

Good morning, everyone. I am Yonemoto, President of The Chiba Bank. Without further ado, let me begin my explanation, following the materials provided.

Strong top-line results in steady progress in net income ♦ Net interest income YoY+8.6 billion yen Balance of loans at term-end (YoY+4.1%) ross business profit 96.8 9.9 189.8 51.0% Domestic operations yield of loans and bills discounted (YoY+0.04%) Net interest income 70.2 78.8 8.6 153.9 Net Fees and Commissions YoY+1.8 billion yen Net fees and commission Net Trading income 0.8 0.5 -0.3 1.4 (5th consecutive record high for 1H) 2.2 Net other ordinary incom 0.8 0.7 -0.1 Corporate solutions (YoY +1.5 billion yen) Gains/losses related to bonds -2.0 -0.9 1.0 -0.2 Cashless operations (YoY +1.0 billion yen) 49.8% G&A expenses (-) 42 1 44 6 24 89 5 ♦ G&A expenses YoY +2.4 billion ven 44.7 52.2 7.4 100.3 52.0% ◆ Credit-related expenses YoY +6.4 billion yen Core business income 46.8 53.2 6.3 100.5 52.9% Net income reached record highs on non-consolidated and consolidated Excl. gains/losses on the of investment trusts 46.0 51.7 5.6 97.2 53.2% Raised full-year consolidated net income plan to 70.0 billion yen 52.0% Net business income 44 7 50.8 60 97.6 Results: Capturing rising interest rates Increase in net fees and commissions Non-recurring gains/losses 5.4 4.2 -1.1 1.2 Disposal of non-performing loans (-) Challenges: Reducing credit-related expenses Reversal of loan loss reserves 1.9 -1.9 Breakdown of Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent onsolidated + difference between consolidated and non-consolidated 12.0 Gains/losses related to stocks, etc Ordinary profit 50.1 55.0 4.8 98.8 55.7% (Billion ven) Extraordinary gains/losses -0.0 -0.0 +1.8 G&A expenses

Net trading income -2.4 3.3 Net income 70.0 Gains/losses related to stocks, etc. +3.8 Corporate income taxes (-) +1.5 etc. Credit-related expenses (-) -0.7 5.6 6.4 13.5 42.1% me Net other ordinary Consolidated income -0.5 37.7 Dif. betw 49.9 34.7 Interest on domestic loans and deposits +2.4 Interest and dividends or domestic securities +1.9 47.0 54.0 6.9 108.6 49.6% Overseas net interest income +1.6 etc Copyright © 2024 The Chiba Bank, Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

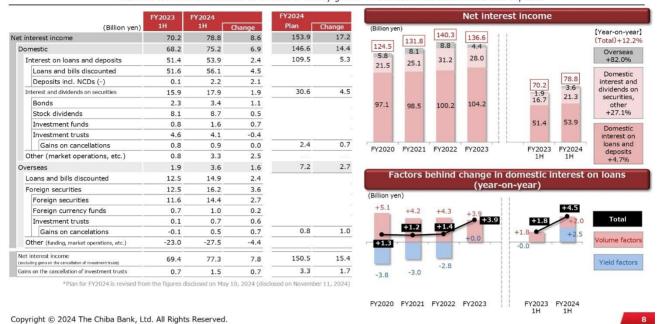
First, I will outline our performance. Net interest income increased by JPY8.6 billion compared to the previous period, driven by a 4.1% YoY increase in loan balances at the end of the period and a 0.04% YoY rise in domestic lending spreads, marking a reversal after 16 years. Net fees and commissions rose by JPY1.8 billion, achieving a record high for the fifth consecutive period.

In addition, we recorded JPY8.5 billion in gains from the sale of stocks. Credit-related expenses increased by JPY6.4 billion compared to the previous period, due to the increase in new downgrades and general loan-loss provisions. As a result, the Bank's non-consolidated net income increased by JPY3.3 billion to JPY39.8 billion, while consolidated profit attributable to owners of parent rose by JPY2.9 billion to JPY37.7 billion, with both figures marking record highs.

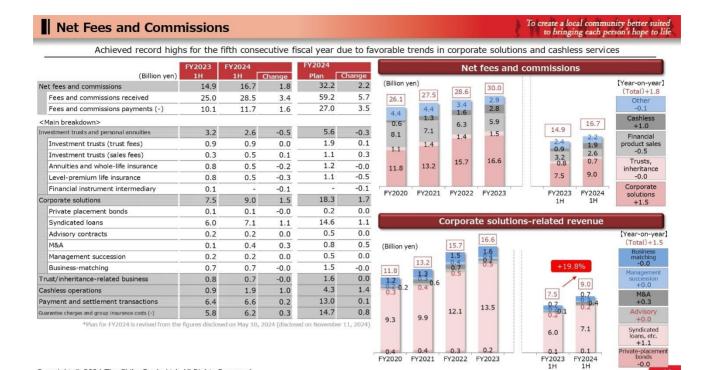
#### Net Interest Income

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

Net interest income increased as a result of steady growth in domestic interest on loans and deposits



Regarding net interest income, we captured the effects of rising interest rates following changes in the policy interest rate, resulting in an overall increase of JPY8.6 billion. In the domestic segment, interest income from loans and deposits increased by JPY2.4 billion, interest and dividend income from securities grew by JPY1.9 billion, and interest income on deposits with the Bank of Japan included in "others" rose by JPY2.9 billion, contributing to a total increase of JPY6.9 billion.



Net fees and commissions increased by JPY1.8 billion to JPY16.7 billion, achieving a record high for the fifth consecutive period. Fee revenue related to asset management saw an increase in mutual fund commissions, although insurance commissions decreased, resulting in a net decline of JPY0.5 billion. Meanwhile, corporate solutions-related revenue rose by JPY1.5 billion to JPY9.0billion, also reaching a record high.

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#### General & Administrative Expenses

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

Expenses increased due to implementation of strategic investment, but OHR improved due to increase of top-line

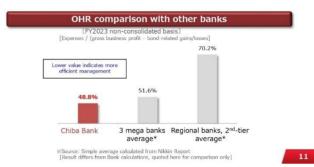
G&A expenses / OHR								
Non-consolidated (Billion yen)	FY2023 1H	FY2024 1H	Change	FY2024 Plan	Change			
G&A expenses	42.1	44.6	2.4	89.5	4.3			
Personnel expenses	20.2	20.7	0.5	41.6	1.1			
Non-personnel expenses	18.7	20.4	1.7	41.3	2.9			
Taxes	3.2	3.4	0.2	6.6	0.2			
OHR	47.82%	45.41%	-2.41%	46.9%	-2.3%			
Consolidated								
OHR	48.50%	46.19%	-2.30%	46.6%	-2.1%			

(Billion yen)	FY2024 1H (results)		FY2024 (plan)		
Personnel (-)	+0.5	Pay raises +0.5	+1.1	Pay raises +0.8  Expansion of the system to continue employment as a regular employee +0.7  Reduction of retirement benefit expenses -0.7	
Non- personnel (-)	+1.7	Strategic investments +0.6 Increase in depreciation +0.8 New investments +0.4 Efficiency and cost reduction -0.1	+2.9	Strategic investments +1.5 Increase in depreciation +0.8 New investments +0.8 (improvement of work environment, etc.) Efficiency and cost reduction -0.4	
Taxes (-)	+0.2	Increase in consumption tax +0.2	+0.2	Increase in consumption tax +0.2	

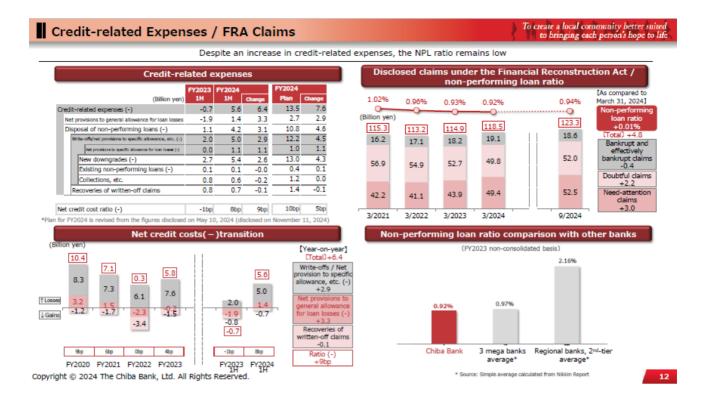
\*OHR: Expenses / (net business income – bond-related gains/losses, etc. +

\*Plan for FY2024 is revised from the figures disclosed on May 10, 2024 (disclosed on November 11, 2024)

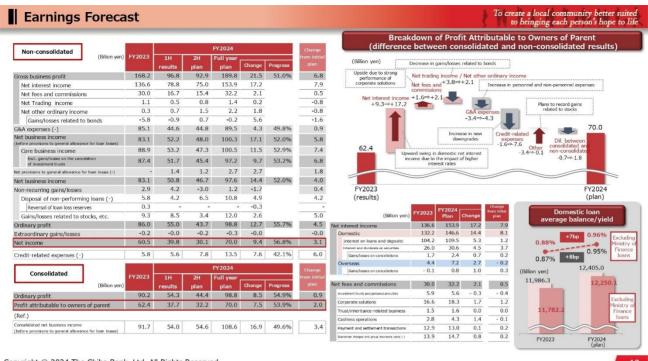




General and administrative expenses increased by JPY2.4 billion due to higher personnel costs from wage increases and an increase in non-personnel expenses driven by strategic investments. However, the OHR (overhead ratio) decreased by 2.3 percent on a consolidated basis, thanks to an improvement in the topline. Details on expense control will be explained later.



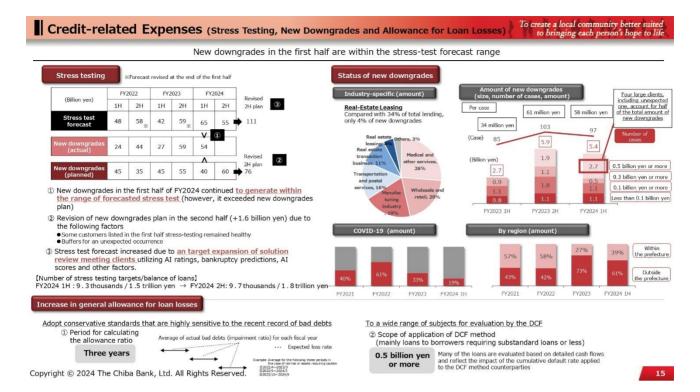
Credit-related expenses totaled JPY5.6 billion. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio stands at 0.94%, maintaining a high level of asset soundness. Further details regarding credit-related expenses will also be provided later.



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Taking into account progress in H1 and changes in the operating environment, we have revised our earnings forecast upward for this fiscal year. Compared to the initial plan, net interest income is expected to increase by JPY7.9 billion, primarily from interest income on domestic loans and deposits. Net fees and commissions are projected to grow by JPY0.5 billion. As a result, gross business profit is expected to increase by JPY6.8 billion, reaching JPY189.8 billion. Gains related to stocks are forecast to rise by JPY5.0 billion, and credit-related expenses are anticipated to increase by JPY6.0 billion.

As a result of these factors, consolidated net income for the year is planned to increase by JPY2.0 billion from the initial forecast, reaching JPY70.0 billion. It is important to note that this plan does not factor in any policy interest rate hikes.



Today's key points include credit-related expenses, the enhancement of corporate value, interest rate hike simulations, and the utilization of DX and AI.

Let me begin with credit-related expenses. In the top left corner, you can see a timeline detailing projections from stress testing, actual new downgrades, and plans. Point one shows that the amount of new downgrades in H1 of FY2024 was within the range predicted by the initial stress test, and we believe the stress testing continues to function effectively.

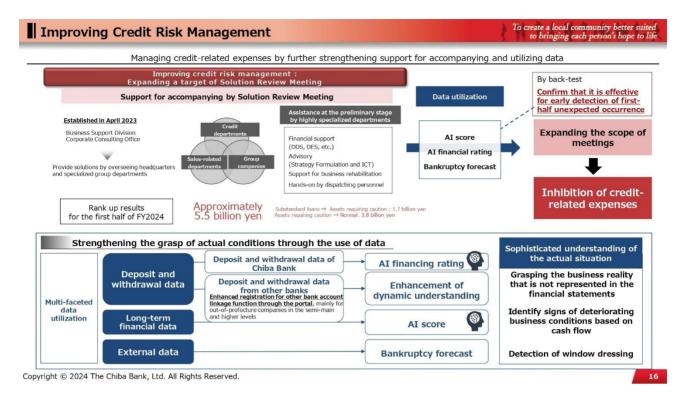
Regarding the plan for new downgrades in H2, point two shows that of the JPY6.5 billion projected by the stress test for H1, JPY5.4 billion has been realized, leaving JPY1.1 billion carried forward. Additionally, taking into account certain unexpected downgrades, we have raised the total by JPY1.6 billion, increasing the original plan of JPY6.0 billion to JPY7.6 billion.

As shown in the pie chart on the top right, when analyzed by industry, there are no signs of significant concentration in any particular sector. In the real estate leasing industry, for example, the proportion of downgrades relative to the loan balance was only 4%, despite accounting for 34% of total loans.

In the bar chart on the top right, you can see that there were four instances of new downgrades exceeding JPY0.5 billion, with the average amount per downgrade increasing compared to the same period last year. New downgrades stemming from borrowers affected by COVID-19 have decreased. As of mid-November, the amount of new downgrades is lower YoY.

Additionally, factors contributing to the increase in general loan-loss provisions are outlined below. At our bank, the calculation period for determining the provision rate of general loan-loss reserves is three years, allowing for a highly sensitive reflection of current conditions. While many banks calculate provisions based on a 10-year period, if we were to adopt a 10-year calculation standard, the YoY increase in general loan-loss reserves would be approximately JPY2.0 billion lower.

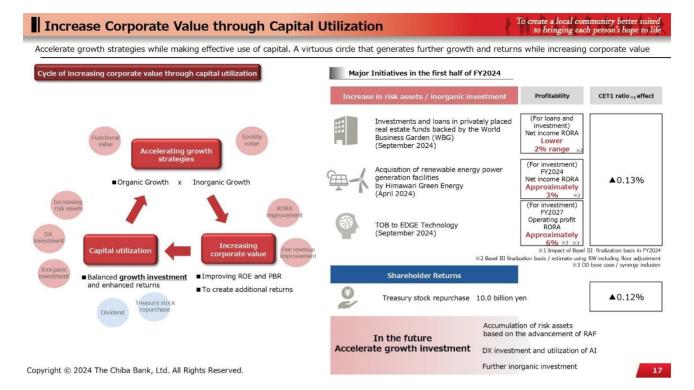
Furthermore, the lower bar for amounts subject to the DCF method, set at JPY0.5 billion, reflects our meticulous evaluation based on cash flow, which we believe also has an impact.



Let me explain the enhancing credit risk management. In H1, there were two new downgrades that were not anticipated by our stress test. As a result, we expanded the criteria for selecting cases for our Solution Review Meetings, incorporating tools such as AI scores, AI-based credit ratings, and bankruptcy prediction values. Backtesting has confirmed that these proactive detection measures were effective even for new downgrades that were not initially captured by the stress test.

As noted below, we are utilizing multifaceted data to strengthen our understanding of actual conditions and early warning detection. This includes leveraging our own cash flow data, interbank transaction data via corporate portals, long-term financial statement data, and bankruptcy prediction values from Teikoku Databank.

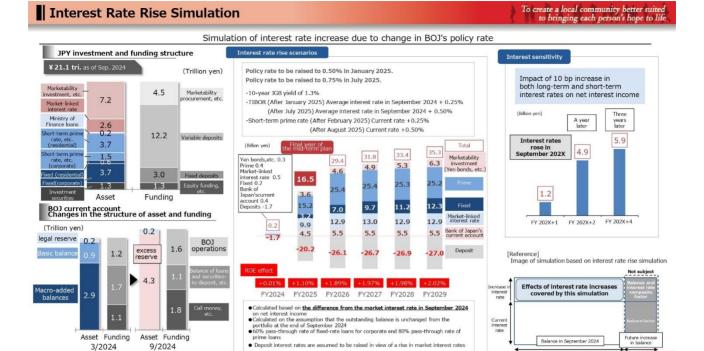
Through these efforts, we aim to further enhance our ability to identify signs of potential business deterioration and detect fraudulent accounting practices. This will enable us to more effectively control credit-related expenses as part of a proactive risk management strategy.



Let me explain the capital utilization. We are accelerating our growth strategy and increasing corporate value by pursuing balanced growth investments and strengthened shareholder returns.

In H1, we made various strategic investments. These included providing financing for a private real estate fund backed by World Business Garden, a landmark tower in Makuhari, acquiring renewable energy facilities through Himawari Green Energy, and executing a tender offer (TOB) for EDGE Technology, an Al-related company, which became a subsidiary in October.

While these projects are expected to significantly contribute to profitability, they will also result in a 0.13% reduction in our CET1 ratio under Basel III fully implemented standards by the end of this fiscal year. Combined with shareholder returns, this capital utilization amounts to 0.25%, contributing to improved profitability and higher ROE.

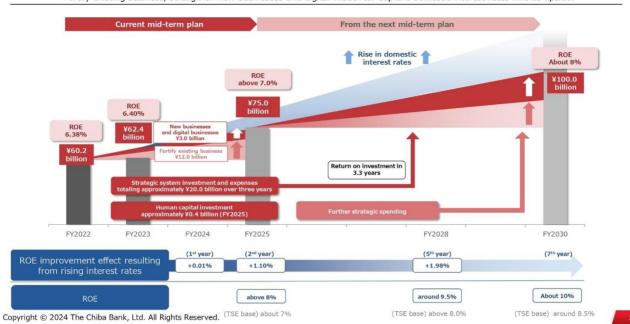


In the center, you'll find an interest rate simulation based on potential policy rate hikes in January and July next year. Compared to a scenario where rates remain flat at their September 2024 levels, the rate hikes are expected to result in a JPY16.5 billion increase in net interest income and an approximately JPY11.5 billion bottom-line benefit after taxes.

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As shown in the diagram at the bottom right, this simulation does not factor in the potential volume growth effects. When volume effects are included, the total bottom-line benefit is expected to exceed JPY15.0 billion compared to our medium-term plan, potentially surpassing JPY90.0 billion.

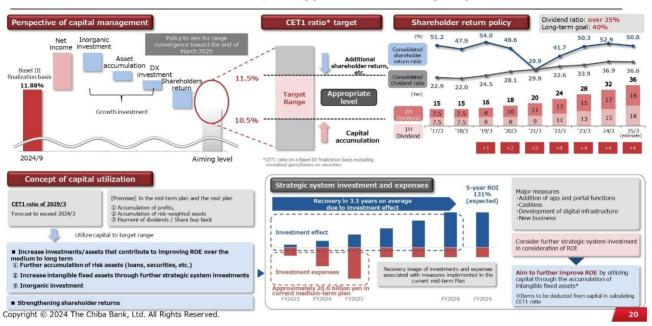
Fortify existing business, strengthen new businesses and digital initiatives. Capture domestic interest rates hike as upside.



We are strategically advancing our efforts toward achieving consolidated net income of JPY100.0 billion and an ROE of 8% by the fiscal year ending March 2031. Adding volume effects to the earlier interest rate hike scenario, we anticipate an ROE of 8% or higher by the fiscal year ending March 2026, with a level exceeding 7% based on Tokyo Stock Exchange standards.

Currently, our PER stands at approximately 12x to 13x. Through IR activities and detailed explanations of our strategies, we believe we can enhance our PER and potentially reach a PBR of 1x.

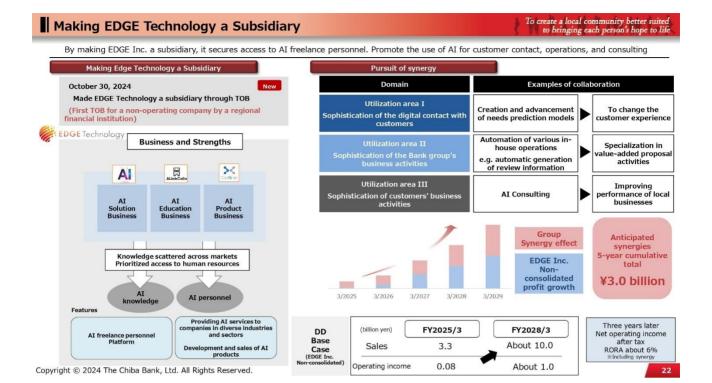
Based on the level of the CET1 ratio\*, implementing growth investment and strengthening shareholder returns



Let me explain our capital management. Alongside the announcement of our interim financial results, we resolved and disclosed a plan to repurchase JPY10.0 billion worth of treasury shares. This is expected to result in a total shareholder return ratio of 50.8%.

Regarding dividends, we announced a JPY4 increase at the start of the fiscal year, with the current dividend yield at around 3%. We will continue to monitor business progress and consider further dividend increases as appropriate.

The upper limit of our CET1 ratio is currently 0.38% above target, equating to an excess of approximately JPY30.0 billion in capital. As explained earlier, we will accelerate growth investments utilizing this excess capital.



As part of our growth investments, we conducted a TOB in September for EDGETechnology, an Al-related company, and made it a subsidiary as of October 30. We are now proceeding with its delisting in December and full conversion into a wholly owned subsidiary. This process is being driven by three subcommittees and an overarching project management team for PMI.

Through collaboration and synergy with EDGE Technology, we aim to: first, enhance customer digital touchpoints and services by leveraging AI; second, integrate AI into the operational activities of our group; third, elevate customer business operations through AI adoption; and fourth, advance AI education for our customers, including municipalities and our group.

As part of the base case in our due diligence, EDGE Technology is projected to achieve JPY10.0 billion in sales and JPY1.0 billion in operating profit within three years as a standalone entity. Additionally, as a group, we aim to realize cumulative synergy effects of JPY3.0 billion over five years by deepening collaboration.

#### Transforming Customer Experience Through DX Transforming customer experience by achieving proposals that meet customer needs in a timely manner in all channels Registration / Status of utilization / Evaluation Percentage of transactions using app (monthly comparison) Operating customer n Number and percentage of working-age digital custom Number of remittance transfers Opening of ordinary savings account\* tax and public finance collection 50.0% 33.8% 37.7% (Thousand) 50.6% 41.5% 44.0% 1.500 33.6% 15.99 8.6% 4.0% 1.092 972 1.021 2023/3 2023/3 2024/9 2023/3 2024/9 2024/9 845 Opening of investment trust account Opening of NISA account 2026/3 2023/3 2024/9 2023/9 2024/3 38.8% 44.8% Ratio of monthly active users \*3 36.9% 79.4% **\***4.6/5 April 2023 (Average of FY2024 1H) (as of November 1, 2024) Add new functions New 2023/3 2024/9 2023/3 2024/9 2023/3 2024/9 Application for VISA debit card (Oct. 2024) Money reports (Oct.2024) Applications for VISA debit cards are available from the app Linkage with Chibagin Market ( Scheduled for Nov.2024 ) Effect of digitization on outgoing tra Daily transaction and deposit/withdrawal information Overall visualized in graphs, reports, outgoing transfers alerts etc Linking of Chibagin IDs and shopping accounts "C-VALUE" by Chibagin Market will be available Notification function (Scheduled for May 2025) Notifications can be made via the app Number of transfers

Our goal is to continuously provide attractive, useful products and services that improve the customer experience. We view DX as the means to drive this change.

Total transfer fees

Transaction

Cost

Number of

2.69 million

0.76 billion

1 01 billion

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+32%

"money awareness" and offer proposals that meet their

individual needs

Let me update you on the progress we've made in transforming the customer experience through DX. As shown in the center top section, our app penetration rate has reached 37% among active customers, leading to a significant migration of transactions to the app. Currently, approximately 30% to 40% of transactions are conducted via the app.

As noted in the bottom left section, as app penetration continues, the number of outward remittances has increased, with fees rising by 32% compared to four years ago.

Compared to H1 of the previous fiscal year, total foreign exchange fees have increased by approximately JPY0.2 billion, of which JPY70 million is attributable to transfer fees through the app. The increase in appbased transactions is helping to lower the cost per transaction, thus enhancing productivity.

In October, we added a money report feature, introduced ID integration for Chibagin Market, and integrated with VISA Debit. Moving forward, we plan to expand the range of financial and non-financial services we offer, while promoting regional ecosystems through initiatives such as TSUBASA Points.

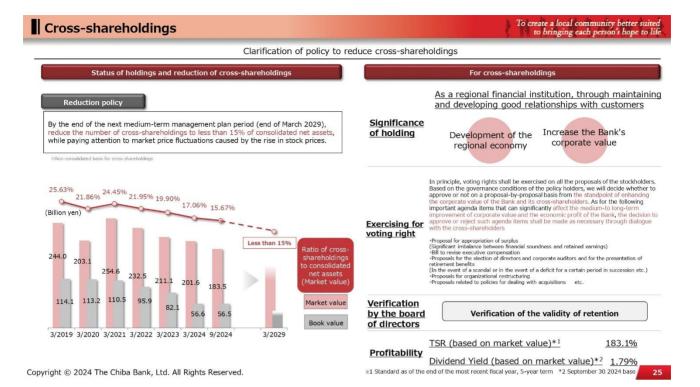
Our overarching goal is to advance DX within the Bank, in our services, and in the broader community, thereby improving regional productivity. Currently, approximately 60% of Chiba Prefecture residents hold accounts with us, and based on active accounts, about 42% of residents use our bank.

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We aim to provide highly convenient financial and non-financial services to transform the customer experience. Increasing the ratio of digital customers and the proportion of digital transactions will contribute to regional productivity growth.

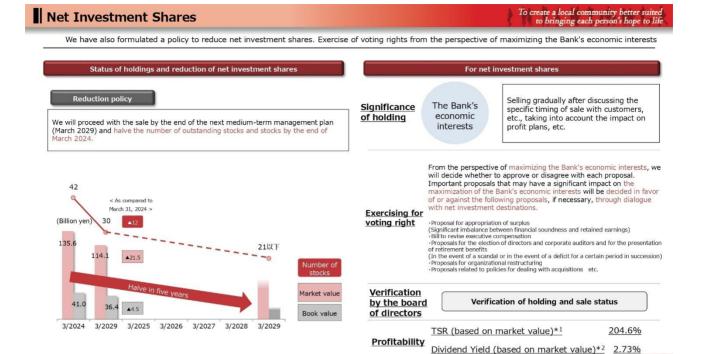
Additionally, we intend to further enhance productivity for businesses and municipalities by providing DX and AI consulting.

To accelerate this "region-wide DX" initiative, we will make growth investments to achieve further transformation.



Regarding cross-shareholdings, we have maintained a basic policy of reducing them after sufficient dialogue with our business partners. This time, we have established a concrete reduction policy. By the end of the next medium-term plan period, in March 2029, we aim to reduce the ratio of cross-shareholdings to less than 15% of consolidated net assets, while paying close attention to market fluctuations resulting from share price increases.

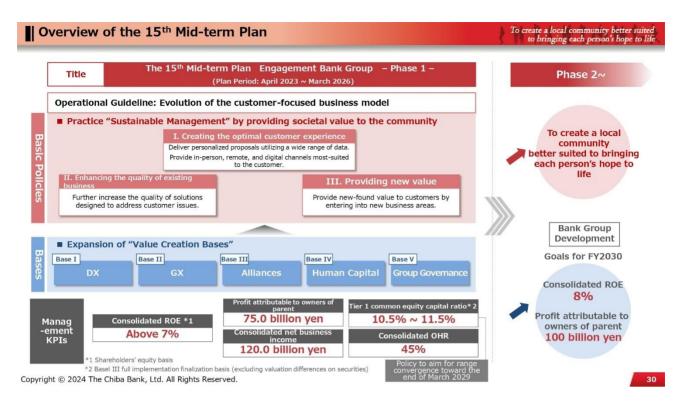
Regarding the exercise of voting rights, we will exercise voting rights for all proposals at companies in which we hold shares. For cross-shareholdings, we will make decisions on proposals based on the perspective of enhancing corporate value for both our bank and the companies in which we hold shares.



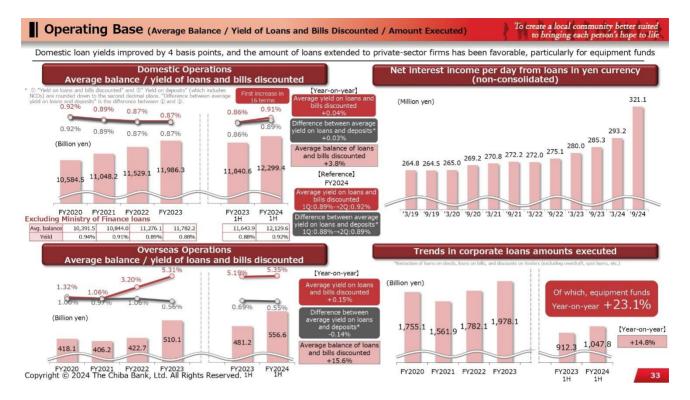
Regarding pure investments, we have established a policy to reduce the balance and number of holdings by half compared to March 2024 by the end of the next medium-term plan period in March 2029. This effort will accelerate reductions alongside cross-shareholdings.

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Regarding the exercise of voting rights, we will continue to exercise voting rights on all proposals of companies in which we hold shares. Decisions will be made from the perspective of maximizing the Bank's economic benefits. Pure investment stocks are held with a focus on economic returns. As noted in the bottom right, market cap-based TSR and dividend yields are higher than those of cross-shareholdings, as outlined on the previous page. Taking into account our profit plans, we intend to proceed with sales in a manner that reflects these economic considerations.

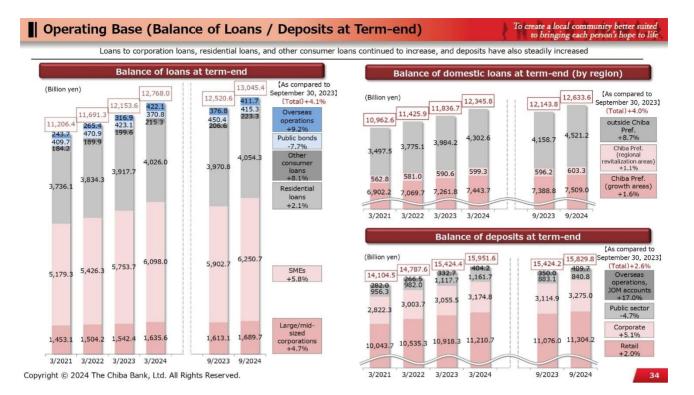


We are at the midpoint of our current medium-term management plan. However, there are no changes to our strategic direction. We remain committed to management rooted in our purpose and vision.



From here, I will provide an update on our current situation, focusing on our strengths.

First, let's discuss our business foundation. As shown in the graph at the top left, the domestic segment's lending spread reversed for the first time in 16 periods. In the graph at the bottom right, you can see that loan execution amounts for general businesses have exceeded pre-COVID levels. Loan executions for capital investments reflect strong demand for equipment in Chiba Prefecture, resulting in a 23.1% YoY increase, contributing to the growth of total loans.



Loan balances at the end of the period increased by JPY520.0 billion or 4.1% YoY, maintaining steady growth. Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as loans to large and medium-sized corporations, have grown steadily. Additionally, housing loans and other consumer loans continue to expand.

Deposits, as shown in the bottom right graph, also grew steadily, increasing by JPY400.0 billion or 2.6% YoY. Of this growth, 56% was driven by an increase in individual deposits.

### Operating Base (Incorporating Interest Rate Hikes) As policy interest rates rose, loan interest rates rose steadily. Increase in all loan interest rates regardless of interest rate sensitivity. Improvement of yields on corporate loans Prime-linked loans (average interest rates on loans) Market-linked loans (average interest rates on loans) Yen-denominated loans 1.29% ¥ 12.5 tri. as of Sep. 2024 1.21% ixed (residential etc.) 0.6 1 MTIBOR 1.16% 78% As of Aug. 2024 10/2024 (corporate) Fixed interest rate loans (From January 2025) Reflecting an increase in the short-term prime rate in the contracted interest rate

25.1bp

18.4bp

73.4%

FY2023

14.0bp 8

8.6bp

61.6%

FY2023

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Housing loans account for about

30% of the loan portfolio Interest rates on floating-rate loans rise

Let's discuss the effects of the recent rise in interest rates. Following the increase in the prime rate in September 2024, corporate prime rate-linked loans have steadily followed suit.

97.1%

FY2024 1H

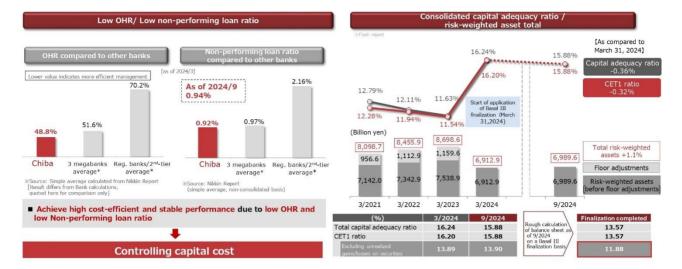
Pass-through rate

From January next year, variable-rate housing loans, which account for 30% of our loan portfolio, are expected to increase significantly. This will lead to a rise in the overall interest rates across our loan portfolio.

### Financial Base (Efficiency / Soundness / Stability)

To create a local community better suited

Building strong financial base through efficient business management and high soundness at the top level of Japanese banks, and stable capital management

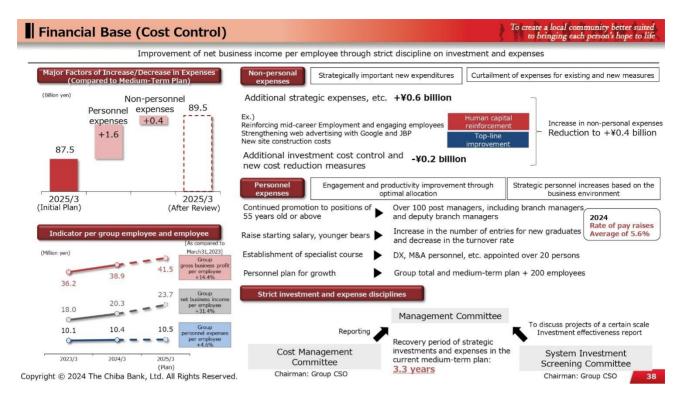


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As shown in the top left, we believe our OHR remains at a low level compared to other banks, reflecting cost-efficient operations. Regarding the medium-term expense reduction target of JPY3.0 billion, we have achieved JPY2.2 billion so far this fiscal year, with an outlook to exceed the target by the final year.

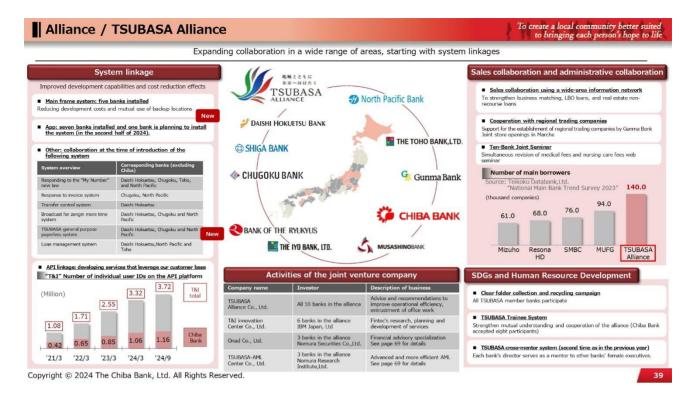
The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio, as of the end of September 2024, remains low at 0.94%, maintaining strong asset quality. Supported by this robust financial position, our CET1 ratio under Basel III fully implemented standards, excluding valuation gains on securities, stood at 11.88% as of September 2024. This is sufficient to support a total shareholder return ratio exceeding 50%.



Let me explain our current expense situation. Non-personnel expenses increased by JPY0.6 billion, reflecting investments in human capital needed for growth and expenditures aimed at enhancing the topline. However, additional cost control measures have been implemented to limit the extent of the increase.

Personnel expenses have also risen, as wage increases were necessary given the macroeconomic environment. Nevertheless, we are thoroughly executing strategic allocation of resources to improve productivity across our group.

As illustrated in the line graph at the bottom left, net business income per employee has been steadily increasing, and we aim to continue this upward trend in the future.



The TSUBASA Alliance, starting with core systems, has demonstrated effects in improving the topline and controlling expenses through collaboration in various areas. The app developed by our bank is set to be adopted by eight other banks. In addition, we are strengthening cooperation on subsystems such as paperless platforms.

#### Alliance / Chiba-Musashino Alliance and Chiba-Yokohama Partnership Leveraging collaboration in the Tokyo metropolitan area, we will further increase our presence in the sales area and accumulate results Chiba-Musashino Alliance Chiba-Yokohama Partnership 千葉・横浜 パートナーシップ ■ Accelerate collaboration and commonality in all areas in the corporate sector In addition to the target effect amount, ■ Expanding presence in the Tokyo metropolitan area KPIs are set in each collaboration area to neasure the effect of the alliance **Effective amount** Effective amount Cumulative total **Cumulative total** Five-year cumulative total 35.9 billion yen 20.0 billion yen 15.0 billion yen 25.0 billion yen 13.8 billion 11.7 billion yer 14.3 billion yen 1.9 billion yen 7.9 billion ver 4.6 billion yen Initial plan 2024/3 2024/9 New Five-Year Plan (April 2024 to March 2029) 2021/3 2022/3 2023/3 2024/3 2024/9 Plan Improving the presence of the Tokyo metropolitan area ~Creating value for customers through Chiba and Yokohama ~ Major Initiatives ■ Collaboration at the Hamamatsu-cho Branch: Conversion of Hamamatsu-cho corporate sales office, a joint base, into a branch office (December 2023) and the Hamamatsu-cho corporate office of Musashino Bank became a branch (July 2024) Digital

The Chiba-Musashino Alliance has entered its second phase and continues to progress steadily, achieving results in line with its objectives.

■ Collaboration on the Realization of a Carbon-Free Society:

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In October 2024, Musashino Bank introduced the "C-checker (CO2 Emissions easurement Tool)" that the Bank began handling in September 2023

ion in the field of finance

Indivi-

dual

Collaboration, etc. that contributes to the realize Asset Management Natio

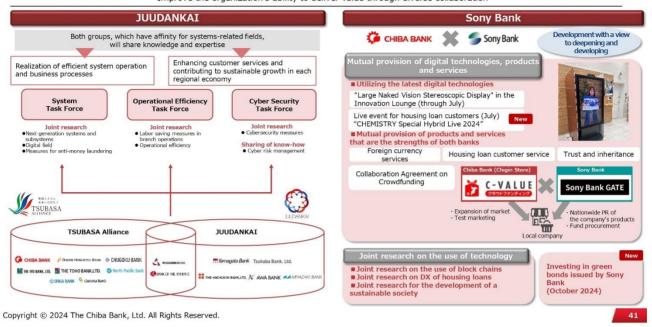
Sustainability

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As part of the Chiba-Yokohama Partnership, we have launched a new five-year plan. This plan aims to create customer value in various fields beyond just corporate divisions, leveraging the unique strengths of both banks to enhance our presence in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

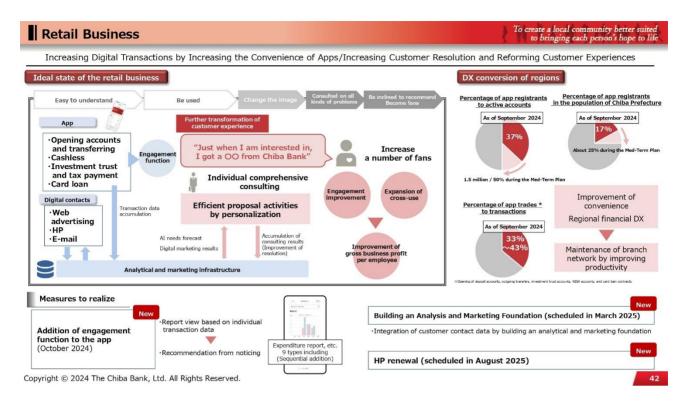
# Alliance / Collaboration with JUUDANKAI / Cross-industry Collaboration To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

Improve the organization's ability to deliver value through diverse collaboration



The TSUBASA Alliance and JUUDANKAI kicked off a joint research project in April. Task forces have been established in three key areas: systems, operational efficiency, and cybersecurity, to conduct collaborative research. Regarding our partnership with Sony Bank, we have formed various working groups and continue discussions at the operational level.

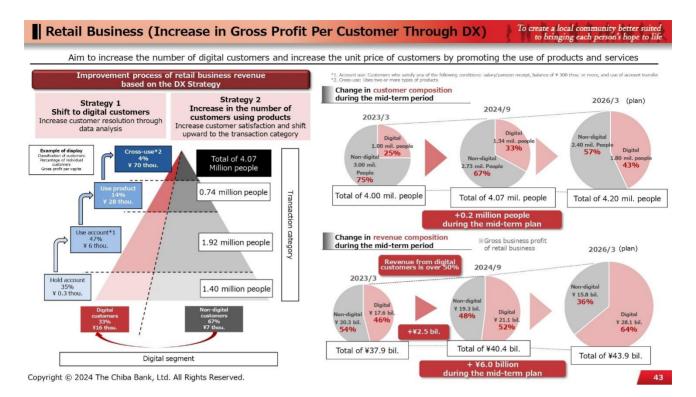
In July, as a measure to enhance customer engagement by utilizing content from the Sony Group, we cohosted a music live event featuring CHEMISTRY [a Japanese R&B duo], for housing loan holders of both banks.



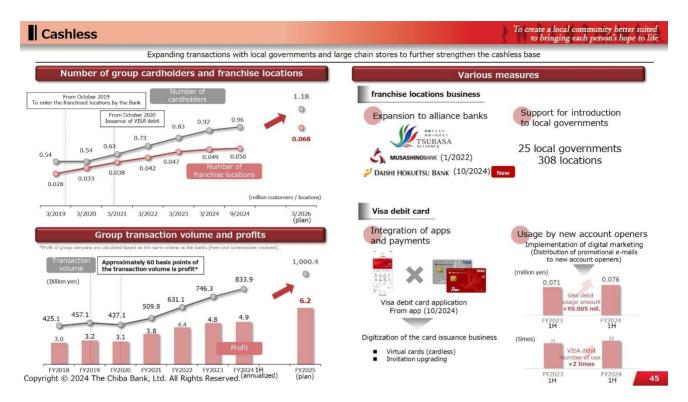
In our retail business, we are developing an integrated analysis and marketing platform by consolidating data obtained through digital touchpoints such as our app, website, homepage, and emails.

By further advancing data utilization, we aim to transform the customer experience in both face-to-face and non-face-to-face channels, so customers feel that "just when I am interested in, I got a  $\bigcirc\bigcirc$  from Chiba Bank."

In October, we introduced a personalized recommendation service provided by Singapore's Moneythor. This service leverages our app as a touchpoint to enhance customer engagement.

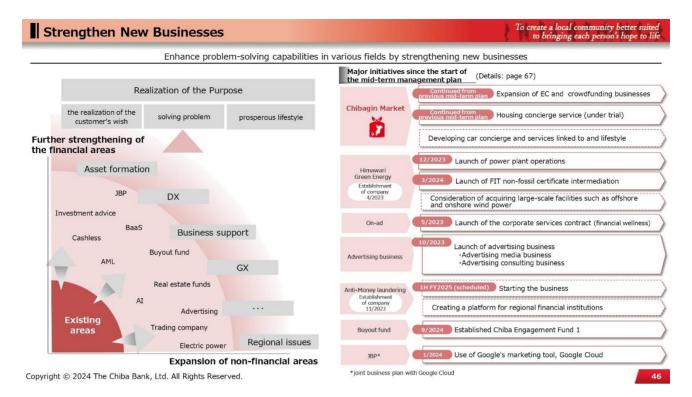


As shown in the top right, the number of customers increased by approximately 0.07 million compared to the end of March 2023, with digital customers reaching 1.34 million, or 33% of the total. As seen in the bottom right, during this period, gross business profit in the retail business increased by JPY2.5 billion, from JPY37.9 billion to JPY40.4 billion. By increasing the number of digital customers and utilizing data to enhance customer understanding, we aim to promote the use of products and services, thereby increasing gross business profit per customer.



Regarding cashless transactions, as shown in the graph on the left, the total number of card members, merchants, and transaction volume across the Group continues to grow.

We are steadily progressing toward achieving a total transaction volume of JPY1 trillion for the Group by the final year of the medium-term plan. Additionally, we are expanding our cashless platform to other alliance banks.



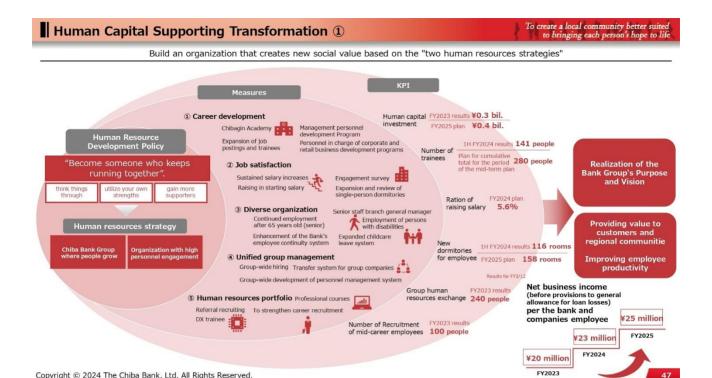
Next, I will explain our new business initiatives. We are expanding our business domains in both financial and non-financial areas to develop more sophisticated solutions for regional social issues.

Our major initiatives are listed on the right side. Regarding Chibagin Market, our e-commerce and crowdfunding business became profitable last fiscal year, and we are currently trialing a housing concierge service.

Using various data owned by the Bank, we approach customers with high demand for housing loans. At the stage where customers are considering a purchase, we provide advice on home buying. This upstream service leads to referrals to real estate companies, resulting in actual transactions. We are preparing to fully launch this service next fiscal year.

As for our advertising business, we launched an advertising media business in October last year. This includes running advertisements from business partners in locations such as our branches, ATMs, and apps, as well as on digital signage at the Chiba Station Innovation Lounge and Nihonbashi COREDO Muromachi. Gross business profit for H1 amounted to JPY0.11 billion

Additionally, in September, we established the Chiba Engagement Fund No. 1, a buyout fund, to enhance full-scale hands-on support.



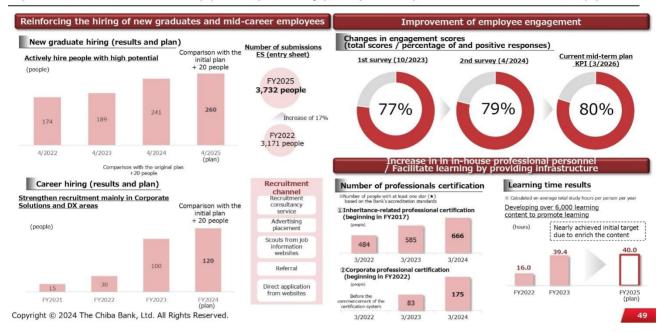
Our initiatives focus on five areas: career development, job satisfaction, diverse organization, unified group management, and human resource portfolios. We are progressing with various measures in these areas.

As noted in the KPIs on the bottom right, productivity per employee is improving, and we will continue efforts to enhance this further.

## Human Capital Supporting Transformation 3

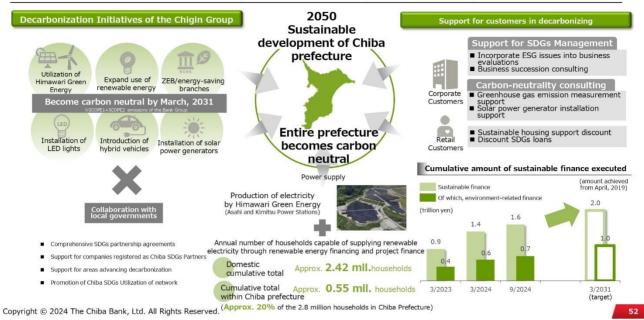
To create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life

Expansion of investment amount and number of employees trained (investment target) / Development of the system that enables diverse human resources to play an active role

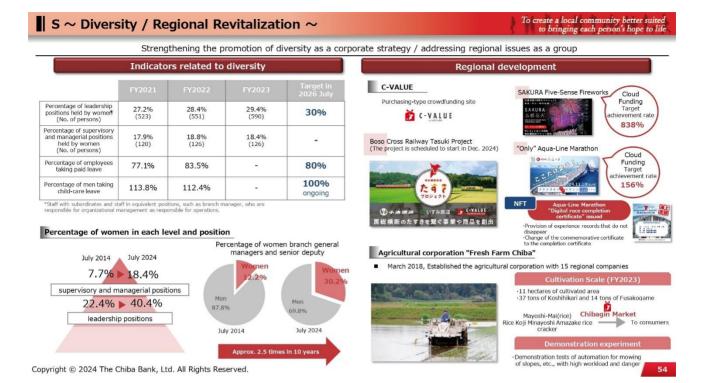


As shown on the left, while labor shortages continue to advance in the macro environment, our competitiveness in hiring new graduates remains strong. Additionally, we are actively recruiting specialist talent across various industries for career positions. As a result of our investments in human capital, our engagement score has risen steadily.

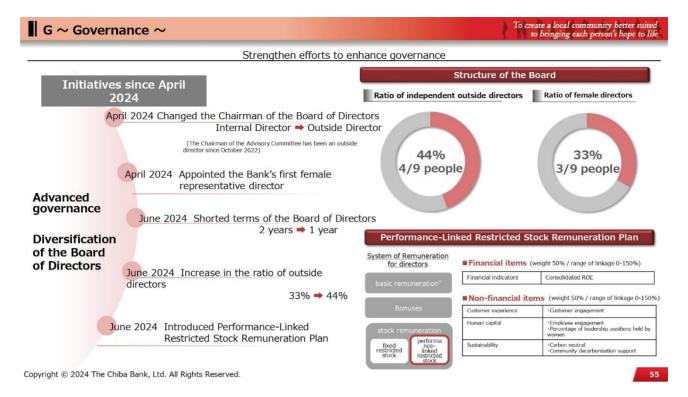
Contribute to the sustainable development of the entire Chiba prefecture through regional decarbonization



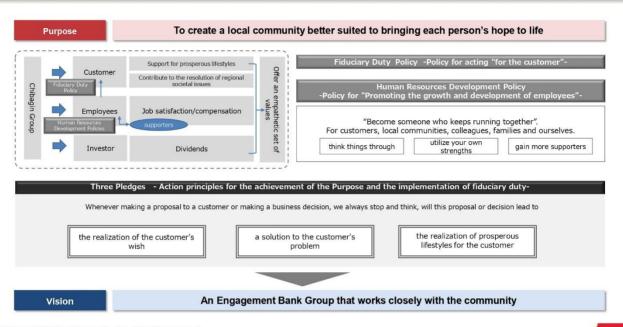
Toward achieving carbon neutrality by 2031, we are intensifying our efforts in sustainable finance. The annual power generation capacity from renewable energy-related loans and project finance corresponds to approximately 20% of the electricity demand for 2.80 million households in Chiba Prefecture. We are also strengthening the power generation projects acquired through Himawari Green Energy and advancing investments in additional renewable energy facilities. As part of our "region-wide GX" initiative, we aim to contribute to supplying power to the region.



On the right-hand side, under regional revitalization, we issued digital certificates of completion as NFTs for participants in the Aqua Line Marathon crowdfunding project. We envision expanding the use of NFTs as a new means of delivering value in the future.

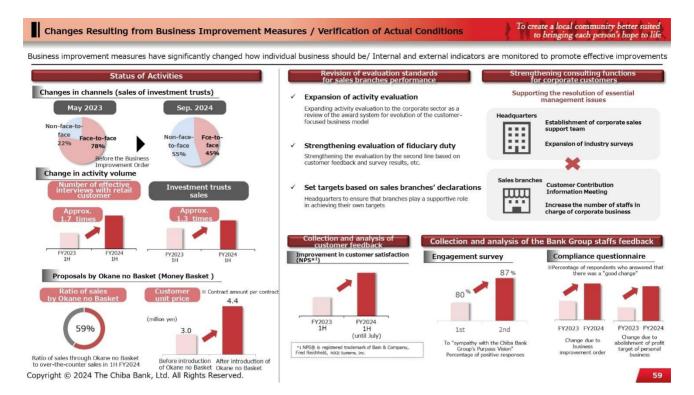


Regarding governance enhancement and board diversity, in April, we appointed an outside director as the chair of our board of directors and selected our bank's first female representative director. Furthermore, in June, we shortened the term for directors to one year, increased the ratio of outside directors, and introduced performance-linked restricted stock (RS).



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Here, we discuss the progress of our business improvement plan. Guided by our purpose and vision, we are committed to restoring trust with our customers and all stakeholders. This is being achieved by making purpose and vision the cornerstone of our management and the basis for decision-making by every officer and employee.



As noted on the left, in financial product sales, the proportion of non-face-to-face transactions has increased to 55%, with activity levels rising as well. Additionally, the introduction of the portfolio proposal tool "Okane no Basket (Money Basket)" has led to an increase in customer unit value, significantly transforming the nature of our business.

In H2, we revised the performance evaluation standards for our branches and shifted to self-established goals for their performance targets. To strengthen our consulting functions for corporate clients, we are conducting "Customer Contribution Information Meetings" and other initiatives.

As noted below, scores from external feedback, such as NPS, and internal feedback, such as engagement surveys and compliance questionnaires, have improved. We recognize these initiatives as effective and will continue to collect feedback from both internal and external sources to advance our improvement measures.

That concludes my explanation. Thank you very much.