedures that place greater emphasis on matters concerning compliance with laws and regulations into our personnel and branch performance evaluation systems.

In these and other ways, we are making the most of every opportunity to create a climate of compliance.

Personal information management

Since the enforcement of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information in April 2005, and of the Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure (My Number Act), in October 2015, and in accordance with our Personal Information Protection Declaration (Privacy Policy) and the Basic Policy Regarding the Handling of Specific Personal Information, we have placed the highest priority on earning the trust of customers (business partners, shareholders and regional residents), complying with the two aforementioned acts and related legislation, and protecting customers' personal information.

In addition to making every effort to ensure proper handling of personal information by all our employees, we are introducing a variety of organizational, human and technological security measures to attain these goals. These include clarification of management responsibilities, enforcement of rules, introduction of IC card-based building entry/exit control systems, promotion of paperless documentation, and limitation of the use of recording media.

The Bank is particularly committed to strict management of the collection, use, provision and control of specific personal information, as prescribed separately.

Steps to reinforce internal auditing

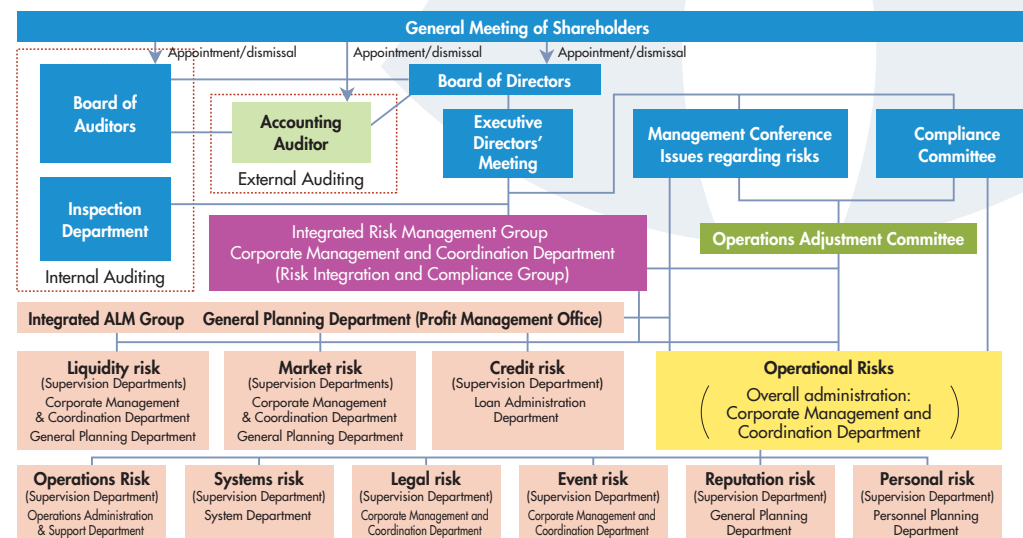
With respect to internal auditing, the Bank has prepared auditing systems in response to revisions of the financial inspections manual and changes in laws and regulations, including the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. We are reinforcing the auditing of our management systems, including those concerned with customer protection, our compliance systems and our risk management systems. We are placing a greater stress on process checking in our auditing operations, moreover, to acquire a deeper understanding of actual conditions. We are also upgrading our internal auditing mechanisms as part of efforts to establish a more transparent corporate culture.

Risk Management

The Bank has established a Risk Management Policy in accordance with strategic objectives determined by the Board of Directors to ensure appropriate risk management in an environment of increasingly varied and complex risks stemming from the ongoing diversification and advancement of financial operations.

Based on our Risk Management Policy and Risk

Management Regulations, moreover, we have not only attained a grasp of currently existing risks with respect to those indicated in the accompanying risk management structure diagram, but we have also identified risks that may potentially occur. We are introducing measures to protect against these risks, and to respond appropriately in the event of their emergence.



Integrated risk management

The Bank has classified risks into the four categories of liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk and designated one or more risk supervision departments for each with responsibility for conducting appropriate risk management according to the respective risk characteristics.

The Corporate Management and Coordination Department conducts integrated management of all

these risks. This means that the Department controls risks within managerially permissible parameters by such means as measuring the level of risk through statistical methods and allocating risk capital with regard to market risk, credit risk and operational risk. The status of the integrated risks is reported at the monthly Management Conference, ALM meetings and other forums to realize prompt implementation of any requisite measures.

Financial Highlights

Consolidated	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2017
Total Assets	¥ 2,335,305	¥ 2,292,796	¥ 2,304,264	¥ 2,223,361	\$ 20,815,628
Deposits (including NCDs)	2,156,291	2,100,229	2,083,432	2,019,807	19,220,000
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,456,516	1,414,305	1,345,089	1,288,715	12,982,588
Securities	668,978	638,161	680,800	635,929	5,962,911
Total Income	¥ 44,106	¥ 49,017	¥ 42,063	¥ 42,714	\$ 393,144
Total Expenses	40,107	42,907	35,393	34,869	357,494
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	3,999	6,109	6,670	7,845	35,650
Net Income (Loss)	2,898	3,242	3,316	4,983	25,832
Cash Dividends	1,168	1,251	1,168	1,001	10,419

U.S. dollar amounts are converted, solely for convenience, at ¥112.19=US\$1, the prevailing rate on March 31, 2017

Non-Consolidated	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2017
Total Assets	¥ 2,334,955	¥ 2,291,624	¥ 2,303,267	¥ 2,222,830	¥ 2,124,515	\$ 20,812,505
Deposits (including NCDs)	2,163,545	2,106,381	2,089,382	2,025,307	1,964,751	19,284,655
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,456,516	1,414,305	1,345,089	1,288,715	1,245,846	12,982,588
Securities	667,850	636,537	679,080	634,219	598,821	5,952,850
Total Income	¥ 43,508	¥ 48,320	¥ 41,023	¥ ¥42,092	¥ 41,833	\$ 387,811
Total Expenses	40,170	42,924	35,390	34,804	36,658	358,061
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	3,337	5,396	5,632	7,288	5,174	29,750
Net Income (Loss)	2,859	3,218	3,266	4,954	2,182	25,491
Cash Dividends	1,168	1,251	1,168	1,001	1,002	10,419
			Yen			U.S. dollars
Net Income (Loss) per Share	¥ 17.12	¥ 19.28	¥ 19.57	¥ 29.68	¥ 13.07	\$ 0.152
Cash Dividends per Share	7	7	7	7	6	0.062

U.S. dollar amounts are converted, solely for convenience, at ¥112.19=US\$1, the prevailing rate on March 31, 2017

Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Bank of Saga Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries
March 31, 2017 and 2016

	Millions of yen (Note 2)		Thousands of
	2017	2016	U.S. dollars (Note 2)
			2017
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 169,874	¥ 180,446	\$ 1,514,167
Call Loans	—	—	—
Commercial Paper and Other Debt Purchased	3,534	3,421	31,504
Trading Assets	—	—	—
Money Held in Trust	398	400	3,553
Securities	668,978	638,161	5,962,911
Loans and Bills Discounted (Note 4)	1,456,516	1,414,305	12,982,588
Foreign Exchanges	2,990	3,198	26,651
Other Assets	6,956	27,255	62,009
Tangible Fixed Assets	24,952	24,859	222,409
Intangible Fixed Assets	2,081	2,530	18,555
Deferred Tax Assets	797	860	7,106
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	12,401	12,253	110,538
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(14,177)	(14,896)	(126,367)
Total Assets	¥ 2,335,305	¥ 2,292,796	\$ 20,815,628
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 2,156,291	¥ 2,100,229	\$ 19,220,000
Call Money	5,048	6,760	45,000
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	2,144	—	19,114
Borrowed Money	2,775	15,370	24,734
Foreign Exchanges	59	144	528
Other Liabilities	20,379	21,717	181,647
Accrued Employees' Bonuses	686	681	6,119
Accrued Retirement Benefits	8,053	8,622	71,780
Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits	12	11	115
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	328	281	2,925
Deferred Tax Liabilities	2,389	3,354	21,300
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation (Note 7)	4,047	4,049	36,077
Acceptances and Guarantees	12,401	12,253	110,538
Total Liabilities	2,214,617	2,173,477	19,739,883
Net Assets			
Common Stock (Note 8)	16,062	16,062	143,169
Capital Surplus	11,375	11,375	101,391
Retained Earnings	62,195	60,838	554,379
Less: Treasury Stock, at Cost	(1,191)	(1,211)	(10,619)
Total Shareholders' Equity	88,441	86,609	788,320
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	20,554	21,879	183,210
Deferred gains on hedges	—	—	—
Land Revaluation Reserve, Net of Tax (Note 7)	8,307	8,297	74,047
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(1,522)	(1,932)	(13,568)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	27,339	28,244	243,689
Subscription Rights to Share	201	161	1,794
Minority Interests	4,705	4,303	41,940
Total Net Assets	120,687	119,319	1,075,744
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 2,335,305	¥ 2,292,796	\$ 20,815,628

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Retained Earnings

The Bank of Saga Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

	Millions of yen (Note 2)		Thousands of
	2017	2016	U.S. dollars (Note 2)
			2017
Income			
Interest Income:			
Loans and Discounts	¥ 18,343	¥ 18,748	\$ 163,502
Securities	7,941	7,653	70,788
Others	228	214	2,040
Fees and Commissions	6,543	6,730	58,326
Other Operating Income	9,893	13,887	88,187
Other Income	1,155	1,783	10,298
Total Income	44,106	49,017	393,144
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:			
Deposits	623	1,010	5,560
Borrowings and Call Money	124	287	1,107
Others	7	19	65
Fees and Commissions	3,271	3,047	29,160
Other Operating Expenses	11,112	13,014	99,050
General and Administrative Expenses	24,167	24,029	215,414
Other Expenses	800	1,498	7,135
Total Expenses	40,107	42,907	357,494
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	3,999	6,109	35,650
Income Taxes:			
Current	769	1,952	6,855
Deferred	(74)	497	(668)
Minority Interests	407	417	3,630
Net Income (Loss)	¥ 2,898	¥ 3,242	\$ 25,832
Per Share of Common Stock:		Yen	U.S. dollars
Net Income (Loss)	¥ 17.26	¥ 19.34	\$ 0.153

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

The Bank of Saga Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries
March 31, 2017 and 2016

	Millions of yen (Note 2)		Thousands of
	2017	2016	U.S. dollars (Note 2)
			2017
Net Income before minority interests	¥ 3,305	¥ 3,660	\$ 29,462
Other comprehensive income	(914)	(2,227)	(8,150)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(1,324)	676	(11,808)
Deferred gains on hedges	—	—	—
Land Revaluation Reserve	—	213	—
Defined benefit plans	410	(3,117)	3,657
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of			
Associates accounted for using Equity Method	0	(0)	0
Comprehensive Income	2,391	1,432	21,312
(Breakdown)			
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	1,983	1,014	
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Minority Interests	407	417	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

The Bank of Saga Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2017

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total
Balances at March 31, 2016	¥ 16,062	¥ 11,375	¥ 60,383	(¥1,211)	¥ 86,609
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies			95		95
Balance at the beginning of current period after reflecting changes in accounting policies	16,062	11,375	60,479	(1,211)	86,705
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends from surplus			(1,168)		(1,168)
Net income			2,898		2,898
Repurchase of treasury stock				(2)	(2)
Disposition of treasury stock			(3)	22	19
Cancellation of Treasury share					
Transfer from revaluation reserve for land, net of taxes			(9)		(9)
Change other than stockholders' equity(net)					
Total changes during the fiscal year	0	0	1,716	20	1,736
Balance as of March 31, 2017	16,062	11,375	62,195	(1,191)	88,441

	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total
Balances at March 31, 2016	\$ 143,169	\$ 101,391	\$ 538,228	(\$10,797)	\$ 771,991
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies			852		852
Balance at the beginning of current period after reflecting changes in accounting policies			539,080	(10,797)	772,844
Changes during the fiscal year					
Dividends from surplus			(10,419)		(10,419)
Net income			25,832		25,832
Repurchase of treasury stock				(23)	(23)
Disposition of treasury stock			(30)	202	172
Cancellation of Treasury share					
Transfer from revaluation reserve for land, net of taxes			(85)		(85)
Change other than stockholders' equity(net)					
Total changes during the fiscal year	0	0	15,298	178	15,476
Balance as of March 31, 2017	143,169	101,391	554,379	(10,619)	788,320

	Millions of yen							
	Valuation and translation adjustments							
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation excess	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Subscription rights to share	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balances at March 31, 2016	¥ 21,879	¥ 0	¥ 8,297	¥ (1,932)	¥ 28,244	¥ 161	¥ 4,303	¥ 119,319
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies								95
Balance at the beginning of current period after reflecting changes in accounting policies	21,879		8,297	(1,932)	28,244	161	4,303	119,414
Changes during the fiscal year								
Dividends from surplus								(1,168)
Net income								2,898
Repurchase of treasury stock								(2)
Disposition of treasury stock								19
Cancellation of Treasury share								
Transfer from revaluation reserve for land, net of taxes								(9)
Change other than stockholders' equity(net)	(1,324)		9	410	(904)	39	401	(463)
Total changes during the fiscal year	(1,324)		9	410	(904)	39	401	1,272
Balance as of March 31, 2017	20,554	0	8,307	(1,522)	27,339	201	4,705	120,687

	Thousands of U.S. dollars							
	Valuation and translation adjustments							
	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation excess	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Subscription rights to share	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balances at March 31, 2016	\$ 195,018		\$ 73,962	(\$17,151)	\$ 251,754	\$ 1,439	\$ 38,360	\$ 1,063,546
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies								852
Balance at the beginning of current period after reflecting changes in accounting policies	195,018		73,962	(17,151)	251,754	1,439	38,360	1,063,546
Changes during the fiscal year								
Dividends from surplus								(10,419)
Net income								25,832
Repurchase of treasury stock								(23)
Disposition of treasury stock								172
Cancellation of Treasury share								
Transfer from revaluation reserve for land, net of taxes								(85)
Change other than stockholders' equity(net)	(11,807)		85	3,657	(8,064)	354	3,579	(4,130)
Total changes during the fiscal year	(11,807)		85	3,657	(8,064)	354	3,579	11,345
Balance as of March 31, 2017	183,210		74,047	(13,568)	243,689	1,794	41,940	1,075,744

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The Bank of Saga Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

	Millions of yen (Note 2)		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)
	2017	2016	2017
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	¥ 3,999	¥ 6,109	\$ 35,650
Depreciation	1,531	1,585	13,647
Impairment Losses	6	2	62
Income on Equity Method	(9)	(12)	(81)
(Decrease) Increase in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(719)	(129)	(6,408)
(Decrease) Increase in Accrued Bonuses	4	(26)	40
(Decrease) Increase in Accrued Retirement Benefits	—	—	—
(Decrease) Increase in Net Defined Benefit Liability	20	(7,116)	182
(Increase) Decrease in Net Defined Benefit Asset	—	—	—
(Decrease) Reserve for directors retirement benefits	1	2	13
(Decrease) Increase in Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	46	112	412
Interest and Dividend Income	(26,514)	(26,616)	(236,331)
Interest Expenses	755	1,318	6,733
(Income) Loss on Securities Transaction	9,156	6,793	81,616
(Income) Loss on Money Trust	1	20	14
Net exchange (gain) loss	0	0	1
(Income) Loss on Disposal of Properties	16	36	149
Net (Increase) Decrease in Trading Assets	—	7	—
Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted	(42,211)	(69,216)	(376)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	57,112	16,190	509,068
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	(1,049)	606	(9,356)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money	(95)	(121)	(853)
Net (Increase) Decrease in Due from Banks (other than The Bank of Japan)	321	(281)	2,867
Net (Increase) Decrease in Call Loans	(112)	593	(1,001)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money	(1,712)	(12,466)	(15,262)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	2,144	(4,309)	19,114
Net (Increase) Decrease in Foreign Exchange Assets	208	595	1,857
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(85)	20	(760)
Revenues from Fund Operations	27,562	27,798	245,672
Expenditures on Fund Procurement	(849)	(1,464)	(7,571)
Others	207	(830)	1,846
Sub-total	29,738	(60,797)	265,072
Payment of Income Taxes	(2,184)	(1,211)	(19,474)
Refund of Income Taxes	2	199	18
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	27,555	(61,809)	245,615

Cash Flows from Investing Activities:

	Millions of yen (Note 2)		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)
	2017	2016	2017
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Securities	(609,016)	(594,370)	(5,428,440)
Sales of Securities	516,433	540,721	4,603,205
Redemption of Securities	69,651	62,276	620,839
Increase in Money Held in Trust	—	—	—
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	—	—	—
Purchases of Tangible fixed Assets	(1,053)	(1,004)	(9,390)
Purchases of Intangible Fixed Assets	(177)	(1,150)	(1,583)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	32	0	289
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(24,129)	6,472	(215,080)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Increase in Subordinated Loans	—	—	—
Repayment of Subordinated Loans	(12,500)	—	(111,418)
Payment of Cash Dividends	(1,167)	(1,250)	(10,410)
Payment of Cash Dividends to Minority Interests	(5)	(5)	(50)
Purchases of Treasury Stock	(2)	(3)	(23)
Proceeds from execution of stock options	0	0	0
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(13,676)	(1,259)	(121,902)
Translation Adjustment of Cash and Cash Equivalents	(0)	(0)	(0)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,250)	(56,597)	(91,368)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	179,638	236,234	1,601,195
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	¥ 169,387	¥ 179,638	\$ 1,509,826

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank of SAGA Ltd. (the "Bank") and its consolidated subsidiaries

1. The Scope of Consolidated Financial Reporting and Application of The Equity Method

(a) The Scope of Consolidated Financial Reporting

- SAGIN BUSINESS SERVICE CO.,LTD.
- SAGIN COMPUTER SERVICE CO.,LTD.
- SAGIN CREDIT GUARANTEE CO.,LTD.

(b) Application of the Equity Method

- SAGIN CAPITAL AND CONSUL CO.,LTD.
- SAGIN LEASE CO.,LTD.

2. Japanese Yen and U.S. Dollar Amounts

Yen amounts of less than ¥1 million have been disregarded. Accordingly, the sum of each account may in fact not be equal to the combined sum of the individual items. All U.S. dollar amounts included herein are presented solely for the convenience of readers, and are nothing more than arithmetical computations.

They are converted at the rate of ¥112.19=US\$1, the prevailing rate on the Tokyo foreign exchange market on March 31, 2017.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Financial Instruments

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries apply the Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments to valuation of trading account securities, securities and derivative transactions, and hedge accounting.

(b) Transactions for Trading Purposes

Transactions for "Trading Purposes" (purposes of seeking to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from arbitrage between markets) are valued at market or fair value as of the balance sheet dates, and included in "Trading Assets" on a tradedate basis. Profits and losses on trading

transactions are included in other operating income or expenses.

(c) Securities

- i. In conformity with the Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments, securities are stated as follows:
Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated at amortized cost using the straight-line method, cost being determined by the moving-average method.
"Securities Available for Sale" defined by the standards are stated at fair market value when having market price and are stated at moving-average cost or amortized cost when having no market price. Unrealized valuation gains or losses on securities available for sale, net of applicable income taxes, are stated as a separate item in the consolidated balance sheets. Cost of the securities sold, in principle, is computed by the moving-average method.
- ii. In accordance with the Uniform Rules for Bank Accounting, securities included in "Money Held in Trust," which are designated for investments in securities and separately managed from other beneficiaries are valued by the same method as in (i.) above.

(d) Derivatives

Under the Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments, derivative transactions except for trading purposes transactions are stated at fair value.

Derivative transactions are executed and managed under the internal check system of the Bank in accordance with the established policies.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation of premises and equipment of the Bank

is calculated using the declining-balance method except for the buildings acquired after April 1, 1998 and accompanying facilities and structures acquired after April 1, 2016, which are depreciated using the straight-line method. Main useful lives of premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings 3 to 60 years

Equipment 2 to 20 years

Premises and equipment held by the consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated over the useful lives of the respective assets principally using the declining balance method.

Software for internal use held by the Bank is amortized over the useful lives of 5 years using the straight-line method. Software for internal use held by the consolidated subsidiaries is amortized over the useful lives of 5 years.

(f) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are maintained in or translated into Japanese yen. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into yen at the prevailing rates on the Tokyo foreign exchange market as of the uncollectible based on individual fair value assessment of collateral.

(g) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

The Bank makes provision for possible loan losses in accordance with predetermined standards for write-offs and reserves. In line with the Guidelines for Governance on Asset Self-Assessment of Financial Institutions and Audits on Write-Offs and Reserves for Possible Loan Losses (JICPA Bank Auditing Special Committee Report No.4), the Bank has implemented a self-assessment rule for the credit quality of assets subject to disclosure under the Financial Reconstruction Law, and has classified them into four

risk categories: bankrupted, doubtful, substandard and normal.

The Bank provides a non-specific reserve for assets classified under "substandard" or "normal," based on historical default rates. For assets classified under "doubtful," the Bank provides a specific reserve in an amount deemed necessary after deduction of the estimated recoverable portion through disposition of collateral or implementation of guarantees. For assets classified under "bankrupted," the Bank provides a specific reserve in an amount equivalent to the remaining portion of the assets after deduction of the estimated recoverable amounts through disposition of collateral or implementation of guarantees.

The consolidated subsidiaries provide a non-specific reserve in an amount deemed necessary based on historical default rates and a specific reserve for loans to potentially bankrupt borrowers and other specific loans in the amount deemed uncollectible based on individual fair value assessment of collateral.

(h) Reserve for Employees' Bonuses

The reserve for bonuses is provided for payment of bonuses to employees, in the amount of estimated bonuses, which are attributable to the current fiscal year.

(i) Reserve for Directors' Retirement Benefits

The reserve for directors' retirement benefits is provided for payment of retirement benefits to directors, corporate auditors and other executive officers, in the amount deemed accrued at the fiscal year-end.

(j) Reserve for withdrawals of dormant deposits

The Bank provides a reserve for withdrawals of

dormant deposits on which it has previously recognized a profit. The Bank recognizes an amount that it estimates will be withdrawn in the future based on its past experience with such withdrawals.

(k) Methods for Accounting Treatment of Retirement Benefits Payments

A method of attributing projected retirement benefits from a fixed amount standard due by the current fiscal year-end is applied for calculating the retirement benefit obligations. In addition, the amortization methods for prior service costs and actuarial gain (loss) are as follows:

Prior service costs is amortized using the straight-line method over a specified period (5 years) within the employees' average remaining service period at incurrence.

Actuarial gain (loss) is amortized using the straight-line method over a specified period (5 years) within the employee's average remaining service period commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence.

Our consolidated subsidiaries adopted a simplified method in calculating liabilities for retirement benefits and retirement benefit expenses by assuming the pension benefit obligation of the subsidiaries to be equal to the amount payable for voluntary retirement of all employees at fiscal year-end.

(l) Lease Transactions

As for finance lease transactions that do not transfer rights of ownership, whose effective date preceded the start of the first fiscal year (on April 1, 2008) of application of the accounting standard for lease transactions, the Bank of Saga continues to apply the same method that uses to account for ordinary lease transactions.

(m) Methods of Significant Hedge Accounting

i. Hedging Against Interest Rate Risk

The Bank of Saga applies deferred hedge accounting pursuant to the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (issued by JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24) to manage interest rate risk arising from interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. As for the hedges to offset market fluctuation, the Bank of Saga assesses the effectiveness of such hedges by classifying the hedged items (such as loans) and the hedging instruments (such as interest rate swaps) by their respective maturity

ii. Hedging Against Exchange Fluctuation Risk

The Bank of Saga applies deferred hedge accounting pursuant to the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (issued by JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25) to manage exchange fluctuation risk arising from lending or borrowing funds in different currencies. The Bank of Saga assesses the effectiveness of currency swap and foreign exchange swap transactions (the hedging instruments) executed for the purpose of offsetting the risk of changes in currency exchange rates by verifying that there are foreign-currency monetary claims and debts (the hedged items) corresponding to the foreign-currency positions.

(n) Accounting Treatment of Consumption Tax

National and local consumption taxes of the Bank of Saga and its consolidated subsidiaries are accounted for using the tax-excluded method.

(o) Statement of Cash Flows

The balances of cash and due from banks on the balance sheet as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 were reconciled with cash and cash equivalents at end of year on the statements of cash flows as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 169,874	¥ 180,446
Deposits with Banks (other than The Bank of Japan)	(486)	(808)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	¥ 169,387	¥ 179,638

4. Loans and Bills Discounted

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Bills Discounted	¥ 8,021	¥ 9,295
Loans on Notes	73,007	58,846
Loans on Deeds	1,209,214	1,186,814
Overdrafts	166,273	159,348
Total	¥ 1,456,516	¥ 1,414,305

5. Non-Performing Loans

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Loans in Bankruptcy	¥ 1,847	¥ 2,113
Past due Loans	27,117	28,696
Restructured Loans	6,112	4,676
Total	¥ 35,077	¥ 35,486

6. Land Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with the Law concerning the Revaluation of Land, the Bank revalued land held for its operations on March 31, 1998. Net unrealized gain was stated in net assets, net of applicable income taxes, as "Land Revaluation Reserve, Net of Tax," amounting to ¥8,876 million as of March 31, 2017.

7. Common Stock

As of March 31, 2017, Common Stock of the Bank consisted of 171,359 thousand shares issued. The authorized number of shares was 499,142 thousand.

8. Securities

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Government Bonds	¥ 72,087	¥ 70,475
Municipal Bonds	249,587	275,778
Short-term Corporate Bonds	—	—
Corporate Bonds and Debentures	121,414	128,494
Stocks	45,104	38,122
Other Securities	180,789	125,291
Total	¥ 668,978	¥ 638,161

9. Foreign Exchange (Assets and Liabilities)

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
(Assets)		
Due from Foreign Correspondents	¥ 2,741	¥ 2,886
Foreign Bills of Exchange Bought	32	83
Foreign Bills of Exchange Receivable	216	227
Total	¥ 2,990	¥ 3,196

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
(Liabilities)		
Foreign Exchange Bills Sold	¥ 14	¥ 21
Foreign Bills Payable	44	123
Total	¥ 59	¥ 144

10. Other Assets

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Prepaid Expenses	¥ 53	¥ 72
Accrued Income	2,426	1,831
Derivative Assets	1,560	2,905
Others	2,916	22,444
Total	¥ 6,956	¥ 27,255

11. Deposits

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Current Deposits	¥ 100,824	¥ 109,070
Ordinary Deposits	1,225,536	1,136,931
Savings Deposits	4,081	4,374
Deposits at Notice	4,595	4,877
Time Deposits	796,971	819,033
Other Deposits	18,941	19,549
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5,342	6,391
Total	¥ 2,156,291	¥ 2,100,229

12. Borrowed Money

Borrowed money consisted of loans from other banks, including a subordinated loan in the amount of ¥2,775 million as of March 31, 2017.

13. Other Liabilities

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Income Taxes Payable	¥ 239	¥ 951
Accrued Expenses	919	1,023
Unearned Income	2,433	2,468
Derivative Liabilities	1,824	1,434
Others	14,961	15,839
Total	¥ 20,379	¥ 21,717

14. Other Operating Income

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ —	¥ —
Gain on Trading Purpose Transactions	41	87
Gain on Sales of Bonds	1,722	6,366
Gain on Derivative Instruments	8,129	7,411
Other	—	22
Total	¥ 9,893	¥ 13,887

15. Other Income

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Gain on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	¥ 103	¥ 451
Gain on Money Held in Trust	—	—
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	195	—
Others	855	1,332
Total	¥ 1,153	¥ 1,783

16. Other Operating Expenses

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Losses on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ 100	¥ 58
Losses on Sales of Bonds	10,968	12,918
Losses on Redemption of Bonds	—	—
Losses on write-down of Bonds	43	38
Total	¥ 11,112	¥ 13,014

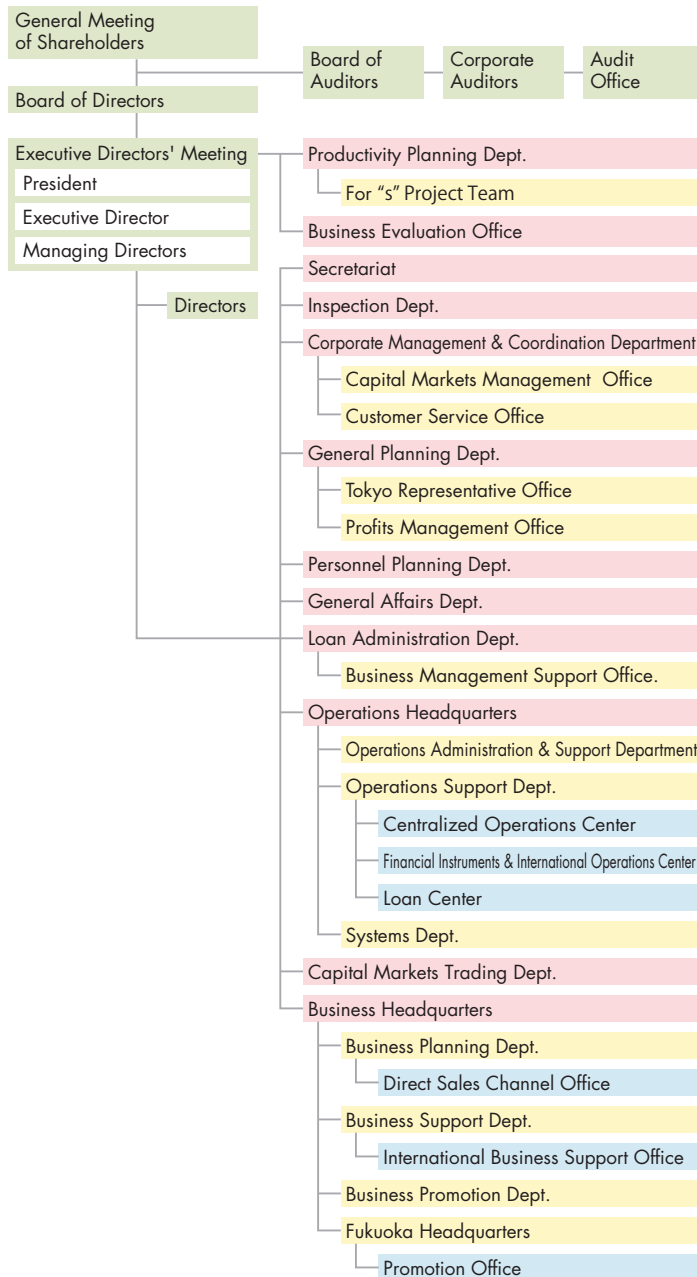
17. Other Expenses

	Millions of yen	
	2017	2016
Provision for Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	¥ —	¥ 301
Written-off Loans	—	—
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	9	24
Losses on Devaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	—	646
Loss from Management of Money Trust	1	20
Others	788	506
Total	¥ 799	¥ 1,498

18. Subsequent Event

The following distribution of retained earnings for the year ended March 31, 2017 was resolved at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on June 29, 2017.

Organization



Directors and Corporate Auditors

President
Yoshihiro Jinnouchi

Executive Director
Mitsunori Furukawa

Managing Directors
Akihisa Ueno
Hideaki Sakai
Sunao Imaizumi
Akira Tashiro

Directors
Tomio Nihei
Kingo Tominaga
Kazuyuki Tsutsumi
Hironao Furukawa
Shinzaburo Nakamura
Tutomu Kimura
Naoto Furutachi

Corporate Auditors
Kenji Tsuruta
(Standing Auditor)
Toshio Usui
Akinobu Onizaki
Syuichi Idera

Corporate Data

Bank Data

Head Office 7-20, Tojin 2-chome, Saga City, Saga 840-0813, Japan
Telephone: (0952) 24-5111

Operations Support Dept. 3-35, Ohtakarakita-machi, Saga City, Saga 840-0802, Japan
Telephone: (0952) 25-4571

Date of Incorporation July 1955
Capital ¥16 billion
Number of Offices 103
Number of Employees 1,500

Network

Saga Prefecture 61 branches

Nagasaki Prefecture 3 branches

Fukuoka Prefecture 38 branches

Fukuoka Headquarters

Head Office Business Department
Operations Support Department

Tokyo Branch