

Good morning, everyone. I am Yonemoto, President of The Chiba Bank. Without further ado, I will provide an explanation based on the materials.

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Summary of Financial Results

Strong top-line performance and restrained credit costs lead to higher net income than projected

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(Ref.) Net interest of foreign bonds recorded in the previous income	ious year)
Consolidated net business income (before provisions to general allowance for loan losses) 81.8 91.7 9.8 105.2	

First, the summary of our financial results.

Although net interest income decreased by JPY3.7 billion YoY, net fees and commissions increased by JPY1.4 billion, reaching a record high. Additionally, with the effects of the previous year's foreign bond losses fading, bond-related gains improved by JPY14.1 billion. As a result, gross business profit increased by JPY12.6 billion, marking a new record high for the first time in 16 years since the fiscal year ended March 2008.

Core business income, excluding gains and losses from the cancellation of investment trusts, also increased for the fifth consecutive year, reaching JPY87.4 billion, maintaining a strong performance.

Credit-related expenses increased by JPY5.5 billion YoY, due to the absence of large collection gains from the previous year and some preventive provisions made for certain claims considering the current environment.

As a result, non-consolidated ordinary profit increased by JPY4.3 billion to JPY86 billion, and non-consolidated net income increased by JPY2.4 billion to JPY60.5 billion. Consolidated net income increased by JPY2.1 billion to JPY62.4 billion, setting a new record high for the second consecutive year.

Summary of Financial Results (Consolidated)

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Difference between consolidated and non-consolidated decreased due to the removal of transitory factors

Consolidated	(m) FY2022	FY2023				Subsidiaries			
(Billion)	Ven)		Change					profit/loss after	
Consolidated net revenue	164.1	175.4	11.2	[Consolidated subsidiarie	es]		consolidate	ed financial state (ments Billion ver
Net interest income	136.5	132.6	-3.8		Investment	Profit items			
Net fees and commissions	40.4	40.9	0.4	Company name	ratio (including	(after deduction of inter-	FY2022	FY2023	
Net trading income	1.9	1.4	-0.5		indirect)	subsidiary dividends)			Change
Net other ordinary income	-14.8	0.3	15.2	Chibagin Securities	100%	Ordinary profit	0.0	0.1	0.
G&A expenses (-)	88.9	92.2	3.2	Co., Ltd.		Net income	0.0	-0.1	-0.
Credit-related expenses (-)	0.0	6.6	6.6	Chibagin Leasing Co., Ltd.	100%	Ordinary profit	1.0 0.6	0.7	-0.
Net provisions to general allowance	-	0.0	0.0	Chibagin Guarantee		Net income Ordinary profit	6.2	5.5	-0.
for loan losses (-) Disposal of non-performing loans (-)	0.0	6.6	6.6	Co., Ltd.	100%	Net income	4.1	3.6	-0.
Gains/losses related to stocks, etc.	9.0	11.1	2.1	Chibagin JCB Card		Ordinary profit	1.2	1.2	-0
Gains/losses on equity-method investments	0.3	0.4	0.1	Co., Ltd.*	100%	Net income	0.8	0.8	0
		2.0	-0.3	Total of 5 other		Ordinary profit	0.7	0.5	-0.
Other	2.4		-0.3	companies	100%	Net income	0.5	1.0	0.
Ordinary profit	86.9	90.2		Total		Ordinary profit	9.3	8.2	-1.
Extraordinary gains/losses	-0.3	0.4	0.7			Net income	6.2	5.8	-0.
Net income pre-tax adjustment	86.6	90.6	3.9	*In April 2024, Chibagin JCB Co., LTD. is the surviving con	Card Co., Ltd. ar npany)	d Chibagin Card co., Ltd. merge in	an absorption-ty	/pe merger (Chit	agin Card
Total corporate income taxes (-)	26.3	28.2	1.8	[Equity method subsidiar	ries]				
Net income	60.2	62.4	2.1	Total of 6 comp	anies	Net income according to equity method	0.3	0.4	
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-			equity method			
Profit attributable to owners of parent	60.2	62.4	2.1			Dividends to	4.4	4.4	0.
(Ref.)						parent company (-) Dif. between consolidated	2.1	1.8	-0
Consolidated net business income (before provisions to general allowance for loan losses)	81.8	91.7	9.8			and non-consolidated* *After adjusting for unrealized gain		1.8	-0

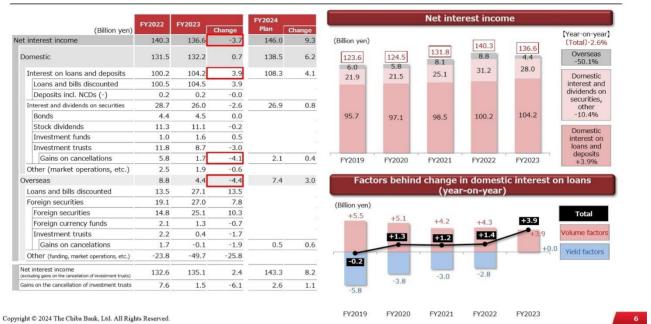
On the right side, we have the financial status of our subsidiaries. Chibagin Securities, primarily focused on customer follow-up activities, recorded a slight loss.

Chibagin Guarantee saw a decrease in net income by JPY500 million YoY due to the absence of credit cost reversals that occurred in the previous year. As a result, the bottom line difference between consolidated and non-consolidated results narrowed by JPY200 million.

Net Interest Income

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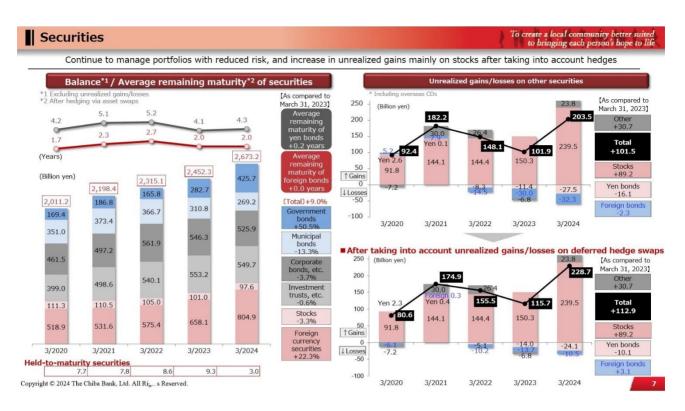




Net interest income decreased by JPY3.7 billion overall, primarily due to a reduction in gains from the cancellation of investment trusts.

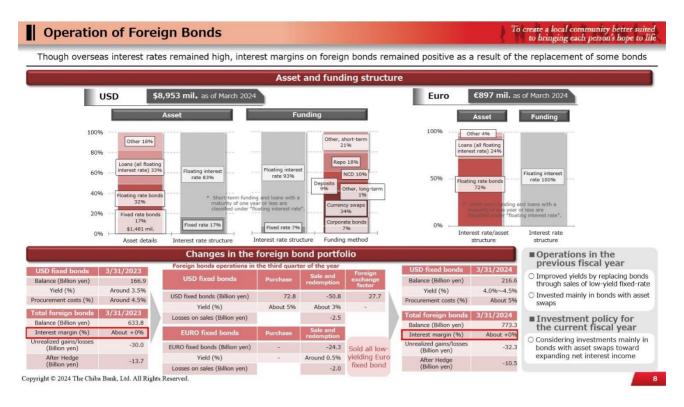
In the domestic segment, interest on loans and deposits increased by JPY3.9 billion YoY, showing strong performance. As shown in the graph on the bottom right, the negative impact of yield factors was eliminated, and the increase due to volume factors directly contributed to net interest income.

However, due to a JPY4.1 billion decrease in gains from the cancellation of investment trusts, the overall domestic net interest income increase was limited to JPY700 million. In the overseas segment, net interest income decreased by JPY4.4 billion, mainly due to a reduction in gains from the cancellation of investment trusts.



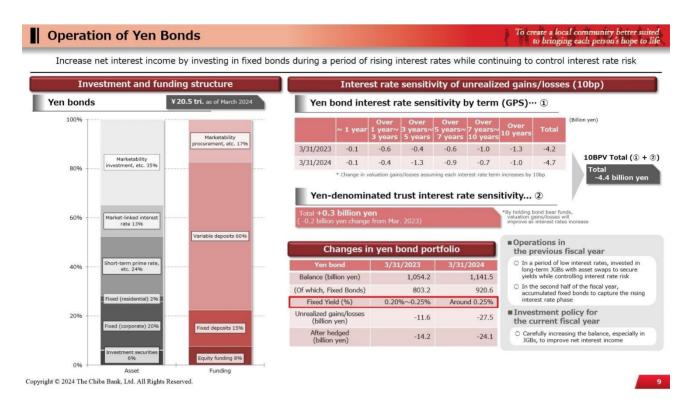
The balance of securities increased by 9% overall, due to an increase in the balance of foreign bonds impacted by the depreciation of the yen, as well as an accumulation of yen-denominated bonds in Q4.

Amid significant fluctuations in domestic and international interest rates, we have utilized hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps to control interest rate risk. As shown in the graph on the bottom right, the valuation gain after considering hedging, including stocks, resulted in a total valuation gain of JPY228.7 billion, an increase of JPY112.9 billion compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.



Let me explain our foreign bond operations. In the previous fiscal year, in response to persistently high overseas interest rates, we executed loss cuts primarily on low-yield US dollar-denominated bonds. At the same time, we aimed to improve our portfolio by replacing them with high-yield bonds, resulting in a slight positive spread for the overall foreign bond portfolio.

Overseas interest rates remain high, and our policy for this fiscal year is to focus on investing in floating-rate bonds.



Regarding yen bond investments, we aim to increase net interest income by appropriately controlling interest rate risk and valuation gains and losses, and by capitalizing on rising interest rates.

In the previous fiscal year, we invested in long-term government bonds with asset swaps, and during periods of rising interest rates, we increased our purchases of medium-term government bonds. As a result, the yield on fixed-rate bonds rose from the lower 0.2% range to the mid-0.2% range. Moving forward, we plan to continue our investments cautiously, carefully monitoring interest rate trends.

Net Fees and Commissions

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Achieved record highs for the fourth consecutive fiscal year due to favorable trends in corporate solutions and cashless businesses

				FY2024	1			Net fe	es and co	ommissio	ns	
(Billion yen)	FY2022	FY2023	Change	and the second	Change	-						[Year-on-year
Net fees and commissions	28.6	30.0	1.4	31.7	1.6	(Billion yen))				31.7	(Total)+1.6 Other
Fees and commissions received	49.0	53.5	4.4	57.3	3.8		26.1	27.5	28.6	30.0	2.3	-0.5
Fees and commissions payments (-)	20.4	23.5	3.0	25.6	2.1	22.6	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.9 2.8	4.4	Cashless +1.5
<main breakdown=""></main>						3.2	-0.6-	1.3	6.3	5.9	6.0	Financial
Investment trusts and personal annuities	6.3	5.9	- 0.3	6.0	0.0	0.5	8.1	7.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	product sales +0.0
Investment trusts (trust fees)	1.7	1.8	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.4				Trusts,
Investment trusts (sales fees)	0.8	0.7	- 0.0	1.1	0.3	10.0	11.8	13.2	15.7	16.6	17.1	inheritance +0.1
Annuities and whole-life insurance	1.9	1.3	- 0.5	1.0	- 0.3	10.0						+0.1 Corporate
Level-premium life insurance	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.1	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	solutions
Financial instrument intermediary	0.3	0.1	- 0.2	-	- 0.1						(Plan)	+0.4
Corporate solutions	15.7	16.6	0.9	17.1	0.4				solutions	and start a		
Private placement bonds	0.3	0.2	- 0.0	0.2	- 0.0	_		orporate	solutions	s-related r	evenue	(Year-on-yea
Syndicated loans	12.1	13.5	1.3	13.3	- 0.1					16.6	17.1	(Total)+0.4
Advisory contracts	0.5	0.5	- 0.0	0.5	0.0	(Billion ye	n)		15.7	1.6	1.6	Business matching
M&A	0.7	0.2	- 0.4	0.7	0.4			13.2	8:5	0.2	0.7 0.5	+0.0
Management succession	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0		11.8	1.3	0:5	0.5	0.0	Management succession
Business-matching	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	10.0	1.2	8.4				+0.0 M&A
Trust/inheritance-related business	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	1:1 0.2	0.5					+0.4
Cashless operations	1.6	2.8	1.1	4.4	1.5	0.1		9.9	12.1	13.5	13.3	Advisory +0.0
Payment and settlement transactions	12.5	12.9	0.3	12.8	- 0.1	7.5	9.3	9.9				Syndicated
Suarantee charges and group insurance costs (-)	13.0	13.9	0.8	14.4	0.5							loans, etc. -0.1
				50		0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	Private-placem
ovright © 2024 The Chiba Bank, Ltd. All Rights Res						FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024 (Plan)	-0.0

Net fees and commissions reached JPY30 billion, marking a record high for the fourth consecutive year.

While investment trusts and personal annuities decreased by JPY300 million YoY, corporate solutions income increased by JPY900 million to JPY16.6 billion, achieving a new record high and driving the overall increase. Additionally, income from trusts, inheritance, and cashless operations also hit record highs, continuing to perform well.

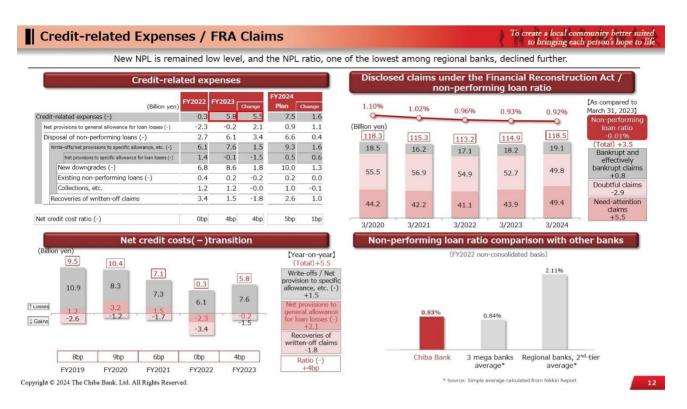
neral & Ad					e to strategio	investment	but	remained at a low level	to	bringing each per	son's hope to life
	G&A	expens	es / OHR					Major factors behind inc	rease	in G&A expen	ses
Non-consolidated (Billion yen)	FY2022	FY2023	Change	FY2024 Plan	Change	(Billion yen)		FY2023 (results)		FY2024 (p	lan)
G&A expenses (-) Personnel (-) Non-personnel (-)	82.5 39.3 36.8	85.1 40.4 38.3	2.5 1.0 1.4	88.5 41.2 40.5	3.4 0.8 2.1	Personnel (-)	+1.0	Pay raises +0.6 Increased health insurance premiums +0.3	+0.8	Pay raises +0.8 Expansion of the system to a regular employee +0.4 Reduction of retirement be	
Taxes (-)	47.73%	6.3 49.30%	0.0	40.3 6.7 48.7%	0.4	Non- personnel (-)	+1.4	New investments +0.5 Expanded recruitment and training +0.2	+2.1	Strategic investments +: Increase in depreciation Efficiency and cost reduc	1.5 +0.8
Consolidated OHR	47.37%	48.76%	1.38%	47.6%	-1.1%	Taxes (-)	+0.0		+0.4	Increase in consumption	tax +0.4
net provisions to gen	T	rends in				Perscexpe		buman capital (n	cruitment ew gradua vitalization	of human resources tes and mid-career) of human resources of human resources need employees)	Improve earning capacity
52.99% 52.9	94%	52.02%	47.73%	49.3	Non- consolida 6% OHR	ted Gross b	nses Jsiness	Existing expenses Revi	su ew and rat e	of investment effects ch as ROI cionalization of existing expenses the plan	Strict cost discipline
	020	FY2021	47.37%	FY2	+1.569 Consolida OHR +1.389	ted per expe em	roup sonnel nses per ployee 6.5	6.7 G.7 G.7 G.7 G.7 G.7 Group gross business profit per employee (Milion yen) 23.8	26.0	28,7 27.0 +¥4.9 million	Improving cost effectiveness as planned Final year of th mid-term plan Consolidated OI About 45%

Regarding G&A expenses, personnel costs increased due to wage hikes, and property costs rose due to strategic investments, resulting in a JPY2.5 billion increase.

As a result, the OHR slightly increased but remained below the 50% level. Toward the final year of the mediumterm management plan, we anticipate it will decrease to around 45%, driven by the effects of strategic investments primarily on the top line.

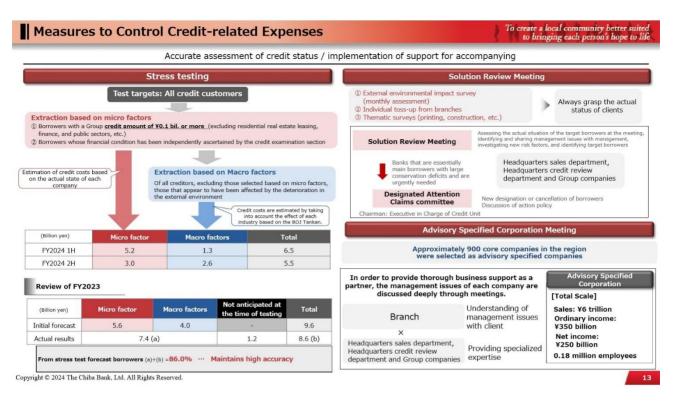
We are advancing effective human capital investments that enhance profitability, and as shown in the bottom right, although personnel expenses per employee are increasing, the growth in gross business profit per employee is expected to surpass this significantly.

Moving forward, to maintain our low OHR, a strength of our bank, we will continue to manage costs appropriately, including non-personal expenses.



Credit-related expenses amounted to JPY5.8 billion. Due to preventive provisions made for certain claims, this represents an increase of JPY5.5 billion YoY but is JPY1.1 billion less than planned, remaining within expected levels.

As shown in the graph on the top right, while the occurrence of non-performing loans continues to be suppressed, the loan balance is steadily increasing. Consequently, the non-performing loan ratio decreased by 0.01% to 0.92%, maintaining a healthy level.



Under the stress scenario, the projected new occurrence amount for this fiscal year totals JPY12 billion.

Our performance plan for this fiscal year incorporates JPY10 billion of new downgrades. However, since FY2021, the actual new downgrades, excluding preventive and advanced provisions, have only amounted to about 40% to 70% of the projected amounts under the stress scenario, indicating a conservative plan.

We will continue to thoroughly engage in support efforts through solution review meetings and advisory-specified corporation meetings, striving to control credit-related expenses.

Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 (results) (plan) Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 (results) (plan) Cains/losses related to stocks, etc. 9.3 7.0 2.3 (results) Product	Earnings Forecas	C							to bring	ocal community better s ging each person's hope t
Cross business profit 168.2 183.0 14.7 Net intervet income 166.6 146.0 9.3 Met fes and commissions 30.0 31.7 1.6 Net intervet income 0.3 3.0 2.6 Canar/Losse related to bonds -5.8 1.3 7.2 Cok expenses (-) 65.1 88.5 3.4 Net business income 88.9 93.1 4.1 Set general allownee for tax heas (-) 0.9 0.9 Net business income 88.1 9.3.1 4.1 Set general allownee for tax heas (-) 0.9 0.9 Net business income 83.1 9.3.5 10.4 Non-recurring gains/losses 1.9 0.7 -2.3 Digoold finder fisa heas (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Ret income 60.5 6.6 0.3 -0.3 Creatified expenses (-) 5.8 7.3 1.6 Discolerationary gains/losses 0.0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Vet income 0.0.5 6.6.9 0.3 1.6 0.5 6.0 <t< th=""><th></th><th>FY2023</th><th>Plan r</th><th>Change</th><th>Breakdown of</th><th>Net othe</th><th>r ordinar</th><th>ome / y income</th><th></th><th></th></t<>		FY2023	Plan r	Change	Breakdown of	Net othe	r ordinar	ome / y income		
Net Retest income 1,303 1,303 2,317 1.5 Net frees and commissions 30.0 2,6 1,30 2,6 Canar/Josses related to bonds 5.8 1,3 7,2 G&A expenses (-) 85.1 88.5 3,4 1,6 0,7 Core business income 83.1 94.4 1,1 2,2 1,1 Net business income 83.1 94.4 1,1 2,2 1,1 Core business income 83.1 94.4 1,1 2,2 1,1 2,2 Core business income 83.1 94.5 1,4 1,3 2,2 1,4	Gross business profit	168.2	183.0	14.7	Attributable com	missions				
Net fees and commissions 30.0 31.7 1.6 Net Training income 11 2.2 11 Net other ordinary income 0.3 3.0 2.6 Cains/losses related to bonds 5.8 1.3 7.2 Cake expenses (-) 63.1 94.4 11.3 Ed. pusitives income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Ed. pusitives income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Ed. pusitives income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Ed. pusitives to great allowers for loan 87.4 90.4 2.9 Non-recurring gains/losses 2.9 0.7 -2.2 Disposit of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.0 7.0 Careful trelated expenses (-) 5.8 6.0 7.0 Reversal for loan base servers 0.3 -0.3 -0.3 Careful trelated expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Vert formeat insema diapozit 1.7 2.1 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 <t< td=""><td>Net interest income</td><td>136.6</td><td>146.0</td><td>9.3</td><td>incomo</td><td>+1.6</td><td></td><td>-3 4</td><td>nses Crodit-rolated</td><td></td></t<>	Net interest income	136.6	146.0	9.3	incomo	+1.6		-3 4	nses Crodit-rolated	
Net trading income 1.1 2.2 1.1 Net other ordinary income 0.3 3.0 2.6 Cains/losses related to bonds 5.8 1.3 7.2 GSA expenses (-) 85.1 88.5 3.4 Net business income 63.1 9.4.4 1.3 0.7 Core business income 68.9 9.1.4.1 1.3 0.7 0.7 Ret business income 68.9 9.1.4.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 Net business income 68.1 9.3.5 10.4 Non-recurring aims/losses 2.9 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.7 2.2 0.3 -0.3	Net fees and commissions	30.0	31.7	1.6	Parent +9.3			5.4	expenses	(0.0
Net other ordinary mode 0.3 3.0 2.0 Caine/Josse related to bonds 5.8 1.3 7.2 G&A expenses (-) 85.1 88.5 3.4 Net business income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Exd. gene/sess on the concellation of investment trusts 87.4 90.4 2.9 Non-recurring gains/losses 0.9 0.9 9.0 9.7 2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 7.2 7.2 Ordinary profit 80.0 94.3 8.8.2 2.9 0.7 2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 7.8 7.2 7.0 7.2 Ordinary profit 80.0 94.3 8.2 2.9 0.7 2.2 7.6 7.5 1.3	Net Trading income	1.1	2.2	1.1					- Ou	er
Claim/losses related to bonds -5.8 1.3 7.4 Cost expenses 62.4	Net other ordinary income	0.3	3.0	2.6					-3	Dir. Detween
CBA expenses (-) 65.1 88.5 3.4 Net business income 63.1 94.4 11.3 Core business income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Core business income 88.9 93.1 4.1 Bed, gin/losses on the correlation meternet trusts 87.4 90.4 2.9 Net prevision to general allowance for tan tosses (-) - 0.9 0.9 Non-recurring gains/losses 2.9 0.7 -2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Reversal of han toss reserves 0.3 - 0.3 Consolidated 9.3 1.6 1.6 1.6 Cedit-related expenses (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Reversal of han toss reserves 0.3 - 0.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Consolidated Pizoo Pizoo Pizoo Pizoo 1.4 7.4 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 1.6 1.7 0.4 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 1.6 1.7 <	Gains/losses related to bonds	-5.8	1.3	7.2						consolidated
Net business income 83.1 94.4 11.3 -0.7 Verbusiness income 88.9 93.1 4.1 Bid gains/losses on the cancelation of mestment tubus 87.4 90.4 2.9 Net business income 83.1 94.4 11.3 Bid gains/losses on the cancelation of mestment tubus 87.4 90.4 2.9 Non-recurring gains/losses 1.93.5 10.4 Non-recurring gains/losses 0.7 -2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (c) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Reversal of hoan loss reserves 0.3 -0.2 0.2 Gains/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.0 Net income 60.5 6.6 6.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Met income 60.5 6.5 5.5 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Ordinary proft 90.2 97.9 7.6 Priorit attributable to owners of parent 69.1 5.5 5.9 6.0 0.0 Credit-related expenses income 91.7 105.2	G&A expenses (-)	85.1	88.5	3.4						
Ed. general allowance for team losses () 0.9 0.9 Net interestment trust 0.9 0.9 Net interestment trust 0.9 0.9 Non-recurring gains/losses income 0.3 0.7 2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Reversal of ban loss reserves 0.3 -0.3 0.7 2.2 Ordinary profit 66.0 9.3 7.0 -2.3 Ordinary profit 66.0 9.3 7.0 -2.3 Ordinary profit 66.0 9.6 0.4 8.2 Extraordinary gains/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.0 Net interest income 104.2 108.3 144.5 5.2 Cendit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 104.2 108.3 0.3 12,317.3 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 1.6 17.1 0.4 11,966.3 12,317.3 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 1.6 17.1 0.4 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 1.6										
of investment trusts 67.4 90.4 2.9 Net provisions to general allowance for lease (s) 0.9 0.9 0.9 Net business income 83.1 93.5 10.4 Non-recurring gains/losses 2.9 0.7 -2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) 5.8 6.6 0.7 Reversal of ban loss reserves 0.3 -0.3 -0.3 Ordinary profit 86.0 94.3 8.2 Extraordinary gains/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.0 Net income 60.5 6.6.9 6.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Versees 4.4 7.4 3.0 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 (Billion yen) 102.2 106.3 10.6 10.7 (Billion yen) 12.9 1.6 10.4 7.4 3.0 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 7.6 7.7 1.6 7.7 1.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 6.0 0.0	Core business income	88.9	93.1	4.1						
Net business income 83.1 93.5 10.4 Non-recurring gains/losses 2.9 0.7 2.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (.) 5.8 6.6 0.7 7.0 7.2 Gains/losses related to stocks, etc. 9.3 7.0 -2.3 7.0 -2.3 Ordinary profit 86.0 94.3 8.2 132.6 146.0 9.5 Extraordinary gains/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.6 6.6 7.0 -2.3 Ordinary profit 86.0 94.3 8.2 Non-receive interest income 132.6 146.0 9.5 Net income 60.5 66.9 6.3 -0.3 -0.1 0.5 0.6 0.9 0.90% Entrance 1.0 0.89% 9.090% Entrance 0.89% 0.90% <td></td> <td>87.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		87.4								
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Disposal of non-performing loans (.) 5.8 6.6 0.7 (results) Disposal of non-performing loans (.) 5.8 6.6 0.7 (results) (plan) Disposal of non-performing loans (.) 5.8 6.6 0.7 (results) (plan) Ordinary profit 86.0 94.3 8.2 (plan) (plan) (plan) (plan) Ordinary profit 86.0 94.3 8.2 (plan)	Net business income									
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Consolidated FY2023 FY2024 FY2023 FY2024 F	Disposal of non-performing loans (-)		6.6		(results)					(pian)
Casing/losses related to stocks, etc. 9.3 7.0 -2.3 Construction Construction <thc< td=""><td>Reversal of loan loss reserves</td><td>0.3</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Dom</td><td>estic loan</td></thc<>	Reversal of loan loss reserves	0.3	-						Dom	estic loan
Ordinary print 060,0 94,3 0.2 Extraordinary gain/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.2 0.0 Net income 60.5 66.9 6.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 65.3 1.7 2.1 0.4 Consolidated (Billion yen) 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.6 0.0 0.0 Consolidated memory profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 65.8 5.5 6.0 0.0 Consolidated memory profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 1.7 0.1 Cashies operations 1.6 1.7 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.0 11,782.2 Excluding finance loans Consolidated memory profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profi	Gains/losses related to stocks, etc.	9.3	7.0		0.8710.800		and the second second	Constant of the local diversion of the local		
Extraordinary gains/losses -0.2 -0.2 0.0 Intermediation of the basiness income 60.5 66.9 6.3 Consolidated FY2023 FY2024 Plan 104.2 108.3 4.1 0.88% 420p 0.90% Finance Consolidated FY2023 FY2024 Plan Change -0.1 0.5 0.6 0.0 0.87% 93bp 0.90% Finance Ordinary proft 90.2 97.9 7.6 Total intermet trusts and personal anutes 5.9 6.0 0.0 0.0 11,782.2 Excluding Ministry of Finance Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 1.6 17.1 0.4 11,782.2 Excluding Ministry of Finance Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 1.5 1.7 0.1 0.4 11,782.2 Excluding Ministry of Finance Combines income 91.7 105.2 13.4 13.4 12.9 12.8 0.1 11.9 11.4 10.4 11.4 10.4 11.4 0.5 11.4	Ordinary profit	86.0	94.3		And the second se	and the second s	CONTRACTOR NEED	00000		
Net income 60.5 66.9 6.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Description 26.0 26.9 0.8 Met income 60.5 66.9 6.3 Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Proposition Proposition 26.0 26.9 0.8 Oversease 4.4 7.1 0.4 0.90% Encode loans Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Trut/inherance-related business 1.5 1.7 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.0 Operate solutions 30.0 31.7 1.6 11,986.3 12,217.3 11,986.3 12,227.6 Combinations 0.0.0 Compare solutions 16.6 17.1 0.4 11,986.3 12,227.6 Enclassions 2.8 4.4 1.5 1.7 0.1 Cashes operations 2.8 4.4 1.5 1.7 0.1 Cashes operations 12.9 12.8 <t< td=""><td>Extraordinary gains/losses</td><td>-0.2</td><td>-0.2</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>+2</td><td></td></t<>	Extraordinary gains/losses	-0.2	-0.2	0.0					+2	
Credit-related expenses (-) 5.8 7.5 1.6 Consolidated (Billion yen) FY2024 Plan FY2024 Change Consolidated met brane bilings income Change 91.7 10.5.2 13.4 13.4 FY2024 FY2024 FY2024 FY2024	Net income	60.5	66.9	6.3					0.88%	Ministry of
Consolidated FY2023 FY2024 Plan Product 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.1 1.5 1.6 1.1 1.986.3 12,317.3 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 7.6 7.7 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.0 11,986.3 12,317.3 11,986.3 12,317.3 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 7.6 7.7 0.1 0.4 7.7 0.1 0.4 11,986.3 12,317.3 Composition yen 91.7 105.2 13.4 1.5 1.7 0.1 0.4 11,782.2 Plan	Credit-related expenses (-)	5.8	7.5	1.6	Gains/losses on cancellations				0.87%	0 0004 loans
Consolidated FV2023 FV2024 Plan Change 0.1 0.3 0.6 11,966.3 12,271.6 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 7.6 7.0 1.6 17.1 0.4 11,966.3 12,271.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 5.6 17.1 0.4 11,986.3 12,271.6 Consolidated met business income consolidated met business income 1.6 17.1 0.4 11,986.3 12,271.6 Consolidated met business income consolidated met business income 1.5 1.7 0.1 11,986.3 12,271.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 68.0 5.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 1.7 0.1 0.0 1.7 0.0 1.7		510	710	-10	Overseas	4.4	7.4	3.0		
FY2023 Plan Change (Billion yen) 00.2 97.9 7.6 Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 (Ref.) Cashless operations 2.8 4.4 1.5 Operate solutions 12.9 12.8 -0.1 Profit attributable to owners of parent 91.7 105.2 13.4	Consult data d		EV2024		Gains/losses on cancellations	- 0.1	0.5	0.6		
(Billion yen) Change Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 6.0 0.0 (Ref.) Cableso persons 1.6 17.1 0.4 11,782.2 Excluding Ministry of Diano at Dian	Consolidated	FY2023	Diam r		Net fees and commissions	30.0	31.7	1.6	11,986.3	12,271.6
Ordinary profit 90.2 97.9 7.6 Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 (Ref.) Cashless operations 2.8 4.4 1.5 Consolidated net business income forther meriting the model attributable to complete the model attributation 12.9 12.8 -0.1 Profits attributable to owners of parent 91.7 105.2 13.4 13.4	(Billion yen)		and the second	Change	Investment trusts and personal annuities			0.0		Excluding
Profit attributable to owners of parent 62.4 68.0 5.5 (Ref.) Cashless operations 2.8 4.4 1.5 Consolidated net business income 91.7 105.2 13.4 Payment and settlement transactions 12.9 12.8 -0.1	Ordinary profit	90.2	97.9	7.6	Corporate solutions	16.6	17.1	0.4		Ministry of
Consolidated net business income 91.7 105.2 13.4 Payment and settlement transactions 12.9 12.8 - 0.1 FY2023 FY2024	Profit attributable to owners of parent	62.4	68.0	5.5	Trust/inheritance-related business	1.5	1.7	0.1	11,782.2	
Consolidated net business income 91.7 105.2 13.4 Payment and settlement transactions 12.9 12.8 - 0.1 FV2023 FV2024	(Ref.)				Cashless operations	2.8	4.4	1.5		
12.0 14.4 0.5 FY2023 FY2024		04.7	105.0	12.1	Payment and settlement transactions	12.9	12.8	- 0.1		
		91.7	105.2	13.4	Guarantee charges and group insurance costs (-)		14.4	0.5	FY2023	FY2024 (plan)

Let me explain our performance plan for this fiscal year.

We expect net interest income to increase by JPY9.3 billion, mainly due to domestic deposit and loan interest. Additionally, net fees and commissions are projected to rise by JPY1.6 billion. Consequently, we anticipate a top-line gross business profit increase of JPY14.7 billion, reaching JPY183 billion.

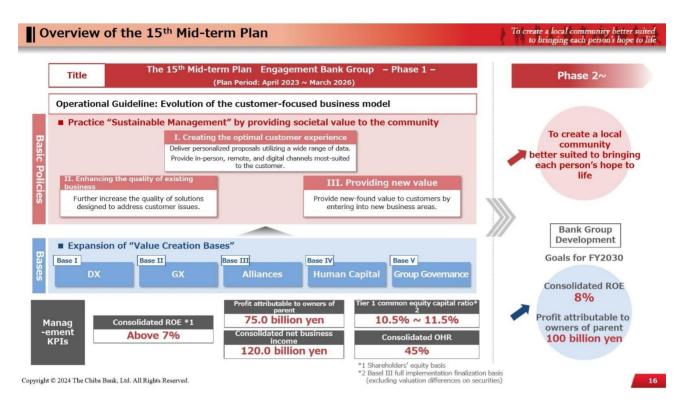
In preparation for the final year of our medium-term management plan, we plan to make strategic expenditures on human capital investment and digital transformation (DX) investment, resulting in g&a expenses increase of JPY3.4 billion.

Credit-related expenses are expected to increase by JPY1.6 billion, as mentioned earlier, reflecting a conservative plan.

As a result, consolidated net income is projected to increase by JPY5.5 billion, reaching JPY68 billion, setting a new record high for the third consecutive year.

It should be noted that this plan does not incorporate a policy interest rate hike. If such a hike occurs, it will have a positive effect on our earnings. I will explain this in detail later.





It has been one year since the start of our current medium-term management plan, and there are no changes in our future direction. We will continue to thoroughly manage with a focus on the Purpose and Vision as the core of our management.

KPIs

To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

FY2025 (plan) 17

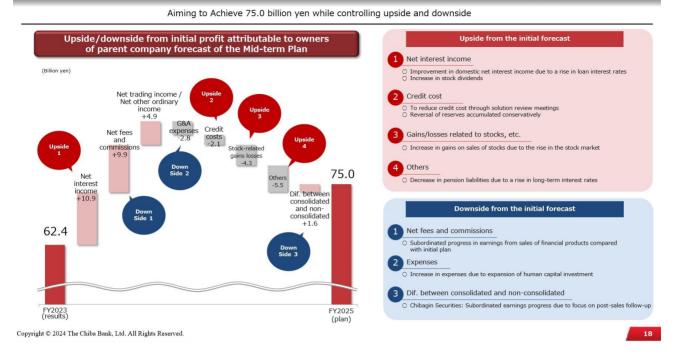
						(billion yen)	
		FY2022 Results	FY2023 Results	FY2024 Plan	FY2025 Target	Change from FY2022	Major Initiatives [Basic Policy I: Creating the optimal customer experience]
Gross business	profit	155.5	168.2	183.0	194.0	+38.4	 Functional improvement and penetration of Chibagin app and portals, establishment of Mito branch and Hamamatsu-cho branch
G&A expenses	(-)	82.5	85.1	88.5	88.0	+5.4	Sophisticated digital marketing [Basic Policy II: Enhancing the quality of existing business]
Net business ir (before provisions for loan losses)	to general allowance	73.0	83.1	94.4	106.0	+32.9	Release of the four major measures for investment trusts, shift to activities focusing on fiduciary duty and activity volume Strengthening of support for accompanying by newly established of Business Consulting Office
Credit-related	expenses (-)	0.3	5.8	7.5	8.0	+7.6	Promotion of cashless to local government [Basic Policy III: Providing new value]
Ordinary profit		81.7	86.0	94.3	1,01.6	+19.8	 Establishment of Himawari Green Energy and commencement of operations at Asahi Power Station Launch of advertising business, utilization of real estate funds, turning profitable of Chibagin Market
Net income		58.1	60.5	66.9	71.5	+13.3	[Value Creation Bases] (Group Governance) Penetration of the Purpose and Vision, strengthening group-wide management
Profit attributa parent compar	ble to owners of iy	60.2	62.4	68.0	75.0	+14.7	(GX) Expansion of disclosure related to TCFD, release of C-Checker (Alliance) Collaboration with JUUDANKAI
Consolidated n income	et business to general allowance	81.8	91.7	105.2	120.0	+38.1	Change in profit attributable to owners of parent (Three years of the mid-term plan)
for loan losses)	to general anomalice						gains/losses rebound of
Consolidated C	HR	47.37%	48.76%	-	45%	-	+20.0 Dif. between consolidated and non-consolidated
Consolidated T equity capital r	atio* befo	(10.57%) re the application III full implement		-	10.5% ~11.5%	-	And commissions expenses -5.4 Credit Stock- Net interest -7.6 gains losses -1.9 -6.6 75
Consolidated	Shareholders' equity basis	6.38%	6.40%	-	Above 7%	-	60.2 +7.2 Of which financial products sales + 4.1 Corporate solutions +1.7
ROE	TSE base	5.68%	5.56%	-	Around 6.0%	-	FY2022 (results) FY2
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Basel III full implementation finalization basis (excluding valuation differences on securities)

The Mid-Term Profit Plan Outlook

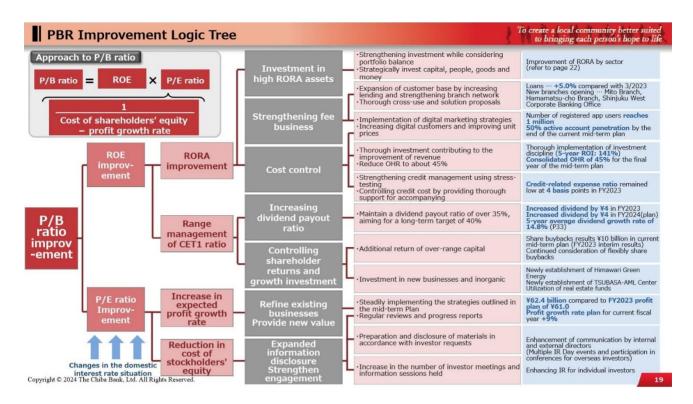
To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life



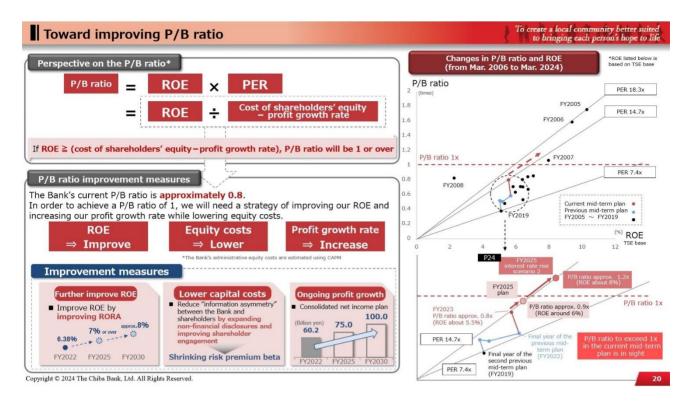
Due to changes in the environment, both upside and downside factors have emerged in achieving the bottomline target of JPY75 billion outlined in our medium-term management plan.

On the upside, we expect an increase in domestic net interest income, control of credit-related expenses, an increase in gains on sales of stocks, and a reduction in pension liabilities due to rising long-term interest rates.

On the downside, we anticipate lower-than-planned progress in revenues from financial product sales and the consolidated and non-consolidated difference. Additionally, we expect an increase in expenses due to expanded human capital investments.

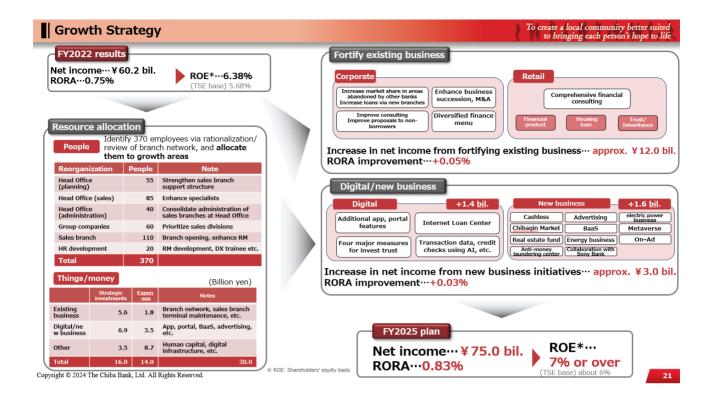


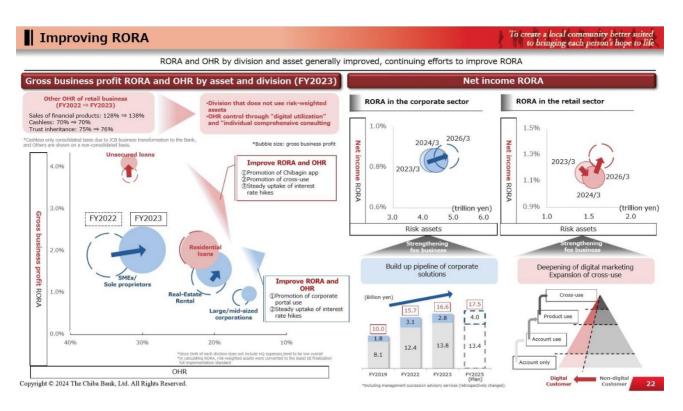
We have organized our initiatives for improving the P/B ratio into a logic tree. The corresponding initiatives for each item are shown in the blue table on the right.



To enhance the P/B ratio, we will thoroughly explain our efforts to improve ROE through the enhancement of RORA, the disclosure of non-financial information to reduce capital costs, our growth strategy for sustainable profit growth, and the outlook on interest rate effects, as we have done this time.

As shown in the bottom right, if interest rates rise given the current P/E ratio level, achieving a P/B ratio above one during the current medium-term management plan is within sight.

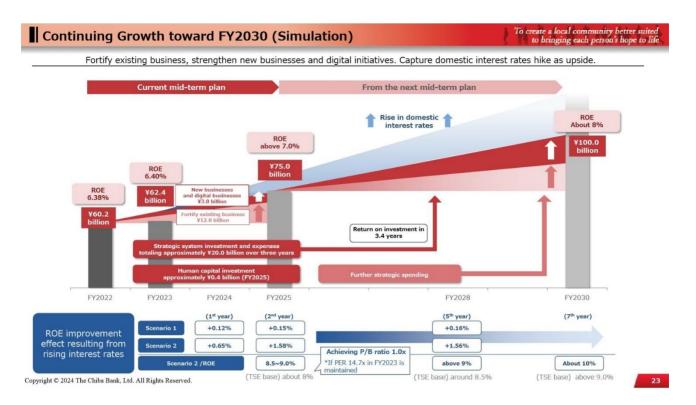




On the left side, you will see a graph that plots our asset and segment-specific RORA and OHR, as explained six months ago. The arrows indicate the changes from FY2022 to FY2023.

Overall, both RORA improvement and OHR reduction have progressed across all segments and assets. This improvement is due to the incorporation of rising interest rates and the strong performance of net fees and commissions in the corporate segment.

For individuals, we are promoting the use of our app and cross-use strategies. For corporates, we are strengthening corporate solutions. Overall, we will continue to achieve further improvements by thoroughly implementing pricing strategies that capitalize on rising interest rates.

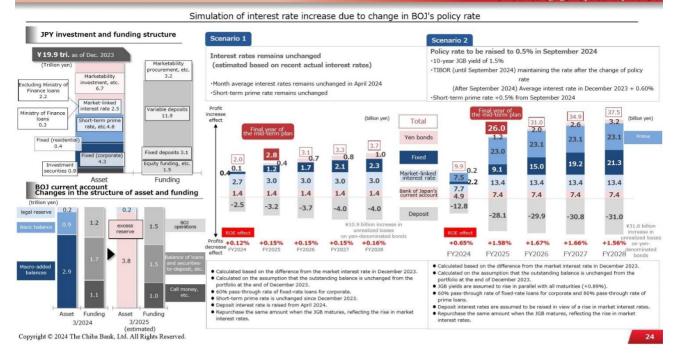


We are strategically advancing our initiatives to achieve a consolidated net income of JPY100 billion and an ROE of 8% by FY2030.

Regarding the current rise in interest rates, we have calculated the impact on ROE under two scenarios. In Scenario 2, we anticipate an ROE increase of plus 1.58% in the second year and plus 1.56% in the fifth year. Under this scenario, an ROE of approximately 10% by FY2030 is within sight.

Interest Rate Rise Simulation

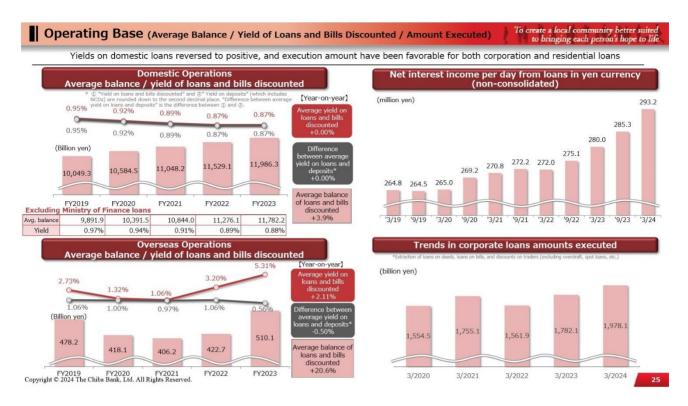
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Let me explain the impact of rising interest rates.

We have conducted simulations for two scenarios: Scenario 1, where policy interest rates remain flat from the current level, and Scenario 2, where interest rates rise further.

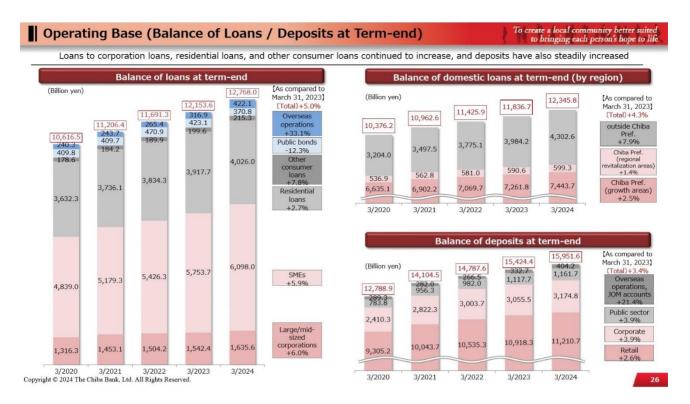
For Scenario 1, we have revised our outlook based on the current interest rates. The profit increase in the final year of the medium-term management plan is expected to be JPY2.8 billion in Scenario 1 and JPY26 billion in Scenario 2. This translates to an ROE improvement of plus 1.58% in Scenario 2.



Let me explain our current situation in line with our strengths.

First, regarding our business foundation. As noted below the graph in the top left, the domestic loan yield has reversed for the first time in 16 periods.

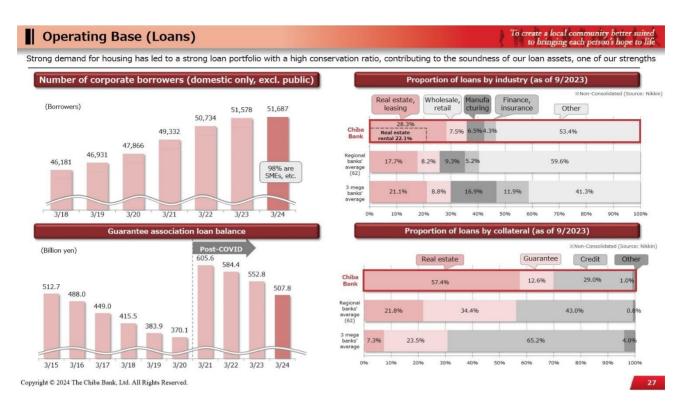
The loan execution amount for corporates, as noted in the bottom right, has exceeded the levels seen both before and during the increased demand period of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past five years, contributing to the increase in loans.



Loans increased by JPY610 billion, or 5% YoY, reaching JPY12.76 trillion. Loans to both SMEs and large enterprises showed steady growth, and residential loans and other consumer loans also maintained their upward trend.

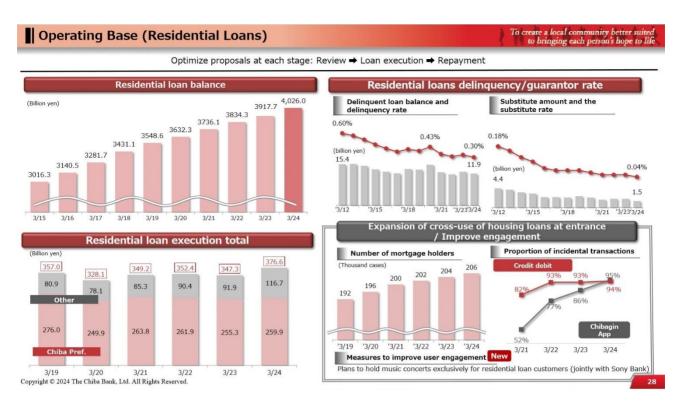
As shown in the area-specific graph in the top right, growth was seen outside the prefecture, while we also captured strong demand for funds within the prefecture.

Deposits, as indicated in the bottom right graph, also saw steady growth in both individual and corporate segments, increasing by JPY500 billion, or 3.4%, to JPY15.95 trillion.



As shown in the table at the bottom right, the combined total of JPY4 trillion in residential loans and nearly JPY3 trillion in loans to the real estate leasing industry results in approximately JPY7 trillion in secured loans, representing 57% of our total loans. This is significantly higher compared to megabanks and the average for regional banks.

Rigorous interest rate stress tests at the outset and conservative collateral valuation ratios contribute to our low credit-related expenses and support the stability of our lending operations.

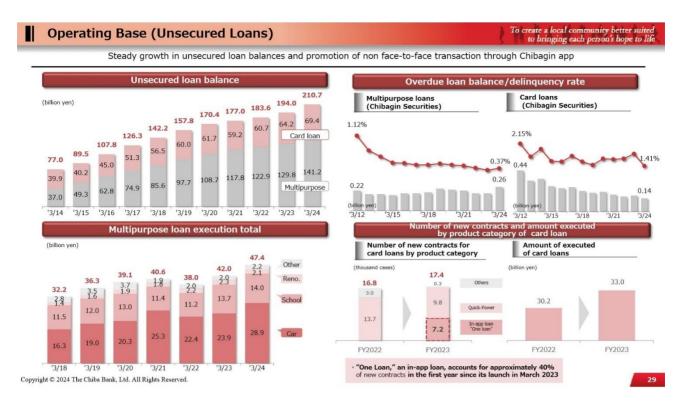


The balance of residential loans continues to increase steadily.

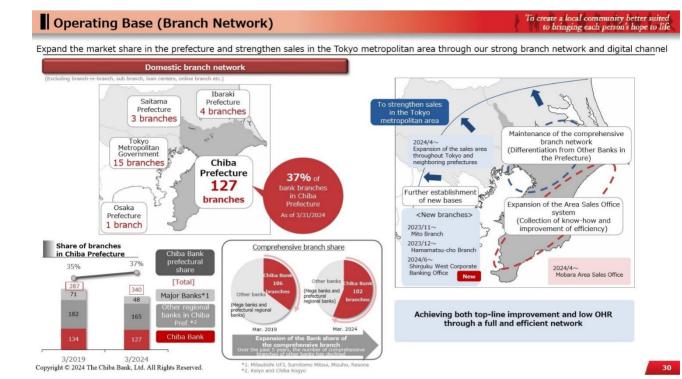
Additionally, as shown in the table at the bottom left, the amount of executed residential loans has reached its highest level compared to the past five years before the COVID-19 pandemic.

As indicated at the bottom right, over 90% of customers who have signed up for residential loans have also applied for credit cards, debit cards, and our app. By enhancing customer satisfaction through these services, we aim to further expand our transactions.

Furthermore, as an engagement enhancement initiative in collaboration with Sony Bank, we plan to hold an exclusive music live event for residential loan users.

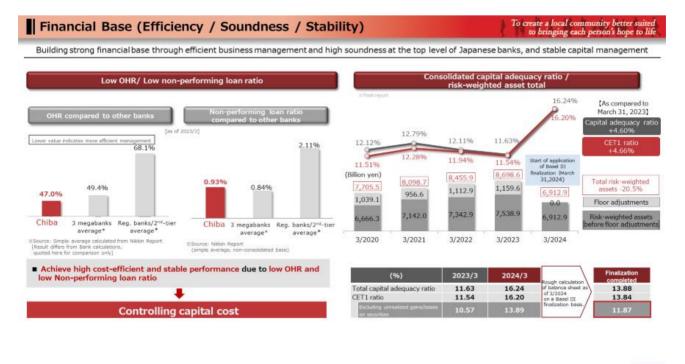


The balance of unsecured loans, which are high RORA assets, is also steadily increasing. The expansion of convenient, non–face-to-face transactions, such as in-app loans, has contributed to this increase in balance.



For our bank, a strong branch network is a differentiating asset that sets us apart from other banks and contributes to the steady increase in both the non-recurring and recurring balances of loans.

Within the prefecture, we maintain comprehensive branches capable of handling corporate loans, and our share of comprehensive branches in the prefecture has risen to about 60%. Additionally, we are further strengthening our operations outside the prefecture by upgrading Mito (Ibaraki Prefecture) and Hamamatsucho (Tokyo) to branch status and establishing the Shinjuku West Corporate Banking Office (Tokyo) in June.



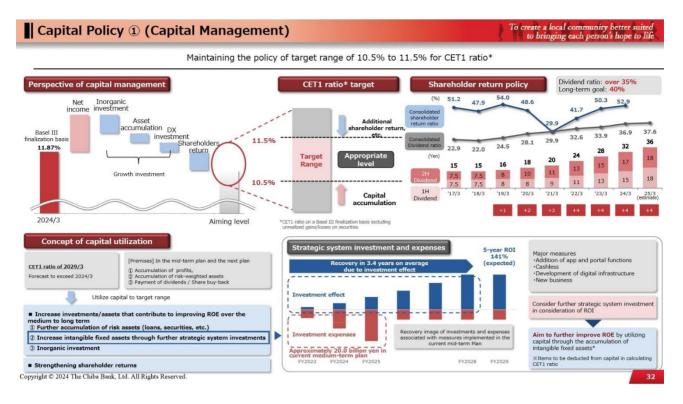
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Next, let me explain the second strength, our financial foundation.

Our bank's OHR is lower than that of megabanks, enabling highly cost-efficient operations, and our non-performing loan ratio remains low.

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Supported by this robust financial structure, our CET1 ratio stands at 11.87% based on the balance sheet as of March 2024, with the full implementation of Basel III finalization basis excluding unrealized gains/losses on securities. Despite conducting total returns exceeding 50%, we are able to maintain a sufficiently high level.

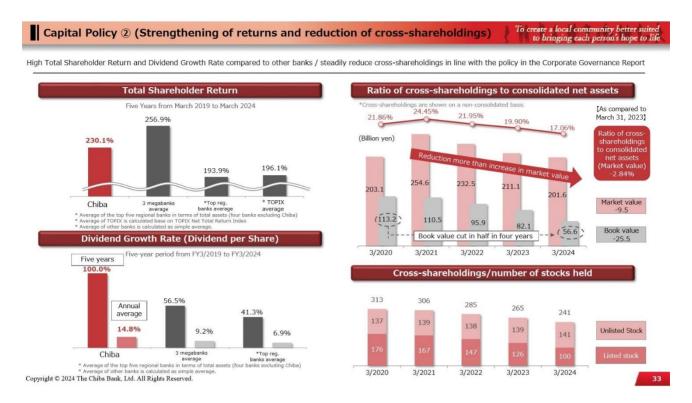


Let me explain our capital management and utilization.

As announced with our financial results, we plan to increase the dividend per share by JPY4, marking the first time we have announced a JPY4 increase as of May. This will raise the dividend ratio to an estimated 37.6%.

With our CET1 ratio target range set between 10.5% and 11.5%, simulations indicate that, considering future profit accumulation, normal risk asset growth, an annual JPY4 dividend increase, and JPY10 billion in share buybacks, the CET1 ratio as of March 2029, with the full implementation of Basel III finalization, is projected to exceed 12%.

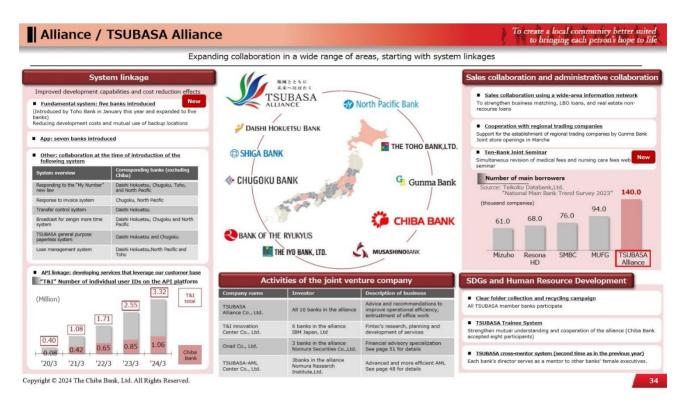
In the long term, capital exceeding this range will amount to approximately JPY75 billion. As shown in the bottom left, we plan to utilize this excess capital for further risk asset accumulation, additional strategic system investments to build up intangible fixed assets, growth investments through inorganic investments, and strengthening returns to shareholders.



Over the past five years, our total shareholder return (TSR) has outperformed the TOPIX average and the average of top regional banks. Additionally, our dividend growth rate over the past five years is 100%, exceeding the average of the three megabanks. We will continue to strengthen this performance going forward.

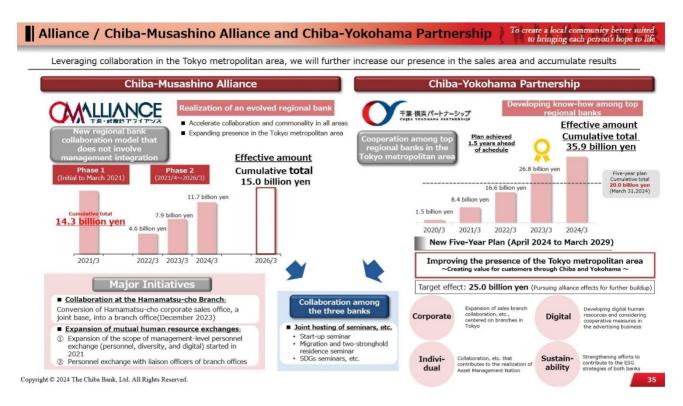
Regarding cross-shareholdings on the right side, in line with the policy outlined in our Corporate Governance Report, we have been reducing these holdings. The ratio of cross-shareholdings to consolidated net assets has decreased from 19.9% to approximately 17%.

Moving forward, we will only hold shares that have recognized significance, such as contributing to the development of the regional economy and enhancing our corporate value. We will continue to reduce these holdings and aim to bring the ratio below 15% in the near future through ongoing negotiations.



The TSUBASA Alliance, a consortium of leading regional banks, has demonstrated top-line improvements and cost-reduction effects through collaborations in various fields, starting with fundamental systems.

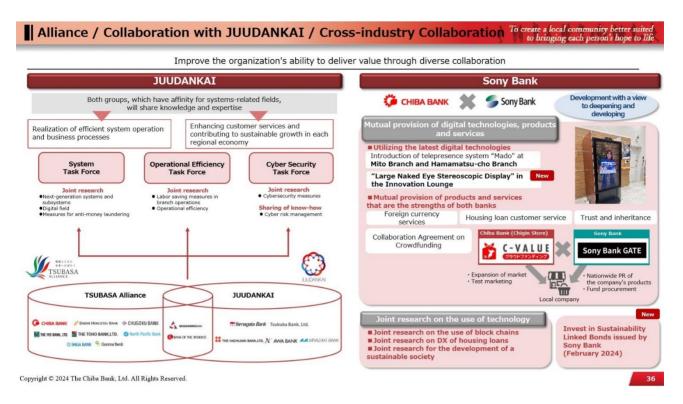
Regarding fundamental systems, The Toho Bank implemented our system this January, expanding the alliance to five banks. We will continue to deepen our collaborative framework going forward.



The Chiba-Musashino Alliance has smoothly progressed into Phase II, steadily achieving its partnership effect targets.

In the Chiba-Yokohama Partnership, the cumulative effect of the initial five-year plan significantly exceeded the JPY20 billion target, reaching JPY35.9 billion.

With the newly announced five-year plan, we aim to enhance our presence in the Tokyo metropolitan area by creating value for our customers in a wide range of areas beyond just the sales division. The target effect amount is set at JPY25 billion, surpassing the previous plan's target of JPY20 billion, and we are aiming for even greater achievements.



As announced in March, we launched the TSUBASA JUUDANKAI Joint Research Group. This Group has established task forces in three areas: systems, operational efficiency, and cyber security, to advance joint research.

Regarding our collaboration with Sony Bank, as noted on the right, we have established various subcommittees to continue discussions at the field level, yielding concrete results.

In April, we installed a "large naked-eye stereoscopic display" in the Innovation Lounge. This allows for an immersive 3D experience without the need for special glasses, as if you were physically present. We aim to deliver information about various financial services with enhanced realism.

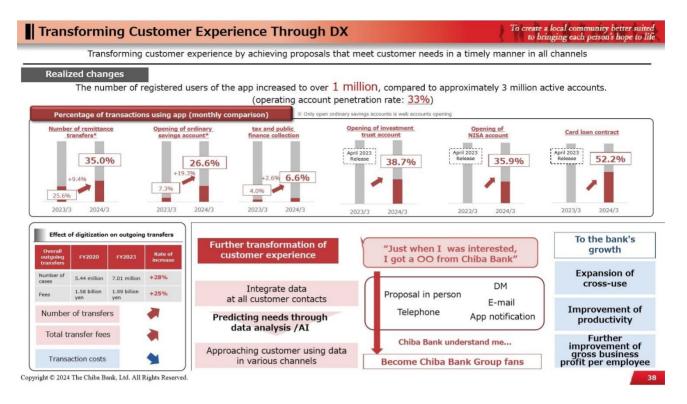
Alliance Initiatives

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		•	Top-level coordination committee
	The first half of FY 2023	The second half of FY2023	From FY2024
	Holding a meeting of presidents TSUBASA Alliance Co., Ltd., HP established Introduction of "TSUBASA General Purpose Paperless System"(Daishi-Hokuetsu Bank)	Holding a meeting of presidents Established TSUBASA-AML Center Co., Ltd. Migration to TSUBASASA core system collaboration (Toho Bank) Established TSUBASA / JUUDANKAI Joint Research Group Joint sponsorship of "Simultaneous revision of medical and nursing care fees web seminor" (all 10 banks)	 ★Sponsorship of the Osaka Expo ★Holding a joint study session for the headquarter general managers
	Alliance Promotion Committee Mutual exchange of personnel between headquarters management and sales branch personnel (continued implementation)	Alliance Promotion Committee Conversion of Hamamatsu-cho corporate sales office into a branch office and co-transfer [CMA/CYP related seminar] *"Startup Seminar2023" (Supported by Musashino Bank and Bank of Yokohama) *"Online Seminar on Migration and Settlement"	
です最- 後長 パートナージップ Colla VOODAMAR 20271031817	 Holding a meeting of presidents Joint sponsorship of "Chibagin-Hamagin student business contest 2023" *Hosting"Local Government DX Promotion Fair + Hybrid Seminar"(supported by Bank of Yokohama) 	(Joint sponsored by Chiba Bank, Musashino Bank, Bank of Yokohama , and Kanagawa Bank) ★"SDGs Seminar" (Joint sponsored by Chiba Bank, Musashino Bank, and Bank of Yokohama) ● Holding a meeting of presidents ★Seminar on "Supporting People's Life 100 Years at the End of Life" (Joint sponsored by Chiba Bank and Bank of Yokohama)	★Formulation of new five year plan
🍠 ソニー銀行	 Holding steering committee meetings Start of collaboration with "Sony Bank Gate" Preferential foreign currency exchange campaign at Narita Airport Branch Office 	Holding steering committee meetings Introduction of telepresence system "Mado" at Mito Branch Preferential foreign currency exchange campaign at Narita Airport Branch Office (the second time) Invest in Sustainability Linked Bonds issued by Sony Bank Joint donations to TABLE FOR TWO	★"Large Naked Eye Stereoscopic Display" in the Innovation Lounge ★Life events for housing loan customers to be co- hosted

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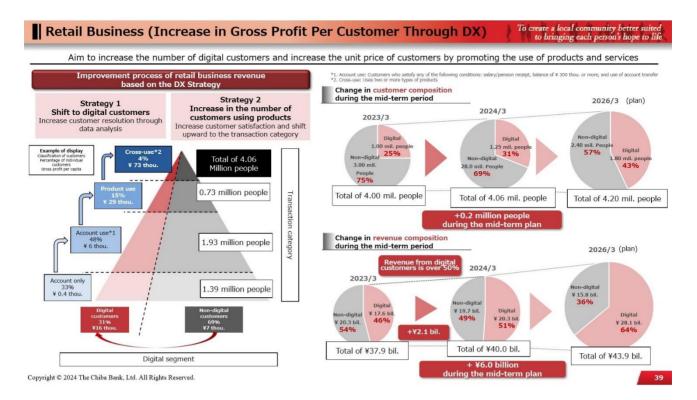
This month, the number of app registrants exceeded 1 million, which is equivalent to one in three active accounts. Due to the app's widespread adoption, a significant portion of transactions has shifted to the app, with approximately 30% to 40% of transactions now conducted via the app.

As noted in the bottom left, as app usage has increased, the number of outgoing transfers has risen, and fees have increased by 25% compared to three years ago.

The cost per outgoing transfer is approximately JPY890 at a branch and JPY19 via the app. Compared to branch transactions, transfers via the app incur significantly lower costs. This example demonstrates how digitalization, as a means of transformation, lowers unit costs while expanding transaction volumes, positively impacting revenue.

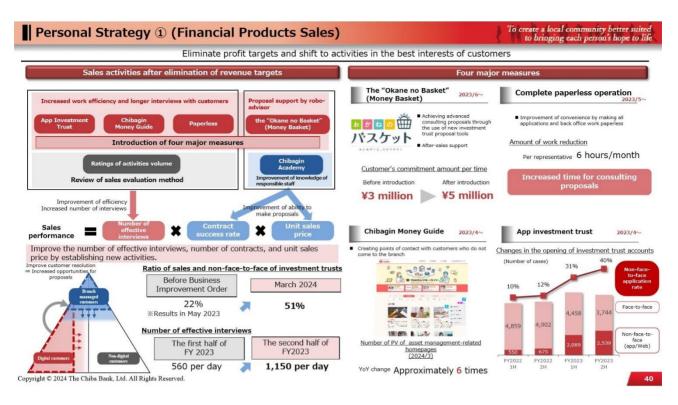
Going forward, by leveraging data analysis and AI, we aim to enhance the customer experience so that customers feel that "Chiba Bank provides timely face-to-face proposals or app notifications when I need them" and "Chiba Bank understands me well." This will help us increase the number of fans of our bank group.

As a result of these efforts, we expect to enjoy economic benefits such as expanded cross-use, improved productivity, and further increases in gross business profit per employee.



In our retail business sector, we aim to increase gross business profit per customer by expanding our digital customer base and utilizing data to enhance customer insights, thereby promoting the use of our products and services.

As shown in the bottom right, we plan to achieve total revenue of JPY43.9 billion, combining both digital and non-digital channels, by the final year of our medium-term management plan. This represents a JPY6.0 billion increase during the plan period, and currently, we are ahead of schedule with an increase of JPY2.1 billion.



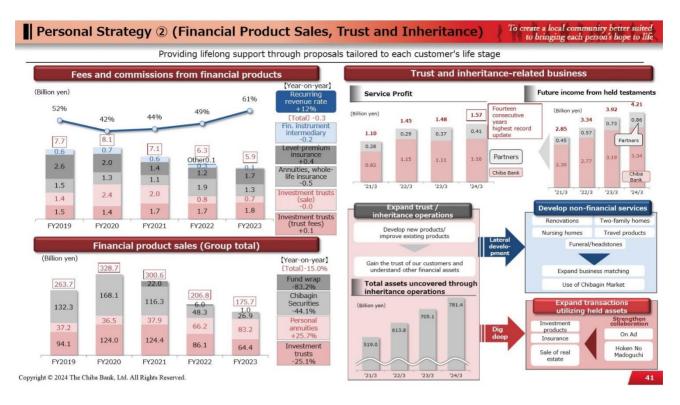
Let me explain our financial product sales in the retail segment.

Starting in October, we removed individual revenue targets for financial product sales and shifted to an evaluation system that emphasizes FD and activity levels.

As noted in the bottom left, the non–face-to-face ratio for investment trust sales increased from 20% before the business improvement order to over 50%, and the number of effective meetings more than doubled.

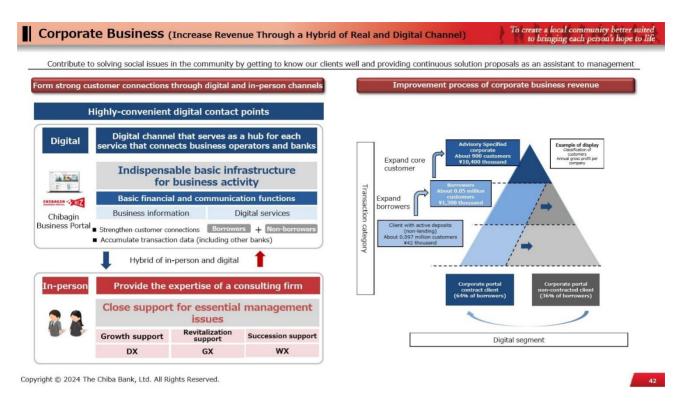
Although annual revenue from managed assets decreased by JPY300 million, as previously explained, gross profit in the retail segment overall increased by JPY2.1 billion. This increase was driven by comprehensive consulting services in areas such as inheritance, trusts, and cashless operations, which have compensated for the decline.

Moreover, in Q4, investment trust sales revenue turned positive YoY, indicating that our business is steadily moving in a positive direction.



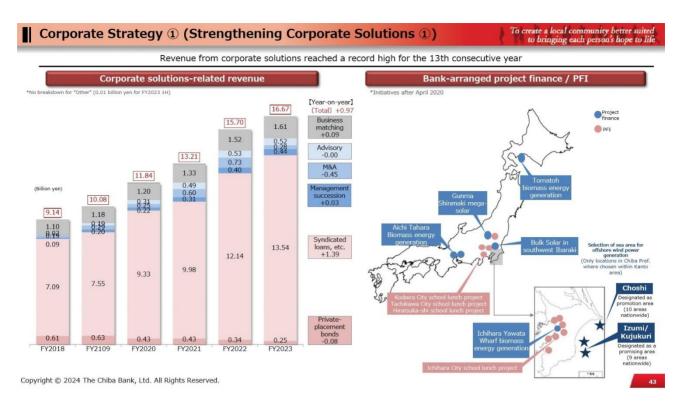
As shown in the top left, the proportion of recurring revenue from financial products has reached 61%, aligning with our strategic direction.

Additionally, as indicated in the table on the right, with the steadily increasing elderly population in the prefecture, our trust and inheritance-related services have been growing robustly, achieving record high profits for 14 consecutive periods.



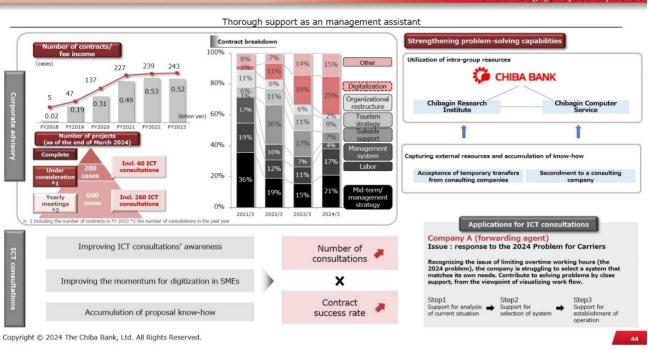
For corporate clients, similar to our approach with individuals, we aim to enhance gross profit through a hybrid of digital and physical channels.

By increasing the set rate of the corporate portal and securing digital touchpoints, including for non-borrowing clients, we aim to transition these clients from non-borrowing to borrowing categories. This will help us increase overall gross profit.



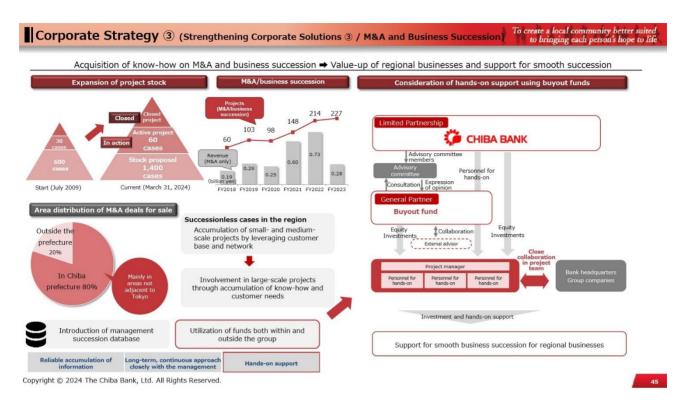
Corporate solutions-related revenue has achieved record high profits for 13 consecutive periods.

In addition to strong finance-related revenue, primarily from syndicate loans and other products, we will continue to focus on non-finance revenue to improve RORA.

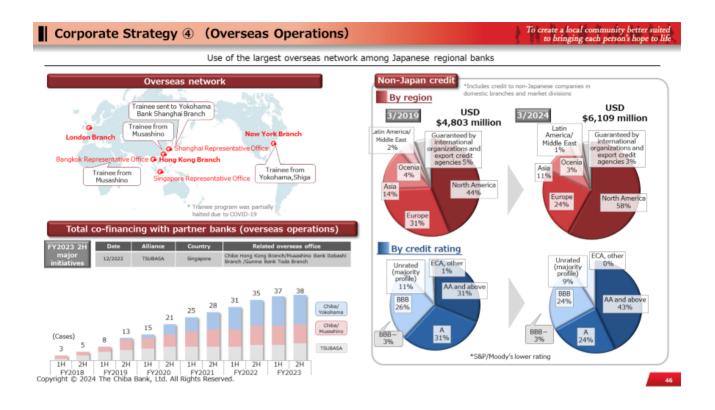


Corporate Strategy 2 (Strengthening Corporate Solutions 2 / Advisory)

Corporate advisory have been steadily growing, with an increasing number of digitalization projects each year.



For M&A and business succession, we plan to establish a new buyout fund that can hold 100% of the shares of target companies. This will enable us to provide hands-on support for growth, revitalization, and succession, thereby increasing the number of projects we can undertake.



Corporate Strategy (S (Real Estate Loans)

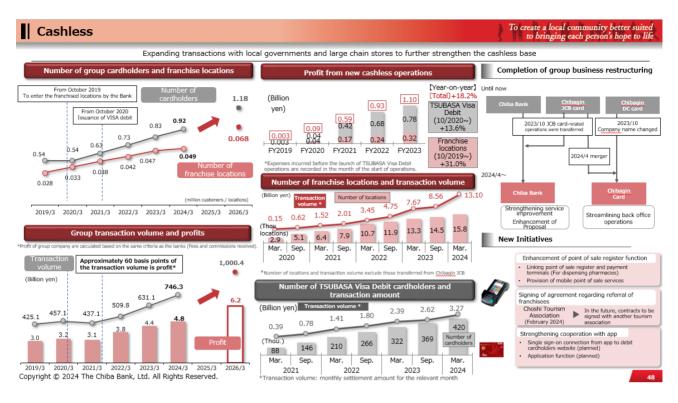
Real estate rental loans increased steadily while credit risk remained low

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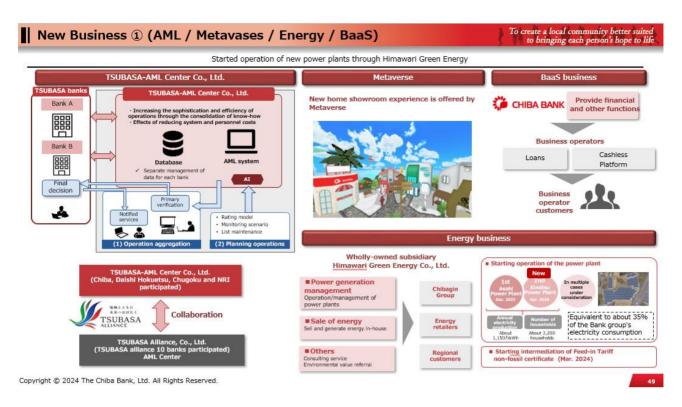
2,034,7²,180,9²,250,2²,369,5²,453,3²,515,3²,629,9²683,0^{2773,3} Real estate rental loan balance Default rate* 2.68 (Billion yen) 1,805.1 1,635.9 2.16 1.01% 0.6 0.7 3/18 3/15 3/23 3/17 3/19 3/20 3/21 3/22 3/23 9/23 3/24 By borrower type By use -3/10 3/11 3/12 3/13 3/14 3/15 3/16 3/17 3/18 3/19 3/20 3/21 3/22 3/23 3/24 (annual rate) Real estate rental business balance/ratio of modified loans Real estate rental business flord Small 22% etc. 32% Balance/ratio of overdue loans nercial sidenti 90% 10% Office worker 15% 0.28% 0.36% 0.25% 26% 0.17% 0.23% 0.19% 0. 0.16% 0.14% (Billion yen) 9.0 6.3% Manage 31% 4 Y. Average for Bank-financed properties: 95.8% (Residential 95.9% Commercial 94.3%) *National average: 83.3% 99.4 0.00% yen) 6.8 6.0 5.5 5.5 (B.III 4.6 4.6 Average for Bank-financed properties: 148% DSCR 1.3 DSCR: Single property balance (Cash flow before payment of principal and interest of the property ÷ Amount of principal and interest pay 0.8 0.6 0.8 3/20 0.6 If less than 100%, rental income cannot cover repayments and expense 0 3/18 3/19 3/23

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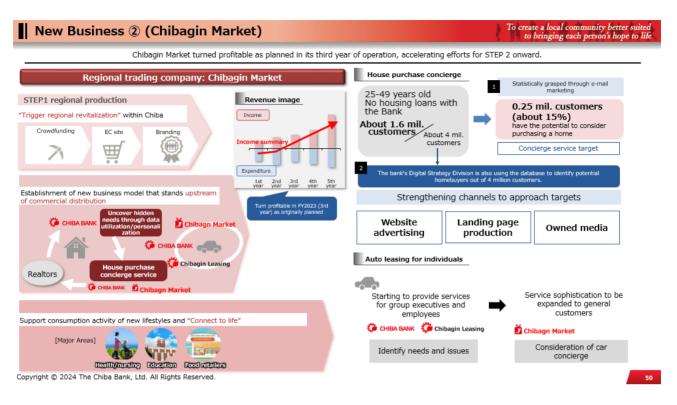


As shown in the graph on the left, the number of cardholders, franchise locations, and transaction volumes across the entire group continue to increase steadily.

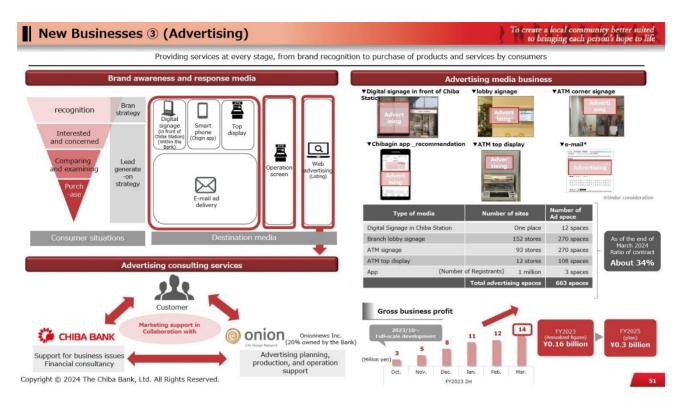


Next, let me explain our new business initiatives.

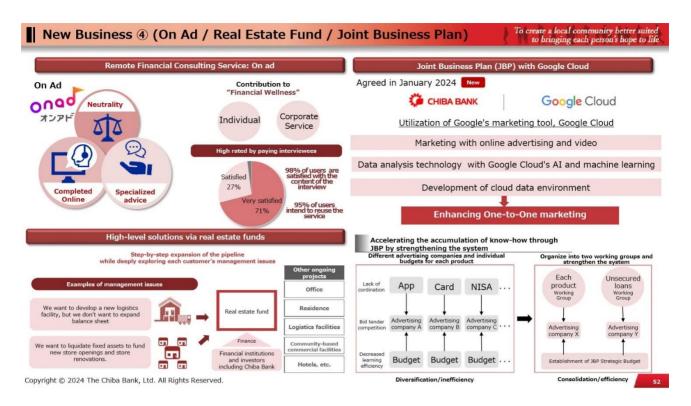
In the energy sector, shown in the bottom right, we acquired the Kimitsu Power Plant in April. Combined with our first Asahi Power Plant, the annual power generation now amounts to approximately 35% of the total electricity consumption of our group.



Regarding the regional trading company Chibagin Market, we achieved profitability in the third year as planned. We will continue to accelerate our efforts beyond STEP 2.



In the advertising business, we began offering services at all branches starting in October. Since the launch, demand has exceeded expectations, and we believe that achieving a gross business profit of JPY300 million by the final year of the medium-term management plan is well within reach.



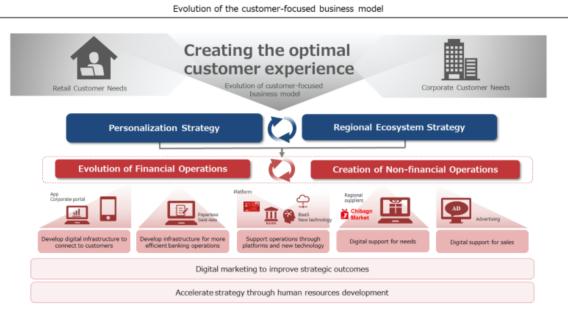
At the bottom left, regarding the real estate fund, we are expanding our pipeline and considering various projects to enhance our solutions.

On the right, in our joint business plan with Google Cloud, we are working on advancing "One to One Marketing."

DX Supporting Transformation ①

To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

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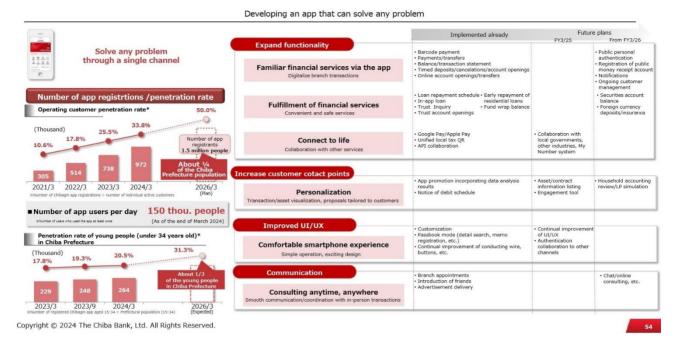


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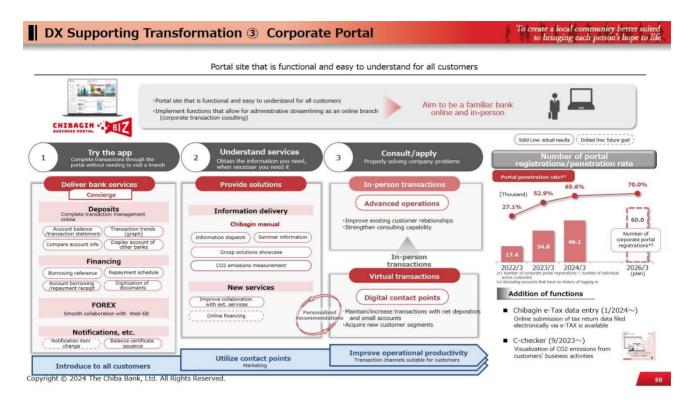
DX Supporting Transformation 2 Chibagin App

To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

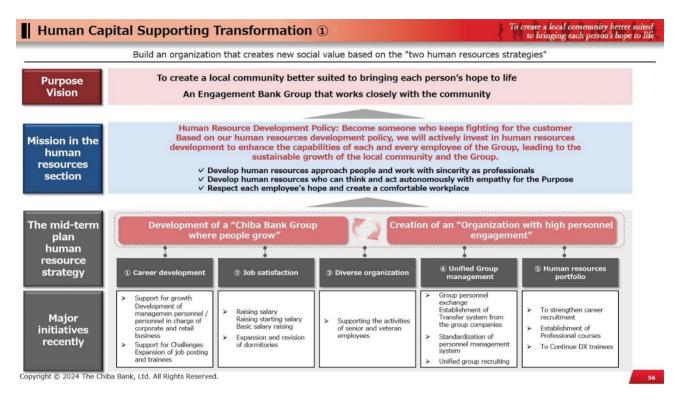


Our app continuously implements new features and improvements, steadily enhancing its convenience.

As shown in the bottom left graph, the penetration rate among the population under 34 years old in Chiba Prefecture is approximately 20%. By the final year of the medium-term management plan, this ratio is expected to rise to about one-third.

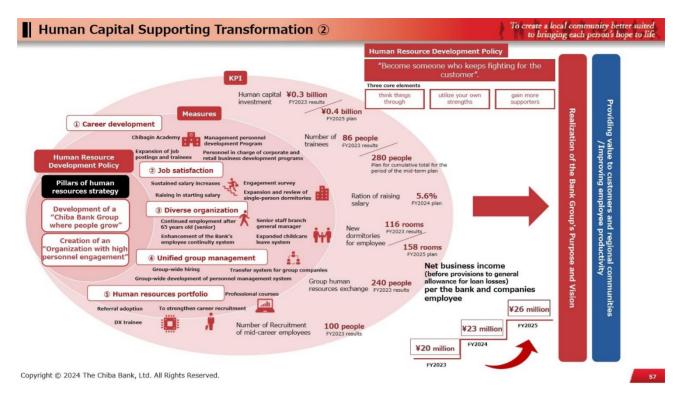


The number of contracts for the corporate portal has steadily increased to approximately 40,000. By the final year of the medium-term management plan, we aim to raise the current penetration rate of just under 60% among loan clients to 70%, increasing the total number of contracts, including both loan and deposit clients, to 60,000.



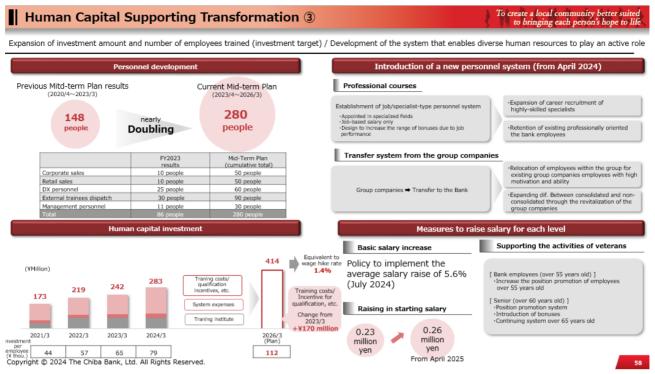
Next, let me explain our approach to human capital.

Our human capital development policy is defined as "Become someone who keeps fighting for the customer." We have defined three core elements for this policy: "Think things through," "Utilize your own strengths," and "Gain more supporters."

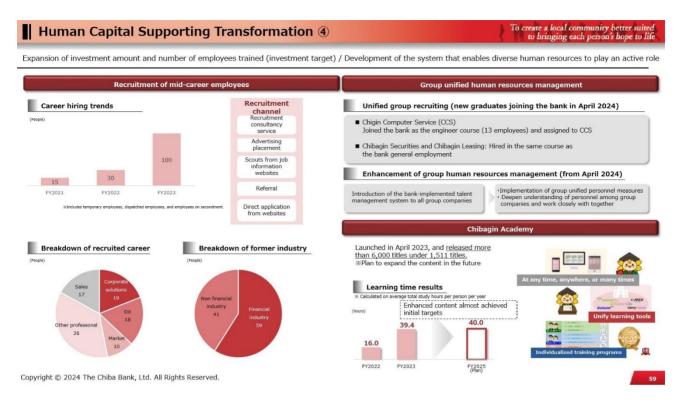


Centered around our human capital development policy, we are advancing various initiatives in five areas: career development, job satisfaction, diverse organization, unified group management, and human resources portfolio.

As indicated, the various KPIs are progressing as planned. As shown in the bottom right, the net business income per employee is expected to improve by approximately JPY3 million annually. We will continue to enhance productivity per employee going forward.



We are advancing human capital development at twice the rate of the previous medium-term management plan. Additionally, we are establishing a specialist career track, creating a system for transfers from group companies, and implementing wage increases for different hierarchical levels.

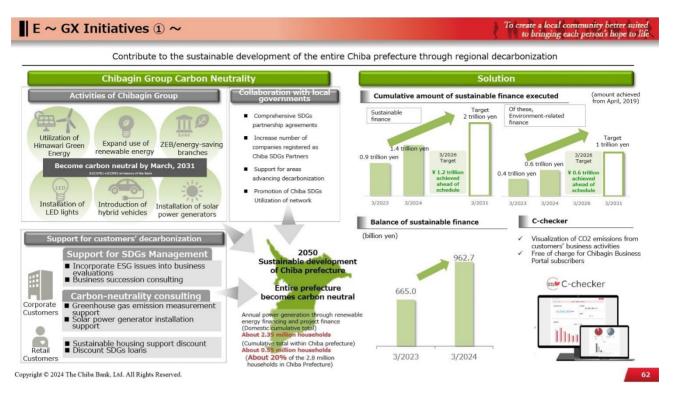


As noted in the top right, the human resources recruited as a unified group joined us in April.

Additionally, we plan to implement the talent management system introduced in the bank across all group companies to develop unified HR policies throughout the Group.

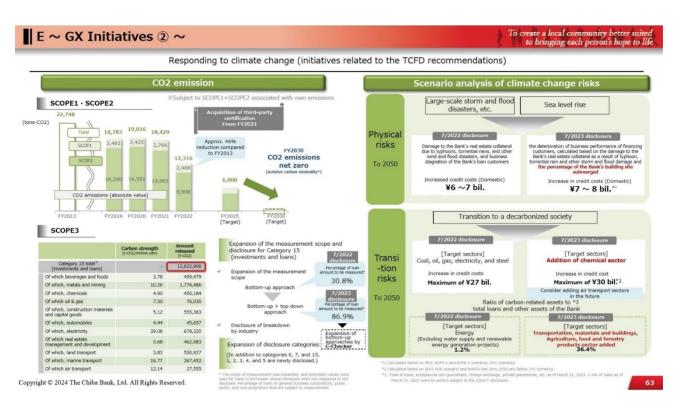






To achieve carbon neutrality by 2031, we are further strengthening our efforts in sustainable finance.

The annual power generation from renewable energy–related loans and project finance is equivalent to the energy needs of 550,000 households in Chiba Prefecture, which is about 20% of the 2.8 million households in the prefecture.



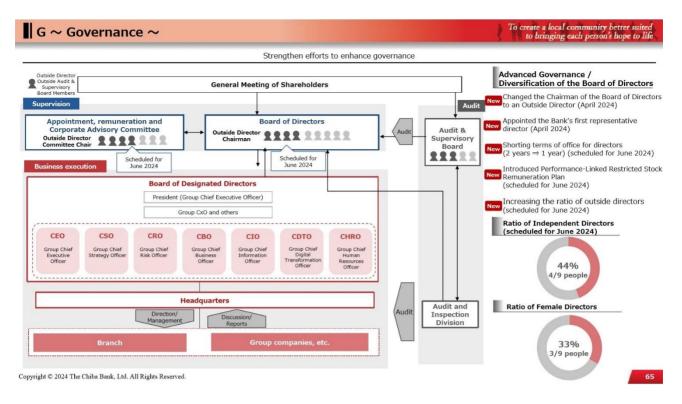
We are advancing the disclosure of Scope 3, Category 15, which pertains to our investments and lending.

Currently, we have disclosed 86.9% of our investment and loan amounts. In the integrated report scheduled for July 2024, we will continue to expand the information we provide.

To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life S ~ Diversity / Regional Revitalization ~ Strengthening the promotion of diversity as a corporate strategy, supporting initiatives that contribute to regional revitalization Indicators related to diversity Regional development Percentage of leadership positions held by women (No. of persons) Tourism business support 25.5% (492) 27.2% (523) 28.4% (551) 30% Oln addition to the Narita Night Time Economy Creation Project (right image), support is also provided for the efforts of local governments and companies in the prefecture. Oln addition to the Chiba Bank, the Chibagin Market and the Chibagin Research Institute are working together to promote the project. Percentage of supervisory and managerial positions held by women (No. of persons) 16.8% (112) 17.9% (120) 18.8% (126) _ Percentage of employees taking paid leave 72% 77.1% 83.5% 80% Chiba City Monorail vitalization project 100% Percentage of men taking child-care leave 102.9% 113.8% 112.8% OCrowdfunding supported along railway lines and seven projects achieved their target monetary value. ongoing Staff with subordinat esponsible for organi aff in ea astronomy AWARD



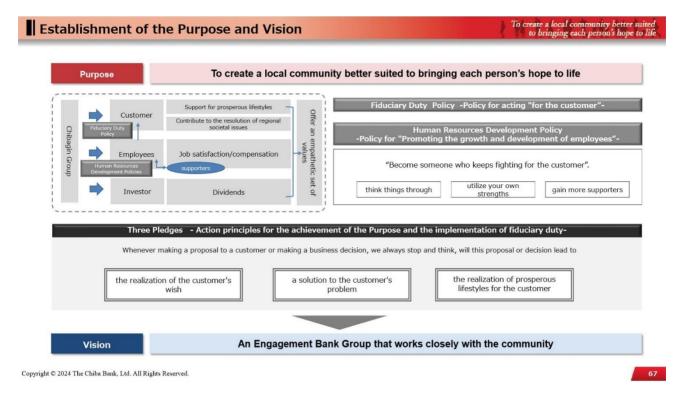
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To strengthen our governance, we plan to appoint a new outside director at the shareholders' meeting in June. This will increase the number of independent outside directors to four, raising the ratio to 44%.

The new outside director candidate, Mr. Yoshizawa, has extensive experience as a financial institution rating analyst at S&P Global Ratings and is expected to bring valuable expertise to our board.





Regarding the progress of our business improvement plan, let me reiterate our Purpose: "To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life."

To continuously demonstrate this purpose to society, we have established our Vision as "An Engagement Bank Group that works closely with the community."

We use the Purpose and Vision as the core of our management and as a guiding principle for each officer and employee's decisions. We are committed to regaining the trust of our customers and all stakeholders.

True Cause Analysis of Problems / Four Measures

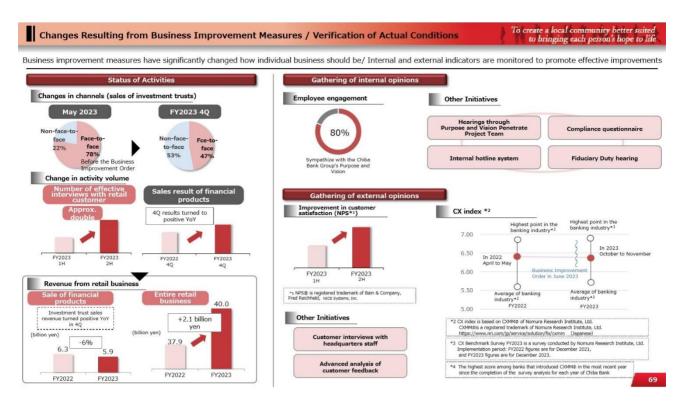
To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

The most important initiative is the penetration and thoroughness of the Purpose and Vision etc., which are common to all issues.

True cause analysis	Major Initiatives				
management system (problem of incentive mechanism)	Penetration and thoroughness of the Purpose and Vision	2 Establishment of Business Operation System	Four major measures for investment trusts Elimination of profit targets for retail business Focus on Fiduciary Duty and activity Training of retail comprehensive consultants		
Issue of internal management system In the 1 st line, the three elements of (1) motivation, (2) opportunity, and (3) justification were established. In the 2 ^{std} line and 3 ^{std} line, the problem of risk detection capability and response to detacted risks were insufficient.	Continued message dissemination by management to employee Penetration of Fiduciary Duty Policy	Strengthening Internal Control System	Diversification and sophistication of monitoring methods Advanced analysis of customer feedback (introduction of RPA and AI)		
Issue of business management system Group governance issues Problems in understanding the current situation, identifying issues, and managing the progress of instructions Organizational culture issues Management is unable to respond appropriately to problems in business operations and internal control systems	Penetration of Human Resource Development Policy	Strengthening Business Management System	Establishment of the Group Improvement Office The chairman of the Board of Directors was changed to an Outside Director Introduced Skill Matrix for Executives of group companies		

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We are addressing the root causes identified in three areas: issues with the incentive mechanism in "Business Operation System," problems in "Internal Control System," and issues in "Business Management System." We are implementing the measures outlined to tackle these problems.



As a result of implementing various measures, significant changes have occurred in our business practices. For example, as shown in the top left, the launch of our app for investment trusts, which we had been considering for some time, led to an increase in non–face-to-face sales from 22% to 53%.

As noted below, the shift to activity volume targets has resulted in a doubling of the number of meetings, and the sales results of financial products in Q4 turned positive YoY.

Although revenue from sales of financial products decreased by 6% YoY, overall revenue in the retail business increased by JPY2.1 billion due to advances in proposals for inheritance, trusts, and cashless operations outside of financial product sales.

On the right side, we are focused on collecting feedback both internally and externally. Internally, we gather input through engagement surveys and hearings conducted by the Purpose and Vision Penetrate Project Team to capture voices from the field. Externally, we collect customer feedback through NPS surveys and CX indicators for quantitative evaluation, direct interviews with customers by head office staff, and advanced analysis of customer feedback.

This concludes my presentation. Thank you very much.

List of Major Measures

Penetration and thoroughness of the Purpose and Vision	Implementation timing	Implem- entation*1	Add *2
Displaying the Purpose and Vision on internal PCs and business cards	September 2023	•	
Reviewed Fiduciary Duty Policy, established Fiduciary Duty Handbook	October 2023	•	
Established Three Pledges	October 2023	•	•
Monthly Fiduciary Duty study meeting by all employees	October 2023	•	
Career support based on human resource development policies at personnel interviews	October 2023	•	•
Discussion by project team (two subcommittees in the bottom)	December 2023	•	•
On the 23rd of every month, distributed video messages by Directors	December 2023	•	
Start of Fiduciary Duty hearing	December 2023	•	•
Senior management and compliance training	December 2023	•	
Implemented Fiduciary Duty Special Award	2H of FY2023	•	•
Linking performance reviews to human resource development policies	April 2024	•	•
Establishment of the operational management system	Implementation timing	Implem- entation*1	Add *2
Implementated the four major measures concerning investment-type financial instruments	April 2023	•	
Specialist training in retail comprehensive consulting	April 2023	•	
Training and video distribution for Fiduciary Duty, behavioral change to focus on activity volume	September 2023	•	•
To eliminate banks' profit targets for the retail business	October 2023	•	
Eliminated return of profits incentives completely from the Securities transactions based on the Bank referrals	October 2023	•	

*1 Including ongoing measures after implementation
[All 57 measures (major measures are listed on this page)]
*2 Addition from business improvement plan orginally submitted
[Additional Nine measures (based on notices)]
*3 The measures that have not yet been implemented are highlighted
[Three measures not yet been implemented (ongoing)]
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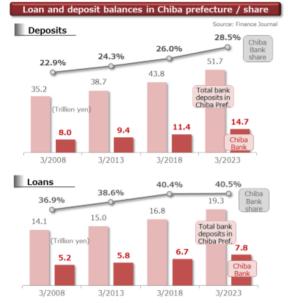
Strengthening internal control system		Implementation timing	Implem- entation *1	
Conducted engagement survey		September 2023	•	
Opened Chotto line to group companies		September 2023	•	
Newly established practical training for newly appointed internal administration supervisors		October 2023	•	
Introduced conformity verification tools		March 2024	•	
Introduced 360-degree evaluation to group companies		1H of 2024		
Review of the $2^{\rm nd}{\rm line}$ system (establishment of the Customer Support Monitoring Office)		October 2023	•	
Customer interviews by headquarters staff about sales of financial products		December 2023	•	•
Advanced analysis of customer feedback (introduction of RPA and AI)		September 2024		
Diversification and sophistication of monitoring methods (Phone recording system, voice and video recording of visits,)	ļ	September 2024		
President as in charge of the Audit Department and deeply involved in \ensuremath{PDCA}		October 2023	•	
Introduced culture audits		March 2024	•	
Through participation in the meetings of the Securities Audit Department by the Bank's Audit Department, strengthening group cooperation in the auditing department		September 2023	•	
Strengthening Business Management System		Implementation timing	Implem- entation *1	
Dispatch of Directors and general managers from the bank to the securities		April 2023	•	
Establishment of the Group Improvement Office	6 dro	October 2023	•	
Implementated customer satisfaction surveys for all group companies customer	onernavob dro.	November 2023	•	•
The chairman of the Board of Directors was changed to an Outside Director	n a	April 2024	•	
One on One meeting with the president of group company presidents		September 2023	•	
Opinion exchange meetings between the bank Directors and group companies		September 2023	•	
Introducted Skill Matrix for Executives of group companies		April 2024	•	_



Chiba Prefecture Market Share / Personal Deposits

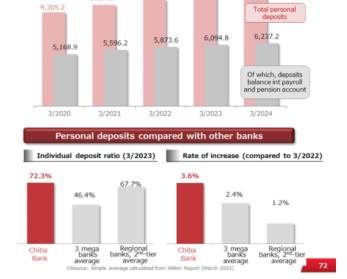
To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

11,210.7



Establishing an overwhelming operating base in Chiba Prefecture

(Billion yen)

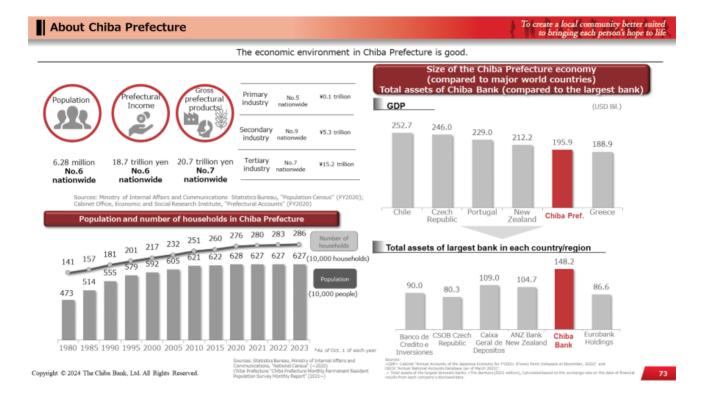


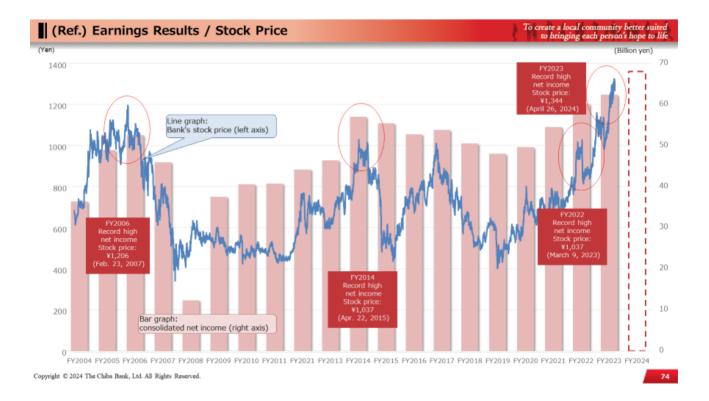
Trends in personal deposits balance

10.043.7

10,918.3

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Inquiries related to this presentation should be addressed to:

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. Corporate Planning Division Investor Relations

Tel: 043-301-8459 Fax: 043-242-9121 E-Mail: ir@chibabank.co.jp

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