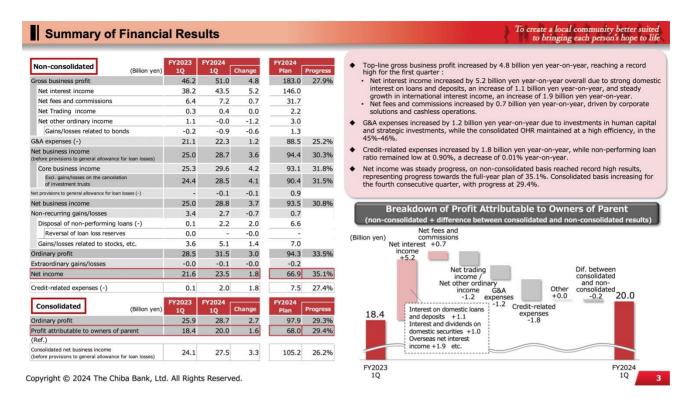


I am Awaji. Thank you very much for your continued support of Chiba Bank. I will explain based on the document.

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First, please refer to the summary of financial results. In Q1, net interest income increased JPY5.2 billion YoY, and top-line gross business profit increased JPY4.8 billion to JPY51 billion, reaching a record high for Q1 for the second consecutive year.

Expenses increased by JPY1.2 billion, but this was due to human capital and strategic investments and is in line with the plan. Although credit-related expenses of JPY2 .0billion were recorded, the NPL ratio remained low at 0.90%.

As a result, non-consolidated net income for the quarter was a record JPY23.5 billion, 35.1% of the full-year plan, and consolidated net income for the quarter was JPY20.0 billion, an increase for the fourth consecutive quarter, 29.4% of the full-year plan, both in good progress.

Summary of Financial Results (Consolidated)

Constitution of the Consti	FY2023	FY2024	
Consolidate (Billion)		1Q	Change
Consolidated net revenue	45.1	49.2	4.0
Net interest income	34.0	39.1	5.1
Net fees and commissions	9.4	9.6	0.2
Net trading income	0.5	0.3	-0.1
Net other ordinary income	1.1	-0.0	-1.2
G&A expenses (-)	23.0	23.7	0.7
Credit-related expenses (-)	0.5	2.3	1.7
Net provisions to general allowance for loan losses (-)	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Disposal of non-performing loans (-	0.3	2.3	1.9
Gains/losses related to stocks, etc.	3.6	5.2	1.6
Gains/losses on equity-method investments	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Other	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Ordinary profit	25.9	28.7	2.7
Extraordinary gains/losses	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0
Net income pre-tax adjustment	25.9	28.6	2.7
Total corporate income taxes (-)	7.5	8.5	1.0
Net income	18.4	20.0	1.6
Profit attributable to non-controlling inter	ests -	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of parent	18.4	20.0	1.6
(Ref.)			
Consolidated net business income (before provisions to general allowance for loan losse	24.1	27.5	3.3

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Subsidiaries

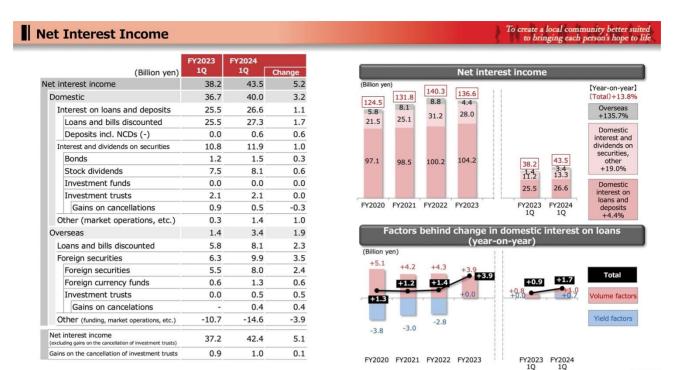
*Snowing profit/loss after reclassification for
consolidated financial statements
4

[Consolidated subsidiar	-				Billion yen)
Company name	Investment ratio	Profit items	FY2023 1Q	FY2024 1Q	
	(including indirect)	(after deduction of inter- subsidiary dividends)			Change
Chibagin Securities	100%	Ordinary profit	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Co., Ltd.	10070	Net income	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Chibagin Leasing	1000/	Ordinary profit	0.1	0.2	0.0
Co., Ltd.	100%	Net income	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chibagin Guarantee	100%	Ordinary profit	1.2	1.3	0.1
Co., Ltd.	10070	Net income	0.7	0.8	0.0
Chibagin Card	100%	Ordinary profit	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Co., Ltd.*	100%	Net income	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Total of 4 other	100%	Ordinary profit	0.1	0.1	-0.0
companies	10076	Net income	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Total		Ordinary profit	1.8	1.7	-0.0
		Net income	1.1	1.1	-0.0

In April 2024, Chibagin JCB Card Co., Ltd. and Chibagin Card co., Ltd. merge in an absorption-type merge Chibagin Card Co., LTD. is the surviving company)

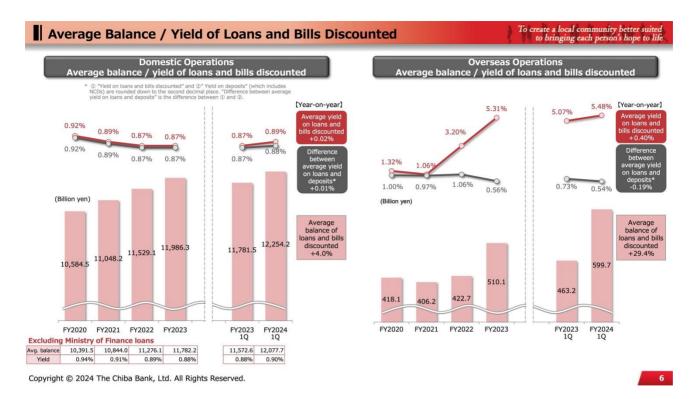
to equity method	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Dividends to parent company (-)	4.4	4.6	0.1
Dif. between consolidated and non-consolidated*	-3.2	-3.4	-0.2

^{*}After adjusting for unrealized gains, etc.

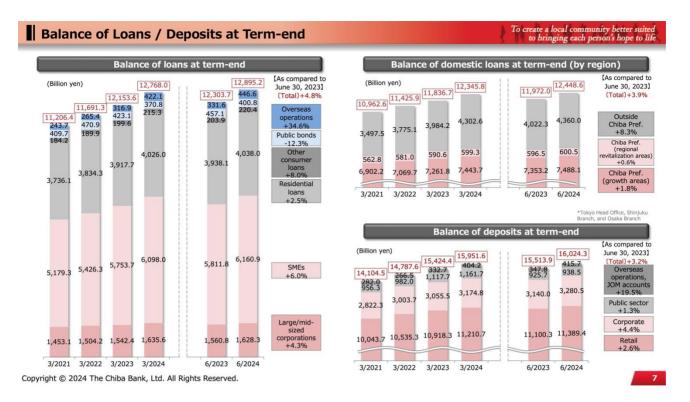


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Overall net interest income increased by JPY5.2 billion. In the domestic sector, as shown in the lower right graph, yield factors turned positive, with interest on loans and bills discounted increasing by JPY1.7 billion, and interest on loans deposited with the Bank of Japan, included in other in the table on the left, increasing by JPY0.9 billion. In the overseas segment, net interest income increased JPY1.9 billion YoY due to an increase in interest on loans and an improvement in the interest margin on foreign bonds.

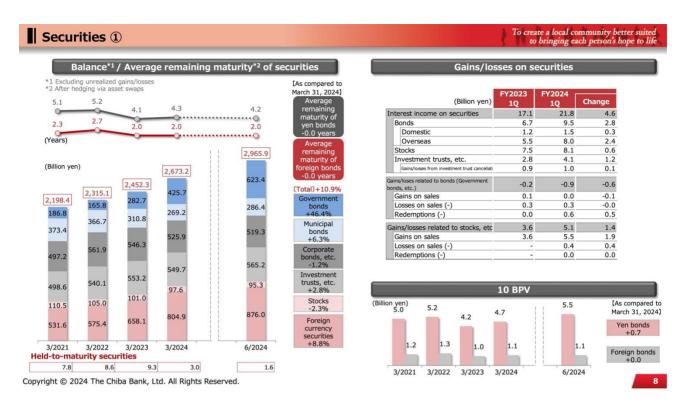


The line graph on the left is the yield of loans and bills discounted. In the domestic operations segment, loan yields improved by 2 basis points YoY.

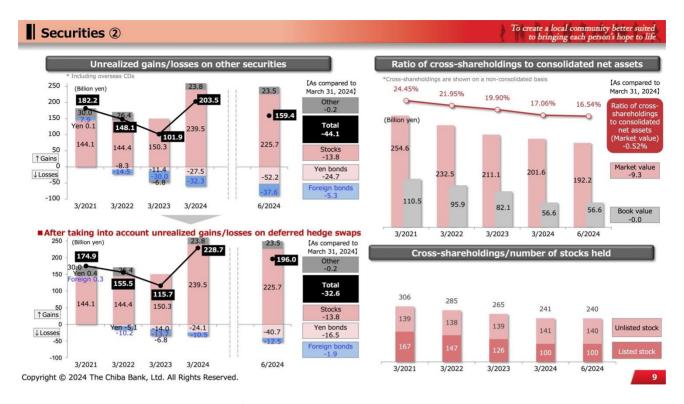


The graph on the left shows the loan balance at the end of the period. Loans and bills discounted increased JPY590 .0billion from the end of the same period last year to JPY12,900.0 billion. The increase is 4.8%. Lending to both small and large companies increased steadily, as well as housing loans and consumer loans.

The upper right graph shows the outstanding loan balances by region. Loan balances grew significantly outside the prefecture. Deposit balances, shown in the lower right graph, also increased steadily for both individual and corporate deposits, rising by JPY510.0 billion overall to JPY16 trillion. The increase is 3.2%.



Securities. As shown in the graph on the left, we continue to invest with low risk. There is a balance of JPY3 trillion. In the current fiscal year, our policy is to prudently accumulate yen bonds while keeping a close eye on rising interest rates, and the balance is increasing, mainly in JGBs. On the right side, gains on sales of stocks, etc. increased by JPY1.9 billion from the same period last year, due to the progress of sales of net investment securities.

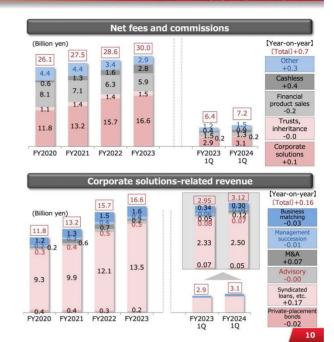


On the left side, net unrealized gains/losses on other securities after taking into account hedging by interest rate swaps remained large and positive at JPY196.0 billion.

Net Fees and Commissions ①

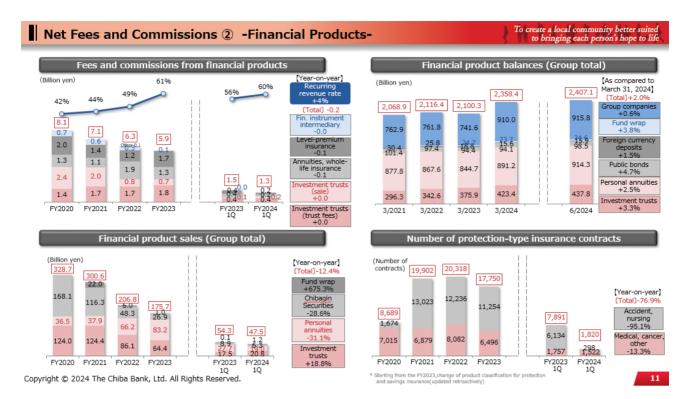
To create a local community better suited

	FY2023	FY2024	
(Billion yen)	1Q	1Q	Change
Net fees and commissions	6.4	7.2	0.7
Fees and commissions received	11.4	12.6	1.2
Fees and commissions payments (-)	4.9	5.4	0.4
<main breakdown=""></main>			
Investment trusts and personal annuities	1.5	1.3	-0.2
Investment trusts (trust fees)	0.4	0.4	0.0
Investment trusts (sales fees)	0.1	0.2	0.
Annuities and whole-life insurance	0.4	0.2	-0.
Level-premium life insurance	0.4	0.2	-0.
Financial instrument intermediary	0.0	-	-0.
Corporate solutions	2.9	3.1	0.
Private placement bonds	0.0	0.0	-0.
Syndicated loans	2.3	2.5	0.
Advisory contracts	0.0	0.0	-0.
M&A	0.0	0.1	0.
Management succession	0.0	0.0	-0.
Business-matching	0.3	0.3	-0.
Trust/inheritance-related business	0.2	0.2	-0.
Cashless operations	0.4	0.9	0.
Payment and settlement transactions	3.2	3.3	0.
Guarantee charges and group insurance costs (-)	2.9	2.7	-0.

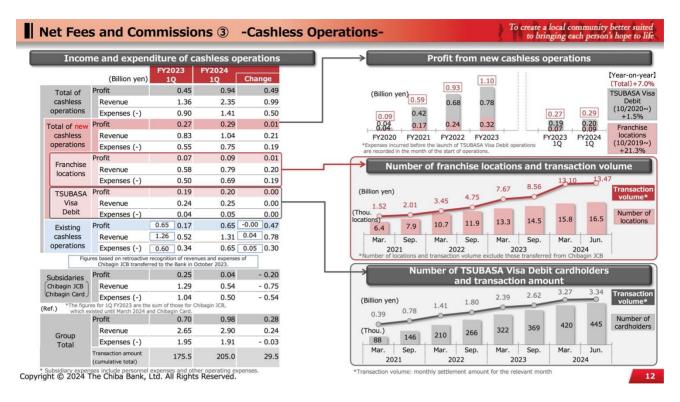


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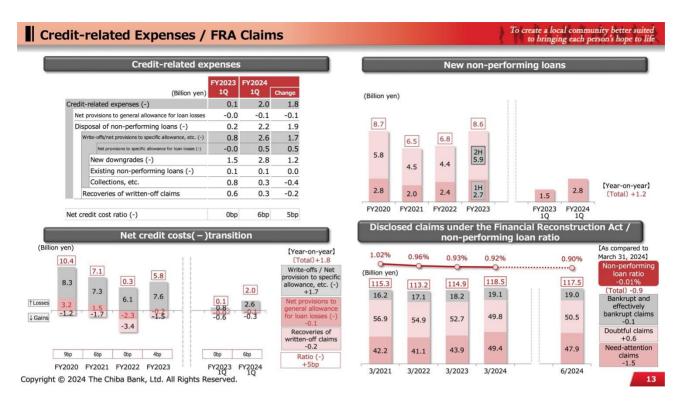
Overall, net fees and commissions in the left table increased by JPY0.7 billion YoY due to an increase in cashless transactions and transactions related to corporate solutions.



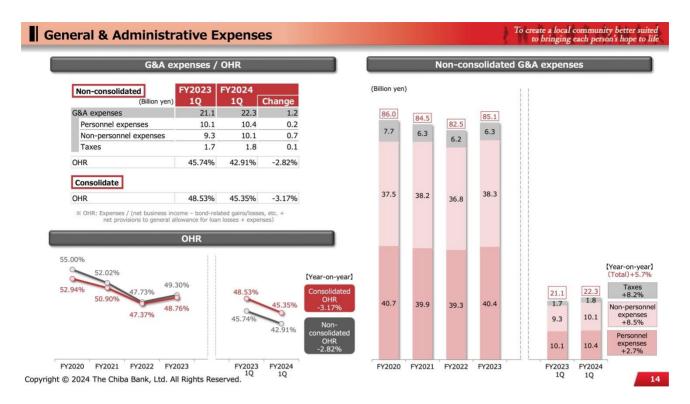
Fees and commissions from financial products in the upper left corner decreased by JPY0.2 billion. However, sales of investment trusts have reversed to positive YoY, and the recurring revenue rate in the upper left line graph has increased to 60% from 56% in the previous year. In addition, the total financial products balance of the Group in the upper right corner increased by 2% compared to the end of March. As sales activities are thoroughly focused on FDs and activity volume, the number of customer interviews per day is increasing, and as understanding of customers deepens, the closing rate is gradually increasing. Going forward, we will continue to take a customer-oriented approach, with the Purpose and Vision set forth in the medium-term plan as the axis for all decisions.



In the cashless operations, both the number of franchise locations in the middle graph on the right and the number of cardholders below it are steadily increasing, and transaction volume is also expanding. Profit in the cashless operations increased by JPY0.49 billion, and total group profit increased by JPY0.28 billion.

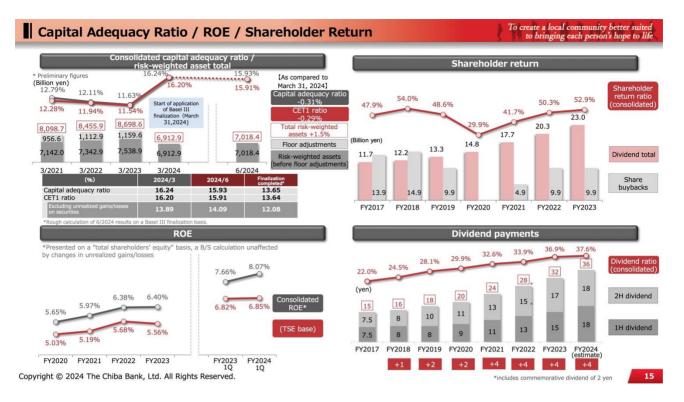


Credit-related expenses increased by JPY1.8 billion from the same period of the previous year, as shown in the upper left corner. New downgrades increased by JPY1.2 billion, and we will continue to provide thorough accompaniment and support to our customers in the changing environment of inflation, rising prices, and labor shortages. The NPL ratio has declined to 0.90%, maintaining the Bank's soundness as one of the top regional banks.



Expenses in the upper left corner increased by JPY1.2 billion overall due to an increase in both non-personnel and personnel expenses, mainly as a result of strategic investments set forth in the mid-term plan and enhanced human capital investment. The progress rate is 25.2% against the annual plan of JPY88.5 billion, which is in line with the plan.

The consolidated OHR is approximately 45% due to the fact that the increase in the top line has been greater than expenses.

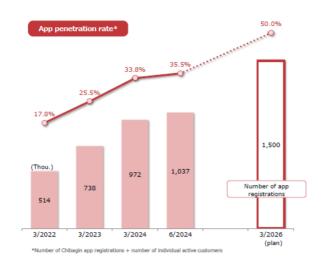


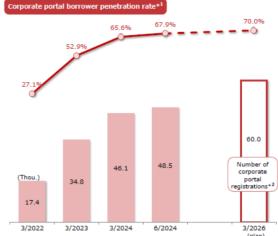
As noted in the upper left corner, the CET1 ratio was 15.91%. This figure is estimated at 12.08% on a Basel III finalization fully implemented basis, excluding unrealized gains/losses on securities.

This is above our target range of 10.5% to 11.5%. We will consider to adding risk-weighted assets, promoting growth investments such as inorganic and DX investments and strengthening shareholder returns to manage it.



Number of app registrations / penetration rate Number of portal registrations / borrower penetration rate

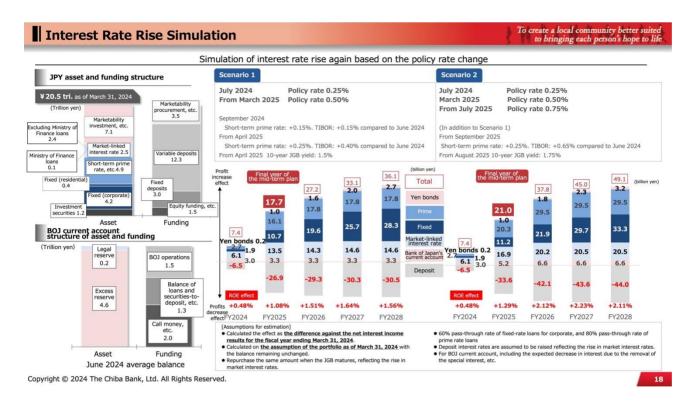




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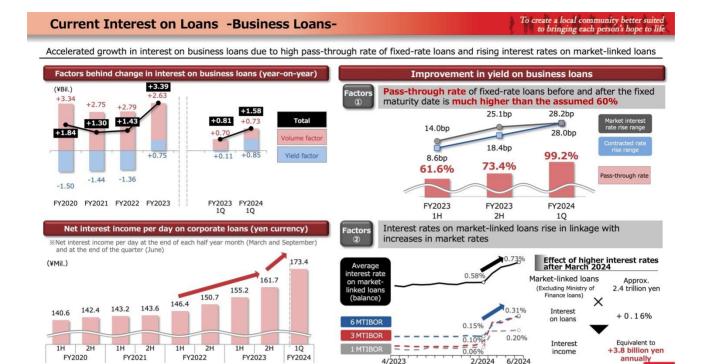




I will now discuss recent topics. In light of last week's policy change, we have once again run a simulation of interest rate hikes. Scenario one is based on the expectation of an additional rate hike in March 2025, and the scenario two is based on the expectation of a further rate hike in July 2025.

We expect that scenario one will have the effect of increasing revenues by JPY17.7 billion and scenario two on the right by JPY21.0 billion in the final year of the mid-term plan relative to actual net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, with a background color of red.

The main reasons for the change from the figures presented at the May financial results meeting are that we have revised the range of the increase in the short-term prime rate in the simulation, and we have also taken into account the impact of the removal of special interest on the Bank of Japan current account.



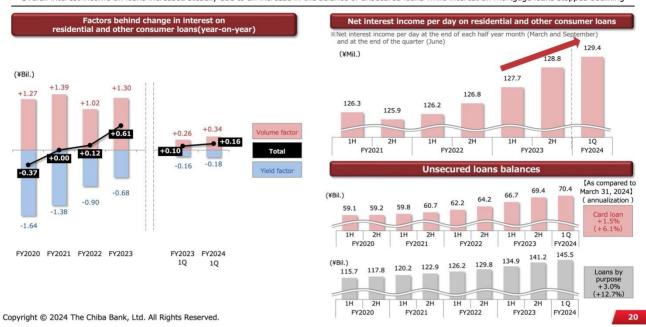
Here is a supplemental explanation of the increase in interest of loans in Q1. First, please see the upper left graph regarding business loans. In addition to the volume factor, the yield factor was also positive in Q1.

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The two main factors contributing to the yield improvement are listed on the right side. The first factor, as noted in the upper section, is an increase in the pass-through rate of fixed-rate loans before and after the fixed maturity date. While market interest rates were on an upward trend, the pass-through rate, which is the ratio of the increase in contracted interest rates against the increase in market interest rates, rose significantly due to detailed interest rate negotiations at the time fixed interest rates became due.

For market-linked loans indicated below that, TIBOR, the reference interest rate, has risen significantly since February of this year, and the average interest rate for market-linked loans has also risen in tandem. Market-linked loan balance is approximately JPY2.4 trillion, and the interest on loans has increased by 0.16% since February, which has had the effect of increasing interest income by approximately JPY3.8 billion on an annualized basis.

Overall interest income on loans increased steadily due to an increase in the balance of unsecured loans while interest on mortgage loans stopped declining



As shown in the graph to the left, the negative yield factor has been shrinking year over year for loans overall, and the volume effect of mortgages and unsecured loans has led to an increase in net interest income.

Among them, the steady increase in unsecured loans in the lower right corner contributed to the increase in net interest income. We will continue to increase the balance through the proposal of One Loan, a non-personal in-app loan.

A moment ago we have released a 0.15% increase in the short-term prime rate effective September 2. This is expected to improve prime lending, particularly for residential mortgages. That is all from me.

Inquiries related to this presentation should be addressed to:

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