

Interim Consolidated Summary Report for Fiscal 2001, ended September 30, 2001

Date: November 21, 2001
 Company name (code number): The Chiba Bank, Ltd. (8331)
 Stock Exchange Listing: Tokyo
 Headquarters: Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 For inquiry: Koji Maru, General Manager, Corporate Planning Division
 (Phone number) 043-245-1111
 Date of Approval by the Board of Directors: November 21, 2001
 Trading accounts: Established

1. Performance (for the First Half of Fiscal 2001, ended September 30, 2001)

(1) Financial Results

Amounts less than one million have been omitted.

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profit		Net Income		Net Income per Share	Net Income per Share (Diluted)
	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥	¥
For the six months ended September 2001	109,931	(10.0)	10,626	(15.5)	5,938	(22.7)	7.05	-
ended September 2000	122,125	1.6	12,583	(36.9)	7,677	(31.1)	9.91	9.12
For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001	238,443		23,259		13,191		16.90	

Notes:

- Net income from non-consolidated entities accounted for by the equity method
 - For the six months ended September 2001: ¥53 million
 - For the six months ended September 2000: ¥171 million
 - For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001: ¥293 million
- Average number of shares outstanding (consolidated)
 - For the six months ended September 2001: 842,200,221
 - For the six months ended September 2000: 774,593,672
 - For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001: 780,542,063
- There is no change in accounting methods.
- Percent (%) in Ordinary income, Ordinary profit and Net Income means the ratio of increase / (decrease) from the corresponding period of the previous year.

(2) Financial Position

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity per Share	Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)
	¥ million	¥ million	%	Yen	%
September 2001	7,945,182	364,322	4.6	432.58	10.31
September 2000	7,835,002	347,000	4.4	447.97	10.40
March 2001	7,942,695	369,061	4.6	438.22	10.56

Note: Number of shares outstanding (consolidated): 842,200,952 as of September 30, 2001, 774,603,605 as of September 30, 2000, 842,189,011 as of March 31, 2001

(3) Cash Flows

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Outstanding Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents
	¥ million	¥ million	¥ million	¥ million
For the six months ended September 2001	(4,720)	14,808	(19,183)	146,943
ended September 2000	84,381	(241,990)	26,396	132,706
For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001	278,356	(399,040)	12,731	156,060

(4) Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

- Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 11
- Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: 7
- Number of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method: 0

(5) Changes in Scope of Consolidation and Application of the equity method

Consolidation: Newly consolidated 0, Excluded 0
 Equity method: Newly applied 0, Excluded 0

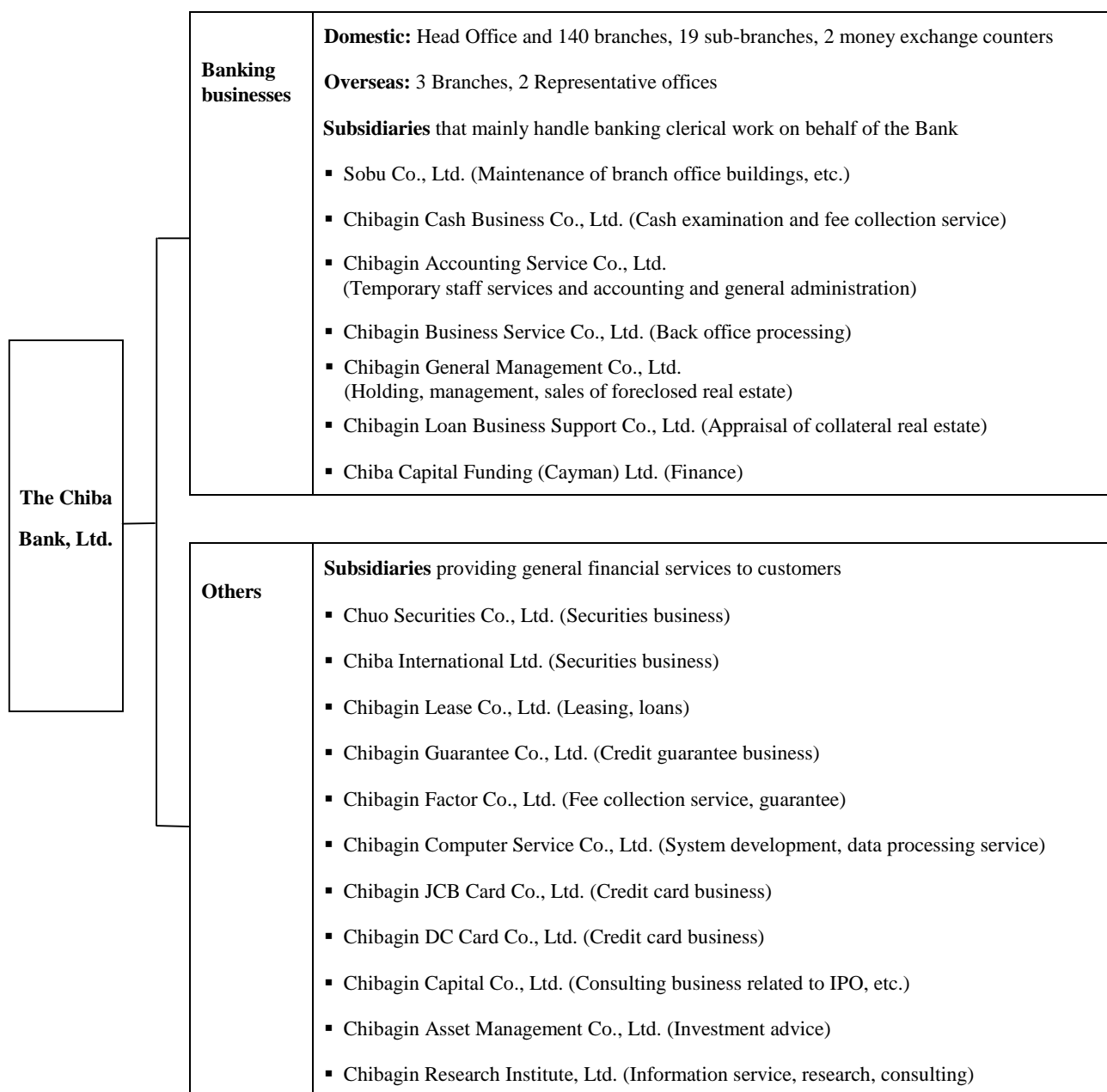
2. Performance Forecast (for Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002)

	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Profit	Net Income
	¥ million	¥ million	¥ million
Fiscal Year 2001 ending March 2002	210,000	16,000	8,500

(Reference) Forecasted net income per share for Fiscal 2001 is ¥10.09.

Overview of the Chiba Bank Group

The Chiba Bank Group mainly provides banking services, together with other financial services in the fields of leasing and securities business, etc. The Group is composed of The Chiba Bank, Ltd. (the “Bank”) and 18 subsidiaries.



Chibagin Staff Service Co., Ltd. changed its name to Chibagin Accounting Service Co., Ltd.

Management Policies

1. Basic Management Policy

As a regional bank based in Chiba Prefecture, the Bank provides a variety of financial services to meet customers' needs in the region, and contributes to the development of the local community. The Bank, in conjunction with its subsidiaries, is determined to improve customer satisfaction by enhancing its asset quality and providing higher-quality financial products and services in various business areas. The Bank will endeavor to further contribute to the development of the region through these activities, and to gain a high reputation from shareholders and the financial market.

2. Dividend Policy

With regard to the interests of shareholders, the Bank subscribes to a belief in maintaining stable dividend policy, with a view to enhancing capital and preserving a sound management basis. In accordance with this policy, the Bank has decided to pay an interim dividend per share of ¥2.50, which is the same as that for the previous interim period.

3. Medium-term Management Strategy

The Bank is implementing "ACT 2003", a medium-term management plan designed to address the requirements of the new financial era. Our management policy under the plan is aimed at earning the solid confidence and support of customers as the highest-quality comprehensive financial service group in the region. The Bank and its subsidiaries are working together to achieve the following tasks outlined in ACT 2003:

(1) Financial Targets

The Bank aims to achieve net business income (before transfer to the general reserve for possible loan losses) of ¥80 billion, a capital ratio of more than 10%, and an overhead ratio (OHR) of less than 50% in Fiscal Year 2002, ending March 31, 2003.

(2) Objectives of ACT 2003

Task 1: Promptly establish a solid financial base

The Bank will solidify its financial base by upgrading its fund management capability, improving asset quality, and making operations more efficient. The Bank plans to create a sustainable earnings structure by further reinforcing its investment capabilities, centered on services to customers in the region, and increasing its fee and commission incomes through the development of new business areas, by the prompt disposal of non-performing loans, and by a commitment to cost reduction through more efficient operations.

Task 2: Strengthen and expand our customer base

The Bank will make efforts to enhance customer convenience and satisfaction by strengthening new channels such as the expansion of ATM facilities located in convenience stores, and the use of the Internet, and by developing new products and services.

Task 3: Renovate our management system

The Bank will reinforce its risk/profit management and compliance systems, proceed with management based on the principles of market discipline and self-responsibility, and will strengthen and expand its profitability by enhancing the collective competence of the Chiba Bank Group.

(3) Development of New Products and Services

The Bank will continue to work for the development of new products and the expansion of services in order to achieve the goals of this management plan. In April 2001, the Bank started to sell long-term fire insurance policies related to housing loans, income indemnity insurance policies for housing loan borrowers, and overseas travelers' personal accident insurance policies. The Bank also launched a new product, free maturity foreign currency time deposit (also known as "Free End"), which allows closure of deposit accounts at any time after a three-month grace period, and has added two new issues to its range of investment trust products, bringing their total up to 23 issues. With regard to loan products, the Bank started sales of the "Chibagin Card Loan - Quick Power", which a wide range of customers can obtain with very simple approval procedures. In IT-related services, the Bank began "Chibagin My Access", a new direct banking service, which has combined all of its telephone, mobile, and Internet banking services.

4. Issues to be Addressed

The Japanese economy has remained stagnant, and the environment surrounding financial institutions is increasing in severity due to the emergence of new business alliances and new entrants from different business sectors, together with the approaching implementation of ¥10 million limits on deposit guarantees by the government, as well as other factors.

Under these circumstances, the rapid disposal of non-performing loans is a priority for the Bank. The Bank has been carrying this out, while also considering it important that it strengthens its support to companies which have been badly affected financially, in view of the necessity of maintaining the sustainable development of the regional economy and society. For this reason, in October 2001, the Bank implemented a reorganization of its structure and established Credit Supervision Division II, which specializes in supporting companies in financial difficulties .

The Bank is also aware that the strengthening of corporate governance is an important matter. The most appropriate corporate governance system is being established, with due understanding of the intentions of the amended Commercial Code of Japan, and to comply more properly with such legal requirements. In addition, IR activities for our shareholders and investors will be actively continued, and transparency in management will be ensured.

With the commitments outlined above, the Bank will endeavor to implement thoroughly the various projects designed in “ACT 2003”, its medium-term management plan, uniting all of its subsidiaries’ abilities so that further trust and support may be gained from customers. The Bank will make sure that it not only strengthens its profitability and maintains sound assets—thereby making the financial base far more solid—but also that it responds quickly and precisely to increasingly diverse and sophisticated customer needs.

Business Performance

1. General conditions in the current interim fiscal term

As a result of efforts to expand the business base and the enhancement of the product range, the Bank achieved the following business performance in the current interim fiscal term:

(1) Income

Ordinary income decreased by ¥12.194 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, to ¥109.931 billion, although the Bank tried to attain more efficient fund investment and financing. Ordinary expenses decreased by ¥10.238 billion, to ¥99.304 billion, due to streamlining of overall management. As a result, ordinary profit declined by ¥1.956 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, to ¥10.626 billion, net income decreased by ¥1.739 billion, to ¥5.938 billion, and net income per share was ¥7.05. The Bank provided for depreciation and reserves based on the self-assessment of assets, and made write-offs of valuation losses for all issues of securities whose values as of the end of the period had declined by 50 percent or more from their book values, and on issues whose values as of the end of the period had declined 30-50 percent from their book value, where it was judged that the decline in market value was other than temporary at the end of the period.

(2) Movements of Major Accounts

Regarding deposits, the Bank tried to respond to customers' needs, and aggressively promoted business activities adhering to the needs of households. As a result, personal deposits have continued to increase, and the outstanding balance as of the end of the current six-month period rose by ¥132.6 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, to ¥6.9122 trillion,

With regard to loans, the outstanding balance increased by ¥108.4 billion, to ¥5.7171 trillion, since the Bank has proactively provided many financial products and services, such as housing loans to customers in the region, amid a continued weak demand for funds. Investment in securities decreased by ¥32.3 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, to ¥1.4554 trillion. Total assets increased by ¥2.4 billion, to ¥7.9451 trillion.

(3) Cash Flows

Consolidated cash flows from operating activities were minus ¥4.7 billion, due to an increase in loans, and cash flows from investment activities were plus ¥14.8 billion, attributed to the redemption and sale of securities and other items. Cash flows from financing activities were minus ¥19.1 billion, due to the repayment of subordinated borrowings. As a result, cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥9.1 billion from the corresponding period a year earlier, to ¥146.9 billion. In addition, the risk adjusted capital ratio (BIS standards) declined by 0.24 percent, to 10.31 percent.

2. Business Projections

The Bank expects to register ¥210 billion in ordinary income, ¥16 billion in ordinary profit, and ¥8.5 billion in net income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002 (consolidated).

The Bank also anticipates ¥190 billion, ¥14 billion, and ¥7.5 billion in non-consolidated ordinary income, ordinary profit and net income, respectively.

Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

Item	As of September 30, 2001 (A)	As of September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase or Decrease (A-B)	As of March 31, 2001 (C)	Increase or Decrease (A-C)
Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	157,400	169,324	(11,924)	187,422	(30,022)
Call loans and bills purchased	90,000	100,000	(10,000)	139,200	(49,200)
Commercial paper and other debt purchased	373	28	345	24	349
Trading assets	198,862	195,846	3,015	205,789	(6,927)
Money held in trust	10,987	29,844	(18,856)	17,282	(6,294)
Securities	1,455,472	1,335,313	120,159	1,487,836	(32,364)
Loans and bills discounted	5,717,143	5,687,456	29,686	5,608,711	108,431
Foreign exchanges	2,298	2,929	(631)	2,294	4
Other assets	172,977	166,997	5,979	141,424	31,552
Premises and equipment	115,636	117,681	(2,045)	116,702	(1,065)
Deferred tax assets	97,503	90,895	6,608	92,776	4,727
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	130,797	145,483	(14,685)	143,899	(13,101)
Reserve for possible loan losses	(204,270)	(206,697)	2,427	(200,665)	(3,604)
Reserve for possible losses on securities	-	(102)	102	(2)	2
Total assets	7,945,182	7,835,002	110,180	7,942,695	2,487
Liabilities:					
Deposits	6,912,261	6,694,130	218,130	6,779,627	132,633
Negotiable certificates of deposit	97,020	18,490	78,530	198,237	(101,217)
Call money and bills sold	18,029	123,648	(105,618)	18,171	(142)
Trading liabilities	4,453	2,689	1,763	4,730	(277)
Borrowed money	120,919	147,992	(27,072)	137,968	(17,048)
Foreign exchanges	312	195	116	259	53
Bonds	45,500	45,500	-	45,500	-
Convertible bonds	-	29,979	(29,979)	-	-
Other liabilities	185,498	207,473	(21,974)	172,806	12,691
Reserve for employee retirement benefit	22,887	19,529	3,358	21,286	1,601
Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23,521	31,344	(7,822)	30,764	(7,243)
Other reserves	70	69	0	70	-
Deferred tax liabilities	20	31	(11)	35	(15)
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	9,389	9,389	(0)	9,389	(0)
Consolidation difference	1,238	2,057	(819)	1,648	(409)
Acceptances and guarantees	130,797	145,483	(14,685)	143,899	(13,101)
Total liabilities	7,571,920	7,478,004	93,915	7,564,395	7,525
Minority interest:					
Minority Interests in consolidated subsidiaries	8,940	9,997	(1,056)	9,238	(298)
Shareholders' equity:					
Capital stock	121,019	106,891	14,127	121,019	-
Capital surplus	98,178	84,050	14,127	98,178	-
Premises revaluation excess	13,344	13,346	(1)	13,346	(1)
Retained earnings	132,118	124,746	7,371	128,324	3,793
Net unrealized gains on other securities	1,059	19,479	(18,419)	9,864	(8,804)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	43	(72)	115	(224)	267
Subtotal	365,763	348,442	17,321	370,507	(4,744)
Treasury stock	(1)	(2)	0	(6)	4
Parent bank stock held by subsidiaries	(1,439)	(1,439)	-	(1,439)	-
Total shareholders' equity	364,322	347,000	17,321	369,061	(4,739)
Total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity	7,945,182	7,835,002	110,180	7,942,695	2,487

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of Yen)

Item	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase or Decrease (A-B)	For fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 (Summary)
Ordinary income	109,931	122,125	(12,194)	238,443
Interest income	81,937	88,374	(6,437)	179,061
Interest on loans and discounts	66,984	69,311	(2,327)	140,874
Interest and dividends on securities	10,156	11,614	(1,458)	25,004
Fees and commissions	12,412	12,585	(173)	24,543
Trading income	268	334	(65)	882
Other business income	1,600	1,530	70	6,117
Other ordinary income	13,711	19,300	(5,588)	27,838
Ordinary expenses	99,304	109,542	(10,238)	215,184
Interest expenses	16,474	23,861	(7,387)	47,204
Interest on deposits	8,613	14,293	(5,679)	29,826
Fees and commissions	4,020	3,619	401	7,410
Trading expenses	-	212	(212)	187
Other business expenses	147	705	(557)	2,219
General and administrative expenses	41,165	41,834	(669)	82,648
Other ordinary expenses	37,495	39,309	(1,813)	75,513
Ordinary profit	10,626	12,583	(1,956)	23,259
Extraordinary gains	1	27	(25)	49
Extraordinary losses	192	165	26	1,518
Income before income taxes and others	10,436	12,445	(2,008)	21,790
Income taxes-current	3,190	112	3,078	198
Income taxes-deferred	1,509	4,509	(3,000)	8,971
Minority interest (losses)	(201)	145	(347)	(570)
Net income	5,938	7,677	(1,739)	13,191

Interim Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings
(Six months ended September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase or Decrease (A-B)	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001
Balance at beginning of six-month period	128,324	119,057	9,266	119,057
Increase in retained earnings	1	-	1	-
Increase in retained earnings by reversal of revaluation accounts	1	-	1	-
Decrease in retained earnings	2,145	1,988	157	3,924
Cash dividends paid	2,105	1,936	169	3,872
Directors' bonuses	40	48	(8)	48
Decrease in retained earnings by reversal of revaluation accounts	-	2	(2)	2
Net (interim) income	5,938	7,677	(1,739)	13,191
Balance at end of six-month period	132,118	124,746	7,371	128,324

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

Items	For six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	For six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase or Decrease (A-B)	For fiscal year ended March 31, 2001
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
Income before income taxes and others	10,436	12,445	(2,008)	21,790
Depreciation of premises, equipment and others	2,290	2,194	95	4,592
Amortization of goodwill	(409)	(409)	-	(819)
Investments accounted for by the equity method	(53)	(171)	118	(293)
Net change in reserve for possible loan losses	3,604	8,566	(4,961)	2,534
Net change in reserve for possible losses on securities	(2)	100	(102)	-
Net change in reserve for possible losses on loans sold	(7,243)	942	(8,185)	363
Net change in reserve for retirement allowance	-	(14,205)	14,205	(14,205)
Net change in reserve for employees retirement benefit	1,601	19,529	(17,928)	21,286
Interest income	(81,937)	(88,374)	6,437	(179,061)
Interest expense	16,474	23,861	(7,387)	47,204
Gains on investment securities	6,320	(7,177)	13,498	(10,072)
Gains on money held in trust	62	(161)	224	(95)
Foreign exchange gains	21	1	20	(92)
Losses on disposal of premises and equipment	182	130	52	1,482
Net change in trading assets	6,927	(83,878)	90,806	(93,821)
Net change in trading liabilities	(277)	(2,682)	2,404	(640)
Net change in loans and bills discounted.	(108,431)	(35,792)	(72,638)	42,952
Net change in deposits	132,633	101,338	31,295	186,834
Net change in negotiable certificates of deposit	(101,217)	(52,832)	(48,384)	126,914
Net change in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings)	(48)	(2,271)	2,222	(2,295)
Net change in loaned money (excluding deposits at BOJ)	20,930	153,616	(132,685)	158,938
Net change in call loans and bills bought and others	48,850	22,754	26,095	(16,440)
Net change in call money and bills sold	(142)	68,717	(68,859)	(36,759)
Net change in cash collateral for securities lending transactions	(25,369)	(27,387)	2,018	(43,572)
Net change in foreign exchange (assets)	(4)	(95)	90	540
Net change in foreign exchange (liabilities)	53	(4)	58	58
Interest received	84,753	88,865	(4,112)	183,016
Interest paid	(17,196)	(24,989)	7,793	(58,800)
Others	3,534	(78,212)	81,746	(63,223)
Subtotal	(3,652)	84,416	(88,068)	278,314
Income taxes paid	(1,068)	(34)	(1,033)	41
Net cash provided by operating activities	(4,720)	84,381	(89,102)	278,356
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchases of securities	(624,926)	(552,965)	(71,960)	(1,378,163)
Proceeds from sales of securities	110,427	163,395	(52,968)	393,885
Proceeds from maturity of securities	524,828	148,915	375,913	576,141
Increase in money held in trust	(12,465)	(137)	(12,327)	(163)
Decrease in money held in trust	18,579	1,155	17,424	13,692
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,073)	(2,972)	898	(5,705)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	437	618	(181)	1,273
Net cash provided by investing activities	14,808	(241,990)	256,798	(399,040)
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from subordinated borrowings	-	-	-	4,000
Repayment of subordinated borrowings	(17,000)	-	(17,000)	(14,000)
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated bonds, convertible bonds and notes	-	28,500	(28,500)	28,500
Repayment of subordinated bonds, convertible bonds and notes	(2,105)	(1,936)	(169)	(3,872)
Dividends paid	(82)	(167)	85	(167)
Dividends paid to minority interest	-	-	-	(3)
Purchase of treasury stocks	4	1	3	-
Proceeds from sales of treasury stocks	(19,183)	26,396	(45,579)	12,731
Net cash provided by financing activities	(19,179)	24,360	(43,549)	12,731
IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21)	(1)	(20)	92
V. Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(9,117)	(131,213)	122,096	(107,859)
. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	156,060	263,920	(107,859)	263,920
. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	146,943	132,706	14,236	156,060

The 96th Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet (as of September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Assets:		Liabilities:	
Cash and due from banks	157,400	Deposits	6,912,261
Call loans and bills bought	90,000	Negotiable certificates of deposit	97,020
CP and other debt purchased	373	Call money and bills sold	18,029
Trading assets	198,862	Trading liabilities	4,453
Money held in trust	10,987	Borrowed money	120,919
Securities	1,455,472	Foreign exchanges	312
Loans and bills discounted	5,717,143	Bonds	45,500
Foreign exchanges	2,298	Other liabilities	185,498
Other assets	172,977	Reserve for employee retirement benefit	22,887
Premises and equipment	115,636	Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23,521
Deferred tax assets	97,503	Other reserves	70
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees.	130,797	Deferred tax liabilities	20
Reserve for possible loan losses	(204,270)	Deferred tax liabilities on premises revaluation	9,389
		Consolidated difference	1,238
		Acceptances and guarantees	130,797
		Total liabilities	7,571,920
		Minority interest:	
		Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	8,940
		Shareholders' equity:	
		Capital stock	121,019
		Capital surplus	98,178
		Premises revaluation excess	13,344
		Retained earnings	132,118
		Net unrealized gains on investment securities	1,059
		Foreign currency translation adjustment	43
		Total	365,763
		Treasury stock	(1)
		Shares of parent company held by subsidiaries	(1,439)
		Total shareholders' equity	364,322
Total assets	7,945,182	Total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity	7,945,182

Notes to Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Japanese yen amounts less than one million have been omitted.
2. Transactions for trading purposes (for purposes of seeking to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in Trading assets or Trading liabilities accounts on a trade date basis.

Trading securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at market value at the interim fiscal term end. Trading-related financial derivatives such as swaps, futures or options are stated at the estimated amounts that would be received or paid for settlement if such transactions were terminated at the interim fiscal term end.

3. Debt securities held to maturity are stated at amortized cost computed by the moving-average method (straight-line depreciation). Other securities (securities available for sale) whose current value can be estimated are stated at market value at the interim fiscal term end (sale cost being calculated by the moving-average method) and other non-marketable securities are stated at cost or amortized cost computed by the moving-average method. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are included in shareholders' equity, net of income taxes.
4. Securities included in the Money held in trust account, with the principal objective of securities portfolio management, are stated under the same method as described in notes 2 and 3 above.
5. Derivatives for purposes other than trading are stated at market value.
6. Depreciation of buildings and equipment of the Bank is proportionately stated, using the declining-balance method, over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, as follows:

Buildings: 6–50 years
Equipment: 2–20 years

The useful lives of the Bank's computers had previously been 6 years, but from the current consolidated interim period they have been changed to 4 years for personal computers (except those used as servers), and 5 years for other computers. This change has no material effect on the ordinary profit and net income before tax adjustment of this interim fiscal term.

The premises and equipment of consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated using the declining-balance method over the estimated useful lives of those assets.

7. Depreciation of internal-use software is computed using the straight-line method based on useful life determined by the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries (5 years).
8. Foreign currency assets and liabilities, and all accounts of overseas branches (except shareholdings in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which are required to be translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rate at acquisition of those shares), are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at the interim fiscal term end.

The Bank had previously adopted the "New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standards", based on "Tentative Treatment of Auditing on continued Application of the New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard in the Banking Industry" (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountant (JICPA), April 10, 2000), but from the current interim fiscal term, the Bank has adopted the revised "Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions," ("Opinions concerning Amendment of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions, etc." (Business Accounting Deliberation Council, October 22, 1999)), other than the case of applying to the "Tentative Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (Industry Auditing Committee Report No.20 of JICPA). The adoption of this standard has no material effect on securities, ordinary profit, or net income before tax adjustment of the current interim fiscal term.

With regard to fund swap transactions, the amount equivalent to the principals of receivables and payables translated into yen at the current exchange rate of the interim fiscal term end are stated on the interim consolidated balance sheet in accordance with "Industry Auditing Committee Report No. 20 of JICPA". Spreads between spot and forward rates reflecting interest rate differences in multiple currencies are accounted for as income or expenses in the interim consolidated statements of income on an accrual basis over the period covered by the fund swap transactions.

Fund swap transactions are a type of foreign exchange spot/forward swaps, which are arranged in multiple currencies for the purpose of funds lending or borrowing in a different currency. The transactions are used to convert the principal equivalent amount into spot foreign exchange bought or sold with regard to the corresponding funds borrowing or lending, and such transactions convert the corresponding principal equivalents and foreign currency equivalents to pay and receive, whose amounts and due dates are predetermined at the time of the transactions, into forward foreign exchange either bought or sold.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rate prevailing at the interim fiscal term end of each company.

9. The reserve for possible loan losses of the Bank is provided in accordance with the prescribed charge-off and reserve criteria and is based on the “Guidelines for Examination of Internal Controls Related Self-Assessment of Assets of Banks and Other Financial Institutions and for Auditing of Write-offs and Loan Loss Provisions”, issued by JICPA as part of the Fourth Report of the Auditing Subcommittee for Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

For claims on debtors that are normally performing and claims on debtors under close observation, a reserve is provided based on the historical loss experience sustained for each type of claims over a specific period.

For claims on debtors that are currently not in actual or effective bankruptcy, but are viewed as having a high probability of going into bankruptcy, a reserve is provided for an amount considered necessary, based on the amount of claims net of proceeds expected to be recovered through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.

For claims on debtors that are legally bankrupt or virtually bankrupt, a reserve is provided for the difference between the amount of the claims and the anticipated proceeds from the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.

A reserve for loans to specific foreign borrowers or foreign countries (including the reserve for overseas investment loss under the Article 55-2 of the Special Taxation Measures Law) is provided based on the amount of expected losses due to the political and economic situations of their respective countries.

All claims are assessed for their quality by the branches concerned, based on internal self-assessment standards. The Credit Assessment Office in the Audit & Inspection Division—which is independent of branches—subsequently conducts audits of their assessment, and reserves are provided based upon such audit results.

For performing claims, consolidated subsidiaries provide reserves for the amounts they deem necessary based upon historical loss experience. For specific claims doubtful in collectibility, they provide for a reserve for possible loan losses considering the estimated collectibility of such respective claims.

10. The Reserve for employee retirement benefit is the amount that is expected to arise as of the interim term end to provide for the payment of employees’ retirement benefits based on estimated amounts of the actuarial benefit obligation and the related pension assets. The expense processing method for differences based on actuarial calculation is as follows:

Differences based on actuarial calculation:

The difference in amount prorated using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (generally 10 years) within the employees’ average remaining working period at the time of the occurrence in each consolidated fiscal year is processed as a cost or income commencing from the following consolidated fiscal year. Some subsidiaries write off the cost as an expense in the year of occurrence.

The net retirement benefit obligation at the adoption of the new accounting standard, amounting to ¥20.385 billion, is being amortized using the straight-line method over 5 years. For the current interim fiscal term, the prorated amount multiplied by 6/12 is recognized as an expense.

11. The reserve for possible losses on loans sold is provided in the amount judged necessary, based upon the collateral value of loans (secured by real estate) sold to Cooperative Credit Purchasing Corporation, Ltd., or liquidated, and on the Bank’s assessment of the likelihood of future losses on sales of loans. This reserve is provided pursuant to Article 287-2 of the Commercial Code of Japan.
12. Finance lease transactions of the Bank and domestic consolidated subsidiaries (except for lease transactions deemed to transfer the ownership of leased equipment to lessees) are handled according to the regular accounting methods applied to ordinary rental transactions.
13. The method of hedge accounting is a “macro-hedge”, in which the Bank manages interest rate risk arising from such assets and liabilities as loans, deposits, and others with derivative transactions as a whole. The Bank applies a risk adjustment approach, deferred hedge accounting, based on the “Tentative Treatments in Accounting and Audit for Banks on Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments” (Industry Audit Committee Report No.15 issued by JICPA). The effectiveness of hedging is reviewed for a reduction in interest rate risk exposure, and for the actual risk amount of derivatives within the permitted risk amount under the Bank’s risk control policies.

In addition to the macro-hedge accounting mentioned above, for certain assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferred hedge accounting, or exceptional treatments permitted for interest rate swaps.

14. The National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are accounted for using the tax-excluded method.

15. Other reserves are stated as follows:
 Reserve for liabilities for securities transactions ¥70 million
 This reserve is established under the Article 51 of the Securities and Exchange Law and Article 35 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance.
16. Accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment totals ¥95.449 billion.
17. Advanced depreciation of premises and equipment totals ¥11.854 billion.
18. Loans to debtors legally bankrupt total ¥57.495 billion, and other delinquent loans total ¥257.306 billion.

Loans to debtors legally bankrupt represent those for which interest has not been accrued, because the payment of principal and interest has been delinquent for a certain period of time and deemed unlikely be collectible or payable (excluding portions already charged-off, hereinafter referred to as “non-accrual loans”), and loans which come under the definitions in Article 96, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3-(a) to (e) or subparagraph 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for Corporation Tax Law (Cabinet Order No. 97, 1955).

Other delinquent loans are non-accrual loans other than loans to debtors legally bankrupt, and to companies to which grace periods were granted for their interest payments, to assist their management restructuring efforts.

19. Loans past due 3 months or more total ¥22.903 billion.
 Loans past due 3 months or more mean loans for which principal or interest payments have been delinquent for 3 months or more since the day after the contracted payment date, and which do not come under loans to debtors legally bankrupt or other delinquent loans.
20. Restructured loans total ¥99.694 billion.
 Restructured loans are loans for which the Bank has granted concessions (e.g., reduction or forgiveness of interest, deferral of interest payment, extension of maturity date, debt forgiveness, and any other agreement favorable to borrowers, for the purpose of supporting their management restructuring efforts), and which do not come under the categories of loans to debtors legally bankrupt, other delinquent loans, and loans past due 3 months or more.
21. The total amount of loans to debtors legally bankrupt, other delinquent loans, loans past due 3 months or more, and restructured loans is ¥437.4 billion. The amounts mentioned in items 18, 19, 20, and 21 are before provision of the reserve for possible loan losses.
22. The face value of commercial bills and bills of exchange acquired by bills discounted is ¥85.359 billion.
23. Assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Assets pledged	
Securities	¥206.762 billion
Loans	¥1.892 billion
Other	¥35.181 billion
Liabilities related to the above pledged assets	
Deposits	¥13.499 billion
Borrowed money	¥35.159 billion

In addition, securities of ¥105.504 billion and loans of ¥1.184 billion are pledged as collateral for exchange settlement, or as substitute for margin money for futures contracts.

Lease deposits of ¥7.849 billion are included in premises and equipment. Initial margin for futures contracts of ¥249 million, and receivables under securities borrowing transactions of ¥30.662 billion, are included in other assets.

24. Pursuant to the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (Law No. 34, enacted on March 31, 1998), land used for business operations has been revalued, and the revaluation excess net of income taxes is included in shareholders' equity. Income taxes related to this revaluation excess are included in “Deferred tax liabilities”.

Date of the revaluation March 31, 1998

Method of revaluation (set forth in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Law)

Pursuant to Article 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (Ordinance No.119 enacted on March 31, 1998), the land price for the revaluation is determined based on the method established and published by the Director General of National Tax Agency, in order to calculate the land value for a base of determining the taxable amount subject to land value tax prescribed by Article 16 of the Land Value Tax Law, reflecting appropriate adjustments for land shape and timing of the assessment.

25. Subordinated borrowings of ¥75 billion, which are subject to a special provision that repayment of such borrowings is subordinated to repayment of other liabilities, are included in Borrowed money.
26. Bonds are subordinated bonds.
27. Net assets per share are ¥432.58.
28. The items related to market value of securities and gains (or losses) on valuation are as set out below.

Apart from “Securities”, included in these items are trading securities, negotiable CDs and commercial paper classified as “trading assets”, and negotiable CDs included in “cash and due from banks”. The same applies to the following items 29 through 31.

Trading securities

Amount included in the interim consolidated balance sheet: ¥194.903 billion

Valuation differences included in the interim consolidated statements of income: ¥10 million

Other securities with market values

	Acquisition Cost	Amount in the balance sheet	Differences	Gains	Losses
Stocks	183,629	179,897	(3,732)	26,643	30,375
Bonds	949,935	958,747	8,812	9,164	352
Government bonds	612,555	614,342	1,786	2,069	283
Municipal bonds	53,175	55,512	2,337	2,345	7
Corporate bonds	284,204	288,893	4,688	4,749	61
Others	293,188	289,534	(3,654)	4,035	7,689
Total	1,426,753	1,428,179	1,425	39,843	38,417

The amount of ¥1.059 billion, made up of ¥815 million (the above difference of ¥1,425 million, less deferred tax liabilities of ¥610 million), plus a ¥22 million minority interest and ¥221 million, the parent company’s equity share of unrealized gains on other securities held by equity method subsidiaries, is included in “unrealized gains (losses)”.

The Bank carried out a write-off of impairment losses on other securities with market value in the amount of ¥7.263 billion in the current consolidated interim period. A drastic decline of the market values of securities—which is a criteria for determining impairment losses to be written-off—means a 50 percent or more decline from acquisition cost, and a 30 percent or more and less than 50 percent decline from acquisition cost, plus assessment of higher credit risk exposure.

29. Other securities sold in the current consolidated interim fiscal term are as follows.

Amount sold	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
¥103.727 billion	¥1.762 billion	¥64 million

30. Details of securities without market values included in the interim consolidated B/S are as follows.

Contents	Amount in B/S
Other securities	
Non-listed stocks (excluding OTC-traded stocks)	¥7.016 billion
Non-listed foreign securities	¥12.294 billion
Private notes	¥6.125 billion

31. Repayment schedule of bonds with maturities are as follows.

	(Millions of Yen)			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Bonds	390,631	498,067	34,141	42,033
Government bonds	333,890	230,268	10,183	40,000
Municipal bonds	2,573	46,743	6,195	-
Corporate bonds	54,167	221,055	17,761	2,033
Others	39,637	214,485	31,654	5,548
Total	430,268	712,552	65,795	47,581

32. A breakdown of money held in trust by purpose of holding is as follows.

 Money held in trust for investment

 Amount included in the interim consolidated balance sheet: ¥6,798 million

 Valuation differences included in the interim consolidated statements of income: ¥3 million

33. Loaned securities for which borrowers have rights of sale or pledge are included in “securities”, and total ¥10.984 billion.

34. Contracts for overdraft facilities and loan commitment limits are contracts under which the Bank lends to customers—up to the prescribed limits—in response to customers’ applications for a loan as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contract. The unused amount within the limits totals ¥1,220,709 million, including ¥1,205,886 million of which the term of contracts is less than one year or revocable at any time.

Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn, the unused amount does not necessarily represent a future cash requirement. Most of these contracts have conditions that the Bank can refuse the customers’ application for loans or decrease the contract limits with proper reasons (e.g. changes in financial situation, deterioration in customers’ creditworthiness). The Bank performs periodic reviews of customers’ business results based on the prescribed internal rules, and takes the necessary measures to reconsider conditions in contracts and/or require additional collateral and guarantees.

Other than the above, there are unused overdraft facility balances in multipurpose accounts in the amount of ¥ 922,297 million.

The 96th Interim Consolidated Statements of Income
(From April 1, 2001, to September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Items	Amount
Ordinary income	109,931
Interest income	81,937
Interest on loans and discounts	66,984
Interest and dividends on securities	10,156
Fees and commissions	12,412
Trading income	268
Other business income	1,600
Other ordinary income	13,711
Ordinary expenses	99,304
Interest expenses	16,474
Interest on deposits	8,613
Fees and commissions	4,020
Other business expenses	147
General and administrative expenses	41,165
Other ordinary expenses	37,495
Ordinary profit	10,626
Extraordinary gains	1
Extraordinary losses	192
Net income before tax adjustment	10,436
Corporate tax, resident tax, business tax	3,190
Tax adjustment	1,509
Minority interest in loss	201
Net income	5,938

Notes to Interim Consolidated Statements of Income

1. Japanese yen amounts less than one million have been omitted.
2. Net income per share for the six months is ¥7.05.
3. Transactions for trading purposes are shown as “Trading income” or “Trading expenses” in the interim consolidated statements of income, on a trade contract date basis.

The gains and losses to be included in trading income and trading expenses are the sum of interest received or paid in cash during the current consolidated interim fiscal term, plus (i) in the case of securities and monetary claims purchased, the difference between the valuation gains or losses at the end of the previous fiscal term and the end of the current consolidated interim fiscal term; or (ii) in the case of derivative products, the difference between unrealized gains or losses equivalents arising from the deemed settlement at the end of the previous fiscal term and the end of the current consolidated interim fiscal term.

The following expenses are included in “Other operating expenses”.

(1) Provision of reserve for possible loan losses	¥17.404 billion
(2) Write-offs of equity securities, etc.	¥8.018 billion
(3) Retirement benefit expenses at the adoption of new accounting standard	¥2.038 billion
(4) Provision of reserve for possible losses on loans sold	¥1.129 billion

The 96th Interim Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings
(From April 1, 2001, to September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	128,324
Increase of consolidated retained earnings	1
Increase of retained earnings by reversal of gains on premises revaluation	1
Decrease of consolidated retained earnings	2,145
Dividends paid	2,105
Directors' bonuses	40
Net income	5,938
Balance at the end of the six-month period	132,118

The 96th Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(From April 1, 2001, to September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Items	Amount
I. Cash flows from operating activities	
Income before income taxes and others	10,436
Depreciation and amortization	2,290
Amortization and consolidation difference	(409)
Investment accounted for by the equity method	(53)
Net change in reserve for possible loan losses	3,604
Net change in reserve for possible losses on securities	(2)
Net change in reserve for losses on sales of loans	(7,243)
Net change in liabilities for employees retirement benefits	1,601
Interest income	(81,937)
Interest expense	16,474
Gains on investment securities	6,320
Gains on money held in trust	62
Foreign exchange gains	21
Losses on disposal of premises and equipment	182
Net change in trading assets	6,927
Net change in trading liabilities	(277)
Net change in loans and bills discounted	(108,431)
Net change in deposits	132,633
Net change in negotiable certificates of deposit	(101,217)
Net change in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings)	(48)
Net change in loaned money (excluding deposits at BOJ)	20,930
Net change in call loans and bills bought and others	48,850
Net change in call money and bills sold	(142)
Net change in deposit collateralized for securities lent	(25,369)
Net change in foreign exchange (assets)	(4)
Net change in foreign exchange (liabilities)	53
Interest received	84,753
Interest paid	(17,196)
Others	3,534
Sub total	(3,652)
Income tax paid	(1,068)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(4,720)
II. Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchases of securities	(624,926)
Proceeds from sales of securities	110,427
Proceeds from maturity of securities	524,828
Increase in money held in trust	(12,465)
Decrease in money held in trust	18,579
Purchases of premises and equipment	(2,073)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	437
Net cash provided by investing activities	14,808
III. Cash flows from financing activities	
Repayment of subordinated borrowings	(17,000)
Dividends paid	(2,105)
Dividends paid for minority interest	(82)
Purchase of own stocks	4
Net cash provided by financing activities	(19,183)
IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21)
V. Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(9,117)
. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	156,060
. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	146,943

Notes to Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

1. Japanese yen amounts less than one million have been omitted.
2. The scope of funds specified in the interim statements of cash flows corresponds to cash and due from Bank of Japan included in the account of “Cash and due from banks” of the interim consolidated balance sheet.
3. The reconciliation of cash and due from banks in the interim consolidated balance sheet to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the interim fiscal term is as follows.

Cash and due from banks	¥157.400 billion
<u>Due from banks (excluding BOJ)</u>	<u>¥10.456 billion</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>¥146.943 billion</u>

Principles of Consolidation

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 11

Names of consolidated subsidiaries

- Sobu Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Cash Business Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Accounting Service Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Business Service Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin General Management Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Loan Business Support Co., Ltd.
- Chiba International Ltd.
- Chiba Capital Funding (Cayman) Ltd.
- Chibagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Lease Co., Ltd.
- Chuo Securities Co., Ltd.

Chibagin Staff Service Co., Ltd. changed its name to Chibagin Accounting Service Co., Ltd.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries

Names of principal non-consolidated subsidiaries

- Chibagin Computer Service Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin JCB Card Co., Ltd.

The elimination of total assets, ordinary income, six-month net income (based on owned interest), and retained earnings (based on owned interest) of the non-consolidated subsidiaries has no material effect to the extent that it would interfere with a reasonable judgment of the Chiba Bank Group's financial condition and business performance. Therefore, the amounts for non-consolidated subsidiaries are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

2. Application of the equity method

(1) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: 7

Names of non-consolidated subsidiaries

- Chibagin Computer Service Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin JCB Card Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Capital Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Asset Management Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Factor Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin DC Card Co., Ltd.
- Chibagin Research Institute Ltd.

(2) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method: N/A

3. Interim fiscal term ends of the consolidated subsidiaries

(1) The interim fiscal term ends of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows.

June 30: 2
September 30: 9

(2) Consolidation is based on consolidated subsidiaries' financial statements as of each end of interim fiscal term.

Necessary adjustments have been made for significant transactions carried out in the period between the above subsidiaries' interim fiscal term ends and the consolidated interim fiscal term end.

Segment Information

1. Business segment information

The Bank and some of its consolidated subsidiaries are engaged in securities and leasing businesses other than banking business, but these businesses as a percentage of total group businesses are very small. Thus, segment information by business is omitted.

2. Segment information by geographic area

The domestic share of ordinary income exceeds 90 percent. Thus, segment information by geographic area is omitted.

3. Ordinary income from international operations

The share of ordinary income from international operations is under 10 percent. Thus, ordinary income from international operations is omitted.

Production, Order Receipt and Sales

These matters are not stated, since there is no information coming under these items because of the special nature of banking businesses.

Securities (Market Value Information)

Note: In addition to “securities” in the interim consolidated balance sheet, negotiable certificates of deposit included in “Cash and due from banks” are also presented here.

1. End of the previous consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2000)

(1) Bonds with market values held to maturity: N/A

(2) Other securities with market values

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of September 30, 2000				
	Acquisition cost	Amount in the balance sheet	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Stocks	190,049	219,384	29,335	49,318	19,982
Bonds	838,598	843,289	4,690	6,458	1,767
Government bonds	559,637	560,755	1,118	1,962	844
Municipal bonds	74,649	75,082	433	1,228	794
Corporate bonds	204,312	207,451	3,138	3,267	128
Others	248,170	246,106	(2,063)	2,140	4,204
Total	1,276,818	1,308,781	31,962	57,917	25,954

Note: Book values are the market values based on the closing market prices at the end of the previous interim fiscal term.

(3) Main contents and amounts in the balance sheet of securities without market values.

(Millions of Yen)

As of September 30, 2000	
Other Securities	
Non-listed stocks (excluding OTC)	8,040
Non-listed foreign stocks	16,572
Private notes	5,697

2. End of the current consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2001)

(1) Bonds with market values held to maturity: N/A

(2) Other securities with market values

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of September 30, 2001				
	Acquisition cost	Amount in the balance sheet	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Stocks	183,629	179,897	(3,732)	26,643	30,375
Bonds	949,935	958,747	8,812	9,164	352
Government bonds	612,555	614,342	1,786	2,069	283
Municipal bonds	53,175	55,512	2,337	2,345	7
Corporate bonds	284,204	288,893	4,688	4,749	61
Others	293,188	289,534	(3,654)	4,035	7,689
Total	1,426,753	1,428,179	1,425	39,843	38,417

Note 1: Amounts in the balance sheet are the market values, based on the closing market prices at the end of the current interim fiscal term.

Note 2: The Bank carried out a write-off of impairment losses on other securities with market value in the amount of ¥7.263 billion in the current consolidated interim fiscal term. A drastic decline of the market values of securities which is a criteria for determining impairment losses to be written-off, means a 50 percent or more decline from acquisition cost, and a 30 percent or more and less than 50 percent decline from acquisition cost plus assessment of higher credit risk exposure.

(3) Main contents and amounts in the balance sheet of securities without market values.

(Millions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001
Other securities	
Non-listed stocks (excluding OTC)	7,016
Non-listed foreign stocks	12,294
Private notes	6,125

3. End of the previous consolidated fiscal year (as of March 31, 2001)

(1) Trading securities

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of March 31, 2001	
	Amount in the balance sheet	Valuation gains included in income before income taxes
Trading securities	201,665	85

(2) Bonds with market value held to maturity

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of March 31, 2001				
	Amount in the balance sheet	Market value	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Government bonds	3,997	3,999	1	1	-

Note: Market values are based on the closing market prices at the end of fiscal term.

(3) Other securities with market values

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of March 31, 2001				
	Acquisition cost	Amount in the balance sheet	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Stocks	189,817	200,464	10,646	36,624	25,978
Bonds	977,788	986,833	9,044	9,143	98
Government bonds	702,662	704,682	2,019	2,112	92
Municipal bonds	50,999	53,220	2,220	2,220	0
Corporate bonds	224,125	228,930	4,804	4,810	5
Others	273,610	270,517	(3,093)	2,971	6,065
Total	1,441,216	1,457,814	16,597	48,740	32,142

Note: Amounts in the balance sheet are the market values, based on the closing market prices at the end of the previous fiscal year.

(4) Bonds held to maturity sold in this fiscal year (from April 1, 2000, to March 31, 2001): N/A

(5) Other securities sold in this fiscal year

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	(From April 1, 2000, to March 31, 2001)		
	Proceeds from sale	Gain	Loss
Other securities	378,660	15,575	250

(6) Main contents and amounts in the balance sheet of securities without market values

(Millions of Yen)

		As of March 31, 2001
Other securities		
Non-listed stocks (excluding OTC)		7,329
Non-listed foreign stocks		16,483
Private notes		6,014

(7) Securities of which holding purpose was changed: N/A

(8) Repayment schedules of other securities with maturity and bonds held to maturity

(Millions of Yen)

Type \ Period	As of March 31, 2001			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Bonds	526,085	414,669	46,725	9,364
Government bonds	470,592	221,972	9,115	7,000
Municipal bonds	-	35,847	17,373	-
Corporate bonds	55,492	156,850	20,237	2,364
Others	39,541	200,533	29,859	7,858
Total	565,626	615,203	76,585	17,223

Money Held in Trust

1. End of the previous consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2000)

(1) Money held in trust held to maturity: N/A

(2) Other money held in trust (other than for trading and to be held to maturity): N/A

2. End of the current consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2001)

(1) Money held in trust held to maturity: N/A

(2) Other money held in trust (other than for trading and to be held to maturity): N/A

3. End of the previous consolidated fiscal year (as of March 31, 2001)

(1) Money held in trust for trading

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Period	As of March 31, 2001	
		Amount in the balance sheet	Valuation gains included in income before income taxes
Money held in trust for trading		13,354	20

(2) Money held in trust held to maturity: N/A

(3) Other money held in trust (other than for trading and to be held to maturity): N/A

Gains on Valuation of Other Securities

1. End of the previous consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2000)

Gains on valuation of other securities

Composition of gains on valuation included in the consolidated interim balance sheet are as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2000
Gains on valuation (other securities)	31,962
(-) Deferred tax liabilities	13,201
Other gains on valuation of other securities (before adjustment of the amount equivalent to equity holding)	18,760
(-) Minority interest equivalents	33
(+) Equity equivalents held by parent company in gains on valuation of other securities held by equity method companies	751
Amount of gains on valuation	19,479

2. End of the current consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2001)

Gains on valuation of other securities

Composition of gains on valuation included in the consolidated interim balance sheet are as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001
Gains on valuation (other securities)	1,425
(-) Deferred tax liabilities	610
Other gains on valuation of other securities (before adjustment of the amount equivalent to equity holding)	815
(-) Minority interest equivalents	(22)
(+) Equity equivalents held by parent company in gains on valuation of other securities held by equity method companies	221
Amount of gains on valuation	1,059

3. End of the previous fiscal year (as of March 31, 2001)

Gains on valuation of other securities

Composition of gains on valuation included in the consolidated fiscal year balance sheet are as follows.

	(Millions of Yen) As of March 31, 2001
Gains on valuation (other securities)	16,597
(-) Deferred tax liabilities	6,863
Other gains on valuation of other securities (before adjustment of the amount equivalent to equity holding)	9,734
(-) Minority interest equivalents	(8)
(+) Equity equivalents held by parent company in gains on valuation of other securities held by equity method companies	121
Amount of gains on valuation	9,864

Information on Derivative Transactions

1. End of the previous consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2000)

(1) Interest-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2000		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Interest rate futures	-	-	-
	Interest rate options	-	-	-
OTC	Forward rate agreements	-	-	-
	Interest rate swaps	445,366	(120)	(120)
	Interest rate options	-	-	-
	Others	10,800	(11)	(11)
Total			(131)	(131)

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statements of income. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting are not included in the table above.

(2) Currency-related transactions: N/A

- Note: 1. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting and/or which are applicable to notes 2 below are not included.
2. Currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted under "Tentative Treatment of Auditing on continued Application of the New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard in the Banking Industry" (JICPA, April 10, 2000) are excluded.

Contract amounts, etc. of currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Type	As of September 30, 2000		
	Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Currency swaps	114,895	14	14

In the same way, of the forward exchange contracts, currency swap transactions, etc., any transactions of which notional gains/losses are stated in the interim consolidated statements of income, and any transactions recorded as monetary assets/liabilities in foreign currency being reflected on such assets/liabilities shown in the interim consolidated balance sheet, or being eliminated in the course of consolidation procedures, are also excluded from the above table.

Notional contract amount of currency-related derivative transactions are as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2000
		Contract amount
Exchange-traded	Currency futures	-
	Currency options	-
OTC	Forward contracts	5,643
	Currency options	852
	Others	-

(3) Stock-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2000		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Stock index futures	-	-	-
	Stock index options	224	1	(0)
OTC	Securities OTC options	-	-	-
	Securities OTC index swaps	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
Total			1	(0)

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statement of income. None of these derivative transactions qualify for hedge-accounting.

(4) Bond-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2000		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Bond futures	1,853	1	1
	Bond futures options	-	-	-
OTC	Bond OTC option	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
Total			1	1

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statement of income. None of these derivative transactions qualify for hedge-accounting.

(5) Commodity-related transactions: N/A

(6) Credit-derivative transactions: N/A

2. End of the current consolidated interim fiscal term (as of September 30, 2001)

(1) Interest-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2001		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Interest rate futures	99	(0)	(0)
	Interest rate options	-	-	-
OTC	Forward rate agreements	-	-	-
	Interest rate swaps	316,974	(0)	(0)
	Interest rate options	-	-	-
	Others	23,680	(10)	(10)
Total			(10)	(10)

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statements of income. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting are not included in the table above.

(2) Currency-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2001		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
OTC	Currency swaps	21,147	10	10
	Forward contracts	-	-	-
	Currency options	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-

Note: 1. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting and/or which are applicable to notes 2 below are not included.
 2. Currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted under "Tentative Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (Industry Auditing Committee Report No.20 of JICPA) are excluded from the table above.

Contract amounts, etc. of currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Type	As of September 30, 2001		
	Contract amount	Market value	Value/loss on valuation
Currency swaps	48,295	151	151

In the same way, of the forward exchange contracts, currency swap transactions, etc., any transactions of which notional gains/losses are stated in the interim consolidated statements of income, and any transactions recorded as monetary assets/liabilities in foreign currency being reflected on such assets/liabilities shown in the interim consolidated balance sheet, or being eliminated in the course of consolidation procedures are also excluded from the table above.

Notional contract amount of currency-related derivative transactions are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2001
		Contract amount
Exchange-traded	Currency futures	-
	Currency options	-
OTC	Forward contract	3,782
	Currency options	16,154
	Others	-

(3) Stock-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2001		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Stock index futures	615	(6)	(6)
	Stock index options	-	-	-
OTC	Securities OTC options	-	-	-
	Securities OTC index swaps	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
Total			(6)	(6)

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statement of income. None of these derivative transactions qualify for hedge-accounting.

(4) Bond-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	As of September 30, 2001		
		Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Bond futures	4,464	4	4
	Bond futures options	-	-	-
OTC	Bond OTC options	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
Total			4	4

Note: The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the interim consolidated statement of income. None of these derivative transactions qualify for hedge-accounting.

(5) Commodity-related transactions: N/A

(6) Credit derivative transactions: N/A

3. End of the previous consolidated fiscal year (as of March 31, 2001)

Items related to market values of transactions

(1) Interest rate related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type		As of March 31, 2001			
			Contract amount	With maturity of over one year	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Interest rate futures	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
	Interest rate option	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
OTC	Forward rate agreement	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
	Interest rate swap	Receive fixed - pay floating swap	187,107	121,607	4,061	4,061
		Receive floating - pay fixed swap	182,067	119,567	(4,106)	(4,106)
		Receive floating - pay floating swap	3,881	975	(34)	(34)
	Interest rate option	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
	Others	Sell	13,330	10,330	(17)	(17)
		Buy	10,900	7,900	20	20
	Total				(77)	(77)

Note: 1. The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (losses) on valuations are stated in the annual consolidated statements of income. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting are not included in the table above.

2. Calculation of market values

Exchange transactions: based on the final price of TIFFE. OTC: calculated based upon discounted cash flow method, option pricing model, etc.

(2) Currency-related transactions: N/A

Note: 1. Derivative transactions which qualify for hedge-accounting and/or which are applicable to note 2 below are not included.

2. Currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted under "Tentative Treatment of Auditing on continued Application of the New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard in the Banking Industry" (JICPA, April 10, 2000) are excluded from the table above.

Contract amounts, etc. of currency swap transactions for which periodical accounting of profit and loss is conducted are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Type	As of March 31, 2001		
	Contract amount	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Currency swap	74,159	(479)	(479)

In the same way, of the forward exchange contracts, currency swap transactions, etc., any transactions of which notional gains/losses are stated in the annual consolidated statements of income, and any transactions recorded as monetary assets/liabilities in foreign currency being reflected on such assets/liabilities shown in the annual consolidated balance sheet, or being eliminated in the course of consolidation procedures are also excluded from the table above.

Notional contract amount of currency-related derivative transactions are as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type		As of March 31, 2001	
			Contract amount	
Exchange-traded	Currency futures	Sell	-	
		Buy	-	
	Currency option	Sell	-	
		Buy	-	
OTC	Exchange contract	Sell	2,760	
		Buy	2,382	
	Currency option	Sell	537	
		Buy	537	
	Others	Sell	-	
		Buy	-	

(3) Stock-related transaction: N/A

(4) Bond-related transactions

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type		As of March 31, 2001			
			Contract amount	With maturity over one year	Market value	Gain/loss on valuation
Exchange-traded	Bond futures	Sell	1,257	-	6	6
		Buy	1,256	-	(4)	(4)
	Bond futures option	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
OTC	Bond OTC option	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
	Others	Sell	-	-	-	-
		Buy	-	-	-	-
Total				1	1	

Note: 1. The transactions above are evaluated with the fair market value, and gains (or losses) on valuations are stated in the annual consolidated statements of income. None of these derivative transactions qualify for hedge-accounting.

2. Calculation of market values

Exchange transactions: based on the final price of TIFFE.

OTC: calculated based upon option pricing model, etc.

(5) Commodity-related transactions: N/A

(6) Credit derivative transactions: N/A

This is an English translation of the Japanese original. Please be advised that there may be some disparities due to such things as differences in nuance that are inherent to the difference in languages although the English translation is prepared to mirror the Japanese original as accurately as possible.

Interim Non-consolidated Summary Report for Fiscal 2001, ended September 30, 2001

Date: November 21, 2001
 Company name (code number): The Chiba Bank, Ltd. (8331)
 Stock Exchange Listing: Tokyo
 Headquarters: Chiba Prefecture, Japan
 For inquiry: Koji Maru, General Manager, Corporate Planning Division
 (Phone number) 043-245-1111
 Date of Approval by the Board of Directors: November 21, 2001
 Interim Dividends: Applicable
 Payable Date of Interim Dividends: December 10, 2001

1. Performance (for the First Half of Fiscal 2001, ended September 30, 2001)

(1) Financial Results

Amounts less than one million have been omitted.

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profit		Net Income		Net Income per Share
	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥
For the six months ended September 2001	95,954	(14.5)	7,648	(39.2)	4,302	(40.2)	5.09
ended September 2000	112,251	1.9	12,586	(29.9)	7,200	(30.0)	9.26
For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001	218,827		23,202		13,107		16.72

Notes:

1. Average number of shares outstanding

(a) For the six months ended September 2001:	845,521,087
(b) For the six months ended September 2000:	777,915,480
(c) For the Fiscal Year 2000, ended March 2001:	783,865,036

2. There is no change in accounting methods.

3. Percent (%) in Ordinary income, Ordinary profit and Net Income means the ratio of increase / (decrease) from the corresponding period of the previous year.

(2) Dividends

	Interim Dividends per Share	Annual Dividends per Share
September 2001	¥ 2.50	-
September 2000	¥ 2.50	-
March 2001	-	¥ 5.00

(3) Financial Position

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity per Share	Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)
	¥ million	¥ million	%	Yen	%
September 2001	7,917,087	358,691	4.5	424.23	10.18
September 2000	7,799,562	342,092	4.4	439.75	10.22
March 2001	7,906,943	365,439	4.6	432.21	10.45

Note: Number of shares outstanding: 845,521,087 as of September 30, 2001

777,925,447 as of September 30, 2000:

845,521,087 as of March 31, 2001

2. Performance Forecast (for Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002)

	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Profit	Net Income	Annual Dividends per Share	
				Fiscal Year End	
Fiscal Year 2001 ending March 2002	¥ million 190,000	¥ million 14,000	¥ million 7,500	¥ 2.50	¥ 5.00

(Reference) Forecasted net income per share for Fiscal 2001 is ¥8.87.

Interim Non-consolidated Balance Sheet (Summary)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	As of September 30, 2001 (A)	As of September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase or Decrease (A-B)	As of March 31, 2001 (C)	Increase or Decrease (A-C)
Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	153,506	166,803	(13,296)	182,114	(28,607)
Call loans	70,000	40,000	30,000		70,000
Bills purchased	20,000	60,000	(40,000)	139,200	(119,200)
Commercial paper & other debt purchased	373	28	345	24	349
Trading assets	198,161	195,253	2,907	205,199	(7,038)
Money held in trust	6,798	25,428	(18,629)	13,354	(6,555)
Securities	1,455,582	1,335,682	119,900	1,485,083	(29,500)
Loans and bills discounted	5,709,582	5,661,989	47,593	5,597,488	112,093
Foreign exchanges	2,298	2,929	(631)	2,294	4
Other assets	119,157	109,888	9,269	87,010	32,146
Premises and equipment	109,121	110,752	(1,630)	110,021	(899)
Deferred tax assets	97,316	90,448	6,868	92,359	4,956
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	174,248	188,546	(14,297)	187,160	(12,911)
Reserve for possible loan losses	(198,882)	(188,043)	(10,839)	(194,311)	(4,571)
Reserve for possible investment losses	(178)	(144)	(34)	(57)	(121)
Total assets	7,917,087	7,799,562	117,524	7,906,943	10,143
Liabilities:					
Deposits	6,929,722	6,711,871	217,850	6,792,637	137,084
Negotiable certificates of deposit	97,020	18,490	78,530	198,237	(101,217)
Call money	18,029	101,648	(83,618)	371	17,657
Bills sold		22,000	(22,000)	17,800	(17,800)
Trading liabilities	4,434	2,687	1,746	4,724	(289)
Borrowed money	131,216	158,154	(26,937)	147,879	(16,662)
Foreign exchanges	312	195	116	259	53
Convertible bonds		29,979	(29,979)		
Other liabilities	148,115	163,994	(15,878)	131,444	16,670
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	22,386	19,169	3,216	20,835	1,550
Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23,521	31,344	(7,822)	30,764	(7,243)
Deferred tax liabilities for premises revaluation	9,389	9,389	(0)	9,389	(0)
Acceptances and guarantees	174,248	188,546	(14,297)	187,160	(12,911)
Total liabilities	7,558,395	7,457,470	100,924	7,541,504	16,891
Shareholders' equity:					
Capital stock	121,019	106,891	14,127	121,019	
Capital surplus and Legal reserve	149,108	134,091	15,016	148,608	500
Premises revaluation excess	13,344	13,346	(1)	13,346	(1)
Retained earnings	74,377	69,153	5,223	72,727	1,650
Voluntary reserve (appropriated)	66,671	58,671	8,000	58,671	8,000
Unappropriated net income	7,706	10,482	(2,776)	14,056	(6,349)
Net income	4,302	7,200	(2,897)	13,107	(8,804)
Net unrealized gains on other securities	843	18,608	(17,765)	9,738	(8,895)
Treasury stock	(1)		(1)		(1)
Total shareholders' equity	358,691	342,092	16,599	365,439	(6,747)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7,917,087	7,799,562	117,524	7,906,943	10,143

Interim Non-consolidated Statements of Income (Summary)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Increase/Decrease (A-B)	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001
Ordinary income	95,954	112,251	(16,296)	218,827
Interest income	81,594	88,319	(6,724)	178,535
Interest on loans and discounts	66,691	69,279	(2,587)	140,503
Interest and dividends on securities	10,205	11,725	(1,520)	25,103
Fees and commissions	10,179	10,005	174	19,935
Trading income	215	121	93	564
Other business income	1,586	1,522	64	6,109
Other ordinary income	2,378	12,282	(9,903)	13,683
Ordinary expenses	88,305	99,664	(11,358)	195,625
Interest expenses	16,334	23,679	(7,345)	46,807
Interest on deposits	8,625	14,308	(5,682)	29,857
Fees and commissions	4,034	3,635	399	7,416
Trading expenses	-	210	(210)	155
Other business expenses	147	705	(557)	2,219
General and administrative expenses	39,051	39,526	(474)	78,385
Other ordinary expenses	28,736	31,906	(3,169)	60,641
Ordinary profit	7,648	12,586	(4,938)	23,202
Extraordinary gains	1	27	(25)	29
Extraordinary losses	104	130	(25)	455
Income before income taxes and others	7,545	12,483	(4,938)	22,775
Income taxes-current	1,940	56	1,884	112
Income taxes-deferred	1,301	5,226	(3,925)	9,556
Net income	4,302	7,200	(2,897)	13,107
Unappropriated profit brought forward	3,402	3,285	117	3,285
Transfer from Land revaluation excess	1	(2)	3	(2)
Interim dividends	-	-	-	1,944
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	388
Unappropriated profit	7,706	10,482	(2,776)	14,056

The 96th Interim Non-consolidated Balance Sheet
(As of September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Assets:		Liabilities:	
Cash & due from banks	153,506	Deposits	6,929,722
Call loans	70,000	Negotiable certificates of deposit	97,020
Bills bought	20,000	Call money and bills sold	18,029
Commercial paper and other debt purchased	373	Trading liabilities	4,434
Trading assets	198,161	Borrowed money	131,216
Money held in trust	6,798	Foreign exchanges	312
Securities	1,455,582	Other liabilities	148,115
Loans and bills discounted	5,709,582	Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	22,386
Foreign exchanges	2,298	Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23,521
Other assets	119,157	Deferred tax liabilities for premises revaluation	9,389
Premises & equipment	109,121	Acceptances and guarantees	174,248
Deferred tax assets	97,316	Total liabilities	7,558,395
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	174,248	Shareholders' equity:	
Reserve for possible loan losses	(198,882)	Capital stock	121,019
Reserve for investment losses	(178)	Capital surplus and Legal reserve	149,108
		Premises revaluation excess	13,344
		Retained earnings	74,377
		Voluntary reserve	66,671
		Unappropriated net income	7,706
		Net income	4,302
		Net unrealized gains on investment securities	843
		Treasury stocks	(1)
		Total shareholders' equity	358,691
Total assets	7,917,087	Total liabilities & shareholders' equity	7,917,087

Notes to the Interim Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Japanese yen amounts less than one million have been omitted.
2. Transactions for trading purposes (for purposes of seeking to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in Trading assets or Trading liabilities accounts on a trade date basis.

Trading securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at market value at the interim fiscal term end. Trading-related financial derivatives such as swaps, futures or options are stated at the estimated amounts that would be received or paid for settlement if such transactions were terminated at the interim fiscal term end.

3. Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies are stated at amortized cost computed by the moving-average method (straight-line depreciation). Other securities whose current value can be estimated are stated at market value at the interim fiscal term end (sale cost being calculated by the moving-average method) and other non-marketable securities are stated at acquisition cost or amortized cost computed by the moving-average method. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are included in shareholders' equity, net of income taxes.
4. Securities included in the Money held in trust account, with the principal objective of securities portfolio management, are stated under the same method as described in notes 2 and 3 above.
5. Derivatives for purposes other than trading are stated at market value.
6. Depreciation of buildings and equipment of the Bank is proportionately stated, using the declining-balance method, over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, as follows:

Buildings: 6–50 years

Equipment: 2–20 years

The useful lives of the Bank's computers had previously been 6 years, but from the current consolidated interim period they have been changed to 4 years for personal computers (except those used as servers), and 5 years for other computers. This change has no material effect on the ordinary profit and net income before tax adjustment of this interim fiscal term.

7. Depreciation of internal-use software is computed using the straight-line method based on useful life determined by the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries (5 years).
8. Foreign currency assets and liabilities, and all accounts of overseas branches (except shareholdings in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which are required to be translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rate at acquisition of those shares), are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at the interim fiscal term end.

The Bank had previously adopted the "New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standards", based on "Tentative Treatment of Auditing on continued Application of the New Foreign Exchange Accounting Standard in the Banking Industry" (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountant (JICPA), April 10, 2000), but from the current interim fiscal term, the Bank has adopted the revised "Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions," ("Opinions concerning Amendment of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions, etc." (Business Accounting Deliberation Council, October 22, 1999)), other than the case of applying to the "Tentative Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (Industry Auditing Committee Report No.20 of JICPA). The adoption of this standard has no material effect on securities, ordinary profit, or net income before tax adjustment of the current interim fiscal term.

With regard to fund swap transactions, the amount equivalent to the principals of receivables and payables translated into yen at the current exchange rate of the interim fiscal term end are stated on the interim consolidated balance sheet in accordance with "Industry Auditing Committee Report No. 20 of JICPA". Spreads between spot and forward rates reflecting interest rate differences in multiple currencies are accounted for as income or expenses in the interim consolidated statements of income on an accrual basis over the period covered by the fund swap transactions.

Fund swap transactions are a type of foreign exchange spot/forward swaps, which are arranged in multiple currencies for the purpose of funds lending or borrowing in a different currency. The transactions are used to convert the principal equivalent amount into spot foreign exchange bought or sold with regard to the corresponding funds borrowing or lending, and such transactions convert the corresponding principal equivalents and foreign currency equivalents to pay and receive, whose amounts and due dates are predetermined at the time of the transactions, into forward foreign exchange either bought or sold.

9. The reserve for possible loan losses of the Bank is provided in accordance with the prescribed charge-off and reserve criteria and is based on the “Guidelines for Examination of Internal Controls Related Self-Assessment of Assets of Banks and Other Financial Institutions and for Auditing of Write-offs and Loan Loss Provisions”, issued by JICPA as part of the Fourth Report of the Auditing Subcommittee for Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

For claims on debtors that are normally performing and claims on debtors under close observation, a reserve is provided based on the historical loss experience sustained for each type of claims over a specific period.

For claims on debtors that are currently not in actual or effective bankruptcy, but are viewed as having a high probability of going into bankruptcy, a reserve is provided for an amount considered necessary, based on the amount of claims net of proceeds expected to be recovered through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.

For claims on debtors that are legally bankrupt or virtually bankrupt, a reserve is provided for the difference between the amount of the claims and the anticipated proceeds from the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.

A reserve for loans to specific foreign borrowers or foreign countries (including the reserve for overseas investment loss under the Article 55-2 of the Special Taxation Measures Law) is provided based on the amount of expected losses due to the political and economic situations of their respective countries.

All claims are assessed for their quality by the branches concerned, based on internal self-assessment standards. The Credit Assessment Office in the Audit & Inspection Division—which is independent of branches—subsequently conducts audits of their assessment, and reserves are provided based upon such audit results.

10. The reserve for possible investment losses is provided for the amount deemed necessary, considering financial conditions and other factors of companies that issued securities, in order to be prepared for any possible losses on investment.
11. The Reserve for employee retirement benefit is the amount that is expected to arise as of the interim term end to provide for the payment of employees’ retirement benefits based on estimated amounts of the actuarial benefit obligation and the related pension assets. The expense processing method for differences based on actuarial calculation is as follows:

Differences based on actuarial calculation:

The difference in amount prorated using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (generally 10 years) within the employees’ average remaining working period at the time of the occurrence in each consolidated fiscal year is processed as a cost or income commencing from the following consolidated fiscal year.

The net retirement benefit obligation at the adoption of the new accounting standard, amounting to ¥20.129 billion, is being amortized using the straight-line method over 5 years. For the current interim fiscal term, the prorated amount multiplied by 6/12 is recognized as an expense.

12. The reserve for possible losses on loans sold is provided in the amount judged necessary, based upon the collateral value of loans (secured by real estate) sold to Cooperative Credit Purchasing Corporation, Ltd., or liquidated, and on the Bank’s assessment of the likelihood of future losses on sales of loans. This reserve is provided pursuant to Article 287-2 of the Commercial Code of Japan.
13. Finance lease transactions of the Bank (except for lease transactions deemed to transfer the ownership of leased equipment to lessees) are handled according to the regular accounting methods applied to ordinary rental transactions.
14. The method of hedge accounting is a “macro-hedge”, in which the Bank manages interest rate risk arising from such assets and liabilities as loans, deposits, and others with derivative transactions as a whole. The Bank applies a risk adjustment approach, deferred hedge accounting, based on the “Tentative Treatments in Accounting and Audit for Banks on Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments” (Industry Audit Committee Report No.15 issued by JICPA). The effectiveness of hedging is reviewed for a reduction in interest rate risk exposure, and for the actual risk amount of derivatives within the permitted risk amount under the Bank’s risk control policies.

In addition to the macro-hedge accounting mentioned above, for certain assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferred hedge accounting, or exceptional treatments permitted for interest rate swaps.

15. The National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax are excluded from transaction amounts.
16. Accumulated depreciation of premises and equipment totals ¥90.797 billion.
17. Advanced depreciation of premises and equipment totals ¥11.849 billion.

18. Loans to debtors legally bankrupt total ¥56.501 billion, and other delinquent loans total ¥259.040 billion.

Loans to debtors legally bankrupt represent those for which interest has not been accrued, because the payment of principal and interest has been delinquent for a certain period of time and deemed unlikely to be collectible or payable (excluding portions already charged-off, hereinafter referred to as “non-accrual loans”), and loans which come under the definitions in Article 96, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3-(a) to (e) or subparagraph 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for Corporation Tax Law (Cabinet Order No. 97, 1955).

Other delinquent loans are non-accrual loans other than loans to debtors legally bankrupt, and to companies to which grace periods were granted for their interest payments, to assist their management restructuring efforts.

19. Loans past due 3 months or more total ¥22.477 billion.

Loans past due 3 months or more mean loans for which principal or interest payments have been delinquent for 3 months or more since the day after the contracted payment date, and which do not come under loans to debtors legally bankrupt or other delinquent loans.

20. Restructured loans total ¥99.046 billion.

Restructured loans are loans for which the Bank has granted concessions (e.g., reduction or forgiveness of interest, deferral of interest payment, extension of maturity date, debt forgiveness, and any other agreement favorable to borrowers, for the purpose of supporting their management restructuring efforts), and which do not come under the categories of loans to debtors legally bankrupt, other delinquent loans, and loans past due 3 months or more.

21. The total amount of loans to debtors legally bankrupt, other delinquent loans, loans past due 3 months or more, and restructured loans is ¥437.064 billion. The amounts mentioned in items 18, 19, 20, and 21 are before provision of the reserve for possible loan losses.

22. The face value of commercial bills and bills of exchange acquired by bills discounted is ¥85.359 billion.

23. Assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Assets pledged

Securities ¥205.905 billion

Liabilities related to the above pledged assets

Deposits ¥13.499 billion

In addition, securities of ¥105.467 billion and loans of ¥1.184 billion are pledged as collateral for exchange settlement, or as substitute for margin money for futures contracts.

Lease deposits of ¥7.607 billion are included in premises and equipment. Initial margin for futures contracts of ¥190 million, and receivables under securities borrowing transactions of ¥30.301 billion, are included in Other assets.

24. Pursuant to the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (Law No. 34, enacted on March 31, 1998), land used for business operations has been revalued, and the revaluation excess net of income taxes is included in shareholders' equity. Income taxes related to this revaluation excess are included in Deferred tax liabilities.

Date of the revaluation March 31, 1998

Method of revaluation (set forth in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Law)

Pursuant to Article 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (Ordinance No.119 enacted on March 31, 1998), the land price for the revaluation is determined based on the method established and published by the Director General of National Tax Agency, in order to calculate the land value for a base of determining the taxable amount subject to land value tax prescribed by Article 16 of the Land Value Tax Law, reflecting appropriate adjustments for land shape and timing of the assessment.

25. Subordinated borrowings of ¥120.549 billion, which are subject to a special provision that repayment of such borrowings is subordinated to repayment of other liabilities, are included in Borrowed money.

26. The items related to market value of securities and gains (or losses) on valuation are as set out below.

Apart from “Securities”, included in these items are trading securities, negotiable CDs and commercial paper classified as “trading assets”, and negotiable CDs included in “cash and due from banks”. The same applies to the following items 26 through 29.

Trading securities

Amount included in the interim consolidated balance sheet: ¥194.209 billion

Valuation differences included in the interim consolidated statements of income: ¥8 million

Other securities with market values

	(Millions of Yen)				
	Acquisition Cost	Amount in the balance sheet	Differences	Gains	Losses
Stocks	182,904	179,173	(3,731)	26,505	30,236
Bonds	949,935	958,747	8,812	9,164	352
Government bonds	612,555	614,342	1,786	2,069	283
Municipal bonds	53,175	55,512	2,337	2,345	7
Corporate bonds	284,204	288,893	4,688	4,749	61
Others	292,087	288,443	(3,644)	4,035	7,679
Total	1,424,928	1,426,364	1,436	39,704	38,268

The amount of ¥843 million (the above difference of ¥1.436 billion, less deferred tax liabilities of ¥593 million) is included in Unrealized gains (losses).

The Bank carried out a write-off of impairment losses on other securities with market value in the amount of ¥7.207 billion in the current consolidated interim period. A drastic decline of the market values of securities—which is a criteria for determining impairment losses to be written-off—means a 50 percent or more decline from acquisition cost, and a 30 percent or more and less than 50 percent decline from acquisition cost, plus assessment of higher credit risk exposure.

27. Other securities sold in the current consolidated interim fiscal term are as follows.

Amount sold	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
¥103.683 billion	¥1.762 billion	¥64 million

28. Details of securities without market values included in the interim consolidated B/S are as follows.

Contents	Amount in the Balance Sheet
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies	
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies	¥5.851 billion
Other securities	
Non-listed stocks (excluding OTC-traded stocks)	¥6.313 billion
Non-listed foreign securities	¥12.294 billion
Private notes	¥6.125 billion

29. Repayment schedule of bonds with maturities are as follows.

	(Millions of Yen)			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Bonds	390,631	498,067	34,141	42,033
Government bonds	333,890	230,268	10,183	40,000
Municipal bonds	2,573	46,743	6,195	-
Corporate bonds	54,167	221,055	17,761	2,033
Others	39,637	214,485	31,564	5,548
Total	430,268	712,552	65,705	47,581

30. A breakdown of money held in trust by purpose of holding is as follows.

Money held in trust for investment	
Amount included in the interim consolidated balance sheet:	¥6,798 million
Valuation differences included in the interim consolidated statements of income:	¥3 million

31. Loaned securities for which borrowers have rights of sale or pledge are included in “securities”, and total ¥10.984 billion.

32. Contracts for overdraft facilities and loan commitment limits are contracts under which the Bank lends to customers—up to the prescribed limits—in response to customers’ applications for a loan as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contract. The unused amount within the limits totals ¥1,236,748 million, including ¥1,221,925 million of which the term of contracts is less than one year or revocable at any time.

Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn, the unused amount does not necessarily represent a future cash requirement. Most of these contracts have conditions that the Bank can refuse the customers’ application for loans or decrease the contract limits with proper reasons (e.g. changes in financial situation, deterioration in customers’ creditworthiness). The Bank performs periodic reviews of customers’ business results based on the prescribed internal rules, and takes the necessary measures to reconsider conditions in contracts and/or require additional collateral and guarantees.

Other than the above, there are unused overdraft facility balances in multipurpose accounts in the amount of ¥ 922,297 million.

33. Treasury stocks had previously been included in the “Securities” account, but with the enactment of Cabinet Ordinance amending a part of the Banking Law Enforcement Regulation (Cabinet Ordinance No.85 enacted on October 5, 2001) Schedule 3, the Bank created a new account, “Treasury Stock”, as a deduction account item in “Shareholders’ equity” in the current interim fiscal year. By this accounting method, ¥1 million is reduced from both “Total assets” and “Shareholders’ equity”.

The 96th Interim Non-Consolidated Statements of Income
(From April 1, 2001, to September 30, 2001)

(Millions of Yen)

Item	Amount
Ordinary income	95,954
Interest income	81,594
Interest on loans and discounts	66,691
Interest and dividends on securities	10,205
Fees and commissions	10,179
Trading income	215
Other business income	1,586
Other ordinary income	2,378
Ordinary expenses	88,305
Interest expenses	16,334
Interest on deposits	8,625
Fees and commissions	4,034
Other business expenses	147
General and administrative expenses	39,051
Other ordinary expenses	28,736
Ordinary profit	7,648
Extraordinary gains	1
Extraordinary losses	104
Net income before income tax and others	7,545
Corporate tax, income tax, business tax	1,940
Tax adjustment	1,301
Net income	4,302
Unappropriated profit brought forward	3,402
Transfer from Land revaluation excess	1
Unappropriated profit	7,706

Notes to the Interim Non-consolidated Statements of Income

1. Japanese yen amounts less than one million have been omitted.
2. Transactions for trading purposes are shown as “Trading income” or “Trading expenses” in the interim consolidated statements of income, on a trade contract date basis.

The gains and losses to be included in trading income and trading expenses are the sum of interest received or paid in cash during the current consolidated interim fiscal term, plus (i) in the case of securities and monetary claims purchased, the difference between the valuation gains or losses at the end of the previous fiscal term and the end of the current consolidated interim fiscal term; or (ii) in the case of derivative products, the difference between unrealized gains or losses equivalents arising from the deemed settlement at the end of the previous fiscal term and the end of the current consolidated interim fiscal term.

3. The following expenses are included in “Other operating expenses”.

(1) Provision of reserve for possible loan losses	¥16.669 billion
(2) Write-offs of equity securities, etc.	¥7.941 billion
(3) Retirement benefit expenses at the adoption of new accounting standard	¥2.012 billion
(4) Provision of reserve for possible losses on loans sold	¥1.129 billion

This is an English translation of the Japanese original. Please be advised that there may be some disparities due to such things as differences in nuance that are inherent to the difference in languages although the English translation is prepared to mirror the Japanese original as accurately as possible.

INTERIM FINANCIAL RESULTS
for Fiscal 2001
(ended September 30, 2001)

- Supplementary Information -

THE CHIBA BANK, LTD.

Table of Contents

Interim Financial Highlights for Fiscal 2001

1. Summary	.....	1
(1) Summary of Income	Non-consolidated.....	2
(2) Risk Adjusted Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	
2. Income and Losses	-	
(1) Net Business Income	Non-consolidated	
(2) Ordinary Profit and Net Income	Non-consolidated.....	3
3. Management Indices	Non-consolidated	
4. Investment and Borrowing	.....	4
(1) Deposits and Loans (Outstanding balance)	Non-consolidated	
(2) Securities (Outstanding balance)	Non-consolidated	
5. Assets	Non-consolidated.....	5
6. Earnings Projections for Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002	Non-consolidated.....	6

Interim Financial Data for Fiscal 2001

1. Income and Losses	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	7
2. Net Business Income	Non-consolidated.....	9
3. Interest Rate Spread (Domestic business)	Non-consolidated	
4. Gains and Losses related to Securities	Non-consolidated	
5. Risk Adjusted Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	10
6. ROE	Non-consolidated	
7. Outstanding Balance of Deposits and Loans	.....	11
(1) Outstanding Balance	Non-consolidated	
(2) Breakdown of Domestic Loans	Non-consolidated	
(3) Loans to Small and Medium-sized Companies	Non-consolidated	
(4) Consumer Loans End Balance	Non-consolidated	
8. Risk-monitored Loans - Self-assessment Basis	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	12
9. Reserve Ratio and Coverage Ratio against Risk-monitored Loans	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	13
10. Disclosed Claims under the Financial Revitalization Law	Non-consolidated.....	14
11. Preservation of Claims under the Financial Revitalization Law	Non-consolidated	
12. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	.....	15
(1) Charge-off/Reserve Criteria	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	
(2) Breakdown of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	
13. Loan Breakdown by Type of Borrower	.....	16
(1) Loan Breakdown by Type of Industry of Borrowers	Non-consolidated	
(2) Breakdown of Risk-monitored Loans by Type of Industry of Borrower	Non-consolidated	
14. Loan Breakdown by Domicile of Borrower	.....	17
(1) Balance of Loans to Specific Foreign Countries	Non-consolidated	
(2) Balance of Loans to Asian Countries	Non-consolidated	
(3) Balance of Loans to Latin American Countries and Russia	Non-consolidated	
15. Gains and Losses on Valuation of Securities	.....	18
(1) Basis of Securities Valuation	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	
(2) Gains and Losses on Valuation	Consolidated/Non-consolidated	

Interim Financial Highlights for Fiscal 2001

1. Summary

- Net business income, which reflects a bank's profitability, recorded ¥36.1 billion, and Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses) was ¥34.5 billion.
- In spite of write-offs of impairment losses on some investment securities due to a drastic decline in stock prices, the Bank posted an Ordinary profit of ¥7.6 billion, and a Net income of ¥4.3 billion.
- The consolidated capital ratio (BIS guidelines) was 10.31 percent, and the non-consolidated capital ratio was 10.18 percent. The decline from the corresponding period of the previous year was caused by a decrease in net valuation profit on securities, due to a fall in stock prices. The Tier I ratio—with Shareholders' equity (excluding gains/losses on valuation) as a numerator—rose by 0.09 percent on a consolidated basis, helped by an increase in Net income.

(1) Summary of Income

(billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Forecast for interim period as of May 2001
		(A-B)	(A-B)/B		
Ordinary income	95.9	(16.2)	(14.5%)	112.2	105.0
Net business income	36.1	(4.4)	(10.9%)	40.5	34.0
Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	34.5	2.0	6.3%	32.5	-
Ordinary profit	7.6	(4.9)	(39.2%)	12.5	10.0
Net income	4.3	(2.8)	(40.2%)	7.2	6.0

(2) Risk Adjusted Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Consolidated capital ratio	10.31%	(0.24%)	(0.08%)	10.56%	10.40%
Tier I ratio	7.26%	0.09%	0.71%	7.17%	6.55%
Non-consolidated capital ratio	10.18%	(0.27%)	(0.03%)	10.45%	10.22%
Tier I ratio	7.05%	0.06%	0.70%	6.99%	6.34%

2. Income and losses

(1) Net Business Income

- Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses) increased by ¥2.0 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, to ¥34.5 billion. This increase was derived from a ¥1.3 billion increase in Gross business profit, and a ¥0.7 billion reduction in expenses.
- Increase in Gross business profit was due to a rise of ¥0.4 billion in domestic net interest income, owing to a growth in investment assets and a rise of ¥0.9 billion in International gross business profit, including foreign exchange profit and net interest income.
- Of Expenses, personnel expenses declined by ¥0.6 billion, due to workforce reductions. Non-personnel expenses stayed the same as the corresponding period of the previous year, due to an increase in the deposit insurance premium and depreciation expenses, in spite of a successful expense reduction of ¥0.2 billion from computerization and streamlining efforts.
- Net business income was ¥36.1 billion, a decrease of ¥4.4 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, due to a decrease in transfers from the Reserve for possible loan losses.

(billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
		(A-B)	(A-B)/B (%)	
Gross business profit	73.0	1.3	1.8%	71.7
Domestic gross business profit	71.5	0.4		71.1
Net interest income	64.8	0.4		64.3
Profit on fees and commissions	6.0	(0.2)		6.2
Trading profit	0.2	0.1		0.0
Profit from other business transactions	0.4	(0.0)		0.5
International gross business profit	1.4	0.9		0.5
Expenses	38.4	(0.7)	(1.9%)	39.2
Personnel expenses	20.2	(0.6)		20.9
Non-personnel expenses	16.2	0.0		16.1
Less deposit insurance & depreciation	11.4	(0.2)		11.7
Income taxes	1.9	(0.1)		2.1
Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	34.5	2.0	6.3%	32.5
Net transfer to (from) general reserve for possible loan losses	(1.5)	6.4		(8.0)
Net business income	36.1	(4.4)	(10.9%)	40.5
Number of employees	4,389	(157)	(3.5%)	4,546

Note: Part-time employees are not included in the above figures.

(2) Ordinary Profit and Net Income

- Write-offs of impairment losses on non-performing loans and securities were carried out, with the Net business income being appropriated to them.
- The amount of non-performing loan disposals totaled ¥19.5 billion—within the forecast range—a decrease of ¥13.8 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year, due to an absence of a substantial provision to the reserve for loan losses incurred in the previous interim period.
- Although valuation losses on securities have been written-off since fiscal year 2000 (ended March 31, 2001), the amount of write-offs for the current interim fiscal term was ¥7.9 billion, an increase of ¥4.1 billion from the same period a year earlier, due to a drastic stock price decline at the end of September 2001.
- Thus, the Bank registered ¥7.6 billion of Ordinary profit and ¥4.3 billion of Net income.

(billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
		(A-B)	A/B (%)	
Net business income	36.1	(4.4)	(10.9%)	40.5
Disposal of non-performing loans	19.5	(13.8)	(41.4%)	33.4
Write-offs of securities	7.9	4.1	107.9%	3.8
Retirement benefit expenses (temporary)	2.3	0.3	15.8%	2.0
Ordinary profit	7.6	(4.9)	(39.2%)	12.5
Net income	4.3	(2.8)	(40.2%)	7.2

(Reference) Impairment loss write-off criteria

- Issues with a valuation loss rate of 50 percent or higher: All issues.
- Issues with a loss rate of 30 percent or higher, and lower than 50 percent: All issuers likely to become bankrupt, and issues whose market values were judged to be other than temporary.

3. Management Indices

- Overhead ratio (OHR), an index representing management efficiency, declined to 53.03 %, attributed to solid profitability and expense-reduction efforts. Return on assets (ROA), an index indicating asset investment efficiency (i.e., profitability), resulted in 0.85 %. Both OHR and ROA were at the highest level among major regional banks.
- Return on equity (ROE) reached 2.37 %, on the basis of net income for the current interim fiscal term.

(%)

		For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 (B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (C)
			(A-B)	(A-C)		
Overhead ratio (OHR)	*1	53.03	(0.45)	(1.83)	53.48	54.87
Return on assets (ROA)	*2	0.85	(0.00)	0.02	0.86	0.83
Net business income ROE	*3	19.91	(3.33)	(4.60)	23.24	24.51
Net profit ROE	*3	2.37	(1.46)	(1.97)	3.83	4.34

$$*1 \quad \text{O H R} = \frac{\text{Expenses}}{\text{Net business income} - \text{Gain/Loss on bonds} + \text{Transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses} + \dots} \quad (\text{The lower, the better.})$$

$$*2 \quad \text{R O A} = \frac{\text{Net business income} - \text{Gain/Loss on bonds} + \text{Transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses}}{\text{Total asset average}}$$

$$*3 \quad \text{R O E} = \frac{\text{Net business income or Net profit of the current interim fiscal term}}{(\text{Total shareholders' equity at the beginning of the period} + \text{Total shareholders' equity at the end of the period})/2}$$

4. Investment and Borrowing

- Amid a continuing weak demand for funds from the business sector, housing loans increased by ¥46.7 billion compared with the same period a year earlier, resulting in an increase of ¥112.0 billion in total loans and bills discounted.
- Deposits from customers in the region, mainly personal deposits, have increased. Sales of investment trusts also increased by ¥22.0 billion from the end of same period a year earlier, resulting in an outstanding balance of ¥125.4 billion, due to implementation of an accumulated investment plan for investment trusts and expansion of a variety of investment trust issues (mutual funds).
- Securities decreased by ¥14.3 billion (before gains or losses on valuation). Investment on Government bonds declined due to the redemption at maturity of short-term bonds/notes, while corporate and foreign bonds increased as a result of diversified investment aiming at a higher profit. The average duration to maturity of yen-denominated debt securities was kept short-term, at 2.2 years, with continuous monitoring of the risk of interest rate hikes.

(1) Deposits and Loans (Outstanding balance as of the end of the period)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September			As of March 31,	As of September
	30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	(A-C)	2001 (B)	30, 2000 (C)
Loans	5,709.5	112.0	47.5	5,597.4	5,661.9
Consumer loans	1,504.7	31.1	73.9	1,473.5	1,430.7
Housing loans	1,326.1	46.7	97.3	1,279.3	1,228.8
Deposits	6,929.7	137.0	217.8	6,792.6	6,711.8
In Chiba prefecture	6,567.4	182.5	247.3	6,384.8	6,320.1
Personal deposits	5,155.3	161.2	299.8	4,994.0	4,855.4

(Reference)

Balance of investment trusts	125.4	22.0	18.6	103.4	106.8
Personal investors	112.8	18.6	17.7	94.1	95.0

* Expansion of investment trust issues

The following issues were newly added, resulting in a total of 23 issues:

- “Life-Cycle Type Fund”: Investors are able to choose funds with differentiated holding ratios of stocks and bonds, corresponding to investors’ life stage.
- “Index Type Fund”: Aiming at investment performance corresponding to the movement of TOPIX.

(2) Securities (Outstanding balance as of the end of the period)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September			As of March 31,	As of September
	30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	(A-C)	2001 (B)	30, 2000 (C)
Securities	1,454.1	(14.3)	150.3	1,468.4	1,303.8
Government bonds	612.5	(90.1)	52.9	702.6	559.6
Stocks	194.0	(5.9)	(6.8)	199.9	200.8
Corporate bonds and others	405.4	73.6	81.6	331.8	323.7
Foreign currency securities	242.1	8.1	22.5	234.0	219.5
Average duration to maturity of yen bonds	2.2 years	0.6 years	(0.3 years)	1.6 years	2.6 years

Note: Gains/losses on valuation pursuant to the introduction of market value accounting are not included.

5. Assets

- Problem assets disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law standard decreased by ¥14.2 billion from the corresponding period of the previous year. The coverage ratio, including the reserve amount, was 85.9 percent for the total disclosed claims, and 90.3 percent for doubtful assets.

Problem assets disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law standard

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	182.6	(0.9)	7.4	183.6	175.2
Doubtful assets	134.2	(14.0)	(29.0)	148.3	163.3
Substandard assets	121.4	0.7	(4.1)	120.7	125.6
Total	438.4	(14.2)	(25.6)	452.6	464.1
Normal assets	5,459.3	112.7	57.0	5,346.5	5,402.2
Coverage ratio	85.9%	2.0%	2.6%	83.8%	83.2%

(Reference) Breakdown of coverage

(billions of Yen)

	Asset amount (A)	Collateral/ Guarantees (B)	Reserve for loan losses (C)	Reserve. Ratio(*2) C/(A-B)	Coverage ratio	
					(B+C)/A	(A-B)
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	182.6	61.6	121.0	100.0%	100.0%	-
Doubtful assets	134.2	76.5	44.8	77.5%	90.3%	4.0%
Substandard assets	121.4	(*1) 56.9	15.7	24.4%	59.8%	3.4%
Total	438.4	195.0	181.6	74.6%	85.9%	2.0%

*1. Approximate data

*2. Reserve ratio: Unsecured/non-guaranteed portion as a percentage of the reserve for possible loan losses.

Disclosed claims under the Financial Revitalization Law (After partial direct write-offs)

The Bank does not execute partial direct write-offs. Problem assets disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law standard would be as follows, if such partial direct write-offs were executed.

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	72.3	(6.0)	(7.6)	78.3	80.0
Doubtful assets	134.2	(14.0)	(29.0)	148.3	163.3
Substandard assets	121.4	0.7	(4.1)	120.7	125.6
Total	328.1	(19.2)	(40.8)	347.3	368.9
Normal assets	5,459.3	112.7	57.0	5,346.5	5,402.2
Coverage ratio	81.1%	2.1%	2.2%	78.9%	78.8%

6. Earnings Projections for Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002

(billions of Yen)

	For Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002
Ordinary income	190.0
Net business income	68.0
Ordinary profit	14.0
Net income	7.5

	Annual Dividends per Share	
	Fiscal year end	
Dividend per share	¥2.50	¥5.00

Summary of Consolidated Financial Information

(billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)	Forecast for interim period as of May 2001
		(A-B)	(A/B) (%)		
Ordinary income	109.9	(12.1)	(10.0%)	122.1	115.0
Ordinary profit	10.6	(1.9)	(15.5%)	12.5	11.0
Net income	5.9	(1.7)	(22.7%)	7.6	6.5

Consolidated Earnings Forecast for Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002

(billions of Yen)

	For Fiscal 2001, ending March 31, 2002
Ordinary income	210.0
Ordinary profit	16.0
Net income	8.5

*Interim Financial Data for Fiscal 2001***1. Income and Losses**

Non-consolidated

(millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001(A)	(A-B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
Gross business profit	73,076	1,304	71,772
Domestic gross business profit	71,583	403	71,179
Net interest income	64,823	449	64,373
Profit on fees and commissions	6,072	(224)	6,297
Trading income	203	198	5
Profit from other business transactions	483	(19)	503
International gross business profit	1,493	900	592
Net interest income	455	154	300
Profit on fees and commissions	72	(0)	73
Trading income	11	105	(94)
Profit from other business transactions	954	641	313
Expenses (excluding non-recurrent expenses)	38,490	(747)	39,237
Personnel expenses	20,225	(688)	20,914
Non-personnel expenses	16,291	95	16,195
Income taxes	1,974	(154)	2,128
Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	34,586	2,051	32,534
(a) Transfer to (from) general reserve for possible loan losses	(1,559)	6,484	(8,043)
Net business income	36,145	(4,432)	40,578
Non-recurrent income and losses	(28,497)	(505)	(27,991)
(b) Disposal of non-performing loans	19,583	(13,866)	33,449
Charge-off amount of loans	20	18	2
Provision of specific reserve for possible loan losses	17,712	(10,988)	28,701
Losses on sale of loans to Cooperative Credit Purchasing Co.	15	(92)	107
Losses on sales of non-performing loans	67	(7)	75
Provision of reserve for losses on sale of loans	1,129	(3,397)	4,527
Provision of reserve for investment losses	121	(16)	137
Provision of reserve for losses on loans to specific countries	516	617	(101)
(Loan charge-off & reserve expenses (a)+(b))	18,023	(7,381)	25,405
Income and losses related to securities	(6,861)	(13,140)	6,279
Retirement benefits expenses (non-recurrent expenses)	2,331	318	2,012
Unitary tax imposed by the City of Tokyo	127	11	116
Other non-recurrent expenses	405	(901)	1,307
Ordinary profit	7,648	(4,938)	12,586
Extraordinary gains and losses	(103)	0	(103)
Gains and losses on sales of premises and equipment	(104)	3	(107)
Gains on sales of premises and equipment	0	(22)	22
Losses on sales of premises and equipment	104	(25)	130
Net income before income taxes	7,545	(4,938)	12,483
Corporate tax, resident tax, and business tax	1,940	1,884	56
Tax adjustment	1,301	(3,925)	5,226
Net income	4,302	(2,897)	7,200

Consolidated

< Consolidated Statements of Income >

(millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
	Consolidated gross profit	75,575	1,149	74,426
Net interest income	65,462	949	64,512
Profit on fees and commissions	8,391	(575)	8,966
Trading profit	268	146	121
Profit from other business transactions	1,452	628	824
Ordinary expenses	41,165	(669)	41,834
Charge-off and provision of reserve	20,027	(6,893)	26,921
Gains/losses related to stocks	(6,917)	(13,191)	6,273
Gains/losses on investment based on equity method	53	(118)	171
Others	3,108	2,640	467
Ordinary profit	10,626	(1,956)	12,583
Extraordinary gains/losses	(190)	(51)	(138)
Net income before tax adjustment	10,436	(2,008)	12,445
Corporate tax, resident tax and business tax	3,190	3,078	112
Income tax adjustment	1,509	(3,000)	4,509
Minority shareholders' interest	(201)	(347)	145
Net income	5,938	(1,739)	7,677

Note: Consolidated gross profit = (Interest income – Interest expenses) + (Fees and commission income – Fees and commission expenses) + (Trading income – Trading expenses) + (Other business profit – Other business expenses)

<Number of consolidated companies>

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	11	-	11
Number of affiliated companies applicable to the equity method	7	-	7

2. Net Business Income (Non-consolidated)

(millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
(1) Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	34,586	2,051	32,534
Per head (in thousands of Yen)	8,818	809	8,009
(2) Net business income	36,145	(4,432)	40,578
Per head (in thousands of Yen)	9,216	(773)	9,989

Note: The average number of full-time employees (excluding transferred employees, temporary staff, and part-time employees) is used in the above calculation.

3. Interest Rate Spread (Domestic business, Non-consolidated)

(%)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
(1) Average yield on interest earnings assets (W)	1.95	(0.15)	2.11
(a) Average yield on loans and bills discounted (X)	2.30	(0.08)	2.38
(b) Average yield on securities	0.89	(0.41)	1.31
(2) Average yield on interest bearing liabilities (Y)	1.20	(0.17)	1.37
(a) Average yield on deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit (Z)	0.11	(0.07)	0.18
(b) Average yield on external liabilities	0.72	(0.33)	1.06
(c) Expense ratio	1.09	(0.06)	1.15
(3) Average interest rate spread (W) - (Y)	0.75	0.01	0.74
Difference of average yield on loans & deposits (X) - (Z)	2.19	(0.01)	2.20

4. Gains and Losses related to Securities (Non-consolidated)

(millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)	(A-B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (B)
Gains/losses on bonds (Government bonds, etc.)	597	(306)	903
Gains on sales	647	(324)	972
Losses on sales	50	(18)	69
Write-offs	-	-	-
Gains/losses related to stocks, etc.	(6,861)	(13,140)	6,279
Gains on sales	1,114	(8,995)	10,109
Losses on sales	13	12	1
Write-offs	7,961	4,132	3,828

5. Risk Adjusted Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)

	(billions of Yen)				
	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
	(Preliminary)	(A-B)	(A-C)		
(1) Risk adjusted capital ratio	10.31 %	(0.24 %)	(0.08 %)	10.56 %	10.40 %
(2) Tier I	356.7	3.9	34.5	352.7	322.1
(3) Tier II	152.8	(16.1)	(36.7)	169.0	189.6
(a) Gains on valuation of securities, included as qualifying capital	0.8	(6.7)	(14.1)	7.5	14.9
(b) Land revaluation excess included as qualifying capital	10.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	10.2	10.2
(c) Subordinated loans (bonds)	111.5	(7.8)	(20.0)	119.3	131.5
(4) Deduction (Investment in the capital of other banks and financial institutions)	3.1	0.4	3.0	2.6	0.1
(5) Risk adjusted capital (2) + (3) - (4)	506.4	(12.7)	(5.2)	519.1	511.7
(6) Risk assets	4,908.9	(7.0)	(9.9)	4,915.9	4,918.9

	(billions of Yen)				
	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
	(Preliminary)	(A-B)	(A-C)		
(1) Risk adjusted capital ratio	10.18 %	(0.27 %)	(0.03 %)	10.45 %	10.22 %
(2) Tier I	342.4	2.4	34.2	339.9	308.2
(3) Tier II	152.2	(16.1)	(36.0)	168.4	188.3
(a) Gains on valuation of securities, included as qualifying capital	0.6	(6.8)	(13.6)	7.4	14.2
(b) Land revaluation excess included as qualifying capital	10.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	10.2	10.2
(c) Subordinated loans (bonds)	111.5	(7.8)	(20.0)	119.3	131.5
(4) Deduction (Investment in the capital of other banks and financial institutions)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
(5) Risk adjusted capital (2)+(3)-(4)	494.3	(14.0)	(2.0)	508.3	496.4
(6) Risk assets	4,854.0	(6.8)	(2.9)	4,860.8	4,857.0

6. ROE (Non-consolidated)

	(%)				
	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 (B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
On the net business income basis (Annual)	19.91	(3.33)	(4.60)	23.24	24.51
Net income basis (Annual)	2.37	(1.46)	(1.97)	3.83	4.34

Note: ROE is an index indicating profitability of shareholders' equity.

7. Outstanding Balance of Deposits and Loans

(1) Outstanding Balance (Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2001 (A)			For the six months ended March 31, 2001 (B)	For the six months ended September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Deposits (term-end balance)	6,929.7	137.0	217.8	6,792.6	6,711.8
in Chiba Prefecture	6,567.4	182.5	247.3	6,384.8	6,320.1
Deposits (average balance)	6,899.3	120.4	133.4	6,778.8	6,765.8
in Chiba Prefecture	6,489.7	177.6	184.1	6,312.1	6,305.6
Personal deposits	5,095.6	211.2	265.5	4,884.4	4,830.0
Loans & bills discounted (term-end balance)	5,709.5	112.0	47.5	5,597.4	5,661.9
in Chiba Prefecture	4,775.2	(59.1)	(100.7)	4,834.3	4,875.9
Loans & bills discounted (average balance)	5,705.6	4.0	31.4	5,701.6	5,674.2
in Chiba Prefecture	4,785.6	(75.9)	(76.1)	4,861.6	4,861.8

(2) Breakdown of Domestic Loans and Bills Discounted (Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Domestic loans and bills discounted (X)	5,686.0	115.2	48.7	5,570.8	5,637.3
Major companies	517.8	(33.4)	(23.2)	551.2	541.0
Midsize companies	208.5	(0.4)	(10.3)	208.9	218.8
Small & medium-sized companies (Y)	4,416.9	(24.4)	(72.9)	4,441.3	4,489.8
Small & medium-sized companies	2,696.7	(55.0)	(147.7)	2,751.8	2,844.5
Consumer loans	1,504.7	31.1	73.9	1,473.5	1,430.7
Public sectors	542.8	173.6	155.2	369.2	387.5

(3) Loans and Bills Discounted for Small and Medium-sized Companies as a percentage of total loans and bills discounted (Y/X of the above table (2)) (Non-consolidated) (%)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Small & medium-sized companies loans ratio (Y/X)	77.67	(2.04)	(1.96)	79.72	79.64

(4) Consumer Loans End Balance (Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
End balance of consumer loans	1,504.7	31.1	73.9	1,473.5	1,430.7
Housing loans	1,326.1	46.7	97.3	1,279.3	1,228.8
Other loans	178.6	(15.5)	(23.3)	194.2	201.9

8. Risk-monitored Loans – Self-assessment Basis (before partial direct write-off)**(Non-consolidated)**

(billions of Yen)

		As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
			(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans	Loans to debtors legally bankrupt	56.5	0.8	(0.1)	55.6	56.6
	Other delinquent loans	259.0	(16.6)	(22.1)	275.6	281.1
	Loans past due 3 months or more	22.4	4.4	3.9	17.9	18.5
	Restructured loans	99.0	(3.7)	(8.0)	102.7	107.1
	Total	437.0	(15.0)	(26.4)	452.0	463.5

Total loan balance (end balance)	5,709.5	112.0	47.5	5,597.4	5,661.9
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(%)

As a percentage of loan balance	Loans to debtors legally bankrupt	0.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9	1.0
	Other delinquent loans	4.5	(0.3)	(0.4)	4.9	4.9
	Loans past due 3 months or more	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	Restructured loans	1.7	(0.1)	(0.1)	1.8	1.8
	Total	7.6	(0.4)	(0.5)	8.0	8.1

(Consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

		As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
			(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans	Loans to debtors legally bankrupt	57.4	0.0	(12.6)	57.4	70.1
	Other delinquent loans	257.3	(17.7)	(23.5)	275.0	280.8
	Loans past due 3 months or more	22.9	4.5	3.1	18.3	19.7
	Restructured loans	99.6	(3.9)	(8.3)	103.6	108.0
	Total	437.4	(17.1)	(41.3)	454.5	478.7

Total loan balance (end balance)	5,717.1	108.4	29.6	5,608.7	5,687.4
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(%)

As a percentage of loan balance	Loans to debtors legally bankrupt	1.0	(0.0)	(0.2)	1.0	1.2
	Other delinquent loans	4.5	(0.4)	(0.4)	4.9	4.9
	Loans past due 3 months or more	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	Restructured loans	1.7	(0.1)	(0.1)	1.8	1.8
	Total	7.6	(0.4)	(0.7)	8.1	8.4

9. Reserve Ratio and Coverage Ratio against Risk-monitored Loans

(Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans (X)	437.0	(15.0)	(26.4)	452.0	463.5
Collateral/guarantees (Y)	194.1	(7.9)	(21.0)	202.0	215.1
Reserve for possible loan losses (Z)	181.0	4.1	10.6	176.9	170.4
Reserve ratio (Z)/(X)	41.4%	2.2%	4.6%	39.1%	36.7%
Coverage ratio (Y+Z)/(X)	85.8%	2.0%	2.6%	83.8%	83.1%
As a percentage of total loans	7.6%	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	8.0%	8.1%

**If direct partial write-offs were carried out, risk-monitored loans would have been as follows:*

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans (X)	327.2	(19.6)	(41.0)	346.8	368.3
Collateral/guarantees (Y)	194.1	(7.9)	(21.0)	202.0	215.1
Reserve for possible loan losses (Z)	71.2	(0.4)	(3.9)	71.7	75.1
Reserve ratio (Z)/(X)	21.7%	1.0%	1.3%	20.6%	20.4%
Coverage ratio (Y+Z)/(X)	81.1%	2.1%	2.2%	78.9%	78.8%
As a percentage of total loans	5.8%	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	6.3%	6.6%

(Consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans (X)	437.4	(17.1)	(41.3)	454.5	478.7
Collateral/guarantees (Y)	198.2	(9.1)	(25.3)	207.4	223.6
Reserve for possible loan losses (Z)	184.5	3.2	(2.3)	181.3	186.9
Reserve ratio (Z)/(X)	42.1%	2.2%	3.1%	39.9%	39.0%
Coverage ratio (Y+Z)/(X)	87.5%	1.9%	1.7%	85.5%	85.7%
As a percentage of total loans	7.6%	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	8.1%	8.4%

**If direct partial write-offs were carried out, risk-monitored loans would have been as follows:*

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Risk-monitored loans (X)	320.2	(21.3)	(42.4)	341.6	362.7
Collateral/guarantees (Y)	198.2	(9.1)	(25.3)	207.4	223.6
Reserve for possible loan losses (Z)	67.4	(0.9)	(3.5)	68.4	70.9
Reserve ratio (Z)/(X)	21.0%	1.0%	1.4%	20.0%	19.5%
Coverage ratio (Y+Z)/(X)	82.9%	2.2%	1.7%	80.7%	81.2%
As a percentage of total loans	5.7%	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	6.2%	6.5%

10. Disclosed Claims under the Financial Revitalization Law**(Non-consolidated)**

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	182.6	(0.9)	7.4	183.6	175.2
Doubtful assets	134.2	(14.0)	(29.0)	148.3	163.3
Substandard loans	121.4	0.7	(4.1)	120.7	125.6
Total (A)	438.4	(14.2)	(25.6)	452.6	464.1

Normal assets	5,459.3	112.7	57.0	5,346.5	5,402.2
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* For data of cases where direct partial write-offs were conducted, please refer to the tables on page 5.

11. Preservation of Claims under the Financial Revitalization Law**(Non-consolidated)**

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
The amount of preservation (B)	376.7	(2.9)	(9.5)	379.6	386.2
Reserve for possible loan losses	181.6	4.5	11.1	177.0	170.4
Value covered by collateral and guarantees	195.0	(7.5)	(20.7)	202.6	215.8

Coverage ratio (B)/(A)	85.9%	2.0%	2.6%	83.8%	83.2%
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12. Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

(1) Charge-off/Reserve Criteria

(a) General Reserve

Classification under self-assessment	Reserve criteria
Performing loans	Estimated loss amount for the next year calculated using historical loan-loss result ratios sustained over a specific period is reserved.
Loans in caution	Estimated loss amount for the next year calculated using historical loan-loss result ratio sustained over a specific period is reserved.
Substandard loans	Estimated loss amount for the next three years calculated using historical loan-loss result ratio sustained over a specific period is reserved.

(b) Specific Reserve

Classification under self-assessment	Reserve criteria
Possible failure	In principle, estimated loss amount for the next three years calculated using historical loan-loss result ratio sustained over a specific period is reserved.
Failure and Substantial failure	100 percent of loans outstanding after deduction of the amount secured by collateral and guarantees.

(2) Breakdown of Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

(Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
	(A-B)	(A-C)			
Reserve for possible loan losses	198.8	4.5	10.8	194.3	188.0
General reserve	29.9	(1.5)	(2.3)	31.4	32.3
Specific reserve	168.2	5.6	13.1	162.6	155.0
Reserve for specific foreign borrowers/countries	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6
Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23.5	(7.2)	(7.8)	30.7	31.3

(Consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
	(A-B)	(A-C)			
Reserve for possible loan losses	204.2	3.6	(2.4)	200.6	206.6
General reserve	30.2	(1.6)	(2.6)	31.9	32.9
Specific reserve	173.2	4.7	0.1	168.5	173.1
Reserve for specific foreign borrowers/countries	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6
Reserve for possible losses on loans sold	23.5	(7.2)	(7.8)	30.7	31.3

13. Loan Breakdown by Type of Borrower

(Non-consolidated) (Before partial direct write-offs)

(1) Loan Breakdown by Type of Industry of Borrowers

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001		As of March 31, 2001		As of September 30, 2000	
	Balance	Component	Balance	Component	Balance	Component
Domestic (except for JOM account)	5,686.0	100.00%	5,570.8	100.00%	5,637.3	100.00%
Manufacturing industry	504.4	8.87%	512.2	9.20%	519.4	9.21%
Agriculture	15.2	0.27%	15.3	0.27%	14.6	0.26%
Forestry	0.3	0.01%	0.3	0.00%	0.3	0.01%
Fishery	1.8	0.03%	1.9	0.03%	1.9	0.04%
Mining industry	8.3	0.15%	8.1	0.15%	11.6	0.21%
Construction	374.5	6.59%	405.9	7.29%	433.7	7.69%
Electricity, gas, and water	10.3	0.18%	8.6	0.16%	6.0	0.11%
Transportation, communication service	124.8	2.20%	123.0	2.21%	126.0	2.24%
Wholesale and retail business, restaurant	739.1	13.00%	779.9	14.00%	784.9	13.92%
Banks and other financial institutions	178.5	3.14%	198.4	3.56%	210.8	3.74%
Real estate	1,145.9	20.15%	1,140.2	20.47%	1,156.3	20.51%
Service	524.3	9.22%	528.9	9.49%	553.3	9.81%
Government, local public sector	338.0	5.94%	158.0	2.84%	172.7	3.06%
Others (personal)	1,720.1	30.25%	1,689.5	30.33%	1,645.3	29.19%

(2) Breakdown of Risk-monitored Loans by Type of Industry of Borrowers

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001		As of March 31, 2001		As of September 30, 2000	
	Balance	Component	Balance	Component	Balance	Component
Domestic (except for JOM account)	436.4	100.00%	450.7	100.00%	462.3	100.00%
Manufacturing industry	19.2	4.41%	20.9	4.66%	21.1	4.57%
Agriculture	1.7	0.40%	2.0	0.46%	1.9	0.42%
Forestry	-	-	0.0	0.00%	0.0	0.00%
Fishery	0.2	0.06%	0.3	0.07%	0.2	0.05%
Mining industry	1.5	0.36%	1.5	0.35%	1.5	0.35%
Construction	59.7	13.70%	61.5	13.65%	65.2	14.12%
Electricity, gas, and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication service	6.4	1.47%	6.5	1.46%	6.1	1.33%
Wholesale and retail business, restaurant	94.8	21.74%	99.7	22.13%	100.0	21.63%
Banks and other financial institutions	20.8	4.77%	21.3	4.73%	25.2	5.47%
Real estate	115.6	26.51%	117.7	26.12%	119.8	25.93%
Service	68.6	15.73%	68.6	15.23%	70.4	15.24%
Government, local public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (personal)	47.3	10.85%	50.1	11.13%	50.3	10.89%

14. Loan Breakdown by Domicile of Borrower

(1) Balance of Loans to Specific Foreign Countries (Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen, number of countries)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Loan balance	2.7	(0.0)	0.1	2.7	2.5
Number of countries	1	-	-	1	1

(2) Balance of Loans to Asian Countries (Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)			As of March 31, 2001 (B)	As of September 30, 2000 (C)
		(A-B)	(A-C)		
Indonesia	2.7	(0.0)	0.1	2.7	2.5
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	0.5	(1.1)	(0.9)	1.7	1.5
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	3.1	(0.1)	(1.2)	3.2	4.3
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	(0.6)	(0.7)	0.6	0.7
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	4.7	(0.7)	0.0	5.4	4.7
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.1	(0.9)	(1.0)	15.0	15.1
Risk-monitored loans	-	-	-	-	-

(3) Balance of Loans to Latin-American Countries and Russia (Non-consolidated)

Not applicable

15. Gains and Losses on Valuation of Securities

(1) Basis of Securities Valuation

(Non-consolidated), (Consolidated)

Securities for trading	Market value accounting method (variances are recognized as gains/losses)
Bonds held to maturity	Amortized cost method
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	Cost method
Other securities	Market value method (variances are all directly transferred to shareholders' equity account)

(2) Gains and Losses on Valuation

(Non-consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)				As of March 31, 2001 (B)		
	Gains or losses on valuation				Gains or losses on valuation		
		(A-B)	Gains	Losses		Gains	Losses
Other securities	1.4	(15.1)	39.7	38.2	16.5	48.6	32.0
Stocks	(3.7)	(14.3)	26.5	30.2	10.6	36.5	25.8
Bonds	8.8	(0.2)	9.1	0.3	9.0	9.1	0.0
Others	(3.6)	(0.5)	4.0	7.6	(3.0)	2.9	6.0

Note: There are no bonds held to maturity or stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates with market values.

(Consolidated)

(billions of Yen)

	As of September 30, 2001 (A)				As of March 31, 2001 (B)		
	Gains or losses on valuation				Gains or losses on valuation		
		(A-B)	Gains	Losses		Gains	Losses
Bonds held to maturity	-	(0.0)	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Other securities	1.4	(15.1)	39.8	38.4	16.5	48.7	32.1
Stocks	(3.7)	(14.3)	26.6	30.3	10.6	36.6	25.9
Bonds	8.8	(0.2)	9.1	0.3	9.0	9.1	0.0
Others	(3.6)	(0.5)	4.0	7.6	(3.0)	2.9	6.0
Total	1.4	(15.1)	39.8	38.4	16.5	48.7	32.1
Stocks	(3.7)	(14.3)	26.6	30.3	10.6	36.6	25.9
Bonds	8.8	(0.2)	9.1	0.3	9.0	9.1	0.0
Others	(3.6)	(0.5)	4.0	7.6	(3.0)	2.9	6.0

This is an English translation of the Japanese original. Please be advised that there may be some disparities due to such things as differences in nuance that are inherent to the difference in languages although the English translation is prepared to mirror the Japanese original as accurately as possible.