

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.

Financial Results for Interim FY 2001
ended September 30, 2001

December 7, 2001

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Summary of Results for the Interim Period

Highlights of the Period



	For the six month ended	Sept. 2000		Sept. 2001	
Earnings power	Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	32.5billion yen	→	34.5billion yen	Increase of ¥2.0 billion
	ROA based on net business income*	0.83%	→	0.85%	Increase of 2 basis points (bp)
	ROE based on net business income*	18.81%	→	18.95%	Increase of 14 bp
* Figures marked with * are on a core net business income basis = net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses) – profit/loss on bonds					
Efficiency	Expenses	39.2billion yen	→	38.4billion yen	Reduction of ¥0.7 billion
	Overhead ratio (OHR)	54.87%	→	53.03%	Improvement of 183 bp
Soundness	Capital ratio (BIS Guidelines)	10.22%	→	10.18%	Decrease of 3 bp
	Tier I ratio	6.34%	→	7.05%	Increase of 70 bp

Note: All figures are on a non-consolidated basis

Summary of Results

Gross Business Profit

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Gross business profit increased 1.30 billion yen as a result of growth in net interest income and profit from other business transactions.

(Billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended Sept.2000			For the six months ended Sept.2001			Change		
	Domestic Business	International Business	Total	Domestic Business	International Business	Total	Domestic Business	International Business	Total
Gross business profit	71.17	0.59	71.77	71.58	1.49	73.07	0.40	0.90	1.30
Net interest income	64.37	0.30	64.67	64.82	0.45	65.27	0.44	0.15	0.60
Profit on fees and commissions	6.29	0.07	6.37	6.07	0.07	6.14	(0.22)	0.00	(0.22)
Trading profit	0.00	(0.09)	(0.08)	0.20	0.01	0.21	0.19	0.10	0.30
Profit from other business transactions	0.50	0.31	0.81	0.48	0.95	1.43	(0.01)	0.64	0.62

- Net interest income rose 0.60 billion yen owing to an increase in loans and other earning assets as well as an increase in spreads.
- Profit on fees and commissions decreased 0.22 billion yen due to increasing life insurance premiums for housing loans (paid by the Bank) although fees from new activities increased.
- Trading profit increased 0.30 billion yen as a result of strengthening trading capabilities.
- Profit from other business transactions rose 0.62 billion yen because of higher profit from foreign exchange transactions and bond-related operations.

Summary of Results

Expenses and Net Business Income

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Expenses decreased 0.74 billion yen and net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses) increased 2.05 billion yen.

The carry-back of the general reserve for possible loan losses decreased 6.48 billion yen and net business income was down 4.43 billion yen.

(Billions of Yen)

	For the six months ended Sept. 2000	For the six months ended Sept. 2001	Change
Expenses	39.23	38.49	(0.74)
Personnel expenses	20.91	20.22	(0.68)
Non-personnel expenses	16.19	16.29	0.09
Less deposit insurance fees & depreciation	10.90	10.53	(0.37)
Income taxes	2.12	1.97	(0.15)
Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	32.53	34.58	2.05
Net transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses	(8.04)	(1.55)	6.48
Net business income	40.57	36.14	(4.43)

- Personnel expenses were reduced 0.68 billion yen as a result of a reduction in staff (157 for the year, 3%), made possible by automation and rationalization, and a cut in bonuses.
- Non-personnel expenses increased 0.09 billion yen, owing to higher deposit insurance fees (0.22 billion yen) and depreciation (0.24 billion yen), despite a decrease of 0.2 billion yen in ATM maintenance costs and a reduction in equipment rental costs,
- Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses) increased 6.3%, to 34.58 billion yen.
- Net transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses amounted to a reversal of 1.55 billion yen because of a decrease in loans in caution and a reduction in the loan loss reserve ratio. This represented an increase of 6.48 billion yen in comparison with the interim period of FY2000.
- Net business income decreased 4.43 billion yen, owing to a decrease in the carry-back of the general reserve for possible loan losses.

Summary of Results

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Non-recurrent Income/Losses and Net Income

The decrease in stock-related profits to a loss position was compensated for by the decrease in credit-related costs, and the rise in the absolute value of the extraordinary loss was held to 0.5 billion yen.

Ordinary profit decreased 4.93 billion yen and Net income was down 2.89 billion yen.

	For the six months ended Sept.2000	For the six months ended Sept.2000	Impact on profit/loss
Non-recurrent profit /loss	(27.99)	(28.49)	(0.50)
Disposal of non-performing loans	(33.44)	(19.58)	13.86
Profit and losses related to stocks	6.27	(6.86)	(13.14)
Profit/loss from sale of stock	10.10	1.10	(9.00)
Write-offs of the value of stocks held	3.82	7.96	(4.13)
Retirement benefits expenses (non-recurrent expenses)	(2.01)	(2.33)	(0.31)
Other	1.19	0.27	(0.91)
Ordinary profit	12.58	7.64	(4.93)
Net interim income	7.20	4.30	(2.89)

Offset each other

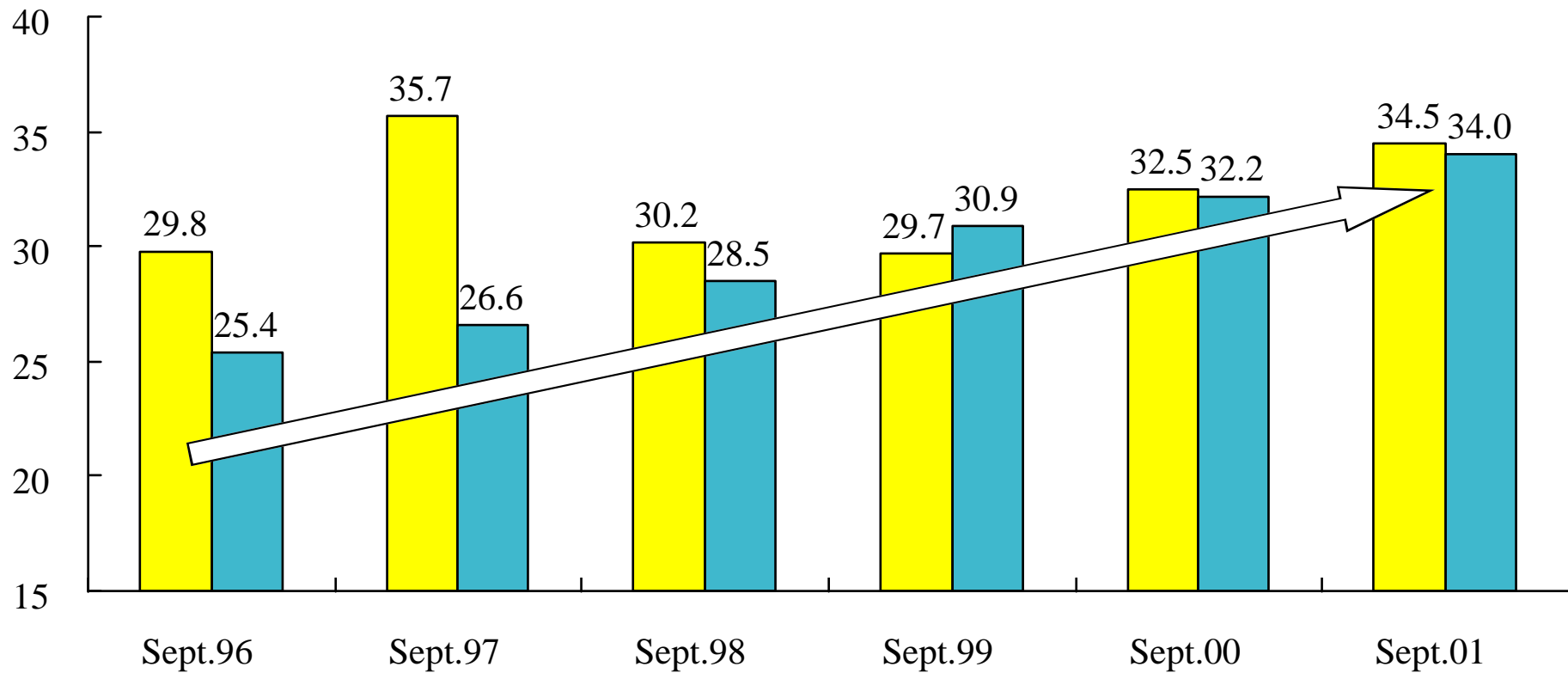
- The cost of disposal of non-performing loans fell 13.86 billion yen.
- Profit and losses related to stocks decreased 13.14 billion yen, as a drop was recorded in profit from the sale of stock, and the value of certain stocks held was written-off, corresponding to the deterioration stock prices.
- As a result, ordinary profit fell 4.93 billion yen and net interim income dropped 2.89 billion yen.

Trends in Net Business Income



Core net business income shows a stable trend.

- Net business income(before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)
- Core net business income = net business income(before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)minus profit/loss from bonds



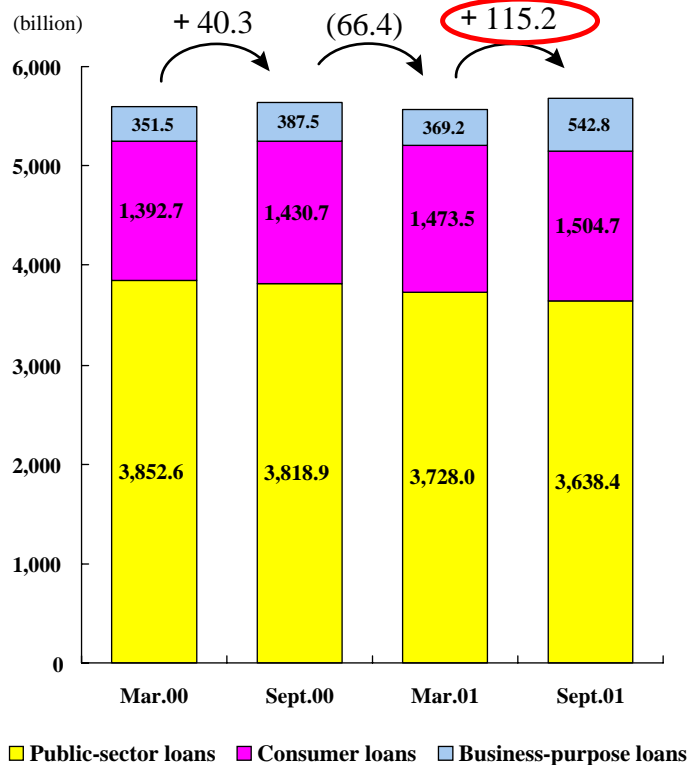
(Figures are for the six-month interim periods ended on the dates shown)

Domestic Loans

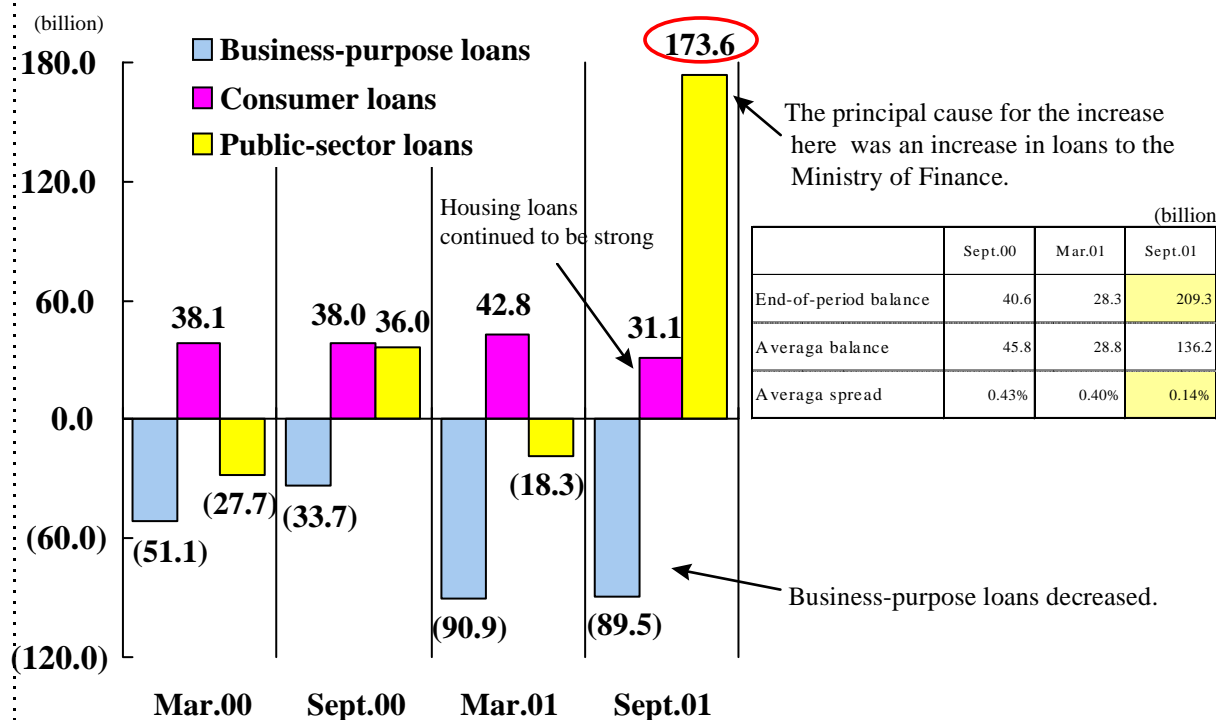


Domestic loans outstanding at the end of the September 2001 interim period stood 115.2 billion yen higher compared with March 2001, despite a decrease in business-purpose loans, as lending to consumers and the public sector increased.

End-of-Period Balance of Domestic Loans



Changes in Domestic Loans compared with the Previous Period



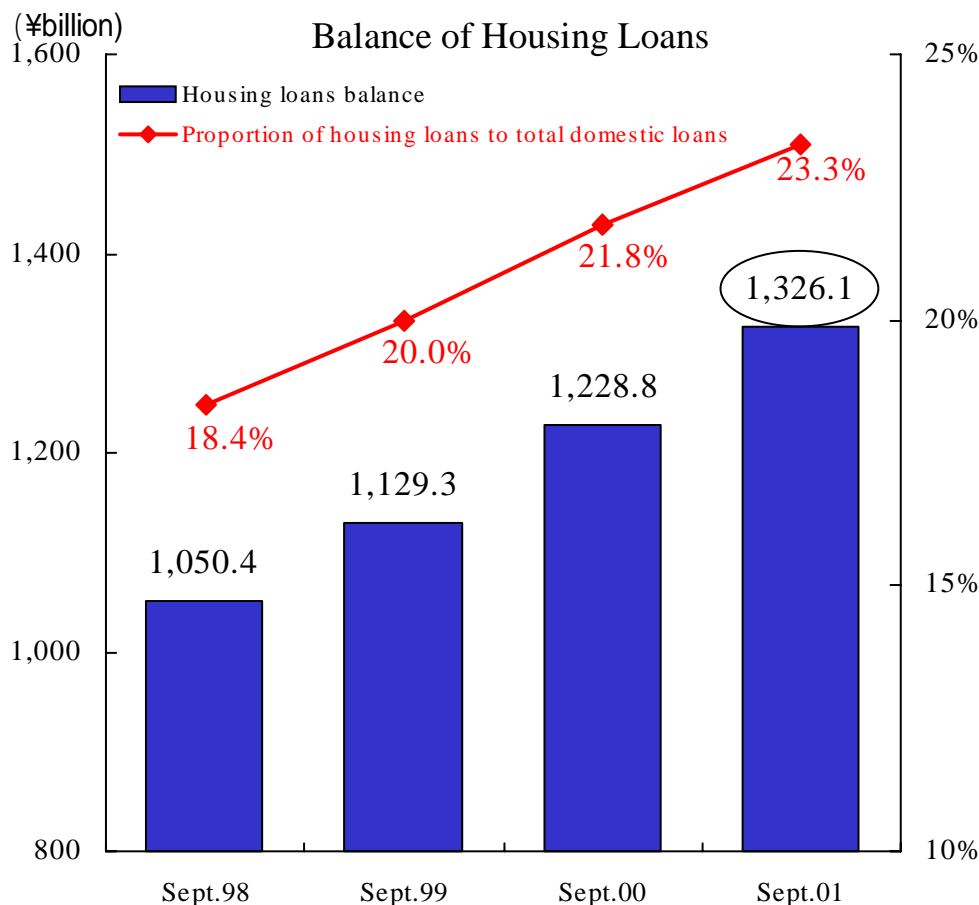
	Sept.00	Mar.01	Sept.01
End-of-period balance	40.6	28.3	209.3
Average balance	45.8	28.8	136.2
Average spread	0.43%	0.40%	0.14%

(Figures are for the six-month periods ended on the dates shown)

Housing Loans



The balance of housing loans has reached 1,326.1 billion yen as a result of steady increases of about 100 billion yen per annum.



Breakdown by Loans Made and Loans Repaid

(Billions of Yen)

	Sept.00	Mar.01	Sept.01
New loans made	119.8	114.6	120.6
For purchasing houses	61.8	63.3	65.0
For refinancing	58.0	51.3	55.5
Repayments	67.1	64.1	73.9
Net increase	52.7	50.5	46.7

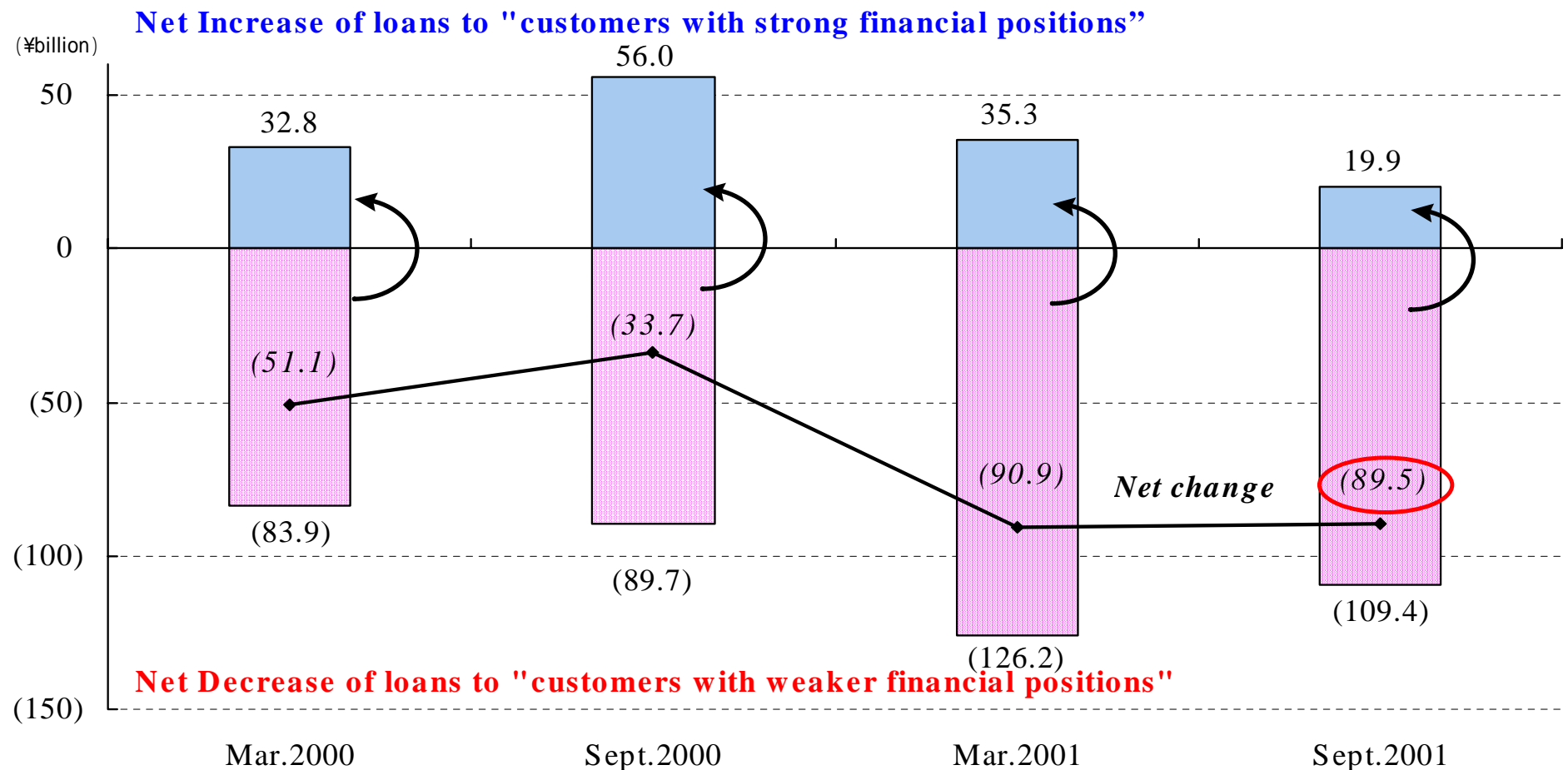
New loans made : 120 billion yen per six months

Net increase : 50 billion yen per six months

Business-purpose Loans

Improving Asset Quality

The Bank is substantially improving the soundness of its assets by restructuring its general loan portfolio through the replacement of existing loans with those of higher quality.



(Figures are for the six-month periods ended on the dates shown.)

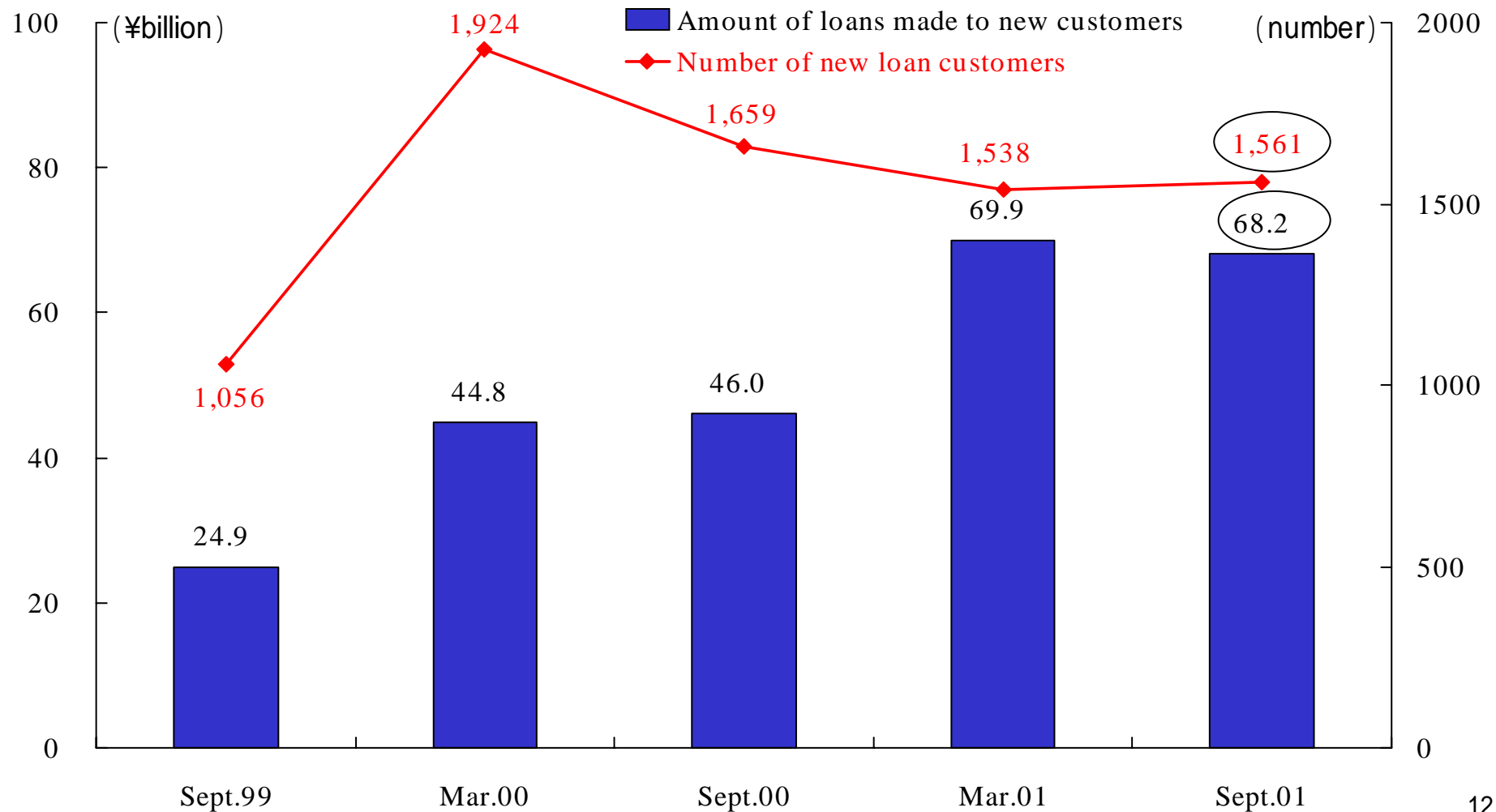
Business-purpose Loans

New Loans

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The volume of new loans and new customers are at a high level.



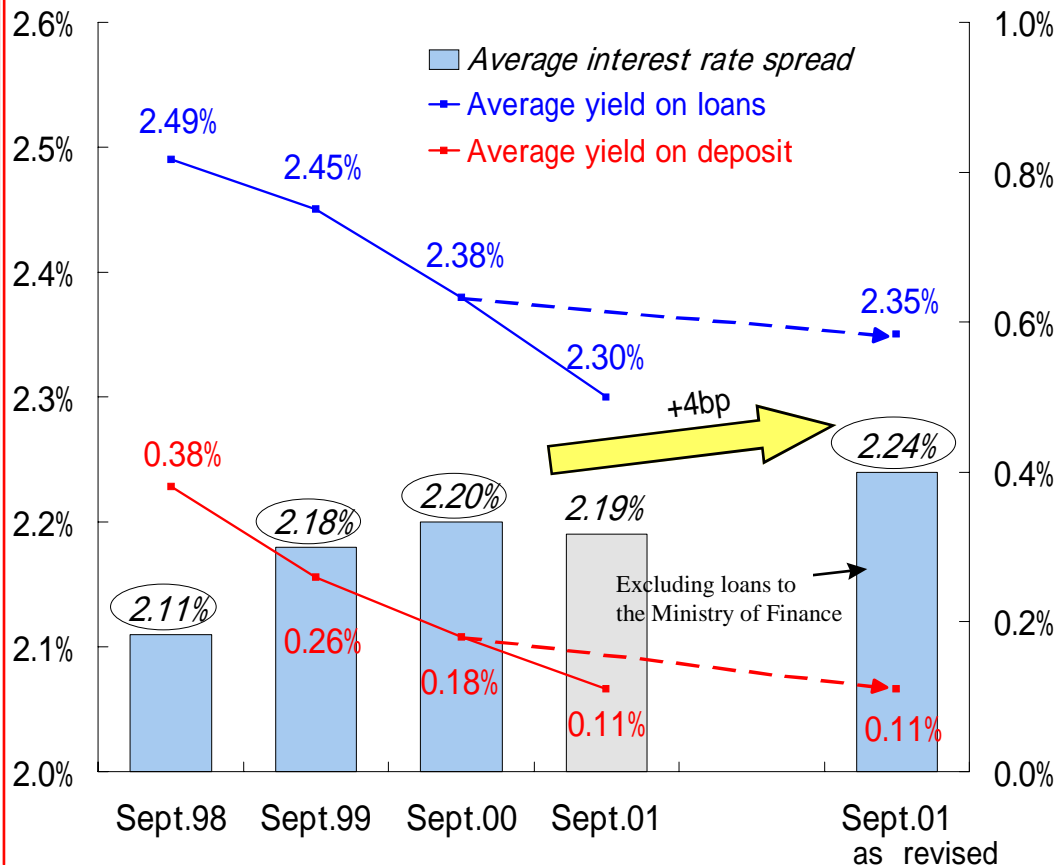
(Figures are for the six-month periods ended on the dates shown)

Spreads between Deposit and Lending Rates



As a result of the steady application of the Bank's lending rate standards, the spread between the average rate paid on deposits and the rate charged on loans has improved 4 bp, to 2.24%.

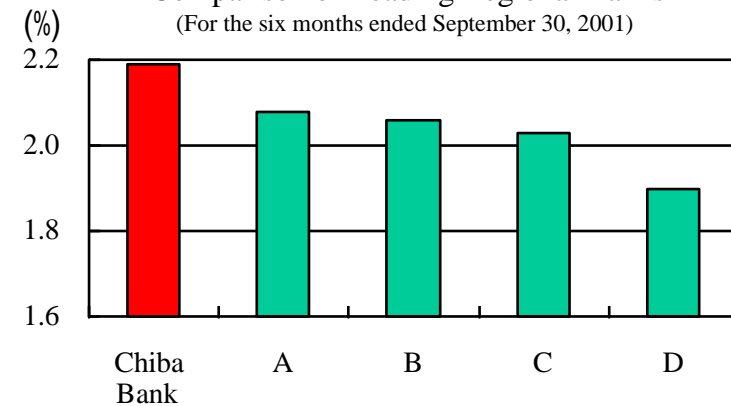
Deposit/Loan Interest Rate Spreads
(Domestic Operations)



Factors for the Improvement

- Introduction and implementation of lending rate standards
- Increase in the prime lending rate
 - Increased from 1.625% to 1.750% in August 2000
 - The Bank did not follow the city banks in lowering its prime rate in March 2001.
- Decrease in deposit rates
 - Maturing of time deposits with relatively high interest rates

Comparison of Leading Regional Banks
(For the six months ended September 30, 2001)

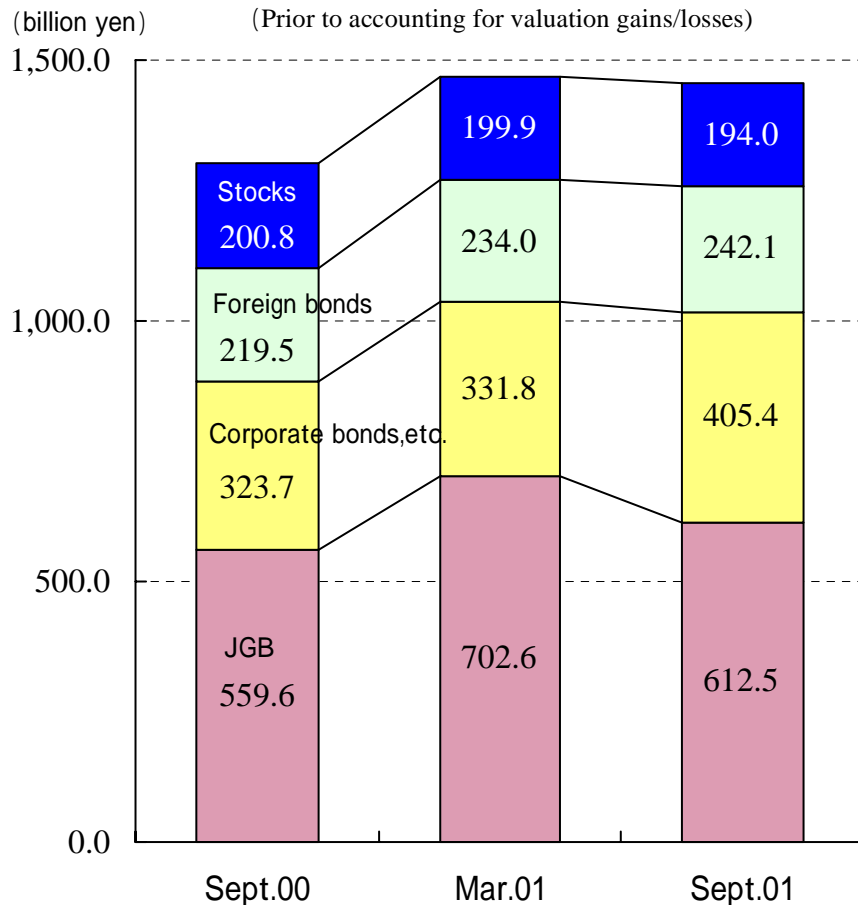


Data is for domestic operations
(Source: Prepared from flash reports of the respective banks)

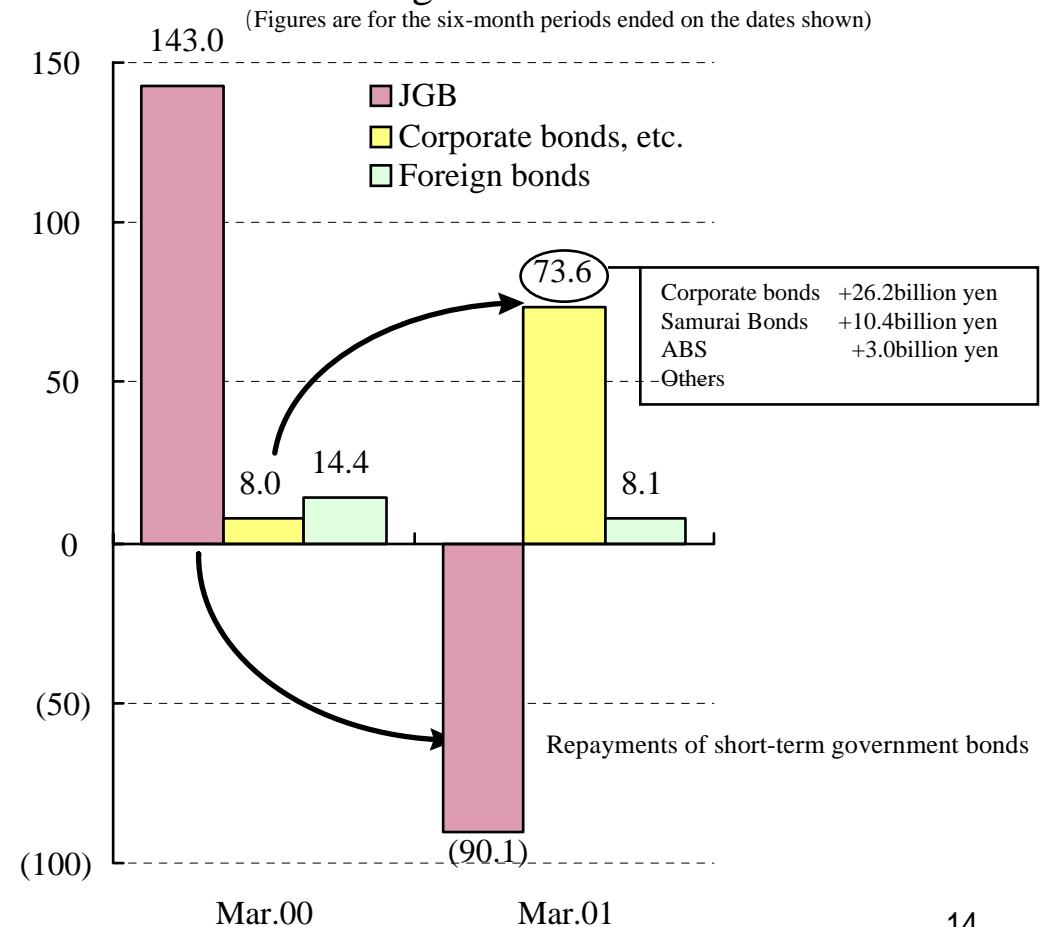


The Bank is diversifying its portfolio into corporate bonds and asset-backed securities, following the repayment of JGB and municipal bonds.

Balance of Securities Held



Changes in Bonds Held



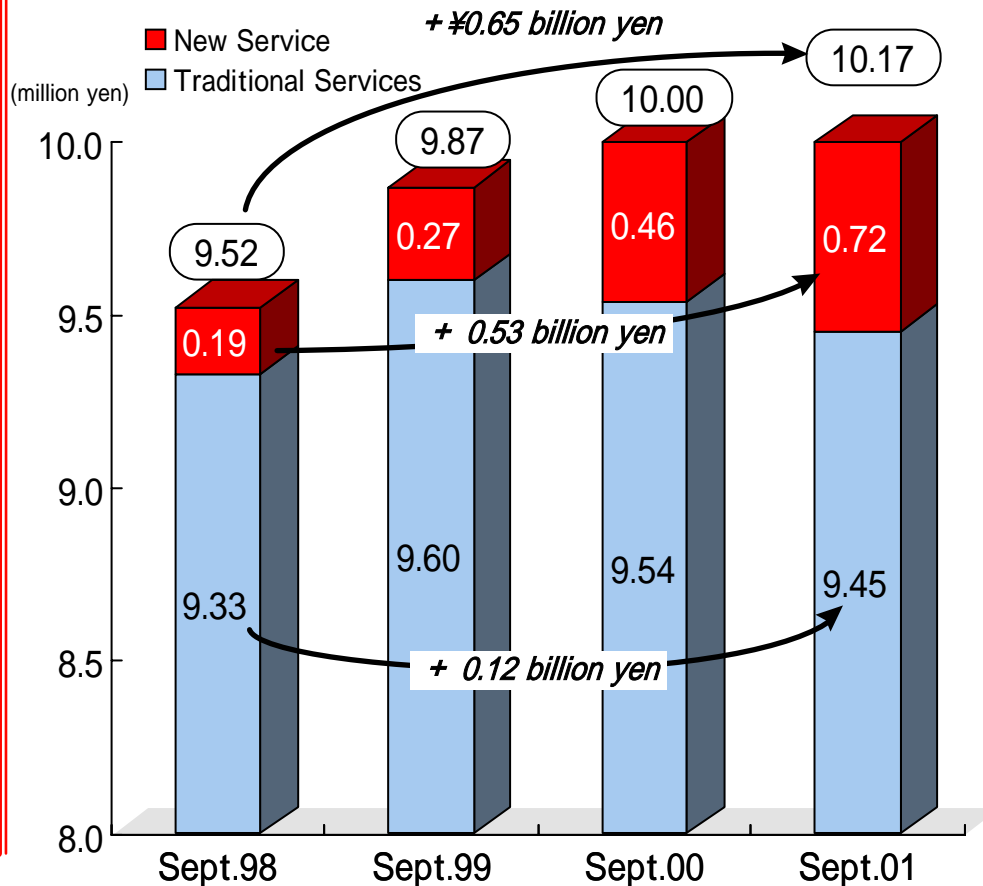
Fees and Commissions



Over the last three years, fees and commissions have increased 650 million yen, supported by growth in new services, including sales of investment trusts and ATM cashing services

Fees and Commissions

(Figures are for the six-month periods ended on the dates shown)



Factors for Changes

Fees from New Service : +0.53 million yen

- From the sale of investment trusts + 0.19 million yen
- From ATM cash services + 0.18 million yen
- From insurance agency services + 0.08 million yen

New services are defined as those introduced in fiscal 1995 or later, and previously offered services are defined as those provided prior to fiscal 1995.

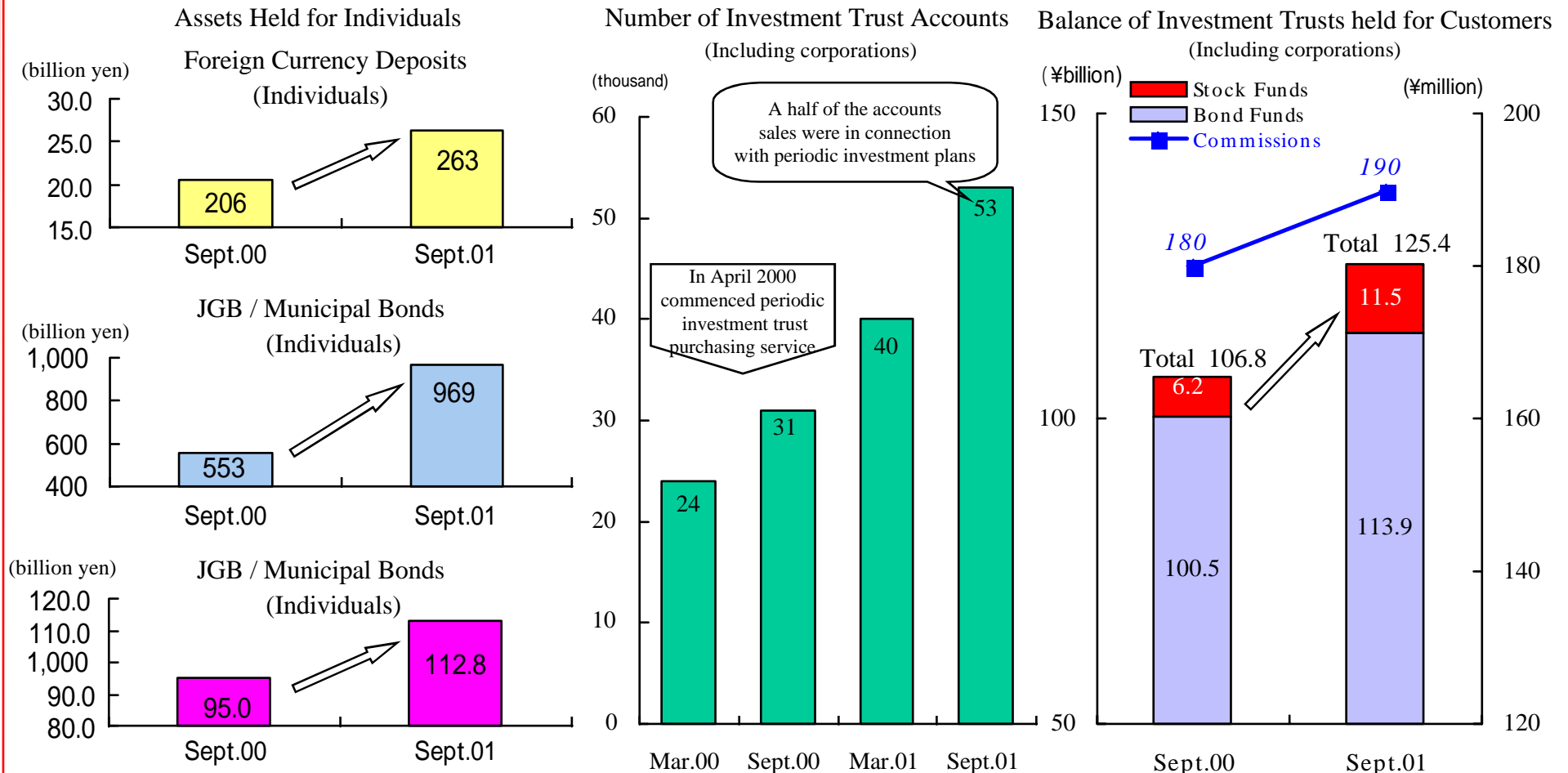
Fees from Traditional Service : +0.12 million yen

- From money transfers + 0.18 million yen
- From scheduled automatic payments + 0.14 million yen
- From underwriting of municipal bonds (0.29) million yen

Assets Held for Individuals

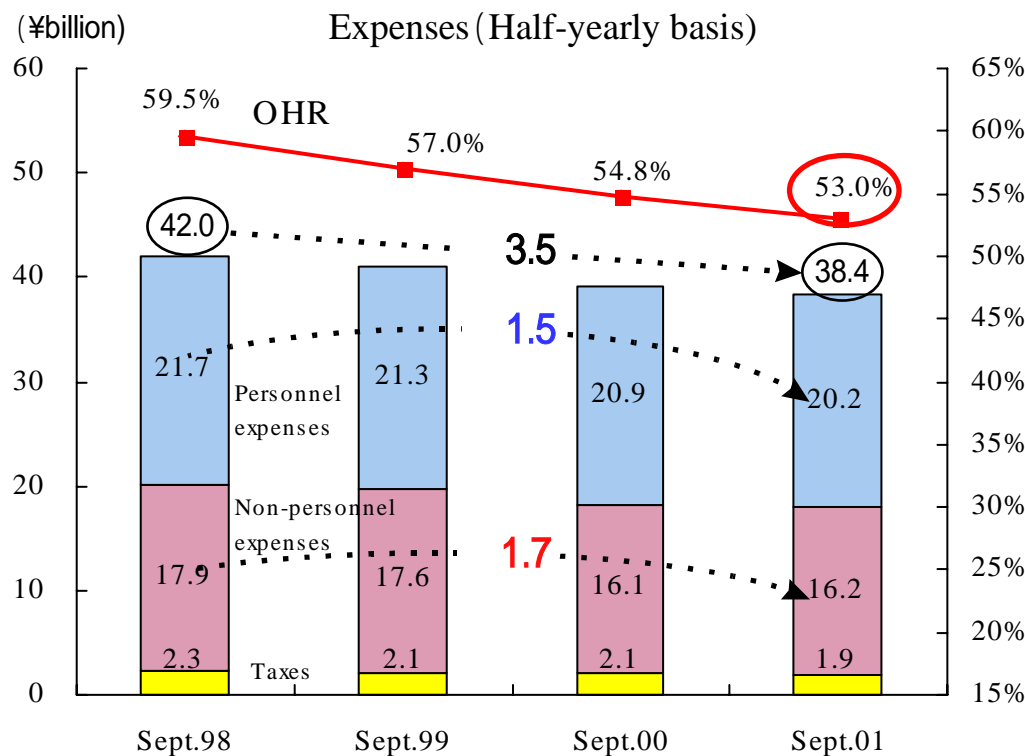


The Bank has actively worked to expand the volume of assets it holds for individuals and to increase earnings from this source.

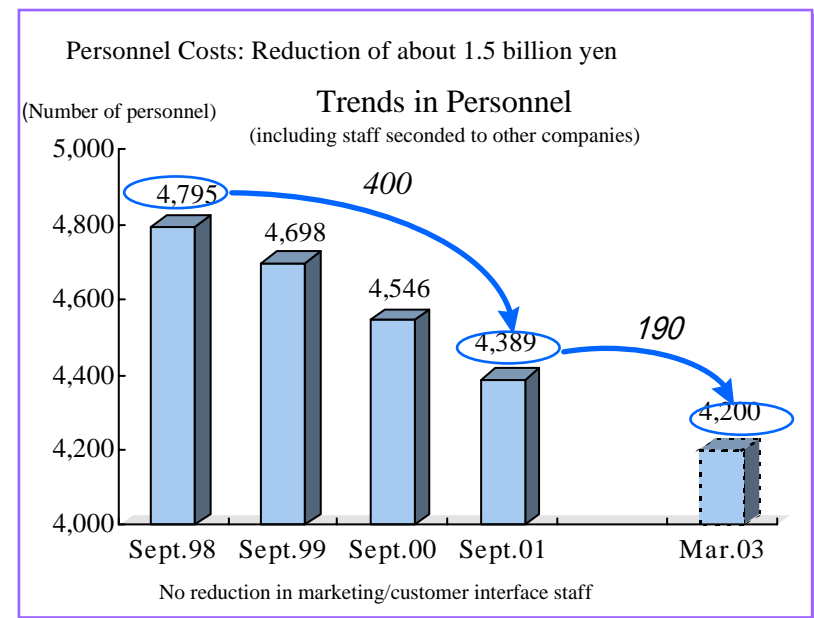


Cost-cutting Activities

The Bank has reduced its expenses to 38.4 billion yen on a half-yearly basis by reductions in personnel and through detailed reviews of its non-personnel expenses accompanied by automation and rationalization,



< Breakdown of the 3.5 Billion yen Cost Reduction >



Non-Personnel Expenses: Reduction of about 1.7 billion yen

- Rental expenses for land, buildings, and equipment: 0.7 billion yen
- Maintenance expenses: 0.5 billion yen
- Transportation expenses, through the use of joint mail cars, etc.: 0.2 billion yen

(Billions of Yen)

Included in non-personnel expenses	Sept.98	Sept.99	Sept.00	Sept.01	Change
Depreciation	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.0	(+0.3)
Deposit insurance fees	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	(+0.2)

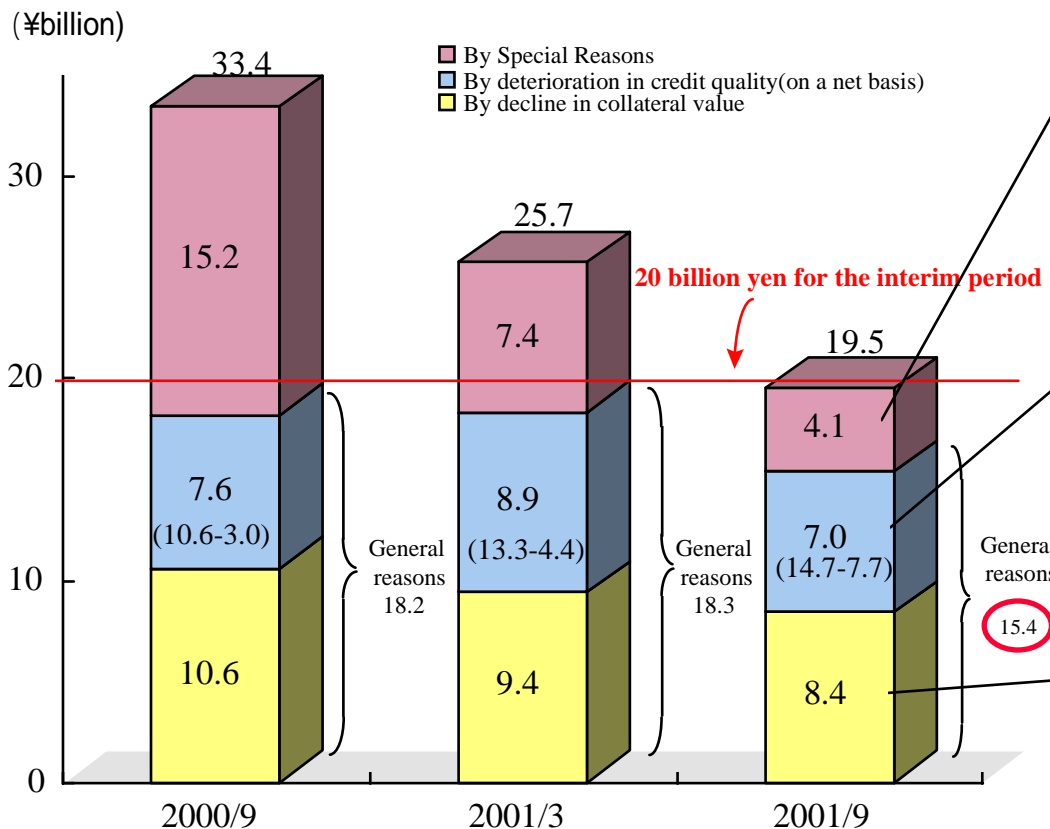
Trends in Credit Costs



Disposal of non-performing loans was within the amount forecasted at the beginning of the period (20 billion yen for the interim period). The amount of non-performing loans disposed of for general reasons fell to 15.4 billion yen for the period

Amount of Disposal of Problem Assets

(Figures are for the six months ended on the dates shown)



Special Reasons : 4.1 billion yen

- Increase in the reserve ratio for “possible failure” based on strict criteria 68.3% (Mar. 31, 2001) 77.5% (Sept. 30, 2001)
Reserves for debtors “possible failure” are calculated based on historical default ratio and credibility of individual debtor.

Deterioration in Credit Quality : 7.0 billion yen

- Amount due to downgrading of 14.7 billion yen minus recoveries of 7.7 billion yen = 7.0 billion yen
- Credit concentration is being reduced and possibility of emergence of major credit cost is limited.
- The credit costs arising from highly diversified loans within Chiba Prefecture are statistically predictable

Decline in Collateral Value of 1 : 8.4 billion yen

- The impact of decline of collateral value has been reduced.

	Sept.00	Mar.01	Sept.01
Estimated Collateral Value:			
Debtors possible failure or worse	127.2	119.8	109.8

Amounts Were within the Expected Ranges

Activities for Improving the Soundness of Assets

Current Balance of Non-performing Loans

Disclosure according to Internal-Assessment Standards and the Financial Revitalization Law

(billion yen)

Internal-Assessment Standards	Classification of obligors and amounts outstanding Classification by type	Failure	Substantial failure	Possible failure	Loans in caution 9,940		Normal	Total
		57.1	125.4	134.2	Substandard loans 168.7	Other substandard 825.2		
		46.6	85.6	61.8	35.2	393.0	4,586.7	5,209.1
		10.5	39.8	59.2	133.5	432.1		675.4
		-	-	13.1				13.1
		-	-					0
Financial Revitalization Law	Classification of obligors and amounts outstanding 438.4	Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets 182.6		Doubtful assets 134.2	Substandard loans 121.4	Normal assets 5,459.3		Total 5,897.7
	Coverage by collateral and guarantees 195.0	61.6		76.5	56.9			
	Reserves 181.6	121.0		44.8	15.7			
	<i>Coverage ratio 85.9%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>		<i>90.3%</i>	<i>59.8%</i>			

Trends in Non-performing Loans Under the Financial Revitalization Law

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
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Non-performing loans disclosed under the Financial Revitalization Law peaked at the end of September 2000 and are showing a declining trend.

Non-performing loans under the Financial Revitalization Law (Non-consolidated)

(Billions of Yen)

	Mar.99	Sept.99	Mar.00	Sept.00	Mar.01	Sept.01
Non-performing loans under the Financial Revitalization Law	295.3	318.5	347.2	464.1	452.6	438.4
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets	127.9	147.2	146.3	175.2	183.6	182.6
Doubtful assets	139.8	140.8	172.6	163.3	148.3	134.2
Substandard assets	27.6	30.3	28.2	1 ¹ 125.6	120.7	121.4
Normal assets	5,653.8	5,535.5	5,455.9	5,402.2	5,346.5	5,459.3
Total	5,949.2	5,854.0	5,803.1	5,866.4	5,799.2	5,897.7
Percentage of problem assets (before partial direct write-offs)	4.96%	5.44%	5.98%	7.91%	7.80%	7.43%
Percentage of problem assets (after partial direct write-offs) ²	4.12%	4.38%	4.89%	6.39%	6.10%	5.66%

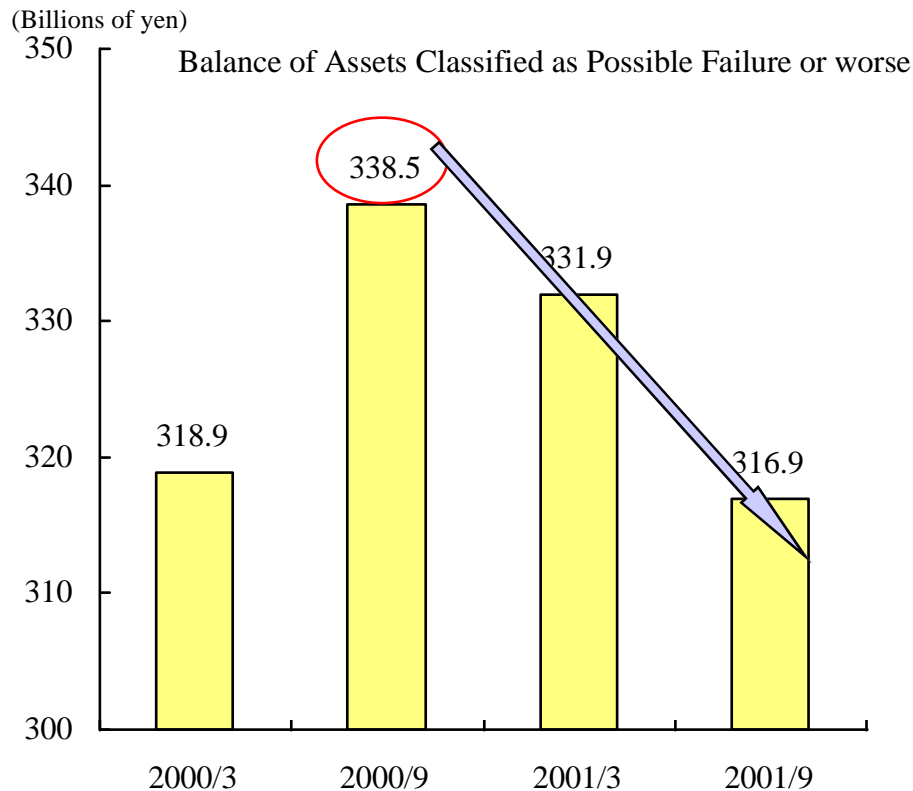
1 Of the total increase of 97.4 billion yen, 94.2 billion yen was due to expansion in the range of borrowers covered by the criteria.

2 The Bank does not perform any partial direct write-offs of its assets, but the figures shown are computed on the assumption that such write-offs were made

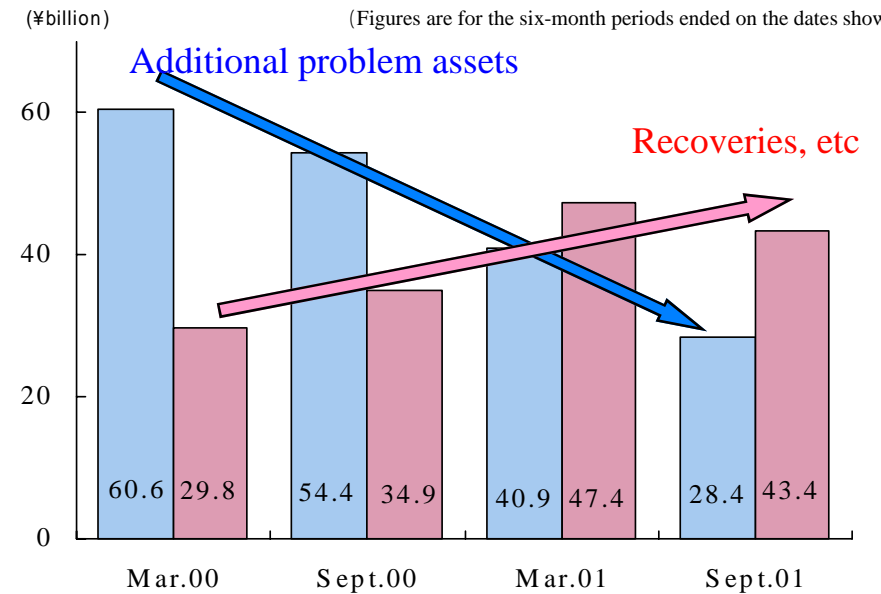
Trends in Non-performing Loans

Possible Failure or worse

Assets classified as possible failure or worse peaked at the end of September 2000 and are on a declining trend because of the drop in the incidence of new problem assets and the increase in recoveries of non-performing loans



Emergence of Additional Problem Assets Classified as Possible Failure or worse and Recoveries of Problem Assets
(Figures are for the six-month periods ended on the dates shown)



	Mar.00	Sept.00	Mar.01	Sept.01
Additional problem assets	60.6	54.4	40.9	28.4
Recoveries, etc.	29.8	34.9	47.4	43.4
Net Increase	30.8	19.5	(6.5)	(16.0)

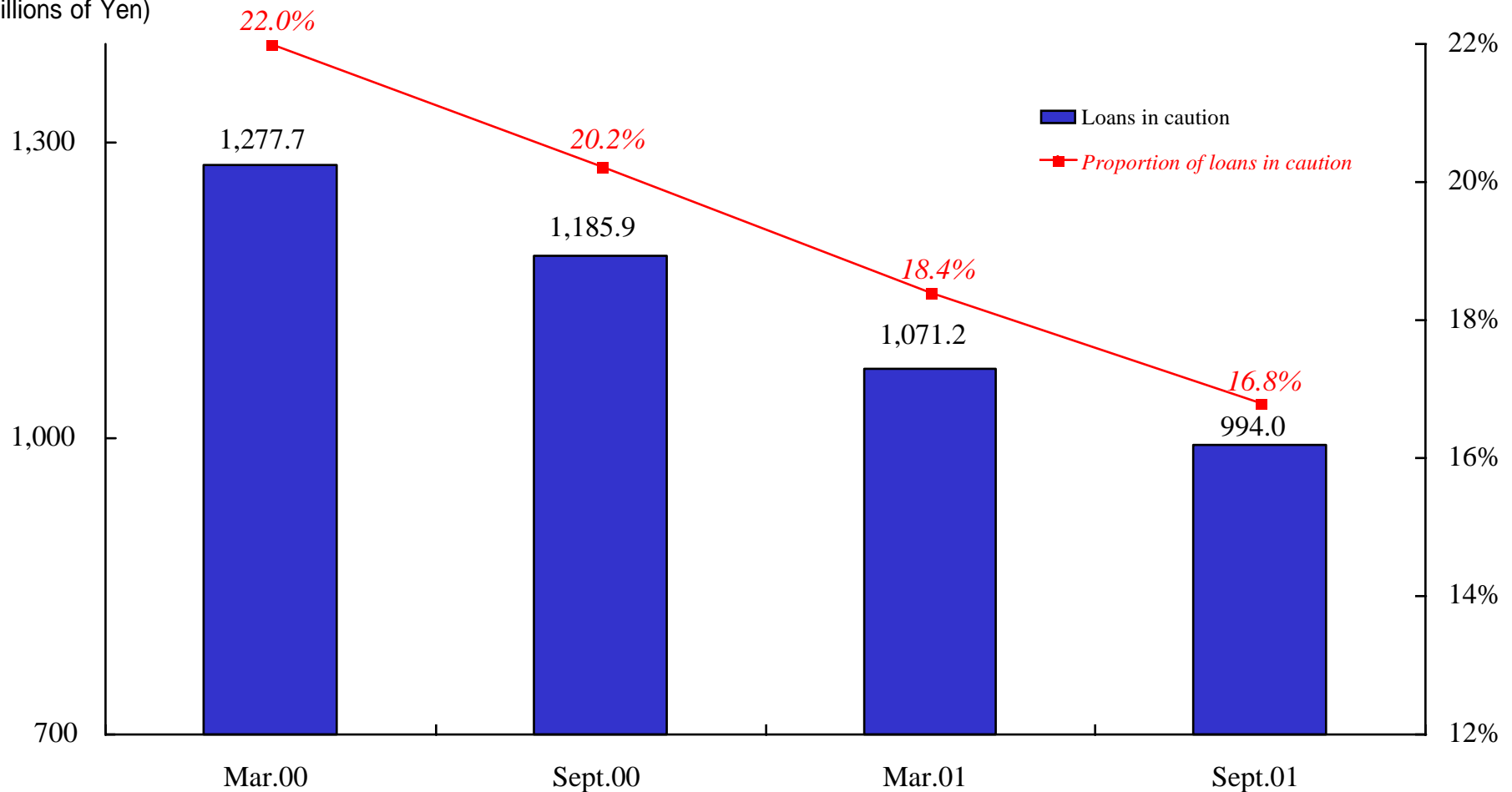
In addition to recoveries, "Recoveries, etc." includes assets written off as well as assets sold and reflects the effect of upgrading the credit standing of obligors

Trends in Non-performing Loans

Loans in Caution

Loans in caution—including exposure to real estate, construction, and certain other sectors—are steadily declining.

(Billions of Yen)

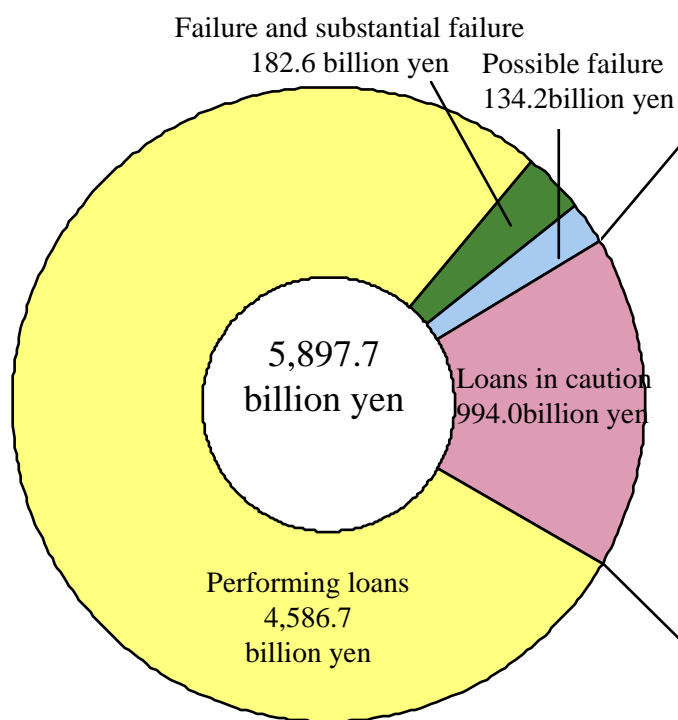


Exposure to Major Borrowers Classified as Loans in Caution

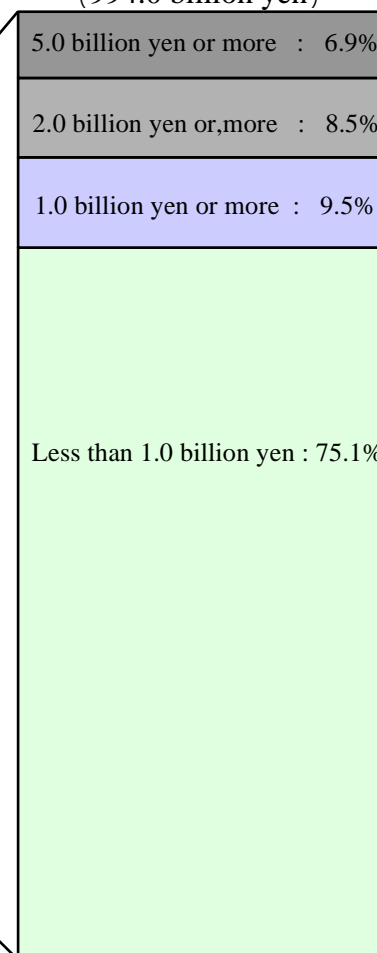


The emergence of additional non-performing loans to major borrowers classified as loans in caution is marginal.

Balance of Loans by Obligor Classification
(September 2001)



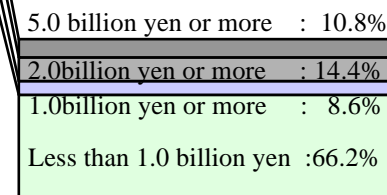
Loans in caution
(994.0 billion yen)



Comment of Moody's Investors Service
(September 27, 2001)

“The exposure of the Bank
(Chiba Bank) to large
corporations is limited....”

Substandard Loans
(168.7 billion yen)



Loan Breakdown by Type of Borrowers

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Challenge Bank 2001



Construction: Loans to this sector decreased 13.6% over the one-year period ended September 30, 2001. (Loans to large companies in this industry were down 22.5%.)

Real Estate: Approximately two-thirds of loans in this category are accounted for mainly by funds provided to land-owners for the construction of rental apartments and condominiums and by loans to local government corporations

Joint Public-/Private-Sector Projects and Enterprises*: The Bank has total loans of 11.2 billion yen outstanding to 27 such entities. These are not outstanding to resorts or theme parks, but mainly for infrastructure projects.

*There are approximately 160 such joint public-/private-sector projects and enterprises in Chiba Prefecture

Loan breakdown by type of borrowers: Domestic

(Billions of yen)

	Sept.00	Sept.01	Proportion
Manufacturing	519.4	504.4	8.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining	28.6	25.7	0.5%
Construction	433.7	374.5	6.6%
Electricity, gas and water	6.0	10.3	0.2%
Transportation and communication service	126.0	124.8	2.2%
Wholesale and retail business, restaurants	784.9	739.1	13.0%
Bank and other financial institutions	210.8	178.5	3.1%
Real estate	1,156.3	1,145.9	20.2%
Service	553.3	524.3	9.2%
Government and local public sector	172.7	338.0	5.9%
Other	1,645.3	1,720.1	30.3%
Total	5,637.3	5,686.0	100.0%

Loans to the Construction Industry

(Billions of Yen)

	Sept.00	Sept.01	Change
Large companies	81.5	63.2	-22.5%
Leading medium-sized enterprises	1.3	2.4	84.6%
Other small and medium-sized enterprises	350.8	308.8	-12.0%
Total	433.7	374.5	-13.6%

Loans to the Real Estate Industry

	Sept.00	Sept.01	Proportion
Apartment and condominium rentals	521.3	536.1	46.8%
Joint Public/Private-Sector	211.8	200.9	17.5%
Office and commercial rentals	200.0	197.7	17.3%
Home construction and development	93.4	85.0	7.4%
Real estate agency, rental, management	129.6	126.0	11.0%
Total	1,156.3	1,145.9	100.0%

Activities to Deal with Non-performing Loans

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Challenge Bank 2001



Issues	The Bank's Responses
Disposal of existing problem assets	<p>Promoting the reduction of exposure to obligors classified as possible failure or worse in credit quality, in line with the government's emergency economic measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Disposal of collateral (through discretionary sale and auction), recovery of exposure from assets other than those pledged as collateral, and securitization (bulk sale)- Upgrading the credit standing of obligors (raising the standing of borrowers classified as doubtful or lower to substandard or normal through assistance to enhance the soundness of their business operations)
Preventing emergence of additional problem assets	<p>Preventing deterioration in credit standing of obligors classified as loans in caution through assistance to improve the soundness of their operations</p> <p>Avoiding future losses through the strengthening of coverage</p> <p>Enhancing credit analysis system through the use of credit scoring and other methods</p>
Securing sufficient reserves to cover problem assets	<p>Appropriately evaluating collateral</p> <p>Maintaining appropriate reserve levels based on strict internal assessments and historical default ratios</p>

Disposal of Existing Non-performing Loans

Basic Policies

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Challenge Bank 2001

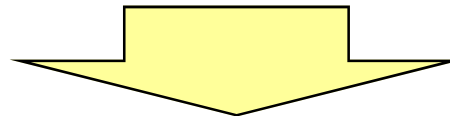


For bankrupt or quasi-bankrupt assets, make concentrated efforts to eliminate this exposure within a two-year period

For doubtful assets, take steps on an individual basis, taking account of the impact on the regional economy

Prepare action plans regarding individual assets and identify those assets that can be expected to return to the normal category

Do not resort to bulk sales hastily, but maximize recoveries from disposal of collateral
Securitize uncollateralized assets after disposal of collateral



Reduce the “credit costs arising from the decline in collateral value” which is now close to 20.0 billion yen annually

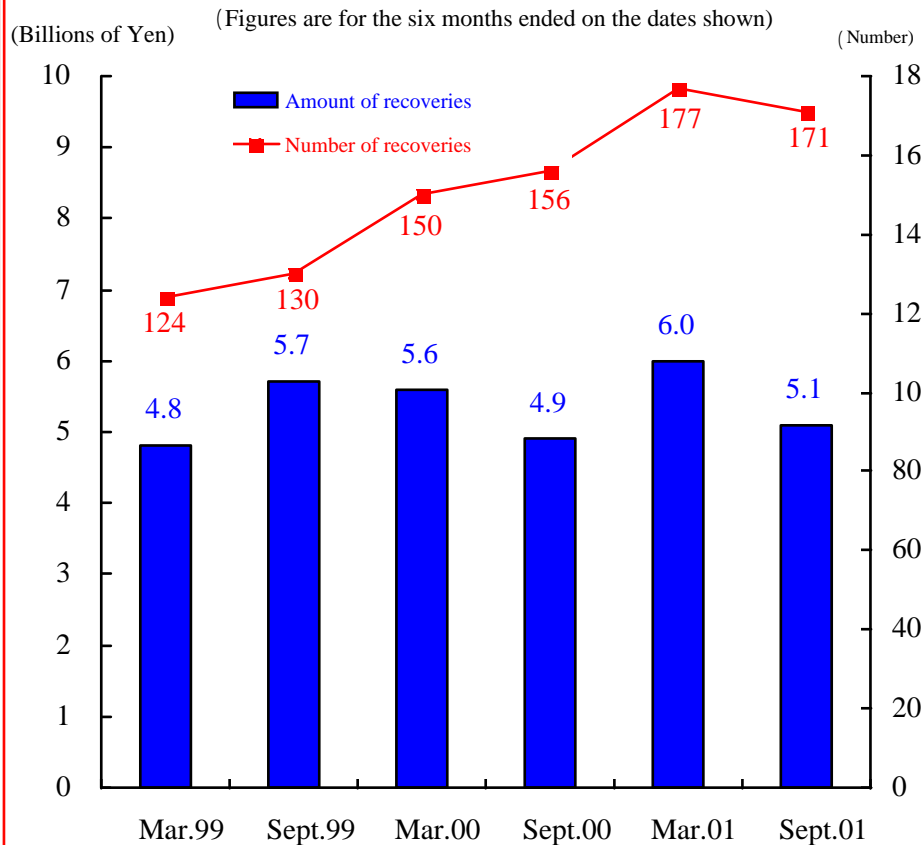
Disposal of Existing Non-performing Loans



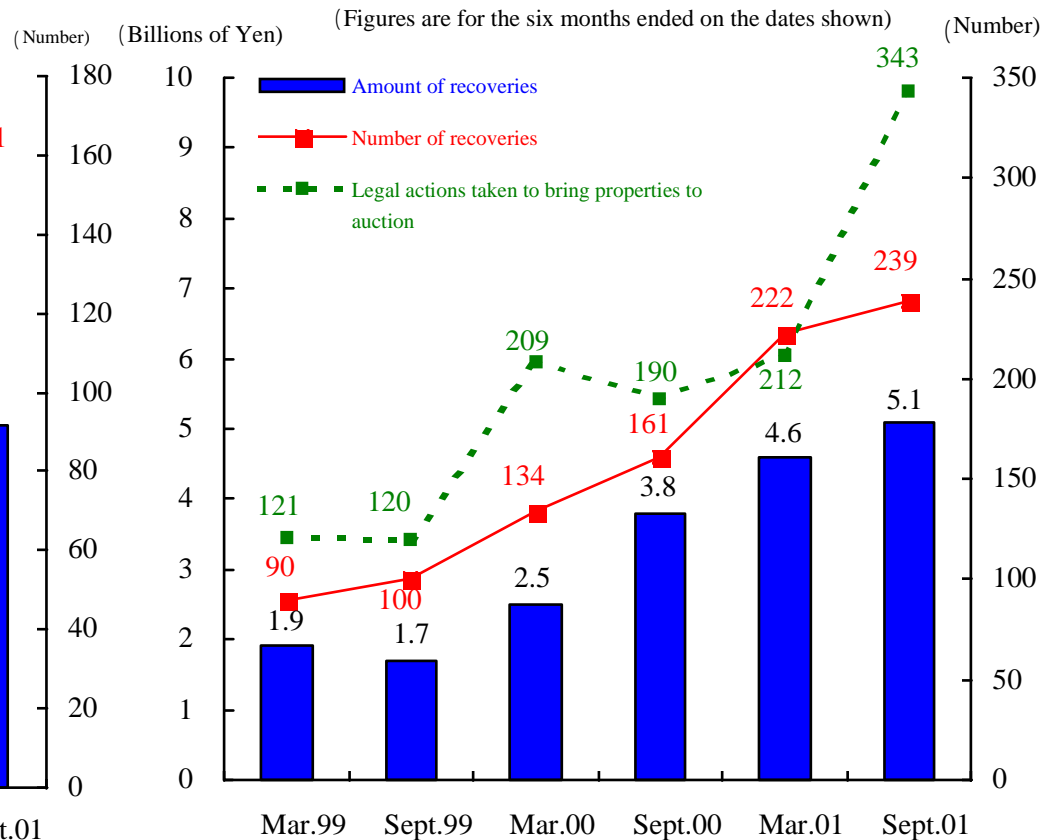
Disposal of Collateral

Recoveries from the disposal of collateral are holding steady in terms of the number of cases and the amounts. In addition, the Bank is further stepping up its efforts to dispose of collateral, and the number of legal procedures taken to bring them to auction increased 60% in the FY 2001.

Recovery through Discretionary Sale



Recoveries through Auctions and Number of Actions



Disposal of Existing Non-performing Loans

Speeding Up Disposal of Collateral

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Challenge Bank 2001

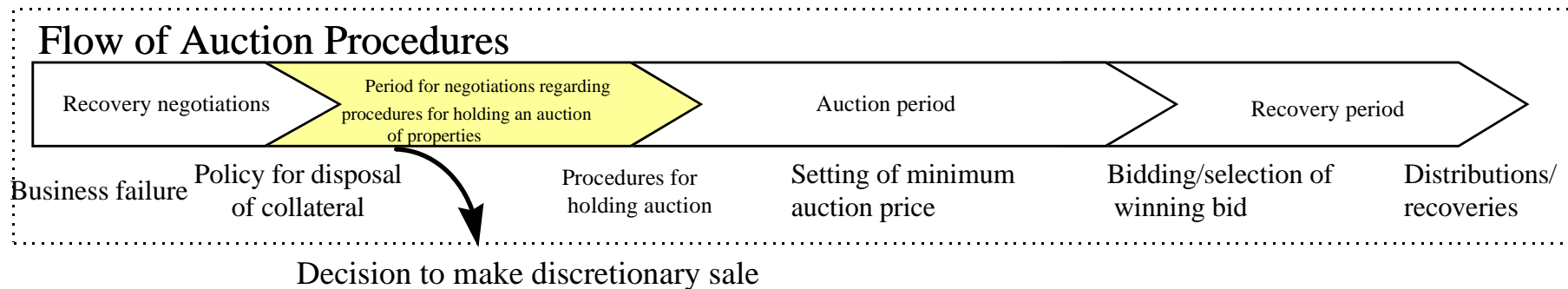


Discretionary sale and parallel procedures to bring properties to auction

- Resorting to legal procedures to auction properties is encouraging owners of collateral to dispose of their properties on a discretionary basis

Shortening of the recovery period through auctions

- Shortening the period of negotiations with borrowers regarding taking legal action to hold auctions
- Speeding up court auction procedures
- Substantially increasing the ratio of auctions successful on the first bid
 - Courts establish a minimum auction price based on the market trends. As a result, the ratio of auctions successful on the first bid increased from 57.1% for the September 2000 interim period to 72.8% for the September 2001 interim period (actual results for the Bank)
 - When auctions are not successfully completed, about half a year must pass before the next attempt



Activities to Support Clients to Regain Financial Soundness

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Establishment of Credit Division II

Date of establishment : October 1, 2001

*An existing unit set up to assist customers in regaining financial soundness within the Credit Division was separated to make way for the activities of the new division

Objectives : To strengthen the support provided by the Bank to assist its customers in improving their management

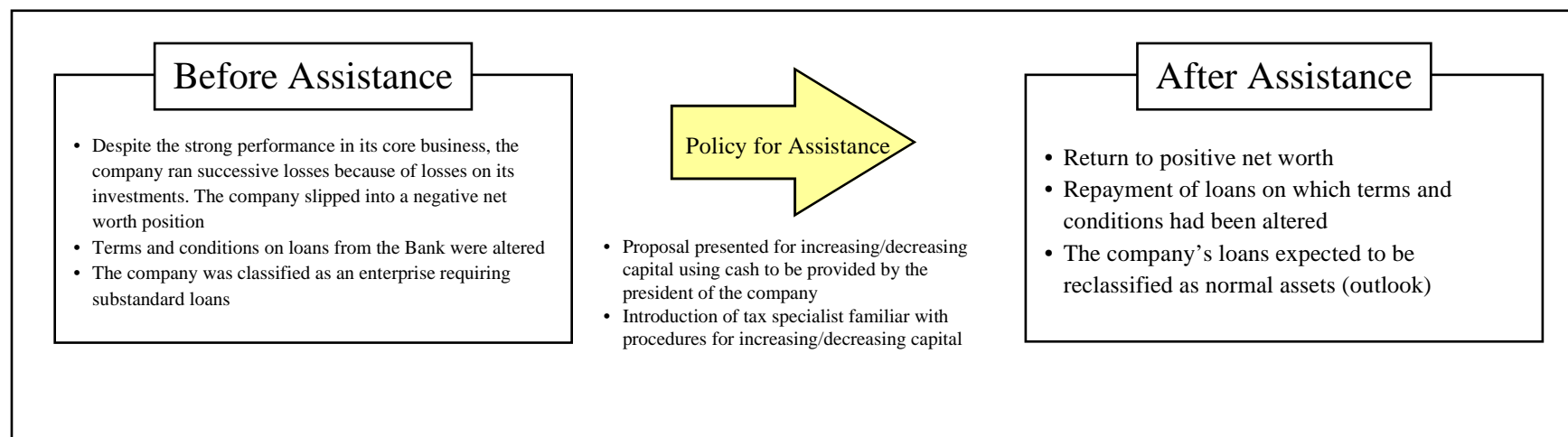
Number of customers : Those classified as doubtful loans in caution

to be served *approximately 1,000, accounting for about 300 billion yen of the Bank's loan exposure

Personnel : 16 staff members (providing guidance to the Bank's officer and making direct contact with customers)

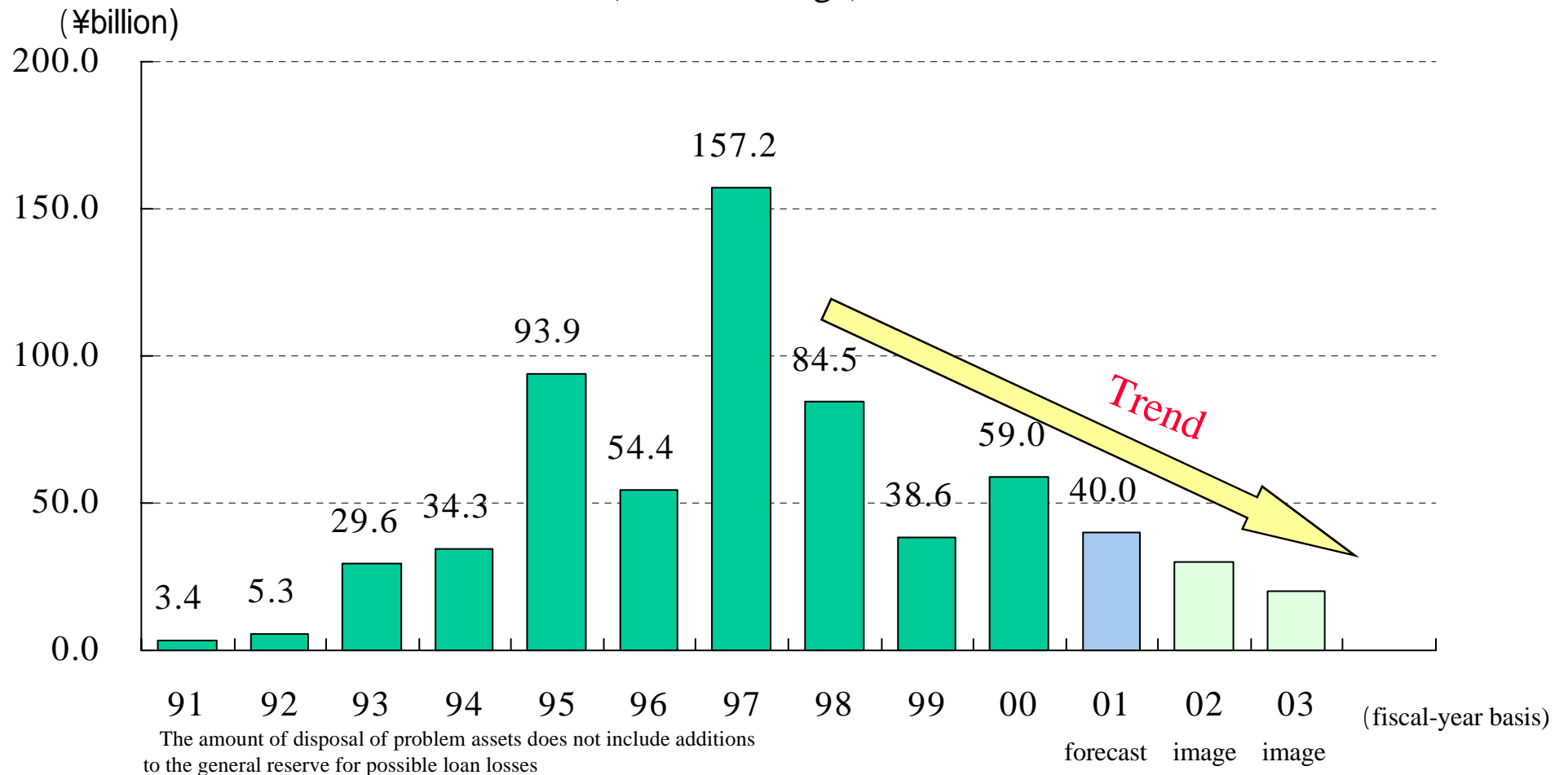
*Members of this division work closely with external consultants, tax experts, and other professionals

Example of Assistance Provided to Improve Management Soundness



Trends in Credit Costs

Actual Disposal of Non-performing Loans and Trend Anticipated (General Image)



Supplementary Information

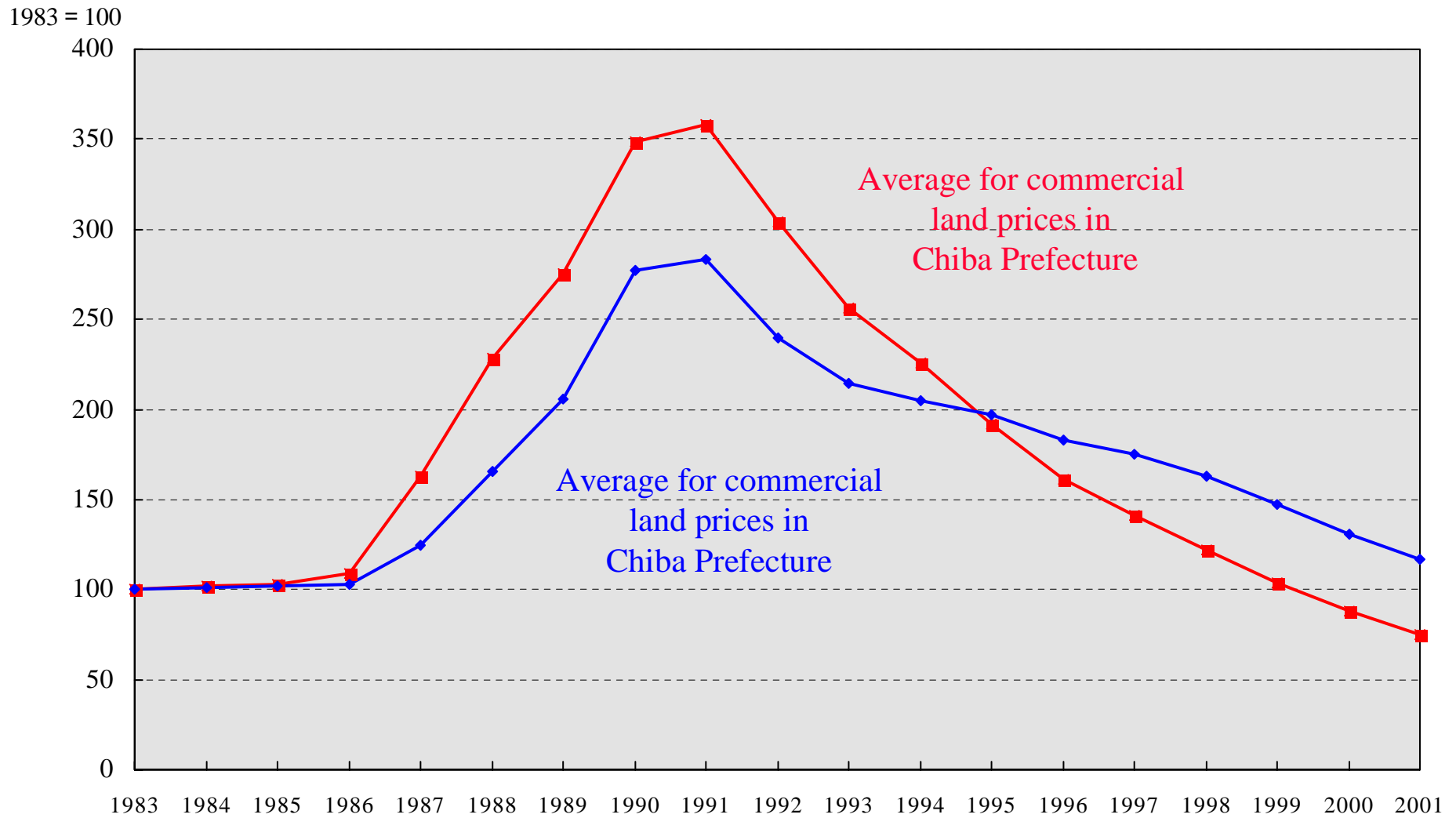
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Standard Land Prices for Chiba Prefecture

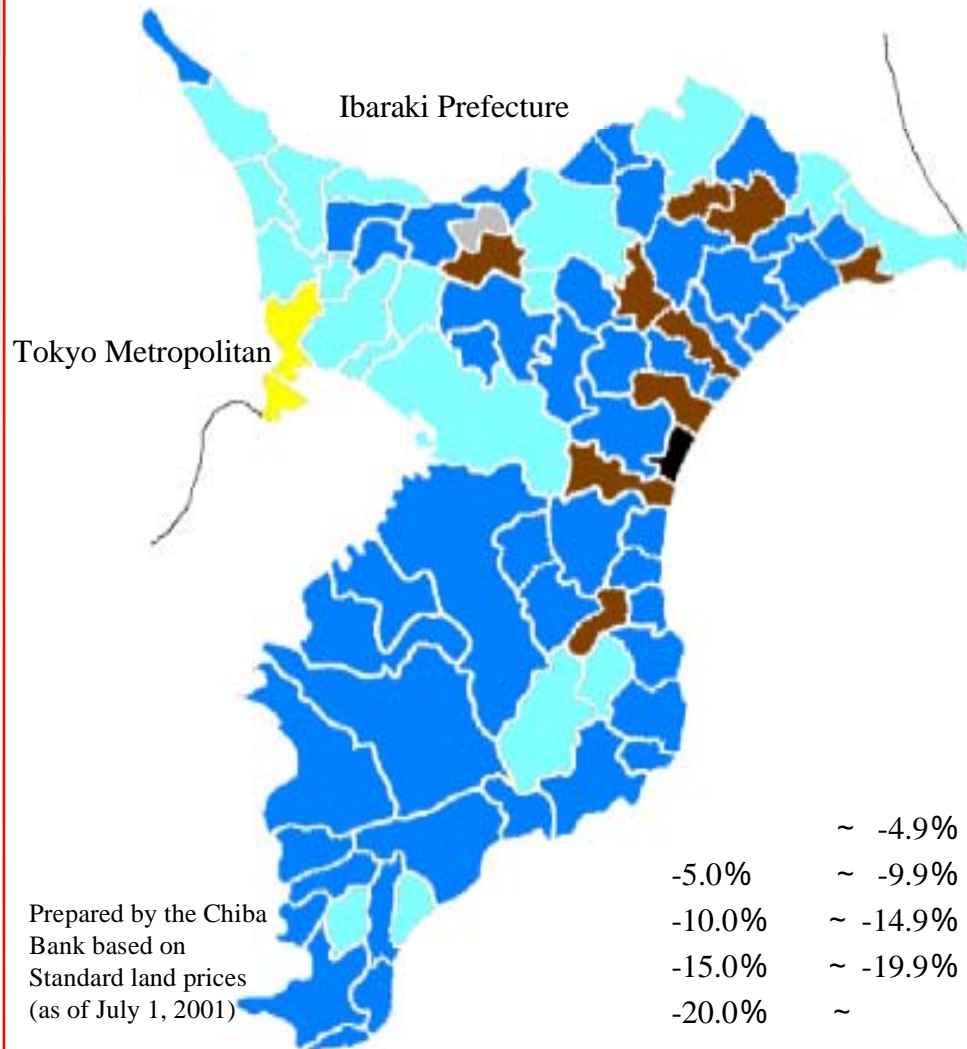


Rate of Decline in Land Prices in Chiba Prefecture (Residential Land)

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
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The margins of decline are smaller principally for areas bordering on metropolitan Tokyo



Prepared by the Chiba Bank based on Standard land prices (as of July 1, 2001)

Rate of Change in Standard Land Prices by Area in 2001

Area	Residential	Commercial	All uses
Urayasu	-1.1%	-7.0%	-2.2%
Ichikawa	-3.7%	-7.1%	-4.5%
Otaki	-5.8%	-9.8%	-6.6%
Narashino	-6.3%	-11.4%	-6.9%
Tonosho	-6.6%	-9.8%	-7.9%
Funabashi	-6.8%	-11.9%	-8.0%
Matsudo	-7.1%	-14.4%	-8.3%
Nagareyama	-7.2%	-11.9%	-7.6%
Choshi	-7.3%	-12.5%	-8.7%
Yachiyo	-7.5%	-13.2%	-8.2%
Chiba	-7.7%	-12.9%	-8.9%
Kamagaya	-7.8%	-8.9%	-8.3%
Sawara	-7.9%	-16.2%	-10.4%
Narita	-8.6%	-13.8%	-9.9%
Noda	-8.8%	-10.2%	-9.0%
Shisui	-9.1%	0.0%	-9.2%
Miyoshi	-9.2%	0.0%	-9.2%
Kashiwa	-9.5%	-10.5%	-9.5%
Isumi	-9.6%	0.0%	-9.6%
Wada	-9.7%	0.0%	-9.7%
Abiko	-9.8%	-16.9%	-11.4%
Sakura	-10.0%	-15.9%	-11.5%
Ohara	-10.0%	-16.2%	-10.9%
Amatsukominato	-10.1%	-16.1%	-11.3%
Maruyama	-10.2%	0.0%	-10.2%
Sakae	-10.3%	-12.1%	-11.5%
Yokaichiba	-10.3%	-10.8%	-10.4%
Tomisato	-10.9%	-23.8%	-14.8%
Omigawa	-11.2%	-15.5%	-11.5%
Chikura	-11.2%	-16.1%	-12.2%
Kouzaki	-11.3%	-12.5%	-11.5%
Misaki	-11.4%	-15.2%	-12.2%
Ichihara	-11.8%	-17.9%	-12.9%
Onjuku	-12.0%	-15.8%	-12.7%
Katsuura	-12.1%	-16.7%	-13.2%
Shiroi	-12.2%	0.0%	-13.0%
Shonan	-12.3%	0.0%	-12.2%
Tako	-12.5%	-12.0%	-12.4%
Ashahi	-12.5%	-13.1%	-11.9%
Tomiyama	-12.5%	-19.8%	-14.0%

Area	Residential	Commercial	All uses
Yachimata	-12.8%	-15.0%	-13.1%
Yotsukaido	-13.0%	-17.0%	-13.2%
Shimofusa	-13.0%	0.0%	-13.0%
Tateyama	-13.0%	-20.6%	-14.1%
Sekiyado	-13.1%	0.0%	-13.6%
Hikata	-13.1%	0.0%	-13.1%
Chosei	-13.1%	0.0%	-13.1%
Tomiuira	-13.1%	0.0%	-13.1%
Kyonan	-13.1%	-16.7%	-13.8%
Unakami	-13.2%	0.0%	-13.2%
Sodegaura	-13.3%	-20.0%	-13.7%
Inzai	-13.3%	-19.8%	-13.7%
Futtsu	-13.4%	-15.5%	-13.3%
Kimitsu	-13.5%	-17.9%	-14.1%
Hasunuma	-13.5%	-18.0%	-14.6%
Togane	-13.6%	-21.9%	-16.1%
Chonan	-13.6%	-18.2%	-14.5%
Nagara	-13.7%	0.0%	-13.7%
Kamogawa	-13.7%	-16.0%	-14.3%
Hikari	-13.8%	0.0%	-13.8%
Shirahama	-13.9%	0.0%	-13.9%
Nosaka	-14.0%	0.0%	-14.0%
Sambu	-14.2%	-14.9%	-14.3%
Shirako	-14.2%	-16.2%	-14.6%
Taiei	-14.6%	0.0%	-14.6%
Ichinomiya	-14.7%	-17.1%	-15.1%
Matsuo	-14.8%	-12.9%	-14.4%
Mobara	-14.8%	-18.0%	-15.8%
Kisarazu	-14.9%	-20.5%	-15.9%
Yokoshiba	-15.1%	-18.1%	-15.7%
Shibayama	-15.8%	0.0%	-15.6%
Imba	-16.2%	0.0%	-12.4%
Oamishirasato	-16.4%	-15.8%	-16.3%
Yamada	-17.1%	-19.6%	-17.6%
Iioka	-17.1%	-15.7%	-16.8%
Naruto	-17.2%	-13.9%	-15.1%
Kurimoto	-17.6%	0.0%	-17.6%
Mutsuzawa	-17.8%	0.0%	-17.8%
Kujukuri	-20.8%	-22.7%	-21.3%
Motono	0.0%	0.0%	-11.7%
Average	-10.3%	-14.6%	-11.1%

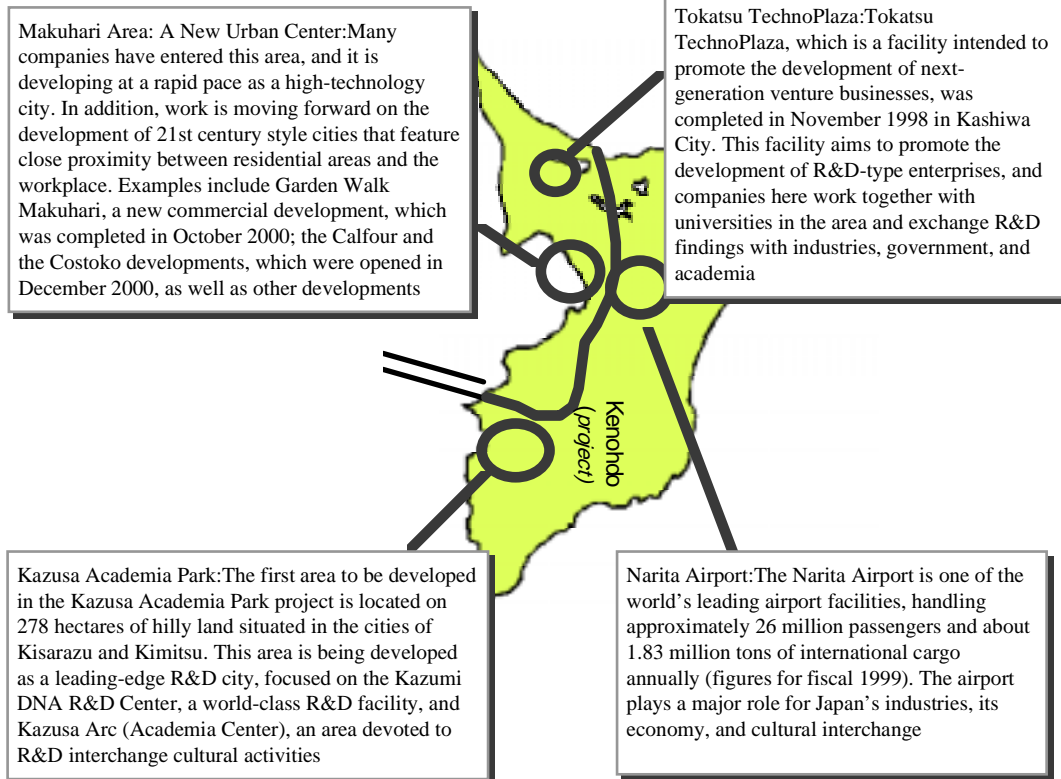
Economic Conditions in Chiba Prefecture



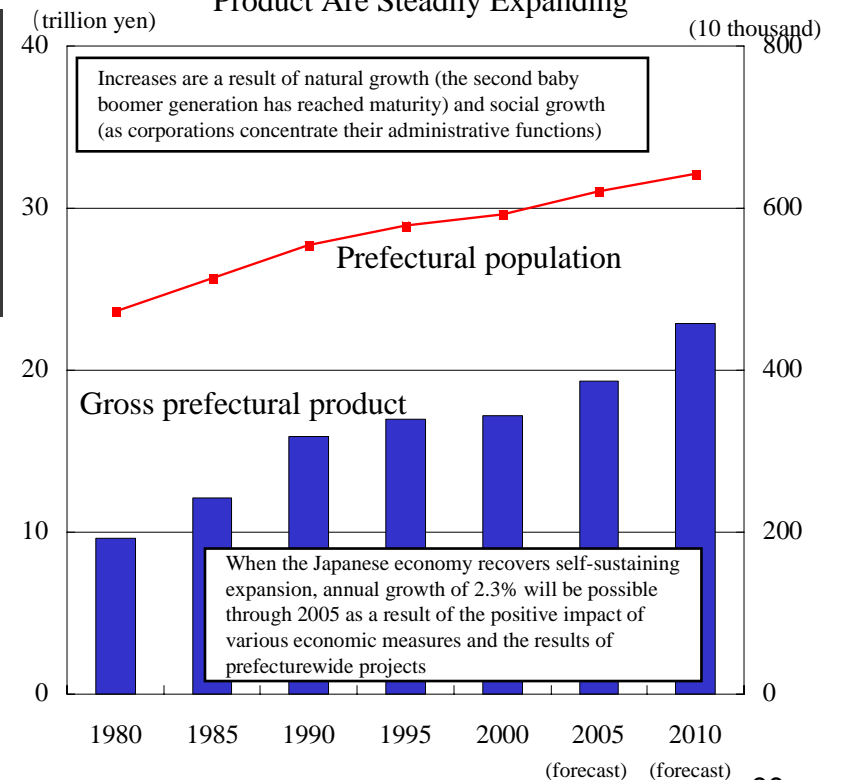
Chiba Prefecture is undergoing balanced economic growth with the areas of Makuhari, Narita, and Kazumi (the new triangular industrial concept) as the cores. In addition, more than 400 venture businesses, including in particular those recognized under the Business Creation Law, are active in a diverse range of business fields, including IT and biotechnology

The population of Chiba Prefecture is expected to reach 6.22 million in 2005. The economy is capable of expanding at an annual rate of about 2.3% through 2005. (Excerpt from the *New Century Chiba Five-Year Plan*)

Steady Development under the New Triangular Industrial Concept



The Population and Gross Prefectural Product Are Steadily Expanding



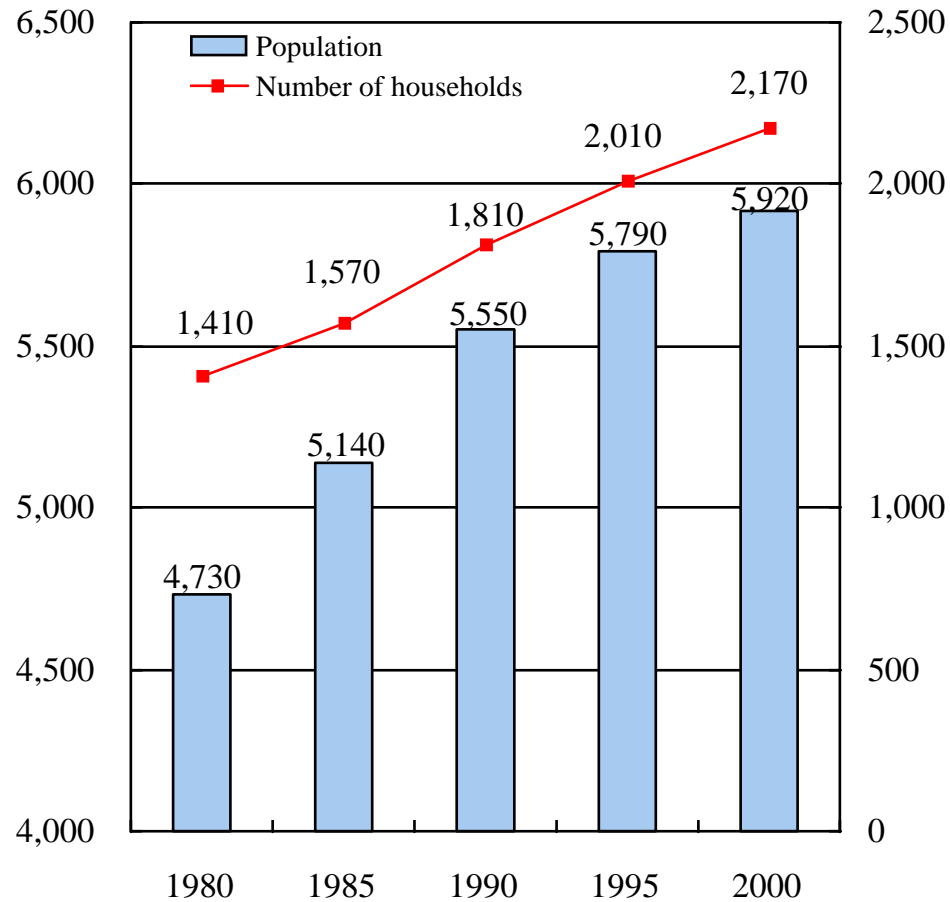
High Potential of Chiba Prefecture

	Population	Livable land area (Km ²)	Balance of savings (Yen)	Number of New housing starts	Prefectural product (Yen)
Chiba	5.92 million (ranking 6th nationwide)	3,450 (ranking 6th nationwide)	33 trillion (ranking 7th nationwide)	60,000 (ranking 6th nationwide)	19 trillion (ranking 6th nationwide)
Number one nationwide	Tokyo 12.05 million	Hokkaido 26,753	Tokyo 173 trillion	Tokyo 153,000	Tokyo 51 trillion
Number two nationwide	Osaka 8.80 million	Niigata 4,563	Osaka 79 trillion	Kanagawa 98,000	Osaka 29 trillion
Number three nationwide	Kanagawa 8.48 million	Fukushima 4,127	Aichi 59 trillion	Osaka 88,000	Kanagawa 28 trillion

Population figures were obtained from the *National Census* for 2000; data on livable land area, balance of savings, and prefectural product were obtained from *Minryoku 2000*; information on the number of new housing starts was secured from the *Survey of Construction Starts Statistics* (fiscal 1999)

Development Prospects for Chiba Prefecture

Trends in Population and Number of Households in Chiba Prefecture
(Thousand person) (Thousand household)



Source: National Census

Leading Prefectures in Terms of Population Increase
(1996 ~ 2000)

	Name of prefecture	Increase in population (thousand person)
1	Tokyo	285
2	Kanagawa	244
3	Saitama	178
4	Aichi	174
5	Hyogo	148
6	Chiba	128
7	Fukuoka	82
8	Shiga	55
9	Okinawa	44
10	Miyagi	36
Total		1,349

Number of New Housing Starts in Chiba Prefecture

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	Total		Owner-built and built-for-sale	
		Monthly average		Monthly average
1997	66,649	5,554	32,022	2,669
1998	61,187	5,099	29,264	2,439
1999	58,257	4,855	30,971	2,581
2000	59,652	4,971	31,907	2,659
2001/1 ~ 9	46,327	5,147	21,443	2,383

Indicators of the Bank's Financial Performance

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Challenge Bank 2001



(Billions of Yen, %)

	Mar.99 (FY)	Sept.99 (Interim)	Mar.00 (FY)	Sept.00 (Interim)	Mar.01 (FY)	Sept.01 (Interim)
Net business income (before transfer to general reserve for possible loan losses)	59.7	29.7	62.7	32.5	70.5	34.5
ROA based on core net business income*1	0.74%	0.81%	0.86%	0.83%	0.86%	0.85%
ROE based on core net business income*1	19.22%	19.65%	20.41%	18.81%	18.56%	18.95%
OHR	58.79%	57.01%	55.62%	54.87%	53.48%	53.03%
Capital adequacy ratio*2	9.08%	9.48%	9.53%	10.22%	10.45%	10.18%
Tier I ratio*2	5.78%	6.10%	6.24%	6.34%	6.99%	7.05%

1 Based on core net business income

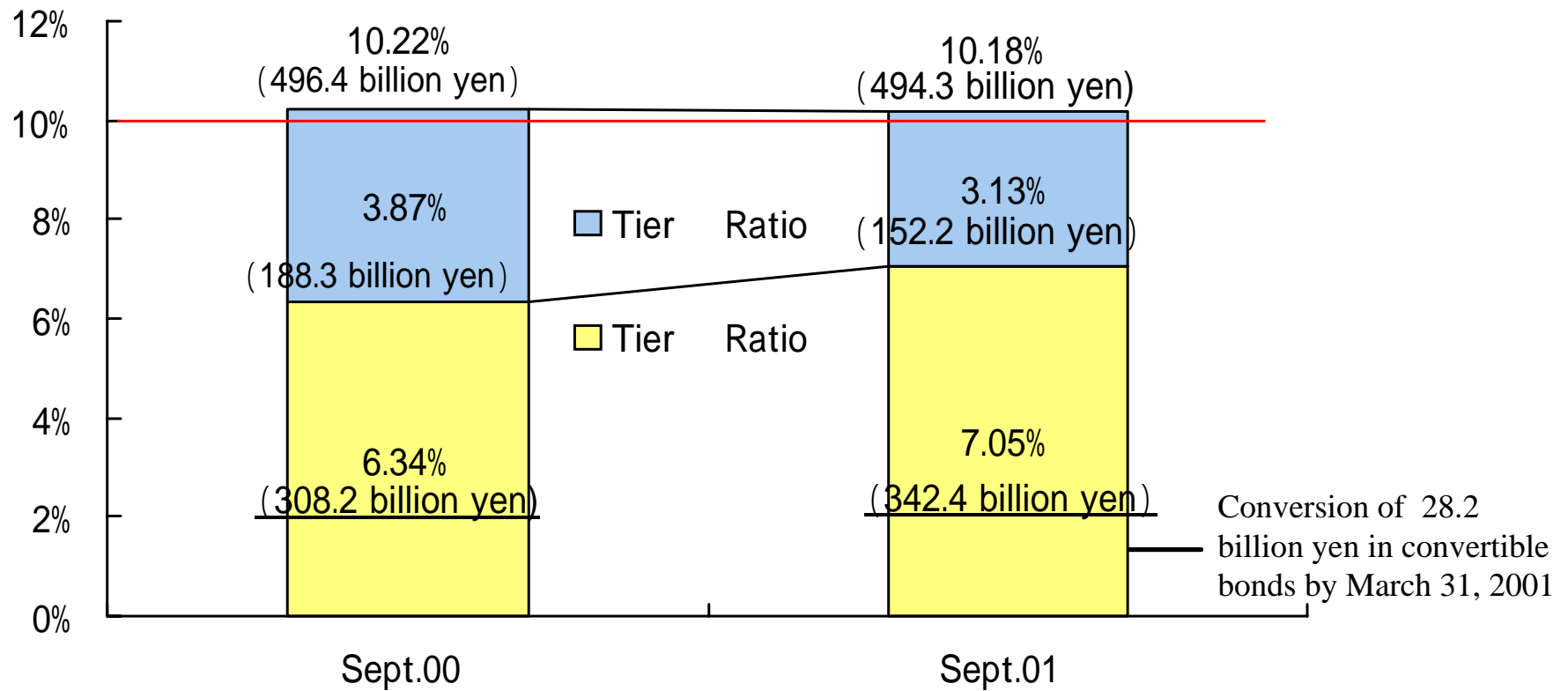
2 Non-consolidated basis

Capital Ratio



Attain a capital ratio of more than 10% and continue to maintain a sound financial position

Capital Ratio (Non-consolidated)



: Figures in parentheses are capital

Composition of Stockholders



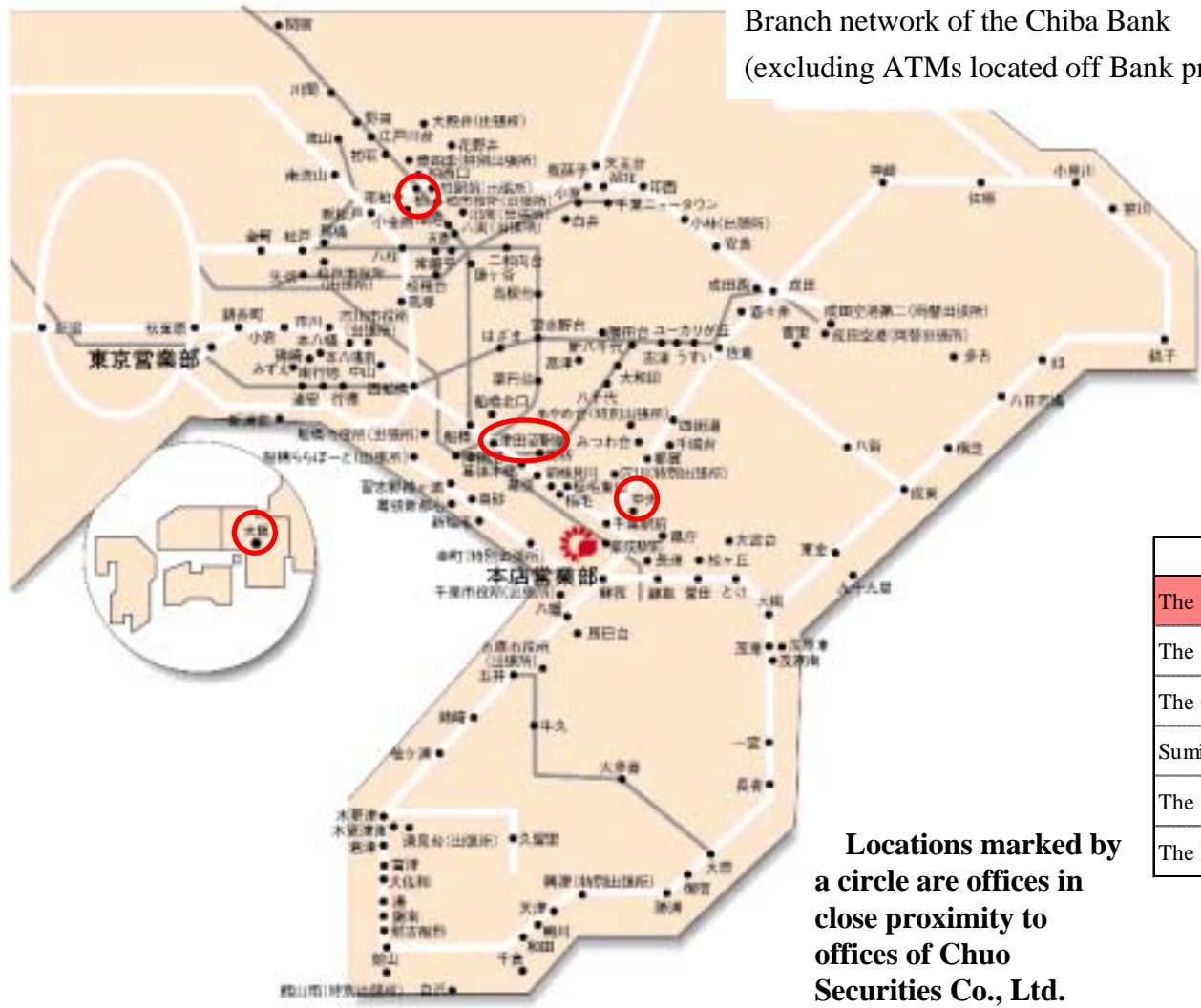
Number of shares (Unit: 1,000)	September 2001	% of total	Compared with March 2001
Individuals	121,456	14.4	(3,269)
Financial institutions	472,005	56.3	+27,729
Including stocks held by trust and pension accounts	169,333	20.2	+29,878
Securities companies	12,082	1.4	(511)
Industrial corporations	165,360	19.7	(2,019)
Foreign investors	67,340	8.0	(21,813)
Other investors	31	0.0	(10)
Total	838,274	100.0	+107

Computations are based on the number of shares held by investors owning one minimum unit or more of the Bank's stocks

Principal Shareholders September 2001

	Shareholders	Number held (Unit:1,000)
1	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.	38,893
1	The Sanwa Bank, Limited	38,893
3	Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	31,926
4	Nippon Life Insurance Company	30,670
5	NIPPONKOA Insurance Co., Ltd.	28,905
6	The Toyo Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Trust Account A)	27,960
7	Daiichi Life Insurance Company	25,678
8	Sumitomo Life Insurance Company	21,294
9	Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Trust Account)	21,275
10	Meiji Life Insurance Company	19,079

The Bank's Dominant Network Position in Chiba Prefecture



Branch network of the Chiba Bank
(excluding ATMs located off Bank premises)

Number of Branches in Chiba Prefecture
by Leading Banks
(At Sept. 31, 2001)

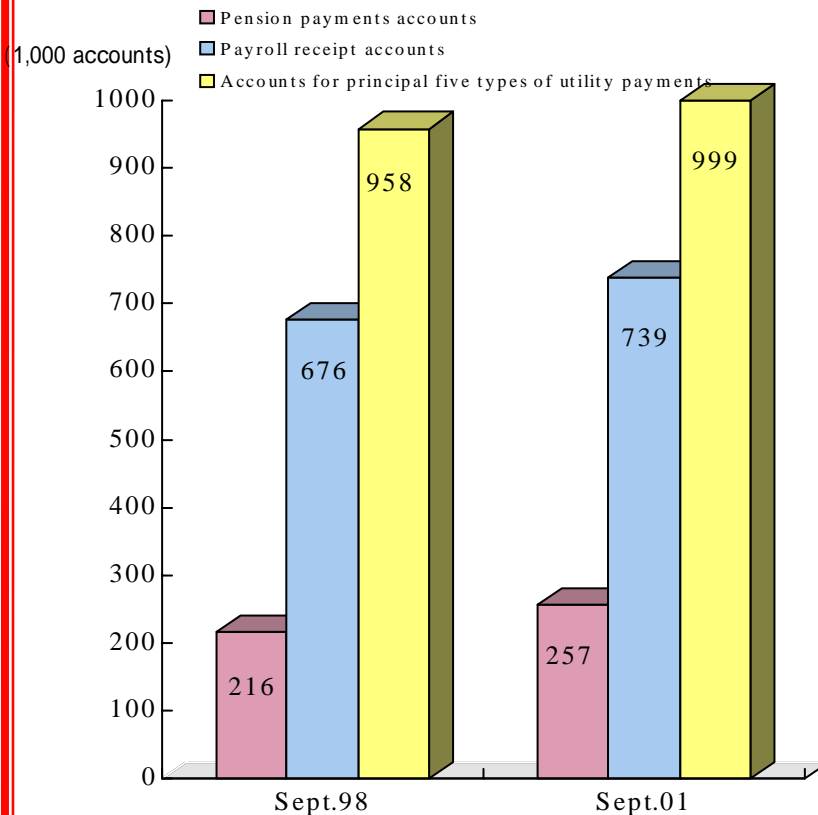
Name of bank	Number of branches
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.	151
The Keiyo Bank, Ltd.	116
The Chiba Kogyo Bank,	70
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	31
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.	21
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited	21

Locations marked by a circle are offices in close proximity to offices of Chuo Securities Co., Ltd.

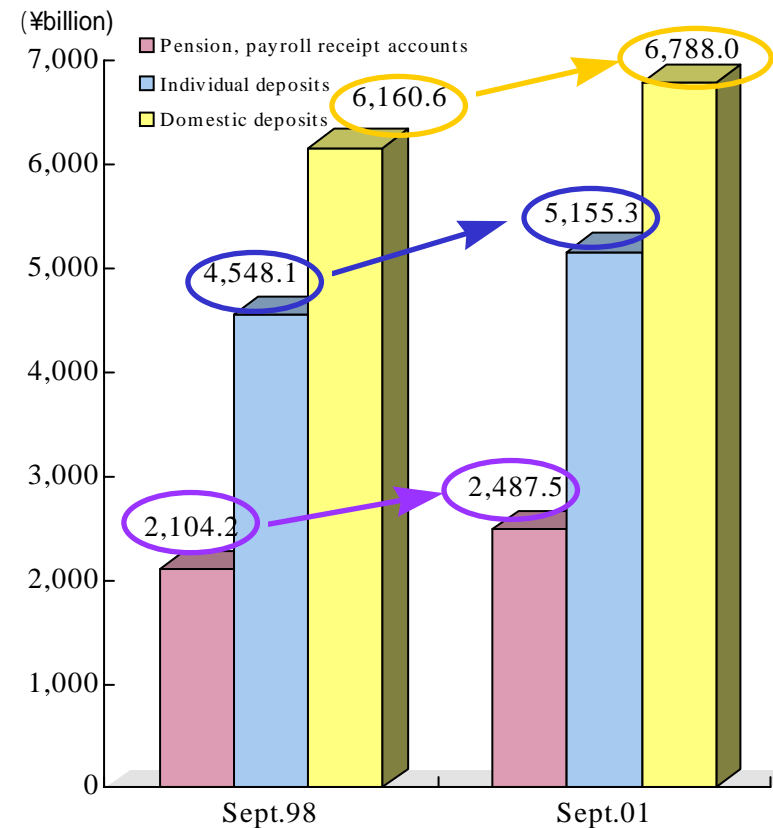
Trends in Basic Products and Domestic Deposits

As a result of the steady rise in accounts held by customers drawing on the services of the Bank as their main bank, individual deposits—centering around pension and payroll receipt accounts—are increasing.

Accounts for Pension Payments, Payroll Receipt, and Automatic Utility Payments



Balance of Domestic Deposits

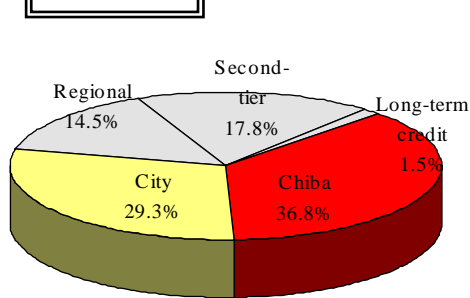


Shares of Loans and Deposits in Chiba Prefecture

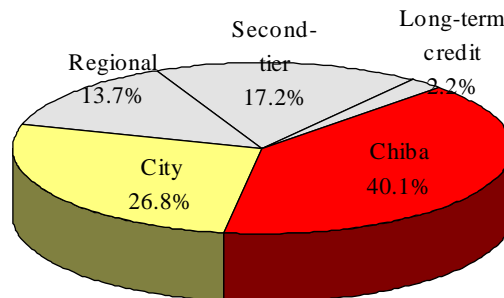
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Challenge Bank 2001



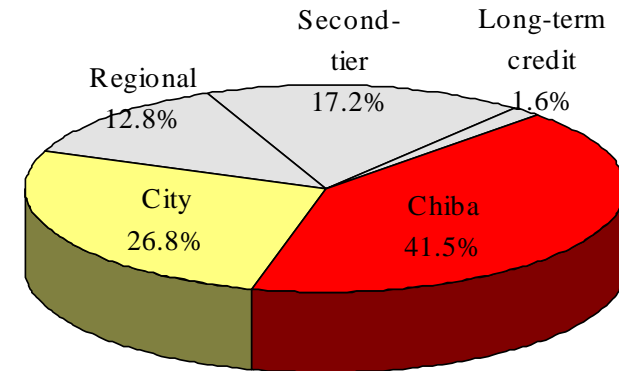
Loans



Mar.91 9.9 trillion yen

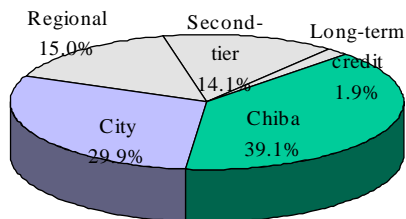


Mar.98 12.1 trillion yen

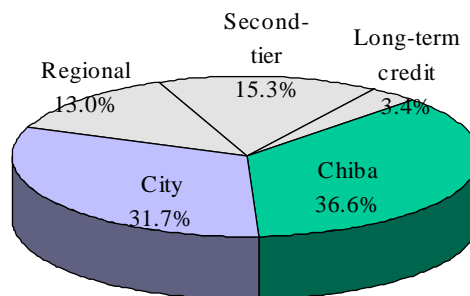


Mar.01 11.6 trillion yen

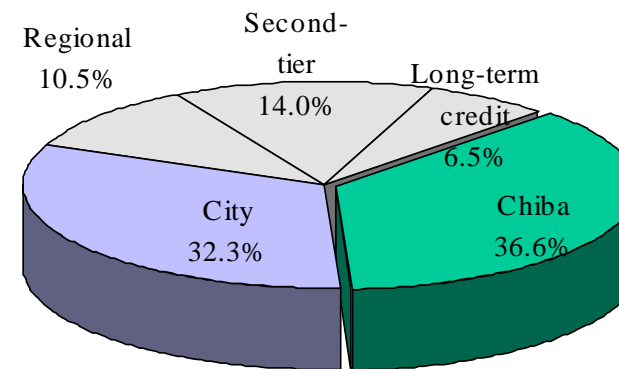
Deposits



Mar.91 13.9 trillion yen



Mar.98 16.1 trillion yen



Mar.01 17.9 trillion yen

Shares of the Bank among banks operating in Chiba Prefecture
Source: *Financial Journal*

<Inquiries related to this presentation should be addressed to>

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This presentation and the accompanying supplementary information contain forward-looking statements. These statements are not represented as providing a guarantee of the Bank's future performance, and actual results may be subject to risks and uncertainties. Please note that future performance may be different from the views presented here owing to changes in the operating environment and other factors.