

## The Chiba Bank, Ltd.

Small Meeting After Q3 Release for FY2023 Ending March 2024

February 8, 2024

## **Event Summary**

[Company Name] The Chiba Bank, Ltd.

[Event Name] Small Meeting After Q3 Release for FY2023 Ending March 2024

[Time] 13:00 – 13:57

(Total: 57 minutes, Presentation: 13 minutes, Q&A: 44 minutes)

[Venue] Webcast

[Number of Speakers] 4

Mutsumi Awaji Director and Senior Executive Officer, Group

Chief Strategy Officer, Group Chief Digital

**Transformation Officer** 

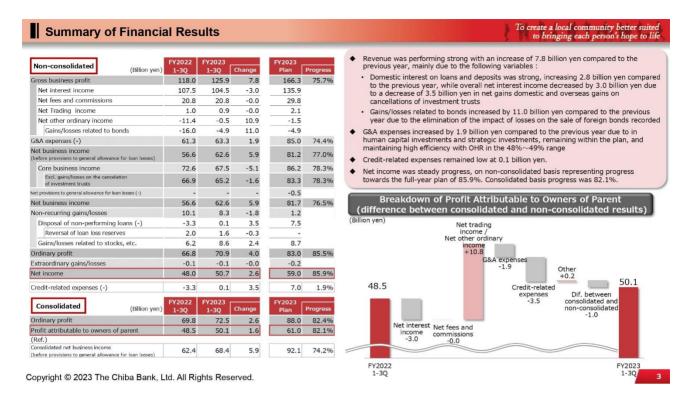
Akira Eshita Executive Officer, Group Deputy Chief

**Strategy Officer** 

Taro Kanzawa General Manager of Corporate Planning

Division

Hiroyuki Onaya SDGM of Corporate Planning Division



**Awaji**: I am Awaji. Thank you very much for always covering Chiba Bank. I will now explain the results, in line with the materials.

Please see page three. First is the summary of our business results.

In Q3, net interest income decreased by JPY3 billion YoY due to the curbing of gains on the redemption of investment trusts, but the absence of the effect of the loss on foreign bonds implemented in the previous year resulted in an JPY11 billion improvement in bond-related gains and losses, and top-line business profit increased by JPY7.8 billion to JPY125.9 billion, the highest Q3 result in two years.

Expenses increased by JPY1.9 billion, but this was due to human capital and strategic investments, and is in line with our plans.

Credit-related expenses remained low at JPY0.1 billion.

As a result, net income for the quarter reached a record high on both a non-consolidated and consolidated basis. The percentage of progress toward the full-year plan is 85.9% on a non-consolidated basis and 82.1% on a consolidated basis, both of which are on track.

## Summary of Financial Results (Consolidated)

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Consolidate		FY2022	FY2023		
(Bil	lion yen)	1-3Q	1-3Q	Change	
Consolidated net revenue		123.6	130.5	6.9	
Net interest income		103.7	100.5	-3.1	
Net fees and commissions		29.7	29.2	-0.5	
Net trading income		1.6	1.3	-0.3	
Net other ordinary income		-11.4	-0.5	10.9	
G&A expenses (-)		66.0	68.5	2.4	
Credit-related expenses (-)		-3.9	0.9	4.9	
Net provisions to general allowance for loan losses (-)		=	-	3.	
Disposal of non-performing loan	ns (-)	-3.9	0.9	4.9	
Gains/losses related to stocks, etc		6.6	9.6	3.0	
Gains/losses on equity-method investr	ments	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Other		1.7	1.6	-0.0	
Ordinary profit		69.8	72.5	2.6	
Extraordinary gains/losses		-0.1	-0.0	0.0	
Net income pre-tax adjustment		69.7	72.5	2.7	
Total corporate income taxes (-)		21.2	22.3	1.1	
Net income		48.5	50.1	1.6	
Profit attributable to non-controlling	interests	-	-	-	
Profit attributable to owners of pa	rent	48.5	50.1	1.6	
(Ref.)					
Consolidated net business income (before provisions to general allowance for loan	losses)	62.4	68.4	5.9	

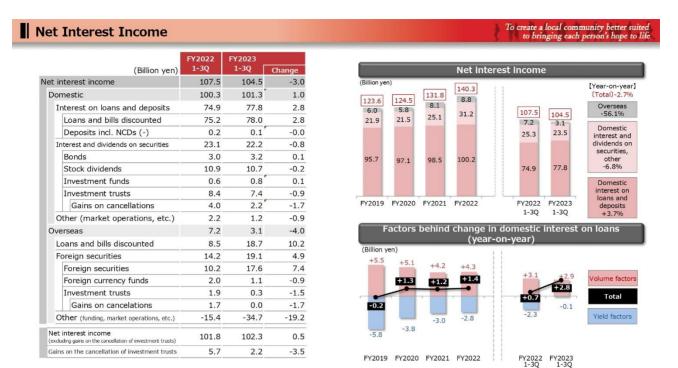
		Subsidiaries			
[Consolidated subsidiarie	s]	*Showing profit/loss after reclassification for consolidated financial statements (Billion yen)			
Company name	Investment ratio (including indirect)	Profit items (after deduction of inter- subsidiary dividends)	FY2022 1-3Q	FY2023 1-3Q	Change
Chibagin Securities Co., Ltd.	100%	Ordinary profit Net income	0.0	-0.3 -0.3	-0.4 -0.4
Chibagin Leasing Co., Ltd.	100%	Ordinary profit Net income	0.8	0.5 0.3	-0.2 -0.1
Chibagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.	100%	Ordinary profit Net income	4.9 3.2	3.9 2.5	-1.0 -0.7
Chibagin JCB Card Co., Ltd.	100%	Ordinary profit Net income	0.8	1.2 0.8	0.3
Total of 5 other companies	100%	Ordinary profit Net income	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.3	-0.1 0.0
Total		Ordinary profit Net income	7.3 4.8	5.8 3.7	-1.4 -1.1
[Equity method subsidiari	ies]				
Total of 6 companies		Net income according to equity method	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Dividends to parent company (-)	4.4	4.4	0.0
		Dif. between consolidated and non-consolidated*	0.4	-0.5	-1.0

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Please see page four. Please see the status of subsidiaries on the right-hand side.

At the top of the list, Chibagin Securities is mainly engaged in customer after-sales service and has a loss of JPY0.3 billion.

Chibagin Leasing and Chibagin Guarantee posted lower earnings due to the transfer of credit costs that were reversed in the previous year, resulting in a JPY1 billion reduction in the difference between consolidation and non-consolidation, shown at the bottom.

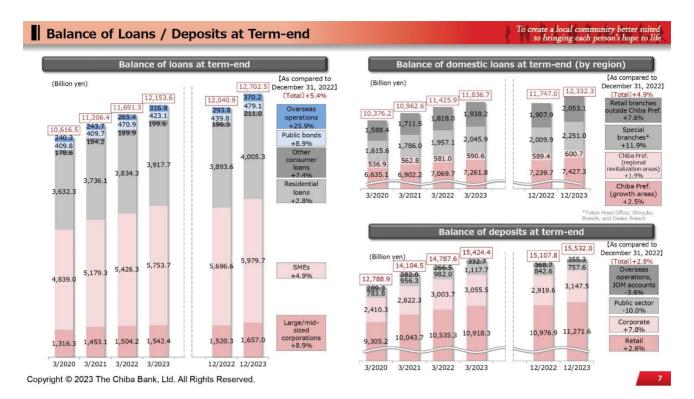


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Please see page five. Overall net interest income decreased by JPY3 billion.

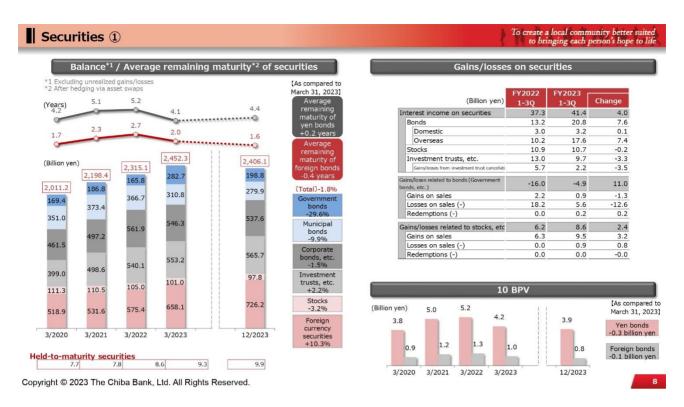
The breakdown is as follows. In the domestic sector, interest on loans and deposits was strong, increasing by JPY2.8 billion YoY. As shown in the graph on the lower right, the negative impact from yield factors (shown in blue) has almost disappeared, and the increase from volume factors (shown in pink) directly translates into an increase in net interest income.

Meanwhile, back on the left side is the international sector. While the previous year we recorded a gain on the cancellation of investment trusts to supplement the loss on foreign bonds, we did not record such a gain this year. In addition, the decrease in foreign currency fund income and the rise in foreign interest rates resulted in a JPY4 billion decrease in revenues.

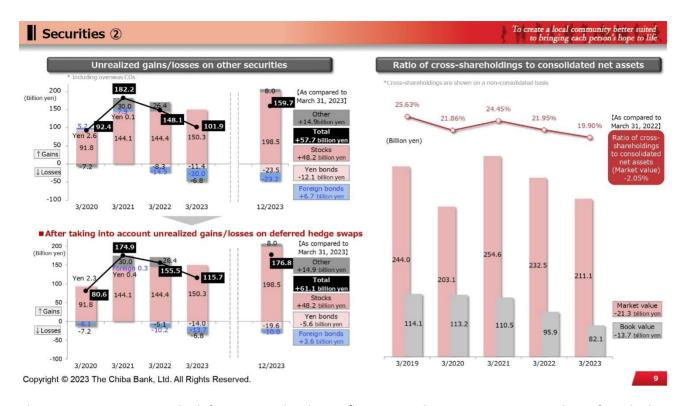


Please skip the next page and go to page seven. Please see the graph on the left. The balance of loans increased by JPY661.6 billion from the end of the same period last year to JPY12,700 billion. The increase was 5.4%. Lending to both small and large businesses increased steadily, as did housing loans and consumer loans.

By area, as shown in the graph on the upper right, there has been a large increase outside of Chiba Prefecture. Even deposits, shown in the graph on the lower right, increased steadily for both individual and corporate deposits, rising by JPY424.2 billion to JPY15,500 billion. The increase was 2.8%.



Please see page eight. The graph on the left show securities, which we continue to manage in a low-risk manner. The balance is JPY2.4 trillion. In addition, in securities-related gains and losses, which are on the right, gains on sales of stocks and other securities increased by JPY3.2 billion from the same period last year due to sales of policy investment stocks.

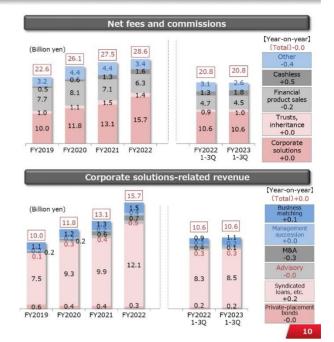


Please see page nine. On the left, net unrealized gains/losses on other securities improved significantly due to higher stock prices. As shown in the graph at the bottom, net unrealized gains/losses after taking into account hedging using interest rate swaps deteriorated by JPY5.6 billion for yen bonds (shown in light pink), but improved by JPY3.6 billion for foreign bonds (shown in light blue), for a total improvement of JPY61.1 billion in unrealized gains/losses compared to March 31.

## Net Fees and Commissions ①

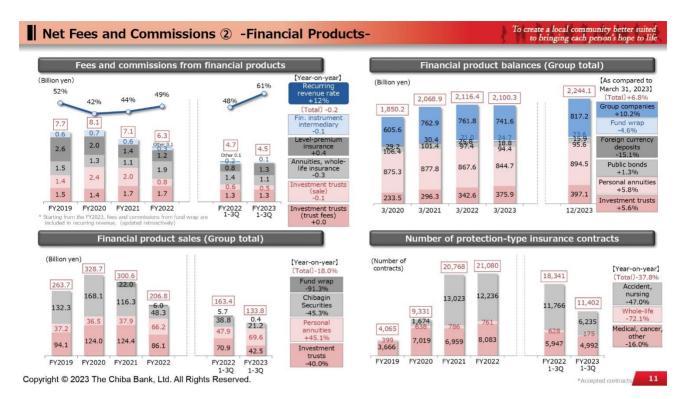
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	FY2022	FY2023	
(Billion yen)	1-3Q	1-3Q	Change
Net fees and commissions	20.8	20.8	-0.0
Fees and commissions received	35.4	37.6	2.2
Fees and commissions payments (-)	14.6	16.8	2.2
<main breakdown=""></main>			
Investment trusts and personal annuities	4.7	4.5	-0.2
Investment trusts (trust fees)	1.3	1.3	0.0
Investment trusts (sales fees)	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Annuities and whole-life insurance	1.4	1.1	-0.3
Level-premium life insurance	0.8	1.3	0.4
Financial instrument intermediary	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Corporate solutions	10.6	10.6	0.0
Private placement bonds	0.2	0.2	-0.0
Syndicated loans	8.3	8.5	0.2
Advisory contracts	0.3	0.3	-0.0
M&A	0.4	0.1	-0.3
Management succession	0.2	0.2	0.0
Business-matching	0.9	1.1	0.1
Trust/inheritance-related business	0.9	1.0	0.0
Cashless operations	1.3	1.8	0.5
Payment and settlement transactions	9.4	9.6	0.2
Guarantee charges and group insurance costs (-)	9.2	9.8	0.6



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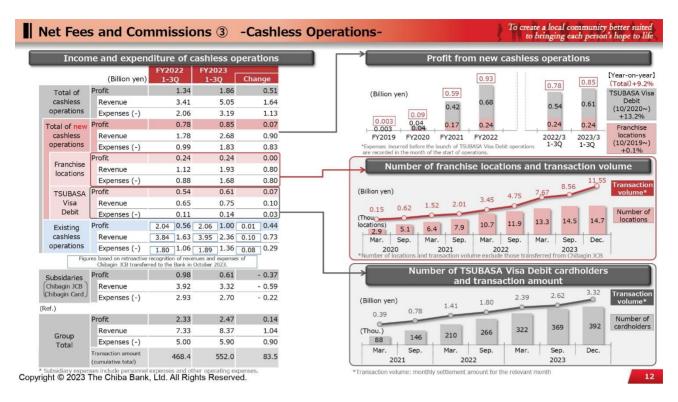
Please see page 10. This shows fees and commissions. In the table on the left, net fees and commissions remained unchanged overall from the same period of the previous year. In the middle section, corporate solutions-related business is progressing as in the previous year, even though the large projects that were undertaken in Q3 of the previous year are no longer available this year. With many projects currently in the pipeline, we expect a steady increase in profit for the full year.



Please see page 11. Although the left-hand side of the graph shows a JPY0.2 billion decrease in revenue from assets under custody, the breakdown (shown as a line graph) shows that the recurring revenue rate increased to 61% from the previous year's 48%. This was due to a change in policy to emphasize recurring revenue.

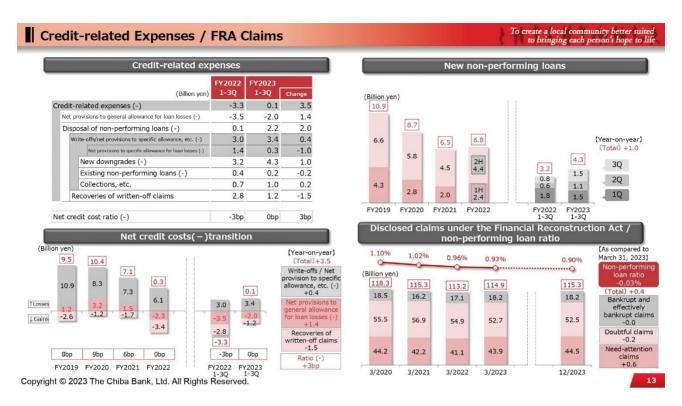
Under these conditions, the Group's total assets under custody increased 6.8% compared to the end of March. By eliminating revenue targets and thoroughly focusing sales activities on activity volume, the number of customer interviews per day doubled in 3Q, as contact with customers is steadily increasing.

We will continue to take a customer-oriented sales approach, with purpose and vision as the axis of all decisions.



Please see page 12. This is for cashless operations. The cashless business is steadily increasing in terms of both the number of franchise locations and cardholders, as shown in the middle graph on the right. The volume of transactions is also expanding.

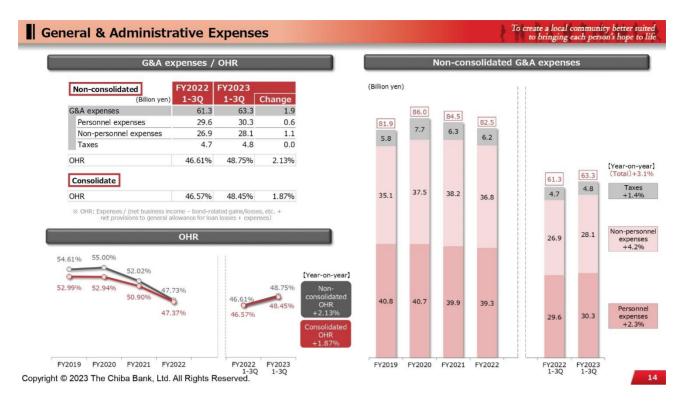
In October, group company Chibagin JCB transferred its franchise locations and cardholders to the main body, resulting in a JPY510 million increase in profit for the main business and a JPY140 million increase in profit for the Group as a whole.



Please see page 13. As shown in the upper left corner, credit costs increased by JPY3.5 billion on-year due to the impact of the reversal of a large allowance for loan losses in the previous year, but the overall credit costs recorded were only JPY0.1 billion, well below the JPY7 billion planned for the full fiscal year.

Although we have planned JPY10 billion for new non-performing loans for the full year, since we have only accrued JPY4.3 billion in the past nine months, we believe we have a buffer in terms of our full-year plan for credit costs. We are considering making precautionary and accelerated provisions in Q4.

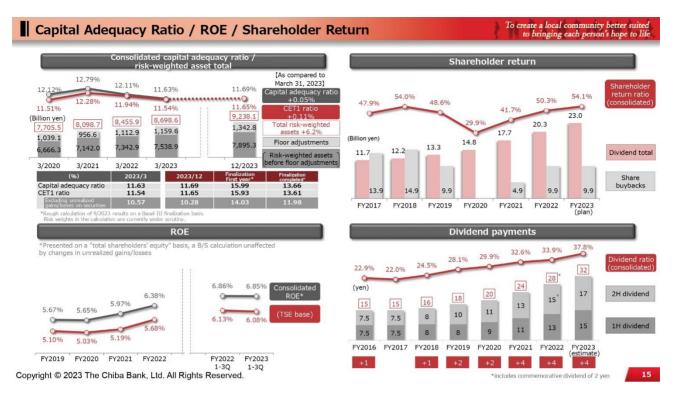
In addition, as shown at the bottom right, the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio is low at 0.90%, maintaining the Bank's soundness as one of the top regional banks.



Please see page 14. This shows expenses. In the upper left, both property and personnel expenses increased due to the strategic investments set forth in the mid-term plan and strengthened investment in human capital, resulting in an overall increase of JPY1.9 billion.

Progress against the fiscal year plan of JPY85 billion was 74.4%, in line with the plan.

The OHR remains low, below 50%. Strategic investments are expected to produce benefits in the form of increased top line and cost reductions in the future, and we expect to achieve our target of around 45% by the final year of the medium-term management plan.

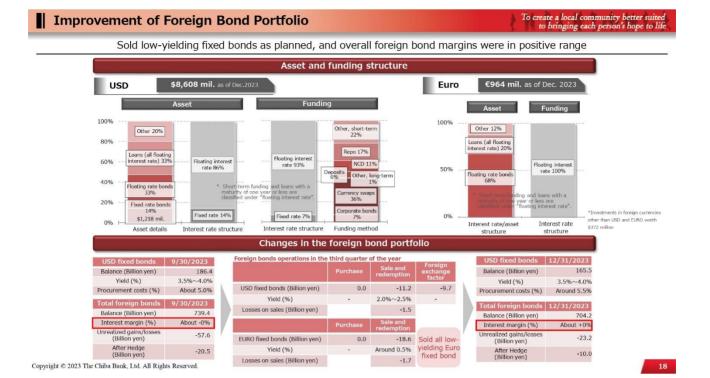


Please see page 15. In conjunction with the recent announcement of the Q3 results, the Company announced a JPY2.00 dividend increase. As noted in the lower right-hand corner, this brings the full-year dividend to JPY32, doubling the amount paid five years ago in the fiscal year that ended March 31, 2019.

The dividend payout ratio has increased to 37.8%, approaching our long-term goal of 40%.

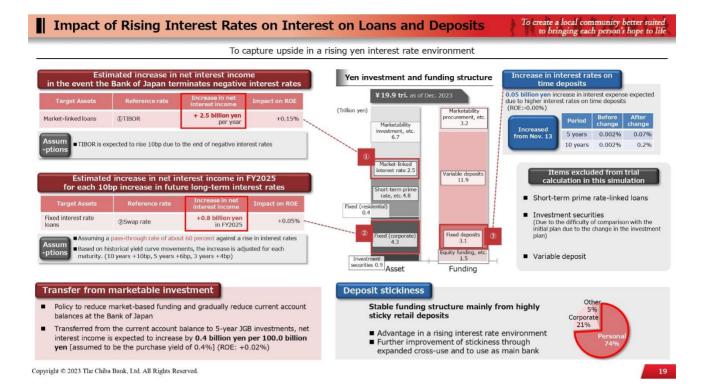
As noted in the upper left corner, the CET1 ratio increased to 11.65% due to an improvement in unrealized gains on securities. This figure is estimated at 11.98% on a Basel III finalized and fully implemented basis, excluding unrealized gains on securities.

The detailed calculation of the final Basel III figure increased the value compared to the estimate made as of the end of September and is above the target range of 10.5% to 11.5%. With respect to the increase, the Company will consider further strengthening inorganic investments and shareholder returns.



Next I will discuss current topics.

Please go to page 18. This is an explanation of the impact of rising foreign currency interest rates. As explained in the previous "large meeting," we sold mainly low-yielding fixed-income foreign bonds in conjunction with the recording of gains on the sale of policy stocks in Q3, and the overall margin on foreign bonds turned positive.



Next I will explain the impact of rising yen interest rates.

Please see page 19. This is an estimate of the impact of future interest rate increases on interest on domestic deposits and loans. Monetary policy is the exclusive responsibility of the Bank of Japan. As shown on the left, if it ended the negative interest rate policy, we expect net interest income to improve by JPY2.5 billion due to an increase in market-linked lending rates.

Under that scenario, for every 10-basis point increase in long-term interest rates, the net interest income of fixed-rate loans is expected to improve by JPY0.8 billion.

As shown on the bottom right, we have a stable funding structure, with 74% of our deposits coming from highly sticky retail deposits.

That concludes the presentation. Thank you very much.