CHIBA BANK

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
Financial Data 2026

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Five-Year Summary (Consolidated)

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31

	Millions of Yen (Note1)					Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note1)
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	**2026**
For the Year						
Total Income	**¥ 445,437**	¥ 362,183	¥ 311,701	¥ 278,467	¥ 236,185	**$ 2,786,077**
Total Expenses	**309,326**	255,358	221,032	191,797	157,807	**1,934,742**
Profit before Income Taxes	**136,111**	106,825	90,668	86,670	78,378	**851,335**
Profit	**94,063**	74,259	62,440	60,276	54,498	**588,341**
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	**94,063**	74,259	62,440	60,276	54,498	**588,341**
At Year-End						
Total Assets	**¥21,211,781**	¥21,631,292	¥21,323,895	¥19,787,882	¥19,104,764	**$132,673,139**
Loans and Bills Discounted	**14,082,336**	13,183,185	12,721,829	12,107,066	11,646,721	**88,080,662**
Securities	**3,491,819**	3,178,969	2,906,067	2,576,106	2,482,224	**21,840,252**
Deposits	**17,011,190**	16,715,335	16,307,293	15,903,940	15,324,161	**106,399,742**
Net Assets	**1,257,300**	1,145,190	1,181,503	1,061,115	1,059,091	**7,864,027**
Capital Ratio (BIS guidelines)	**15.02%**	15.04%	16.24%	11.63%	12.11%	**15.02%**
PER (Times)	**14.92**	13.42	14.57	10.36	9.86	**14.92**
PBR (Times)	**1.10**	0.86	0.76	0.58	0.50	**1.10**

	Yen					U.S. Dollars
Per Share						
Profit	**¥ 133.75**	¥ 104.17	¥ 86.53	¥ 82.52	¥ 73.47	**$ 0.84**
Net Assets	**1,801.69**	1,618.89	1,651.46	1,464.45	1,436.74	**11.27**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks (Note 27)	¥ 2,680,390	¥ 4,245,781	$ 16,765,012
Call Loans and Bills Bought	306,014	448,130	1,914,027
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	3,782	1,379	23,657
Monetary Claims Bought	21,019	23,156	131,474
Trading Assets (Notes 6 and 33)	22,998	16,496	143,849
Money Held in Trust (Note 35)	5,900	6,900	36,903
Securities (Notes 7, 8, 12, 33 and 34)	3,491,819	3,178,969	21,840,252
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 8, 12 and 33)	14,082,336	13,183,185	88,080,662
Foreign Exchanges (Notes 8 and 9)	6,781	5,571	42,413
Other Assets (Notes 8, 10 and 12)	396,141	338,967	2,477,745
Tangible Fixed Assets (Notes 11 and 20)	127,123	125,295	795,117
Intangible Fixed Assets	28,001	23,927	175,142
Net Defined Benefit Asset (Note 19)	49,139	37,407	307,352
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 30)	2,470	2,946	15,449
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 8)	23,361	24,854	146,118
Allowance for Loan Losses	(35,498)	(31,675)	(222,031)
Total Assets	¥21,211,781	¥21,631,292	$132,673,139
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 12, 13 and 33)	¥17,011,190	¥16,715,335	$106,399,742
Call Money and Bills Sold	415,244	1,415,022	2,597,226
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Note 12)	63,045	50,565	394,328
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions (Note 12)	192,214	214,190	1,202,243
Trading Liabilities (Notes 14 and 33)	19,347	9,435	121,014
Borrowed Money (Notes 12 and 15)	1,694,463	1,637,445	10,598,343
Foreign Exchanges (Note 16)	882	845	5,518
Bonds Payable (Note 17)	47,955	44,831	299,945
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	17,970	16,892	112,403
Other Liabilities (Note 18)	397,378	314,202	2,485,481
Net Defined Benefit Liability (Note 19)	577	605	3,614
Provisions for Directors' Retirement Benefits	206	232	1,289
Provisions for Reimbursement of Deposits	213	421	1,334
Provisions for Point Loyalty Programs	708	693	4,431
Reserves under Special Laws	23	23	147
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 30)	59,277	29,815	370,764
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation (Note 20)	10,420	10,688	65,174
Acceptances and Guarantees	23,361	24,854	146,118
Total Liabilities	¥19,954,480	¥20,486,102	$124,809,112
Net Assets			
Capital Stock (Note 21)	¥ 145,069	¥ 145,069	$ 907,363
Capital Surplus	122,134	122,134	763,911
Retained Earnings	874,340	837,898	5,468,728
Treasury Shares	(64,921)	(75,104)	(406,065)
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,076,621	1,029,997	6,733,937
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Note 36)	102,209	80,195	639,291
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	55,087	17,650	344,553
Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 20)	9,683	9,594	60,568
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	13,698	7,752	85,678
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	180,678	115,193	1,130,089
Total Net Assets	¥ 1,257,300	¥ 1,145,190	$ 7,864,027
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥21,211,781	¥21,631,292	$132,673,139

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Income			
Interest Income:			
Interest on Loans and Discounts	**¥201,440**	¥159,075	**$1,259,948**
Interest and Dividends on Securities	**83,489**	61,733	**522,198**
Other Interest Income	**20,527**	18,071	**128,394**
Trust Fees	**81**	84	**511**
Fees and Commissions	**68,688**	65,003	**429,624**
Trading Income (Note 22)	**626**	1,142	**3,916**
Other Ordinary Income (Note 23)	**6,156**	5,520	**38,509**
Other Income (Note 24)	**64,427**	51,551	**402,977**
Total Income	**¥445,437**	¥362,183	**$2,786,077**
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:			
Interest on Deposits	**¥ 61,315**	¥ 41,452	**$ 383,509**
Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts	**7,949**	6,878	**49,723**
Other Interest Expenses	**41,433**	37,932	**259,156**
Fees and Commissions Payments	**26,263**	24,431	**164,272**
Trading Expenses	**35**	20	**221**
Other Ordinary Expenses (Note 25)	**20,736**	7,664	**129,702**
General and Administrative Expenses	**104,888**	96,761	**656,048**
Other Expenses (Note 26)	**46,702**	40,216	**292,110**
Total Expenses	**¥309,326**	¥255,358	**$1,934,742**
Profit before Income Taxes	**136,111**	106,825	**851,335**
Income Taxes—Current	**42,342**	31,619	**264,840**
Income Taxes—Deferred	**(295)**	946	**(1,846)**
Profit	**¥ 94,063**	¥ 74,259	**$ 588,341**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	**¥ 94,063**	¥ 74,259	**$ 588,341**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Profit	**¥ 94,063**	¥ 74,259	**$588,341**
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 28)			
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	**21,861**	(79,586)	**136,739**
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	**37,436**	1,371	**234,153**
Revaluation Reserve for Land	**—**	(306)	**—**
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	**5,946**	3,013	**37,191**
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Equity-method Affiliates	**152**	(111)	**955**
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**65,396**	(75,619)	**409,037**
Comprehensive Income	**¥159,460**	¥ (1,360)	**$997,378**
(Breakdown)			
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of Parent	**¥159,460**	¥ (1,360)	**$997,378**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

	Shareholders' Equity					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Total Shareholders' Equity	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Remeasure-ments of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Net Assets
Balance at March 31, 2024	¥145,069	¥122,185	¥796,209	¥(72,800)	¥ 990,662	¥159,893	¥16,279	¥9,929	¥ 4,738	¥190,840	¥1,181,503
Cash Dividends	—	—	(25,041)	—	(25,041)	—	—	—	—	—	(25,041)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	—	—	74,259	—	74,259	—	—	—	—	—	74,259
Purchase of Treasury Shares	—	—	—	(10,005)	(10,005)	—	—	—	—	—	(10,005)
Disposal of Treasury Shares	—	45	—	48	93	—	—	—	—	—	93
Retirement of Treasury Shares	—	(96)	(7,556)	7,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land	—	—	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Net Changes of Items Other than Shareholders' Equity	—	—	—	—	—	(79,697)	1,371	(334)	3,013	(75,647)	(75,647)
Total of Items during FY2024	—	(50)	41,689	(2,303)	39,334	(79,697)	1,371	(334)	3,013	(75,647)	(36,312)
Balance at March 31, 2025	¥145,069	¥122,134	¥837,898	¥(75,104)	¥1,029,997	¥ 80,195	¥17,650	¥9,594	¥ 7,752	¥115,193	¥1,145,190
Cash Dividends	—	—	(32,543)	—	(32,543)	—	—	—	—	—	(32,543)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	—	—	94,063	—	94,063	—	—	—	—	—	94,063
Purchase of Treasury Shares	—	—	—	(15,006)	(15,006)	—	—	—	—	—	(15,006)
Disposal of Treasury Shares	—	83	—	115	199	—	—	—	—	—	199
Retirement of Treasury Shares	—	(83)	(24,989)	25,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land	—	—	(88)	—	(88)	—	—	—	—	—	(88)
Net Changes of Items Other than Shareholders' Equity	—	—	—	—	—	22,014	37,436	88	5,946	65,485	65,485
Total of Items during FY2025	—	—	36,441	10,182	46,624	22,014	37,436	88	5,946	65,485	112,110
Balance at March 31, 2026	**¥145,069**	**¥122,134**	**¥874,340**	**¥(64,921)**	**¥1,076,621**	**¥102,209**	**¥55,087**	**¥9,683**	**¥13,698**	**¥180,678**	**¥1,257,300**

Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)

	Shareholders' Equity					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Total Shareholders' Equity	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Remeasure-ments of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Net Assets
Balance at March 31, 2025	$907,363	$763,911	$5,240,796	$(469,754)	$6,442,316	$501,597	$110,400	$60,012	$48,487	$ 720,497	$7,162,813
Cash Dividends	—	—	(203,549)	—	(203,549)	—	—	—	—	—	(203,549)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	—	—	588,341	—	588,341	—	—	—	—	—	588,341
Purchase of Treasury Shares	—	—	—	(93,860)	(93,860)	—	—	—	—	—	(93,860)
Disposal of Treasury Shares	—	522	—	724	1,246	—	—	—	—	—	1,246
Retirement of Treasury Shares	—	(522)	(156,304)	156,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land	—	—	(555)	—	(555)	—	—	—	—	—	(555)
Net Changes of Items Other than Shareholders' Equity	—	—	—	—	—	137,693	234,153	555	37,191	409,592	409,592
Total of Items during FY2025	—	—	227,932	63,689	291,622	137,693	234,153	555	37,191	409,592	701,214
Balance at March 31, 2026	**$907,363**	**$763,911**	**$5,468,728**	**$(406,065)**	**$6,733,937**	**$639,291**	**$344,553**	**$60,568**	**$85,678**	**$1,130,089**	**$7,864,027**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Profit before Income Taxes	**¥ 136,111**	¥ 106,825	**$ 851,335**
Depreciation and Amortization	**10,250**	10,267	**64,111**
Impairment Loss	**2,534**	232	**15,852**
Amortization of Goodwill	**421**	175	**2,638**
Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Affiliates	**(623)**	(436)	**(3,903)**
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	**3,822**	588	**23,908**
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	**(11,732)**	(8,699)	**(73,380)**
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	**(28)**	(83)	**(175)**
Increase (Decrease) in Provisions for Directors' Retirement Benefits	**(26)**	39	**(166)**
Increase (Decrease) in Provisions for Reimbursement of Deposits	**(208)**	(215)	**(1,303)**
Increase (Decrease) in Provisions for Point Loyalty Programs	**14**	(96)	**92**
Interest Income	**(305,457)**	(238,880)	**(1,910,541)**
Financing Expenses	**110,699**	86,263	**692,388**
Losses (Gains) on securities	**(7,650)**	(12,947)	**(47,852)**
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	**(18)**	(54)	**(116)**
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	**(180)**	36	**(1,128)**
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	**169**	449	**1,062**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	**(6,502)**	(4,243)	**(40,671)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	**9,912**	3,159	**61,997**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	**(899,151)**	(461,355)	**(5,623,913)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits (excluding Negotiable Certificates of Deposit)	**578,502**	324,154	**3,618,356**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**(282,647)**	83,887	**(1,767,874)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (excluding Subordinated Borrowings)	**57,017**	114,185	**356,628**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (excluding Due from BOJ)	**(11,821)**	10,250	**(73,942)**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Bills Bought and Others	**144,252**	(56,343)	**902,254**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	**(2,402)**	571	**(15,029)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Bills Sold	**(987,298)**	(78,275)	**(6,175,247)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**(21,976)**	10,760	**(137,453)**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchanges - Assets	**(1,209)**	513	**(7,563)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchanges - Liabilities	**36**	(326)	**230**
Increase (Decrease) in Issuance and Redemption of Straight Bonds	**—**	(45,411)	**—**
Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money from Trust Accounts	**1,078**	1,327	**6,746**
Interest and Dividends Received	**287,444**	228,712	**1,797,874**
Interest Paid	**(106,039)**	(83,402)	**(663,246)**
Other, net	**18,488**	61,968	**115,642**
Subtotal	**¥(1,284,218)**	¥ 53,596	**$ (8,032,388)**
Income Taxes Paid	**(34,528)**	(29,354)	**(215,963)**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	**¥(1,318,746)**	¥ 24,242	**$ (8,248,351)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Securities	**¥(1,112,425)**	¥(1,211,496)	**$ (6,957,875)**
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	**684,081**	592,999	**4,278,720**
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	**239,099**	245,324	**1,495,493**
Increase in Money Held in Trust	**(1,000)**	(2,100)	**(6,255)**
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	**2,000**	6,085	**12,509**
Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	**(11,647)**	(8,087)	**(72,854)**
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	**534**	—	**3,341**
Purchase of Retirement of Tangible Fixed Assets	**(389)**	(126)	**(2,438)**
Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	**(11,350)**	(6,661)	**(70,991)**
Purchase of Shares of Subsidiaries Resulting in Change in Scope of Consolidation	**—**	(8,448)	**—**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	**¥ (211,097)**	¥ (392,510)	**$ (1,320,350)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	**¥ —**	¥ (30,000)	**$ —**
Cash Dividends Paid	**¥ (32,543)**	¥ (25,041)	**$ (203,549)**
Purchase of Treasury Shares	**(15,006)**	(10,005)	**(93,860)**
Proceeds from Sales of Treasury Shares	**0**	0	**2**
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	**¥ (47,549)**	¥ (65,046)	**$ (297,408)**
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	**¥ 180**	¥ (36)	**$ 1,128**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**¥(1,577,213)**	¥ (433,350)	**$ (9,864,981)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	**¥ 4,232,103**	¥ 4,665,454	**$26,470,498**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period (Note 27)	**¥ 2,654,890**	¥ 4,232,103	**$16,605,517**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Basis of Presentation

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. ('Chiba Bank' or 'the Bank') and its consolidated subsidiaries ('the Group') produce their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. The classification of accounts is in compliance with Japan's Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been compiled from the consolidated financial statements issued domestically and presented in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. Certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the financial statements for the previous year in order to conform to the classifications used in the financial statements for the current year. In addition, the accompanying notes include information that is not required under the accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, but is presented herein for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Japanese yen amounts are presented in millions of yen and figures of less than 1 million are truncated. As a result, the totals expressed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not necessarily add up to the sums of the individual amounts.

U.S. dollar amounts are shown solely for the convenience of readers of this Integrated Report and are calculated at a rate of ¥159.88 to $1.00, the exchange rate as of March 31, 2026.

When we refer in this financial data "we," "us," "our," we mean the Bank or the Group.

2. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries, including Chibagin Guarantee Co., Ltd., Chibagin Leasing Co., Ltd., Chibagin Securities Co., Ltd. ('Chibagin Securities') and other subsidiaries. The number of consolidated subsidiaries was nine as of March 31, 2026 (nine as of March 31, 2025).

All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements do not include the accounts of Chibagin Computer Service Co., Ltd. and five other subsidiaries because the combined total assets, total income, profit (based on the owned interest), retained earnings (based on the owned interest) and accumulated other comprehensive income (based on the owned interest) of these subsidiaries are not significant and would not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank. Nevertheless, the investments in these unconsolidated subsidiaries are carried using the equity method and are included in securities in the consolidated balance sheet.

Also, the consolidated financial statements do not include the accounts of twenty-four unconsolidated subsidiaries and eight affiliated companies (respective number was seventeen and seven as of March 31, 2025). The investments in these unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies are not accounted for using the equity method because the profit (based on the owned interest), retained earnings (based on the owned interest) and accumulated other comprehensive income (based on the owned interest) of these subsidiaries and affiliated companies are not significant and would not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank. During the current fiscal year, Chiba Growth Academia Investment Limited Partnership and Himawari G6 Investment Limited Partnership were established, and the Bank made investments in SF4 LLC (anonymous association). A Bank employee was appointed CEO of Fujishoku Co., Ltd. Furthermore, Chiba Engagement 1 Investment Limited Partnership invested in Engage 1 Co., Ltd., Nittoh Holdings Co., Ltd., and Nittoh Zohki Co., Ltd. Additionally, Chiba Yokohama Partnership 1 Investment Limited Partnership, an affiliated company, made investments in CYP3 Co., Ltd.

The fiscal year ends on March 31 for all nine subsidiaries.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Trading Account

The following criteria are applied when accounting for the Bank's trading assets and liabilities as well as trading income and expenses:

Transactions for the purpose of capturing gains arising from short-term fluctuations in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of securities and other market-related indices, or arbitraging differentials between markets (hereinafter referred to as "trading purposes") are included under "Trading Assets" or "Trading Liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet. Profit or loss from transactions for trading purposes are recorded under "Trading Income" or "Trading Expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

Trading securities and monetary claims, etc. which are held for trading purposes are reported at market value as of the end of the fiscal year. Trading-related financial derivatives such as swaps, futures, or options are valued on the assumption that they were settled at the end of the fiscal year.

"Trading Income/Expenses" includes the interest received/paid during the fiscal year, the changes in the amount of gains/losses for securities and monetary claims between the end of the current fiscal year and the end of the previous fiscal year, and the difference between the amount of profit/loss for trading-related financial derivatives based on the assumption that transactions were settled at the end of the current fiscal year and at the end of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Securities

Held-to-maturity bonds are reported at amortized cost, which is determined by the moving average method. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies not accounted for using the equity method are reported at cost as determined by the moving average method. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at market value while their costs are calculated mainly via the moving-average method. Stocks and other securities without a market price are recorded at the cost determined by the moving-average method.

Unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities are included in net assets, net of income taxes. In addition, the valuation of securities that are held as trust assets in individually managed cash trusts with the principal objective of securities portfolio management is performed using the same method (1) and (2) above.

(3) Derivatives

Derivatives for purposes other than trading are reported at fair value.

(4) Depreciation Method of Fixed Assets

i) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding lease agreements)
Depreciation of buildings is calculated using the straight-line method, and the depreciation of other tangible fixed assets is calculated using the declining balance method. The main useful lives of tangible assets are as follows:
Buildings........................6 to 50 years
Others ....2 to 20 years

ii) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding lease agreements)
Amortization of intangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method. Amortization of internal software systems is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated usable period as determined by the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries (5 years).

(5) Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for loan losses made by the Bank is provided in accordance with the internally established standards for write-offs and provisions.

For claims on borrowers that have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings (“Bankrupt Borrowers”), or borrowers that are not legally or formally insolvent but are regarded as substantially in the same situation (“Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers”), an allowance is provided based on the amount of claims, after the write-off stated below, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.

For claims on borrowers that are not currently bankrupt but likely to become bankrupt in the future (“Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers”), an allowance is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on an overall solvency assessment of the claims, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.

For claims on Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers and on borrowers whose loans are classified as “Loans past due 3 months or more” or “Restructured Loans” over a certain amount, if future cash flows from the collection of principal and interest are reasonably estimated, the allowance for loan losses is calculated by “Discounted Cash Flow Method,” by which the allowance for loan losses is calculated as the difference between the booked amounts of the loans and the cash flows discounted by the original contractual interest rates.

For other claims, an allowance is mainly recorded based on the expected losses for the next one year or the next three years, and the expected losses are calculated by a loss ratio based on the historical average of the loan-loss ratio over a certain period of time, which is based on one or three years of actual loan loss experience, and adding necessary adjustments such as future projections.

The operating divisions review all claims in accordance with the Bank’s policies and guidelines for the self-assessment of asset quality, and the internal Audit and Inspection Division, which is independent from the operating divisions, audits these assessments. Allowance for loan losses is determined based on the results of these assessments.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims to Bankrupt Borrowers or Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers, amounts exceeding the estimated value of collateral and guarantees is deemed to be uncollectible and written-off against the total outstanding amount of the loan. The total amount deemed to be uncollectable or written-off was ¥31,327 million as of March 31, 2026 (compared to ¥32,125 million as of March 31, 2025). Regarding the allowance for loan losses made by the Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries, general allowances for loan losses are determined for the amount deemed necessary based on the historical loan-loss ratio and specific allowances for loan losses are provided based on an assessment of the collectability of individual loans.

(6) Provision for Directors’ Retirement Benefits

Provisions are made for the retirement benefits to be paid to directors and corporate auditors of consolidated subsidiaries in the amount deemed accrued until the end of the relevant fiscal year.

(7) Provision for Reimbursements for Dormant Deposits

Provisions are made for the reimbursement of dormant deposits that will no longer be recorded as liabilities in the amount deemed necessary to cover possible losses arising from potential future withdrawal claims from depositors.

(8) Provision for Loyalty Point Programs

Provisions are made for loyalty point programs in the amount deemed necessary to cover the potential future use of loyalty points accumulated by customers through the use of credit cards, etc. issued by the Bank or its consolidated subsidiaries.

(9) Reserves under Special Laws

Reserves under special laws are financial instruments transaction liability reserves recorded by Chibagin Securities. These reserves are provided for the compensation of losses from securities transactions pursuant to Article 46-5-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and Article 175 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Financial Instrument Business Operators, etc.

(10) Accounting Methods related to Retirement Benefits

When calculating retirement benefit obligations, the estimated value of retirement benefits for the current fiscal year is allocated based on the benefit formula method. Prior service cost is amortized in gains/losses by the straight-line method over 10 years. The net actuarial gain/loss is amortized using the straight-line method over 10 years starting from following fiscal year. Consolidated subsidiaries calculate net defined benefit liabilities and retirement benefit costs using the simplified method which assumes the retirement benefit obligation to be equal to the amount of payments necessary if all employees were to voluntarily retire at the end of the fiscal year.

(11) Conversion of Foreign Currencies

The Bank's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as the accounts of overseas branches are converted into Japanese yen based primarily on the exchange rate as of the end of the corresponding fiscal period. Consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Japanese yen based on the exchange rate as of the end of the fiscal period for each company.

(12) Lease Transactions

Revenues and expenses from the finance lease transactions to lessees of the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries are recorded on the net sales and cost of sales as of the contractual lease fee collection date.

(13) Hedge Accounting Practices

i) Hedging Interest Rate Risk

The Bank applies the deferred hedge accounting method to hedging transactions against interest rate risk arising from its financial assets and liabilities as stipulated in the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24, March 17, 2022).

The Bank evaluates the hedge effectiveness of its hedged items (such as deposits and loans) and hedging instruments (such as interest rate swaps) designed to offset interest rate fluctuations by classifying them based on maturation period.

ii) Hedging Foreign Currency Fluctuation Risk

The Bank applies the deferred hedge accounting method to hedging transactions against foreign currency fluctuation risk arising from its foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as stipulated in the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 25, October 8, 2020).

The Bank designates certain currency swaps and foreign exchange swap transactions as hedges against foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations arising from foreign-currency monetary claims and debt obligations, and assesses hedge effectiveness by verifying that the Bank holds foreign-currency positions of the hedged items corresponding to the positions of the hedging instruments.

In addition to the aforementioned (i, ii) accounting methods, the Bank applies the deferred hedge accounting method or special treatment for interest rate swaps to a portion of its assets and liabilities.

(14) Amortization of goodwill

The amount is amortized evenly over the effective period within 20 years. However, if the amount is insignificant, it is fully amortized in the fiscal year incurred.

(15) Scope of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

When preparing the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and due from the Bank of Japan are considered to be "cash and cash equivalents" in the consolidated balance sheet.

(16) Appropriation of Retained Earnings

Dividends are recorded in the fiscal year in which the proposed appropriation of retained earnings is approved by the Board of Directors and at the general meeting of shareholders. There is a dividend limit specified under Article 18 of the Banking Act which states that an amount equal to 20% of the aggregated dividend amount shall be set aside as a legal reserve or legal capital surplus, regardless of Article 445-4 of the Companies Act of Japan.

4. Significant Accounting Estimates

In the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, allowance for loan losses was recognized using accounting estimates, and this item could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

(1) Amount Recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Current Fiscal Year

Allowance for Loan Losses as of March 31, 2026 was ¥35,498 million (¥31,675 million as of March 31, 2025).

(2) Information That Contributes to Understanding the Contents of Significant Accounting Estimates for Identified Items

i) Calculation Method

The calculation method of allowance for loan losses is described in "Significant Accounting Policies 3 (5) Allowance for Loan Losses"

ii) Key Assumptions

The key assumptions related to the allowance for loan losses include "future performance outlooks of borrowers in determining borrower classification". We evaluate and judge financial results, financial conditions, and repayment capacities of borrowers, in addition to other factors based on industry characteristics and regional economic trends.

iii) Impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Following Fiscal Year
Such estimates can be affected by uncertainties that are difficult to predict, such as economic trends inside and outside Chiba Prefecture, Japan, changes in the financial and economic environment including real estate prices and interest rates and stock prices and changes in the business conditions of client companies. Changes in the assumptions used in the original estimates can materially affect the total amount of allowance for loan losses in the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

5. Unapplied Accounting Standards, etc.

(Accounting Standards for Leases, etc.)

- “Accounting Standards for Leases” (ASBJ Statement, No. 34, September 13, 2024)
- “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases” (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, September 13, 2024)

i) Summary
As part of its efforts to make Japanese accounting standards internationally consistent, the ASBJ has been considering the development of an accounting standard for leases that recognizes assets and liabilities for all lessee leases, based on international accounting standards. The guiding principle is basically based on the single accounting model of IFRS 16, but instead of adopting all the provisions of IFRS 16, only the main provisions have been adopted to make it simpler and more convenient, and basically no amendment is required when the provisions of IFRS 16 are used in non-consolidated financial statements.

As for the lessee’s accounting treatment for allocating the cost of a lease to the lessee, the same as that in IFRS 16, whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease, a single accounting model that recognizes depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease liability for all leases shall be applied.

ii) Scheduled Application Date
The accounting standard and related implementation guidance are scheduled to be applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 2028.

iii) Impact of Applying the Accounting Standards
The impact of applying the “Accounting Standards for Leases” and related implementation guidance on the consolidated financial statements is currently under evaluation.

6. Trading Assets

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Trading Account Securities	**¥ 5,007**	¥ 5,669	**$ 31,323**
Derivatives of Trading Securities	**1**	—	**8**
Trading-Related Financial Derivatives	**17,989**	10,826	**112,518**
Other Trading Assets	**—**	—	**—**
Total	**¥22,998**	¥16,496	**$143,849**

7. Securities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Japanese Government Bonds	**¥ 915,975**	¥ 688,891	**$ 5,729,143**
Japanese Local Government Bonds	**213,457**	258,474	**1,335,114**
Japanese Corporate Bonds	**324,018**	407,642	**2,026,635**
Japanese Stocks	**398,578**	330,145	**2,492,986**
Other Securities	**1,639,788**	1,493,813	**10,256,373**
Total	**¥3,491,819**	¥3,178,969	**$21,840,252**

Securities included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥27,915 million on March 31, 2026 (¥25,170 million on March 31, 2025).

Guarantee obligations for bonds in private placement (defined in Article 2 (3) of Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) included in Japanese Corporate Bonds was ¥30,962 million as of March 31, 2026 (¥38,008 million as of March 31, 2025).

8. Loans and Bills Discounted

(1) Loans and Bills Discounted :

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Bills Discounted	**¥ 3,518**	¥ 5,660	**$ 22,005**
Loans on Bills	**87,253**	173,250	**545,741**
Loans on Deeds	**12,857,169**	11,999,318	**80,417,620**
Overdrafts	**1,134,395**	1,004,955	**7,095,296**
Total	**¥14,082,336**	¥13,183,185	**$88,080,662**

Bills discounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24. The Bank has rights to sell or pledge bank acceptance bought, commercial bills discounted, documentary bills and foreign exchanges bought without restrictions. Their total face value as of March 31, 2026 was ¥3,518 million (¥5,660 million as of March 31, 2025).

Contracts of overdraft facilities and loan commitment limits are the contracts that the Bank lends to customers up to the prescribed limits in response to customers’ application of loan as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contracts. The unused amount within the limits was ¥2,729,906 million relating to these contracts, including ¥2,357,041 million of which the term of contracts is less than one year or revocable at any time as of March 31, 2026 (respective amounts were ¥2,703,781 million and ¥2,367,661 million as of March 31, 2025).

Since many of these commitments expire without being utilized, the unused amount does not necessarily represent a future cash requirement. Most of these contracts have conditions that the Bank can refuse customers’ application of loan or decrease the contract limits with proper reasons (e.g., changes in financial situation, deterioration in customers’ creditworthiness). At the inception of contracts, the Bank obtains real estate, securities, etc. as collateral if considered to be necessary. Subsequently, the Bank performs periodic review of the customers’ business results based on initial rules, and takes necessary measures to reconsider conditions in contracts and/or require additional collateral and guarantees.

Additionally, the unused amount within the limits of overdraft facilities on General Accounts as of March 31, 2026 was ¥751,044 million

(¥726,695 million as of March 31, 2025). General Accounts are the Ordinary Deposit Accounts that its depositors can overdraw up to the amounts calculated by multiplying incidental Time Deposits and so on by certain weight.

(2) Disclosed Claims under the Financial Reconstruction Law :
The following table presents claims under the Banking Law and the Law Concerning Emergency Measures for Reconstruction of Financial Functions. Claims refer to bonds (limited to those whose redemption of principal and all or part of the payment of interest thereon are guaranteed, and whose issuance is made through the private placement of securities (as set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)) included in "Securities" on the consolidated balance sheet, loans, foreign exchanges, and accrued interest and suspense payments included in "Other assets," and items recorded under customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, as well as securities on loan among the securities with notes (limited to those based on loan-for-use agreements or loan agreements).

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Claims	**¥ 16,019**	¥ 18,675	**$100,194**
Doubtful Claims	**43,794**	43,775	**273,920**
Loans past due 3 months or more	**941**	417	**5,892**
Restructured Loans	**58,836**	57,603	**368,004**
Total	**¥119,591**	¥120,472	**$748,011**

Bankrupt and substantially bankrupt claims are claims to borrowers who are subject to bankruptcy, corporate reorganization, rehabilitation or other similar proceedings and other borrowers in serious financial difficulties.

Doubtful Claims are claims to obligors (other than bankrupt and substantially bankrupt claims) with deteriorated financial condition and results of operations from which it is unlikely that the principal and interest on the loans will be recovered (Excludes bankrupt and substantially bankrupt claims).

Loans past due 3 months or more represent loans on which the payment of principal and/or interest has not been received for 3 months or more from the due date, and which are not included in Loans to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt claims or doubtful claims.

Restructured loans are loans which have been restructured to support the rehabilitation of certain borrowers who are encountering financial difficulties, with the intention of ensuring recovery of the loans by providing easier repayment terms for the borrowers (such as by reducing the rate of interest or by providing a grace period for the payment of principal/interest, etc.) and are not classified in any of the above categories.

The above claim amounts are before deduction of allowance for loan losses.

9. Foreign Exchange Assets

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Due from Foreign Banks (our accounts)	**¥5,622**	¥4,186	**$35,165**
Foreign Bills Bought	**—**	—	**—**
Foreign Bills Receivable	**1,158**	1,385	**7,248**
Total	**¥6,781**	¥5,571	**$42,413**

10. Other Assets

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Accrued Income	**¥ 25,403**	¥ 21,787	**$ 158,891**
Prepaid Expenses	**1,320**	1,374	**8,258**
Derivatives	**187,338**	121,308	**1,171,743**
Lease Investment Assets	**65,392**	59,792	**409,007**
Other	**116,687**	134,703	**729,846**
Total	**¥396,141**	¥338,967	**$2,477,745**

11. Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation was computed using the declining-balance method. Tangible fixed assets were shown at net of the following accumulated depreciation:

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
	¥102,362	¥100,091	**$640,245**

Deferred gain on real estate deductible for tax purposes amounted to ¥10,962 million as of March 31, 2026 (¥11,733 million as of March 31, 2025).

12. Assets Pledged

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Securities	**¥1,406,141**	¥1,311,159	**$8,794,980**
Loans and Bills Discounted	**1,231,348**	1,313,458	**7,701,705**

Liabilities related to the above pledged assets were as follows:

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Deposits	**¥ 45,686**	¥ 49,931	**$ 285,755**
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	**63,045**	50,565	**394,328**
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**192,214**	214,190	**1,202,243**
Borrowed Money	**1,688,178**	1,619,598	**10,559,033**

In addition, the following was pledged as collateral for settlements of exchange or margins for futures transactions.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Securities	**¥66,615**	¥66,535	**$416,660**

Initial margins of futures markets of ¥8,228 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments of ¥25,824 million, cash collateral paid for repurchase agreement of ¥11,033 million and guarantee deposits of ¥6,409 million were included in Other Assets as of March 31, 2026 (respective amounts were ¥7,230 million, ¥52,959 million, ¥6,942 million and ¥6,813 million as of March 31, 2025).

13. Deposits

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Current Deposits	¥ 311,230	¥ 303,452	$ 1,946,648
Ordinary Deposits	11,985,372	11,812,031	74,964,800
Savings Deposits	302,363	310,042	1,891,192
Deposits at Notice	3,364	3,330	21,044
Time Deposits	3,904,148	3,426,393	24,419,244
Other Deposits	323,945	396,671	2,026,176
Subtotal	¥16,830,424	¥16,251,921	$105,269,103
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	180,766	463,414	1,130,639
Total	¥17,011,190	¥16,715,335	$106,399,742

14. Trading Liabilities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Trading Securities Sold for Short Sales	¥ 3,733	¥1,380	$ 23,349
Derivatives of Trading Securities	—	3	—
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	15	—	100
Trading-related Financial Derivatives	15,598	8,051	97,566
Total	¥19,347	¥9,435	$121,014

15. Borrowed Money

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Borrowings from the Bank of Japan and Other Financial Institutions	¥1,694,463	¥1,637,445	$10,598,343

16. Foreign Exchange Liabilities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Due to Foreign Banks (their accounts)	¥ —	¥ 16	$ —
Foreign Bills Sold	54	78	343
Foreign Bills Payable	827	750	5,175
Total	¥882	¥845	$5,518

17. Bonds Payable

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Subordinated Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	$ —
Straight Bonds	47,955	44,831	299,945
Total	¥47,955	¥44,831	$299,945

18. Other Liabilities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, credit	¥ 22	¥ 25	$ 139
Accrued Expenses	23,896	19,064	149,466
Unearned Revenue	43,566	40,763	272,494
Income Taxes Payable	24,861	17,046	155,500
Derivatives	168,888	112,289	1,056,347
Other	136,143	125,012	851,536
Total	¥397,378	¥314,202	$2,485,481

19. Retirement Benefit Plans

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans, i.e., lump-sum payment plans, welfare pension fund plans and tax-qualified pension plans, as well as corporate-type defined contribution plans. The Bank has retirement benefit trusts for lump-sum payment plans since the end of March 2018.

Net retirement benefit liability and retirement benefit cost of the consolidated subsidiaries' lump-sum payment plans are calculated by the simplified method.

I. Defined Benefit Plans

(1) Retirement Benefit Obligation

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Balance at the Beginning of Current Period	¥66,641	¥77,097	$416,823
Service Cost	1,888	2,213	11,809
Interest Cost	1,056	152	6,605
Unrecognized Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	1,374	(8,828)	8,598
Retirement Benefits Paid	(3,735)	(3,993)	(23,362)
Balance at the End of Current Period	¥67,225	¥66,641	$420,473

(2) Plan Assets at Fair Value

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Balance at the Beginning of Current Period	¥103,443	¥105,116	$647,006
Expected Return on Plan Assets	4,137	4,206	25,880
Unrecognized Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	10,128	(4,115)	63,351
Contributions by the Company	597	758	3,738
Retirement Benefits Paid	(2,520)	(2,522)	(15,764)
Balance at the End of Current Period	¥115,786	¥103,443	$724,211

(3) Net Defined Benefit Liability/Asset

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Funded Retirement Benefit Obligation	¥ 66,793	¥ 66,178	$ 417,771
Plan Assets at fair value	(115,786)	(103,443)	(724,211)
Subtotal	¥ (48,993)	¥ (37,265)	$(306,441)
Unfunded Retirement Benefit Obligation	432	463	2,703
Net Amount Accrued on the Balance Sheet	¥ (48,561)	¥ (36,801)	$(303,738)

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Net Defined Benefit Liability	¥ 577	¥ 605	$ 3,614
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(49,139)	(37,407)	(307,352)
Net Amount Accrued on the Balance Sheet	¥(48,561)	¥(36,801)	$(303,738)

(4) Retirement Benefit Cost

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Service Cost	¥ 1,888	¥ 2,213	$ 11,809
Interest Cost	1,056	152	6,605
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(4,137)	(4,206)	(25,880)
Amortization of Unrecognized Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	(166)	(312)	(1,041)
Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Costs	81	81	508
Retirement Benefit Cost	¥(1,278)	¥(2,071)	$ (7,999)

(5) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans Included in Other Comprehensive Income(before Tax Effect)

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Prior Service Costs	¥ 81	¥ 81	$ 508
Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	8,587	4,400	53,713
Total	¥8,668	¥4,481	$54,221

(6) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income(before Tax Effect)

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Unrecognized Prior Service Costs	¥ (487)	¥ (568)	$ (3,047)
Unrecognized Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	20,455	11,867	127,942
Total	¥19,968	¥11,299	$124,895

(7) Components of Plan Assets at Fair Value

	2026	2025
Stocks	46%	45%
General Accounts at Life Insurance Companies	14%	14%
Bonds	40%	41%
Other	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

(8) Assumptions used in Accounting for the above Plans

	2026	2025
Discount Rate	1.6%	1.6%
Expected Rate of Long-Term Return on Plan Assets	4.0%	4.0%
Expected Rates of Future Salary Increases	1.1%-5.6%	1.1%-5.8%

The expected rates of long-term return on plan assets have been estimated based on the anticipated allocation to each asset class and the expected long-term returns on assets held in each category.

II. Defined Contribution Plans

The required contribution amount of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was ¥532 million (¥508 million as of March 31, 2025).

20. Revaluation Reserve for Land

Pursuant to the Law concerning Revaluation of Premises, premises used for business operations have been revalued as of March 31, 1998. Premises revaluation gain was included in Net Assets, net of income taxes.

Date of the revaluation: March 31, 1998

The method of the revaluation (set forth in Article 3 (3) of the Law): Pursuant to Article 2 (4) of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Law concerning Revaluation of Premises, the premises 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 premises value for a basis of determining the taxable amount subject to premises value tax prescribed by Article 16 of the Premises Value Tax Law, reflecting appropriate adjustments for land shape and timing of the assessment.

The difference between the revalued carrying amount and the fair value of premises revalued pursuant to Article 10 of the Law was ¥15,183 million as of March 31, 2026 (¥19,530 million as of March 31, 2025).

21. Capital Stock

The number of the Bank's authorized shares was 2,500,000,000 as of March 31, 2026 and 2025.

	Number of Shares	
	2026	2025
Shares in Issue	775,521,087	805,521,087

The number of treasury shares held by the Bank was 77,676 thousand as of March 31, 2026 (98,132 thousand as of March 31, 2025).

22. Trading Income

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Gains on Trading Account Securities Transactions	¥143	¥ 276	$ 895
Income from Trading-Related Financial Derivatives Transactions	482	866	3,021
Other Trading Income	—	0	—
Total	¥626	¥1,142	$3,916

23. Other Ordinary Income

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥3,928	¥4,118	$24,574
Gains on Sales of Bonds	750	938	4,694
Income from Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	1,477	463	9,241
Other	—	—	—
Total	¥6,156	¥5,520	$38,509

24. Other Income

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	¥28,670	¥21,180	$179,323
Gains on Money Held in Trust	18	54	116
Revenue on Lease	19,729	18,509	123,401
Recoveries of Written-Off Claims	1,984	1,715	12,413
Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses	—	—	—
Equity in Earnings of Affiliates	623	436	3,903
Other	13,401	9,655	83,822
Total	¥64,427	¥51,551	$402,977

25. Other Ordinary Expenses

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Losses on Sales of Bonds	¥19,288	¥6,737	$120,646
Loss on Devaluation of Bonds	1,447	926	9,056
Total	¥20,736	¥7,664	$129,702

26. Other Expenses

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Provision of Allowance for Loan Losses	¥ 4,618	¥ 2,293	$ 28,885
Written-Off of Loans	7,122	9,343	44,548
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	567	1,506	3,552
Losses on Devaluation of Stocks and Other Securities	465	0	2,912
Cost of Leased Assets	18,029	16,973	112,769
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	570	454	3,565
Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets	2,534	232	15,852
Other	12,794	9,413	80,028
Total	¥46,702	¥40,216	$292,110

27. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Cash and Due from Banks	¥2,680,390	¥4,245,781	$16,765,012
Interest-Bearing Deposits included in Due from Banks (excluding Due from BOJ)	(25,499)	(13,678)	(159,494)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥2,654,890	¥4,232,103	$16,605,517

28. Other Comprehensive Income

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities			
Gains (Losses) Arising during the Fiscal Year	**¥ 51,776**	¥ (94,878)	**$ 323,845**
Reclassification Adjustment to Profit or Loss	**(19,807)**	(18,120)	**(123,893)**
Amount before Income Tax Effect	**31,968**	(112,999)	**199,952**
Income Tax Effect	**(10,106)**	33,412	**(63,214)**
Total	**¥ 21,861**	¥ (79,586)	**$ 136,739**
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges			
Gains (Losses) Arising during the Fiscal Year	**¥ 28,784**	¥ (17,302)	**$ 180,040**
Reclassification Adjustment to Profit or Loss	**25,787**	19,608	**161,291**
Amount before Income Tax Effect	**54,571**	2,305	**341,331**
Income Tax Effect	**(17,135)**	(934)	**(107,178)**
Total	**¥ 37,436**	¥ 1,371	**$ 234,153**
Revaluation Reserve for Land			
Gains (Losses) Arising during the Fiscal Year	**¥ —**	¥ —	**$ —**
Reclassification Adjustment to Profit or Loss	**—**	—	**—**
Amount before Income Tax Effect	**—**	—	**—**
Income Tax Effect	**—**	(306)	**—**
Total	**¥ —**	¥ (306)	**$ —**
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans			
Gains (Losses) Arising during the Fiscal Year	**¥ 8,754**	¥ 4,713	**$ 54,754**
Reclassification Adjustment to Profit or Loss	**(85)**	(231)	**(533)**
Amount before Income Tax Effect	**8,668**	4,481	**54,221**
Income Tax Effect	**(2,722)**	(1,467)	**(17,030)**
Total	**¥ 5,946**	¥ 3,013	**$ 37,191**
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Equity-method Affiliates			
Gains (Losses) Arising during the Fiscal Year	**¥ 152**	¥ (111)	**$ 955**
Reclassification Adjustment to Profit or Loss	**—**	—	**—**
Amount before Income Tax Effect	**152**	(111)	**955**
Income Tax Effect	**—**	—	**—**
Total	**¥ 152**	¥ (111)	**$ 955**
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**¥ 65,396**	¥ (75,619)	**$ 409,037**

29. Lease Transactions

Operating Lease Transactions

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Lessee Side (Lease Payables Related to Non-Cancelable Operating Lease Transactions)			
Amount Corresponding to Lease Payables (within 1 year)	**¥ 277**	¥ 294	**$ 1,733**
Amount Corresponding to Lease Payables (over 1 year)	**1,741**	1,882	**10,890**
Total	**¥2,018**	¥2,177	**$12,623**

30. Tax Effect

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Allowance for Loan Losses	**¥ 17,377**	¥ 17,181	**$ 108,693**
Net Defined Benefit Liability	**5,403**	5,299	**33,799**
Write-Offs of Securities	**1,563**	1,007	**9,776**
Other	**10,493**	9,314	**65,634**
Subtotal	**¥ 34,838**	¥ 32,802	**$ 217,902**
Valuation Allowance	**(2,981)**	(2,416)	**(18,650)**
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**¥ 31,856**	¥ 30,385	**$ 199,252**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	**¥(46,326)**	¥(36,219)	**$(289,757)**
Net Defined Benefit Asset	**(8,089)**	(6,961)	**(50,598)**
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	**(6,270)**	(3,547)	**(39,217)**
Other	**(27,978)**	(10,526)	**(174,995)**
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**¥(88,664)**	¥(57,254)	**$(554,566)**
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	**¥(56,807)**	¥(26,869)	**$(355,315)**

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026, as the difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate was less than 5 percent of the statutory tax rate, the reconciliation of the effective income tax rate is not disclosed.

31. Business Combination

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd. (President (CEO) and Managing Executive Officer: Hitoshi Umeda; "Chiba Kogyo Bank") (Chiba Bank and Chiba Kogyo Bank are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Banks") have been in discussions toward the management consolidation between the Banks (the "Management Consolidation") based on the Memorandum of Understanding agreed upon between the Banks on September 29, 2025. At their respective boards of directors meetings held on March 25, 2026, the Banks resolved (i) to establish a company named "Chiba Financial Group, Inc." (the "Joint Holding Company") as the wholly owning parent company of the Banks through a joint share transfer (the "Share Transfer") on April 1, 2027 (the "Effective Date"), subject to obtaining approval at the respective shareholders' meetings of the Banks and authorizations and other permissions by relevant authorities and (ii) to approve the outline of the Joint Holding Company and the terms and other details of the Share Transfer, and the Banks entered into a management consolidation agreement as of the same day.

I. Overview of the Business Combination

i) Name and Business of the Acquired Company

Name	The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd.
Business	Banking services

ii) Main Reason for the Business Combination:

The Banks, as regional financial institutions both headquartered in Chiba Prefecture, consider their value to lie in contributing to solving regional challenges and fostering the sustainable growth of the region. Chiba Bank has defined its purpose as "Create a local community better suited to bringing each person's hope to life" and Chiba Kogyo Bank has defined its purpose as "Create a thousand happinesses by always being there for our customers and community. Today, and for every tomorrow.", and the Banks have been working on various regional initiatives, either individually or occasionally in collaboration with each other.

Chiba Prefecture is located in the Tokyo metropolitan area and offers excellent access to the city center and abundant employment opportunities. The urban development around Narita Airport has established it as an international business hub, while the expansion of transportation networks such as the Metropolitan Inter-City Expressway (Ken-O Expressway) has further enhanced the flow of people and goods. Furthermore, Chiba Prefecture boasts premier national rankings in terms of prefectural gross domestic product, commerce, industry, agriculture, and even fisheries. It is also actively leveraging its tourism resources, capitalizing on its rich natural environment and warm climate.

On the other hand, customer values have become increasingly complex and diverse, their behavioral patterns have significantly changed, and social structure is undergoing major changes—including advances in digital technology, growing interest in sustainability, the impact of soaring raw material prices and worsening labor shortages. As a result, the needs of the regional community and the challenges that need to be addressed are becoming increasingly diverse and complex.

Furthermore, the long-standing policy of monetary easing is undergoing significant review and competition in the financial sector is expected to intensify due to the arrival of a "world with positive interest rates". Additionally, the pace of technological innovation, including generative AI, is accelerating, and companies from other industries are increasingly entering the financial sector to pursue business opportunities, resulting in a rapidly changing business environment.

In light of these changes in the business environment, the Banks have deepened their shared understanding that further strengthening their management foundations is essential in order to continue providing stable and sophisticated financial services to the regional economy and their customers over the long term.

The Banks determined that, in order to further contribute to the sustainable growth of their customers and the region and to help address the increasingly complex regional challenges, the Management Consolidation between the Banks, both of which have their respective regional bases in Chiba Prefecture, will contribute to the further development of Chiba Prefecture's economy, the realization of the purposes of the Banks, and the enhancement of their corporate value. Accordingly, on March 25, 2026, the Banks reached a definitive agreement on the implementation of the management consolidation through the establishment of the Joint Holding Company.

iii) Date of the Business Combination   April 1, 2027 (scheduled)

iv) Legal Form of the Business Combination
Incorporation of the joint holding company through a share transfer

v) Name of the Company after the Business Combination
Chiba Financial Group, Inc.

vi) Percentage of Voting Rights Acquired   100%

vii) Basis for Determining the Acquiring Company
Due to the acquisition criteria under accounting standards for business integration

II. Share Transfer Ratio by Type of Share, Method of Calculation, and Number of Shares to be Delivered

(1) Share Transfer Ratio by Type of Share

i) For each share of common stock of Chiba Bank, one share of common stock of the Joint Holding Company

ii) For each share of common stock of Chiba Kogyo Bank, one share of common stock of the Joint Holding Company

iii) For each share of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock, the number of shares of common stock of the Joint Holding Company obtained by multiplying the share transfer ratio calculated by the following formula:
Share transfer ratio = 20,000 yen / Average stock price of Chiba Bank's common stock

iv) For each share of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock, the number of shares of common stock of the Joint Holding Company obtained by multiplying the share transfer ratio calculated by the following formula:
Share transfer ratio = 500,000 yen / Average stock price of Chiba Bank's common stock

(2) Method of Calculation

i) Common Stock
Chiba Bank appointed Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., and Chiba Kogyo Bank appointed Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("Mizuho Securities") as their independent third-party appraisers.

The Banks carefully negotiated and discussed, based on the calculation analysis by these third-party appraisers. As a result, the Banks resolved to determine and agree on the share transfer ratio.

ii) 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock
This was determined through careful negotiation and consultation between the Banks with advice from Mizuho Securities. Chiba Kogyo Bank has not obtained a valuation report from a third-party appraiser.

iii) 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock
This was determined through careful negotiation and consultation between the Banks with advice from Mizuho Securities. Chiba Kogyo Bank has not obtained a valuation report from a third-party appraiser.

(3) Expected Number of Shares to be Delivered

i) Common Stock

Common stock: 867,743,132 shares

The number of shares specified above is calculated based on the total number of issued common shares of Chiba Bank (805,521,087 shares as of December 31, 2025) and the total number of issued common shares of Chiba Kogyo Bank (62,222,045 shares as of December 31, 2025). However, prior to the Effective Date of the Share Transfer, the Banks may cancel the treasury shares which are currently held or may thereafter be newly acquired by them, within the range of such treasury shares that can be canceled in practice, and the number of new shares to be issued by the Joint Holding Company is subject to change. The number of new shares specified above does not include the number of shares of common stock of the Joint Holding Company to be issued to the shareholders of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock and 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock.

ii) 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock

The Joint Holding Company shall allocate to shareholders of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock the number of shares of its common stock obtained by multiplying the aggregate number of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock owned by those shareholders, by the share transfer ratio mentioned above.

iii) 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock

The Joint Holding Company shall allocate to shareholders of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock the number of shares of its common stock obtained by multiplying the aggregate number of Chiba Kogyo Bank's 2nd Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock owned by those shareholders, by the share transfer ratio mentioned above.

32. Segment Information

I. Segment Information for the Current Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) and the Previous Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Since the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries operate solely within the banking segment, segment information is omitted.

II. Related Information

(1) Information by Service Type

Since ordinary income from external customers in the banking business of the Group exceeds 90% of ordinary income in the consolidated statement of income, segment information by service type is omitted.

(2) Information by Geographic Areas

i) Ordinary Income

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

The previous fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)		
Japan	Other	Total
315,991	46,187	362,179

(Note1) Instead of sales revenue typically reported by general companies, ordinary income is presented.

(Note2) Ordinary income is classified based on the location of the Bank Group's business offices.

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

The current fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)		
Japan	Other	Total
399,400	45,637	445,037

(Note1) Instead of sales revenue typically reported by general companies, ordinary income is presented.

(Note2) Ordinary income is classified based on the location of the Bank Group's business offices.

ii) Tangible Fixed Assets

Since the balance of the Group's tangible fixed assets located in Japan exceeds 90% of the balance of those in the consolidated balance sheet, segment information on tangible fixed assets is omitted.

(3) Information by Major Customers

Since there is no single customer that accounts for more than 10% of ordinary income in the consolidated statement of income, segment information by major customer is omitted.

III. Information about Impairment Loss of Fixed Assets by Reporting Segments

Since the Group operates solely within the banking segment, segment information on impairment loss of fixed assets is omitted.

IV. Information about Amortization Expense and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill by Reporting Segments

Since the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries operate solely within the banking segment, segment information is omitted.

V. Information about Gains from Negative Goodwill by Reporting Segment

Not applicable.

33. Financial Instruments

I. Disclosure on Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

The Group conducts market businesses such as deposit-taking, lending and securities investments as a regional bank which is mainly based in Chiba Prefecture, Japan. The Group takes deposits, which are its main financing source, and invests those deposits in corporate loans, retail housing loans and securities. In order to manage these assets and liabilities and also to make management plans in response to changes in market environment, we have established an ALM management system led by the "ALM Committee."

(2) Types of and Risks Associated with Financial Instruments

Because of corporate and housing loans being our main financial assets, the Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk of losses on receivable such as those arising from any nonperformance of borrowers.

The Bank holds securities primarily comprising bonds, stocks and investment trusts for investment and operating purposes. These securities are exposed to credit risk of the issuers and market risk arising from changes in interest rates, prices and exchange rates.

The Group's financial liabilities are mainly deposits from retail customers in Chiba Prefecture, Japan, which consist of liquid deposits and time deposits. These deposits are exposed to liquidity risk arising from unexpected outflows of fund in certain situations.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk caused by any interest rate mismatch or duration mismatch between the assets (e.g., loans) and liabilities (e.g., deposits). We in part hedge the risk using interest rate swaps.

We are also exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from a position mismatch between the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, which we in part hedge using currency swaps.

We utilize derivatives for purposes of: addressing customer's various needs for investments and financing, managing risks from the assets and liabilities, and trading (i.e., short term gains from sales). We enter into derivatives transactions to hedge interest rate and exchange rate risks from the assets and liabilities as follows:

	Hedged Items	Hedging Instruments
Interest rate risk hedge	Loans and bills discounted	Interest rate swaps
Foreign exchange risk hedge	Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies	Currency swaps Forward foreign exchange

Hedge accounting is applied to these transactions. Derivatives are subject to market risk and credit risk like other transactions on the market.

Certain subsidiaries have leasing credit and installment receivables which are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

(3) Risk Management Relating to Financial Instruments

i) Credit Risk Management

We have established the system of self-assessment of assets to provide appropriate allowance and write-offs. We also perform rigid credit risk management through individual credit management and credit portfolio management based on internal rating system. The Compliance and Risk Management Division, which is responsible for credit risk management, has been placed as a division independent of the Credit Unit (including the Business Support Division) for a check-and-balance effect. Further, the Risk Management Committee discusses plans and actions on credit portfolios based on consideration of credit risk situations.

The details of credit risk management are as follows:

(Individual Credit Management)

Branches and the Business Support Division take the lead in credit review in accordance with credit review standards under the basic principles of credit (safety, profitability, liquidity, growth potential and public good). The Business Support Division provides support for customers who need to improve business operations and collection activities with regard to Bankrupt Borrowers and others. The Bank strives to accumulate high-performing loan assets and minimize future losses through these in-advance review and after-the-fact administration.

(Credit Portfolio Management)

Credit portfolio management is to control risk of incurring a major loss at a time due to concentration of individual loans in specific countries or specific industries. The Compliance and Risk Management Division monitors the state of credit risk from various perspectives, such as by country, by industry, and by customer credit rating. They also establish policies and take actions such as setting credit limits to control an increase in credit risk.

ii) Market Risk Management

We have established strict market risk management system including risk limit monitoring. The Compliance and Risk Management Division, which is responsible for market risk management, has been placed as a division independent of the Treasury Division and overseas branches in business operation unit and the Treasury Operation Division in business management unit, for a check-and-balance effect. The ALM Committee discusses plans and actions on overall management of the assets and liabilities based on market risk situations. The following is how we set and monitor the upper guideline limits:

(Risk Limit Monitoring)

We set and monitor upper guideline limits to control market risk of financial assets such as securities, loans and deposits. In order to control an increase in market risk, we also set upper limits on investment balances, average duration, 10BPV and unrealized gains (losses) according to risk characteristics of transactions and products, and utilize such limits as additional management indicators. We set and monitor upper guideline limits on trading positions and losses.

(Quantitative Information on Market Risk)

(a) Financial Instruments of Banking Account

We use VaR (the assumed maximum loss) for quantitative analysis on market risk of financial instruments such as available-for-sale securities, loans and deposits. For calculating VaR, we have adopted the variance co-variance model (holding period of 1 year; confidence interval of 99.9%; and observation period of 1 year), and the changes of interest and stock price are considered. However, the VaR based on a holding period of 10 days is used for some trading activities, such as market asset trading. Those VaR are used for risk limit monitoring. Our VaR of banking business is ¥276,330 million as of March 31, 2026 (¥249,323 million as of March 31, 2025).

(b) Trading Account Financial Instruments

We use VaR for quantitative analysis on market risk of financial instruments such as securities for trading and derivatives. For calculating VaR, we have adopted the variance co-variance model (holding period of 10 days; confidence interval of 99.9%; and observation period of 1 year). Those VaR is used for risk limit monitoring. Our VaR of trading business is ¥175 million as of March 31, 2026 (¥90 million as of March 31, 2025).

(c) Validity of VaR

We confirm that the model appropriately captures market risk through back-testing which compares VaR calculated using the model with actual profit or loss. However, as a result of the back-testing conducted in fiscal year 2025, losses in the policy-held investment securities (including pure investment securities) division exceeded VaR multiple times. Therefore, the measurement method was changed to the historical simulation method (holding period of one year, confidence level of 99.9%, observation period of 11 years) from April 1, 2026. Since VaR estimates possible losses statistically under the certain probability from the past market changes, risk may not be fully captured under extreme market conditions.

iii) Liquidity Risk Management

We have established strict liquidity risk management system including limit monitoring. The Compliance and Risk Management Division, which is responsible for liquidity risk management, has been positioned as a division independent of the Treasury Division within financing management unit in order to establish a checks-and-balances effect. The ALM Committee discusses plans and actions on overall management of the assets and liabilities based on liquidity risk situations. In the event of a situation that has a significant impact on cash flows, we would immediately hold a conference chaired by the President and discuss plans to address it. The following section outlines how limits for liquidity management are set and monitored.

(Limit Management)

We set and monitor the minimum level of liquid assets such as government bonds that can be converted to cash in a short time. We also set upper limits on financing from inter-bank and other markets in order to facilitate stable cash flows with our fund-raising capacity.

iv) Integrated Risk Management

We have established rigid integrated risk management system including a risk capital allocation framework. The Compliance and Risk Management Division is responsible for integrated risk management and is the unit that monitors various risks including credit and market risks. In order to ensure that we have capital sufficient for the risks we bear, the Compliance and Risk Management Division also conducts stress test, the results of which the Board of Directors monitors on a regular basis and discusses actions to take as necessary. The following section outlines the details of the Bank's risk capital allocation framework.

(Risk Capital Allocation Framework)

Risk capital allocation framework is to distribute risk capital (tolerable risk) within the capital representing our financial strength, to divisions such as domestic business divisions and treasury divisions in advance. Each division then controls risks within the allocated risk capital. Through this framework, each division conducts its operations focused on the risk-return spectrum (e.g., improves profitability and/or utilize the capital in a more efficient manner) while the entire Bank's financial strength is maintained.

(4) Supplementary Explanation on Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments includes, in addition to values determined based on market prices, those calculated on a reasonable basis if no market price is available. Since certain assumptions are used for the calculations, the result may vary if different assumptions are applied.

II. Disclosure on Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the amount stated in the consolidated balance sheet and the fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2026 with their difference. Note that stocks and others without a market price and investments in limited partnerships are excluded from the following table (Note i). Notes to cash and due from banks, call loans and bills bought, receivables under resale agreements, receivables under securities borrowing transactions, trading assets and liabilities (excluding derivative transactions), foreign exchanges (assets and liabilities), call money and bills sold, payables under repurchase agreements, and payables under securities lending transactions are not shown since the majority of these items are settled within a short period (within one year) and their fair value approximates their book value. Furthermore, some items are not shown since the consolidated balance sheet amounts are insignificant.

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference(*1)	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference(*1)
(1) Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	—	¥ 1,496	¥ 1,491	(4)
Available-for-Sale Securities	3,400,736	3,400,736	—	3,099,859	3,099,859	—
(2) Loans and Bills Discounted	14,082,336			13,183,185		
Allowance for Loan Losses(*2)	(33,359)			(29,832)		
	14,048,977	13,995,866	(53,110)	13,153,352	13,153,309	(42)
Total Assets	¥17,449,713	¥17,396,602	¥(53,110)	¥16,254,707	¥16,254,659	¥ (47)
(1) Deposits	16,830,424	16,824,898	5,525	16,251,921	16,247,590	4,330
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	180,766	180,766	—	463,414	463,414	—
(3) Borrowed Money	1,694,463	1,672,097	22,365	1,637,445	1,613,163	24,281
Total Liabilities	¥18,705,653	¥18,677,762	¥ 27,891	¥18,352,781	¥18,324,168	¥28,612
Derivative Transactions(*3)						
Not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	3,600	3,600	—	4,212	4,212	—
Qualifying for Hedge Accounting(*4)	74,666	74,666	—	23,332	23,332	—
Total Derivative Transactions	¥ 78,266	¥ 78,266	¥ —	¥ 27,544	¥ 27,544	¥ —

(*1) Unrealized gains (losses) are presented.
(*2) General and specific allowance for Loans and bills discounted is deducted here.
(*3) Presents derivative transactions included in Trading assets/liabilities as well as those in Other assets/liabilities. Also presents assets or liabilities arising from derivative transactions on a net basis. Net liability positions are presented with brackets ( ).

(Note i) The following table summarizes stocks and others without a market price and investments in limited partnerships. These are not included in the amount presented under "Available-for-Sale Securities" in the above table.

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
(1) Unlisted Stocks (*1)(*2)	¥19,284	¥17,068
(2) Investments in Limited Partnerships, etc. (*3)(*4)	71,798	60,545
Total	¥91,083	¥77,613

(*1) Fair value of unlisted stocks is not disclosed in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19).
(*2) An impairment loss of ¥465 million is recorded on these unlisted stocks in the current fiscal year (¥0 million in the previous fiscal year).
(*3) Fair value of investments in limited partnerships, etc., is not disclosed in accordance with paragraph 24-16 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31).
(*4) An impairment loss of ¥1,447 million is recorded on these Investments in Limited Partnerships, etc. in the current fiscal year (¥924 million in the previous fiscal year).

(Note ii) Redemption schedule of monetary claims and securities with maturities:

Millions of Yen (Note 1)

	March 31, 2026					
	Within 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-7 Years	7-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Securities	¥ 274,391	¥ 908,034	¥ 451,900	¥ 115,400	¥ 260,766	¥1,025,899
Held-to-Maturity Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Available-for-Sale Securities with Maturities	274,391	908,034	451,900	115,400	260,766	1,025,899
Japanese Government Bonds	75,000	511,000	1,500	—	57,500	390,000
Japanese Local Government Bonds	35,206	18,045	123,786	33,687	12,751	—
Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	26,771	56,288	59,269	13,108	—	231,576
Loans (*)	1,936,774	2,308,546	1,868,050	1,141,547	1,183,267	4,452,290
Total	¥2,211,166	¥3,216,580	¥2,319,950	¥1,256,947	¥1,444,033	¥5,478,190

(*) These amounts do not include loans to Bankrupt, Effectively Bankrupt or Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers and other loans of which redemption amount cannot be projected and those which do not have specific maturities, amounting to ¥1,191,860 million in total.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
	March 31, 2025					
	Within 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-7 Years	7-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Securities	¥ 179,803	¥ 474,555	¥ 705,222	¥ 245,917	¥ 105,338	¥1,010,875
Held-to-Maturity Bonds	1,495	—	—	—	—	—
Available-for-Sale Securities with Maturities	178,308	474,555	705,222	245,917	105,338	1,010,875
Japanese Government Bonds	15,000	75,000	270,500	—	6,500	385,000
Japanese Local Government Bonds	28,690	44,531	92,010	88,233	14,210	690
Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	40,028	58,865	72,670	19,949	1,800	246,146
Loans (*)	1,932,110	2,047,747	1,723,459	1,184,673	1,146,615	4,083,177
Total	¥2,111,913	¥2,522,303	¥2,428,681	¥1,430,591	¥1,251,954	¥5,094,052

(*) These amounts do not include loans to Bankrupt, Effectively Bankrupt or Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers and other loans of which redemption amount cannot be projected and those which do not have specific maturities, amounting to ¥1,065,401 million in total.

(Note iii) Repayment schedule of interest-bearing liabilities:

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
	March 31, 2026					
	Within 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-7 Years	7-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Deposits (*)	**¥15,896,532**	**¥773,979**	**¥116,627**	**¥4,293**	**¥38,991**	**¥ —**
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**180,766**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**¥16,077,299**	**¥773,979**	**¥116,627**	**¥4,293**	**¥38,991**	**¥ —**

(*) Demand deposits are included in "Within 1 year."

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
	March 31, 2025					
	Within 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5-7 Years	7-10 Years	Over 10 Years
Deposits (*)	¥15,416,098	¥705,334	¥90,418	¥4,731	¥35,338	¥ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	463,414	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥15,879,512	¥705,334	¥90,418	¥4,731	¥35,338	¥ —

(*) Demand deposits are included in "Within 1 year."

III. Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments is categorized into three levels as shown below on the basis of the observability and materiality of the valuation inputs used in fair value measurements.

Fair value of Level 1: Fair value measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs

Fair value of Level 2: Fair value measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs

Fair value of Level 3: Fair value measured by unobservable valuation inputs

When several inputs that have significant impact on fair value measurement are used and those inputs are categorized into different levels, the fair value is categorized into the lowest priority level for fair value measurement among the levels in which each of the inputs belongs.

(1) Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)				Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Fair Value				Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities(*1)								
Available-for-Sale Securities								
Japanese Government Bonds	**¥ 915,975**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ 915,975**	¥ 688,891	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 688,891
Japanese Local Government Bonds	**—**	**213,457**	**—**	**213,457**	—	258,474	—	258,474
Japanese Corporate Bonds	**—**	**292,826**	**31,192**	**324,018**	—	369,217	38,425	407,642
Stocks	**378,289**	**—**	**—**	**378,289**	313,077	—	—	313,077
Foreign Bonds	**237,800**	**677,052**	**—**	**914,852**	195,783	588,442	—	784,226
Other	**83,985**	**532,794**	**—**	**616,780**	63,387	549,836	—	613,223
Total Assets	**¥1,616,050**	**¥1,716,130**	**¥31,192**	**¥3,363,373**	¥1,261,140	¥1,765,971	¥38,425	¥3,065,537
Derivative Transactions(*2)								
Inetest Rate-Related Transactions	**¥ —**	**¥ 85,319**	**¥ —**	**¥ 85,319**	¥ —	¥ 33,074	¥ —	¥ 33,074
Currency-Related Transactions	**—**	**(8,157)**	**1,119**	**(7,037)**	—	(5,984)	458	(5,525)
Stocks-Related Transactions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—
Bond-Related Transactions	**(14)**	**—**	**—**	**(14)**	(3)	—	—	(3)
Commodity-Related Transactions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—
Credit Derivative Transactions	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—
Total Derivative Transactions	**¥ (14)**	**¥ 77,161**	**¥ 1,119**	**¥ 78,266**	¥ (3)	¥ 27,090	¥ 458	¥ 27,544

(*1) The amounts of investment trusts for which the treatments are applied in accordance with Paragraph 24-9 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No.31 June 17, 2021), where the Net Asset Value is deemed to be the fair value, are not included in Securities on the table above. The amount of the investment trust and others in the consolidated balance sheet for which the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 is applied was ¥37,362 million as of March 31, 2026. (¥34,322 million as of March 31, 2025).

(*2) The amounts collectively represent the derivative transactions which are recorded on "Trading assets," "Trading liabilities," "Other assets" and "Other liabilities." Debts and credits arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and items that are net liabilities in the total are presented in ( ).

(2) Financial Instruments Other than Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)				Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Fair Value				Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities								
Held-to-Maturity Bonds								
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1,491	—	1,491
Loans and Bills Discounted	—	—	13,995,866	13,995,866	—	—	13,153,309	13,153,309
Total Assets	¥ —	¥ —	¥13,995,866	¥13,995,866	¥ —	¥ 1,491	¥13,153,309	¥13,154,800
Deposits	¥ —	¥16,824,898	¥ —	¥16,824,898	¥ —	¥16,247,590	¥ —	¥16,247,590
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	180,766	—	180,766	—	463,414	—	463,414
Borrowed Money	—	1,665,714	6,382	1,672,097	—	1,595,499	17,664	1,613,163
Total Liabilities	¥ —	¥18,671,379	¥ 6,382	¥18,677,762	¥ —	¥18,306,504	¥ 17,664	¥18,324,168

(Note i) Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements

Assets

Securities

Fair values of securities for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets as Level 1, which includes mainly listed stocks and government bonds. In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those securities are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly municipal and corporate bonds. For investment trusts which has no market price, if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, the investment trust is classified as Level 2 fair value with Net Asset Value.

Fair values of private placement bonds are measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories based on the internal ratings and terms and are categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate is unobservable.

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of loans and bills discounted are measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the loans and bills discounted and are categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate is unobservable.

In addition, fair values of claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors, and potentially bankrupt obligors, whose bad debts are measured at the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated amounts calculated based on the recoverability from collateral and guarantees, approximate the amount of claims and others minus the amount of reserves for possible losses on loans in the consolidated balance sheet as of the consolidated balance sheet date, and those amounts are considered to be fair values which are categorized as Level 3.

Among the loans and bills discounted, for those without a fixed maturity due to loan characteristics such as limiting loans to within the value of pledged assets, book values are considered to be fair values since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions. Fair values of those loans and bills discounted are categorized as Level 3.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) are considered to be fair values. In addition, fair values of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. Since fair values of those whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within one year) approximate book values, the book values are considered to be fair values and those fair values are categorized as Level 2.

Borrowed Money

The present value of borrowed money with a fixed interest rate is calculated by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate that takes into account the remaining term of the relevant borrowings and credit risk. For those with short remaining terms (one year or less), the book value is used as the fair value because the fair value is considered to approximate the book value. The book value is used as the fair value of those with floating interest rates because the fair value is considered to approximate the book value since the floating interest rate reflects the market interest rate in a short period of time and the credit conditions of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries have not changed significantly since the execution of the loan. If significant unobservable inputs are used in the calculation of such fair value, the fair value is classified as Level 3; otherwise, the fair value is classified as Level 2.

Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions that can be measured at unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are categorized as Level 1, which includes such transactions as bonds futures.

However, since most derivative transactions are over-the-counter transactions and there are no quoted market prices, market values are measured using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method and the Black-Scholes model, depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those valuation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility and others. In addition, price adjustments are made based on credit risk of counterparty and credit risk of the Bank itself. When unobservable inputs are not used or impact of unobservable inputs are not material, transactions are categorized as Level 2, which includes such transactions as plain vanilla interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards. When significant unobservable inputs are used, transactions are categorized as Level 3, which includes transactions such as long-term currency-related transactions.

(Note ii) Information relating to fair values of Level 3 among the financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

(1) Quantitative Information of Significant Unobservable Valuation Inputs

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)				Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Principal Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Valuation Input	Range of Valuation Input	Weighted Average	Principal Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Valuation Input	Range of Valuation Input	Weighted Average
Securities								
Available-for-Sale Securities								
Japanese Corporate Bonds								
Private Placement Bonds	**Discounted cash flow method**	**Discount rate**	**0.01% - 1.43%**	**0.10%**	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.00% - 1.66%	0.07%
Derivative Transactions								
Currency-Related Transactions	**Option valuation model**	**Volatility**	**9.28% - 10.36%**	**—**	Option valuation model	Volatility	8.81% - 9.01%	—

(2) Balances at the Beginning and the End of Current Period and the Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in the Income (Expenses) for the Period

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)							
	March 31, 2026							
		Income (Expenses) for the Period/ Other Comprehensive Income						
	Beginning Balance	Recorded to Income (Expenses) for the Period (*1)	Recorded to Other Comprehensive Income (*2)	Net Amount of Purchase, Sale, Issue, and Settlement	Transfer to Fair Values of Level 3	Transfer from Fair Values of Level 3	Ending Balance as of Period	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities Held as of the Consolidated Balance Sheet Date Among the Amount Recorded to Income (Expenses) for the Period (*1)
Securities								
Available-for-Sale Securities								
Japanese Corporate Bonds								
Private Placement Bonds	**¥38,425**	**¥ 1**	**¥(138)**	**¥(7,096)**	**¥—**	**¥—**	**¥31,192**	**¥ —**
Derivative Transactions								
Currency-Related Transactions	**¥ 458**	**¥661**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥—**	**¥—**	**¥ 1,119**	**¥661**

(*1) Those amounts are included in Other Ordinary Income and Other Ordinary Expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Those amounts are included in Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities of Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)							
	March 31, 2025							
		Income (Expenses) for the Period/ Other Comprehensive Income						
	Beginning Balance	Recorded to Income (Expenses) for the Period (*1)	Recorded to Other Comprehensive Income (*2)	Net Amount of Purchase, Sale, Issue, and Settlement	Transfer to Fair Values of Level 3	Transfer from Fair Values of Level 3	Ending Balance as of Period	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets and Liabilities Held as of the Consolidated Balance Sheet Date Among the Amount Recorded to Income (Expenses) for the Period (*1)
Securities								
Available-for-Sale Securities								
Japanese Corporate Bonds								
Private Placement Bonds	¥44,526	¥ 31	¥(195)	¥(5,937)	¥ —	¥ —	¥38,425	¥ —
Derivative Transactions								
Currency-Related Transactions	¥ 228	¥230	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 458	¥230

(*1) Those amounts are included in Other Ordinary Income and Other Ordinary Expenses in the consolidated statement of income.
(*2) Those amounts are included in Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities of Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(3) Explanation of the Process of Fair Value Measurement

In the Group, middle-offices and back-offices have established policies and procedures related to the measurement of fair values and procedures related to usage of the valuation model. For the fair values and the level categories, the validity of the valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurement are verified.

In fair value measurement, valuation models in which the nature, characteristics and risks of individual assets are most appropriately reflected are used. In addition, when quoted prices obtained from third parties are used, the validity of the prices is verified by appropriate methods such as confirmation of valuation techniques and used valuation inputs and comparison with the fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Explanation of the Impact on Fair Values in the Case where Significant Unobservable Inputs Are Fluctuated

Discount rate

The discount rate is an adjustment rate to a benchmark market interest rate such as TONA or swap rates. It primarily consists of a risk premium component which is the amount of compensation that market participants require due to the uncertainty inherent in the financial instruments' cash flows resulting from credit risk. A significant increase (decrease) in discount rate would generally significantly impact the valuation of the fair values of financial instruments negatively (positively).

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the expected change in variables over a fixed period of time. Some financial instruments benefit from an increase in volatility and others benefit from a decrease in volatility. Generally, a significant increase (decrease) in volatility would result in a significant increase (decrease) in option values and, for a long position in an option, it would result in a significant increase (decrease) in the fair values of financial instruments.

34. Market Value of Securities

(1) Trading Securities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in the Consolidated Statement of Income	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in the Consolidated Statement of Income
Trading Securities	**¥(119)**	¥(159)

(2) Marketable Securities Held to Maturity

		Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
		March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
		Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(a) Securities for which the Fair Value Exceeds the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Bonds:						
	Japanese Government Bonds	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Other	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Foreign Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
(b) Securities for which the Fair Value Does Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Bonds:						
	Japanese Government Bonds	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Other	**—**	**—**	**—**	1,496	1,491	(4)
	Foreign Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	1,496	1,491	(4)
	Subtotal	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	¥1,496	¥1,491	¥ (4)
	Total	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	¥1,496	¥1,491	¥ (4)

(3) Marketable Securities Available for Sale

		Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
		March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
		Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
(a) Securities for which the Fair Value Exceeds the Amortized Acquisition Cost	Stocks	**¥ 354,257**	**¥ 65,421**	**¥ 288,835**	¥ 295,886	¥ 73,141	¥ 222,744
	Bonds:	**2,234**	**2,220**	**14**	27,033	26,974	58
	Japanese Government Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	15,021	15,001	19
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	5,795	5,786	9
	Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	**2,234**	**2,220**	**14**	6,215	6,185	29
	Other	**727,726**	**655,175**	**72,551**	604,308	561,990	42,318
	Foreign Bonds	**316,690**	**312,970**	**3,720**	307,697	302,985	4,711
	Subtotal	**¥1,084,218**	**¥ 722,816**	**¥ 361,401**	¥ 927,227	¥ 662,106	¥ 265,121
(b) Securities for which the Fair Value Does Not Exceed the Amortized Acquisition Cost	Stocks	**¥ 24,031**	**¥ 25,549**	**¥ (1,518)**	¥ 17,191	¥ 26,165	¥ (8,973)
	Bonds:	**1,451,217**	**1,619,215**	**(167,997)**	1,327,976	1,411,591	(83,615)
	Japanese Government Bonds	**915,975**	**1,013,912**	**(97,937)**	673,870	716,205	(42,334)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	**213,457**	**220,121**	**(6,663)**	252,678	261,512	(8,833)
	Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	**321,784**	**385,181**	**(63,396)**	401,427	433,874	(32,447)
	Other	**846,064**	**890,156**	**(44,091)**	827,463	884,169	(56,705)
	Foreign Bonds	**598,161**	**627,288**	**(29,126)**	476,528	505,620	(29,091)
	Subtotal	**¥2,321,314**	**¥2,534,922**	**¥(213,608)**	¥2,172,631	¥2,321,926	¥(149,295)
	Total	**¥3,405,532**	**¥3,257,739**	**¥ 147,793**	¥3,099,859	¥2,984,032	¥ 115,826

(4) Securities Held to Maturity Sold during the Fiscal Year

None.

(5) Securities Available for Sale Sold during the Fiscal Year

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)					
	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Proceeds from Sales	Gain	Loss	Proceeds from Sales	Gain	Loss
Stocks	**¥ 36,735**	**¥28,373**	**¥ 28**	¥ 23,404	¥15,785	¥ 253
Bonds:	**199,263**	**62**	**7,013**	281,144	309	4,904
Japanese Government Bonds	**99,330**	**62**	**1,319**	219,618	309	805
Japanese Local Government Bonds	**85,451**	**—**	**4,915**	33,818	—	1,753
Japanese Short-Term Corporate Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	**14,481**	**—**	**779**	27,706	0	2,344
Other	**239,441**	**1,230**	**10,878**	119,978	6,024	1,499
Foreign Bonds	**149,989**	**636**	**2,151**	58,335	549	114
Total	**¥475,440**	**¥29,666**	**¥17,921**	¥424,527	¥22,119	¥6,657

(6) Securities for Which the Holding Purpose Has Changed

None.

(7) Impairment Losses on Securities

Marketable securities available for sale (excluding stocks and others without a market price and investments in limited partnerships) are subject to write-downs when the market value or reasonably estimated value of these securities (collectively, “fair value”) (in principle, the market price on the last day of the fiscal year) has declined considerably and it is not probable that the value will recover to the acquisition cost. In such case, any differences between fair value and acquisition cost are recognized as losses for the period. For the current fiscal year, impairment losses was Corporate bonds; ¥0 million (¥2 million for the previous fiscal year).

“Considerable decline in fair value” is determined based on the classification of issuers in accordance with the internal standards for self-assessment of assets as follows:

Bankrupt, effectively bankrupt and potentially bankrupt

Fair value is lower than acquisition cost.

Requiring caution

Fair value has declined by 30% or more from acquisition cost.

Normal

Fair value has declined by 50% or more from acquisition cost, or fair value has declined by more than 30% but less than 50% from acquisition cost and stayed below a certain level.

Bankrupt issuer means one who has entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings, corporate rehabilitation, civil rehabilitation or similar legal proceedings or whose notes have been dishonored and suspended from processing through clearing houses.

Effectively bankrupt issuer means one who is not legally or formally bankrupt but regarded as substantially in a similar condition.

Potentially bankrupt issuer means one who is not legally bankrupt but deemed to have high possibility of becoming bankrupt.

Requiring caution issuer means one who is financially weak and under close monitoring conducted by the Bank.

Normal issuer means one who does not belong to the other categories.

35. Money Held in Trust

(1) Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes

None

(2) Money Held in Trust for Held to Maturity Purposes

None

(3) Money Held in Trust for Other Purposes

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Acquisition Cost	¥5,900	¥6,900	$36,903
Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	5,900	6,900	36,903
Valuation Differences	—	—	—
Gains	—	—	—
Losses	—	—	—

36. Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	2026
Valuation Difference	¥147,697	¥115,728	$923,801
Securities Available for Sale	147,697	115,728	923,801
Other Money Held in Trust	—	—	—
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Assets)	46,326	36,219	289,757
Valuation Difference, Net of Taxes	¥101,370	¥ 79,509	$634,044
Net Unrealized Gains on Securities Available for Sale Owned by Subsidiaries, which is Attributable to the Parent	838	686	5,247
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	¥102,209	¥ 80,195	$639,291

37. Derivative Transactions

(1) Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Not Applied

With respect to the derivative transactions, contract amount or notional principal, fair value, and unrealized gains (losses) by transaction type as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Contract amount or notional principal does not necessarily represent market risk of the derivative transaction.

(a) Interest Rate Derivatives

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bought	—	—	—	—
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	932,461	707,188	(52,572)	(52,572)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	833,310	636,766	54,613	54,613
Receive Float / Pay Float	101,730	45,430	361	361
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Other:				
Sold	460	460	(10)	(10)
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 2,392	¥ 2,392

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2025			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bought	—	—	—	—
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	1,108,876	748,703	(32,520)	(32,520)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	1,257,152	715,200	34,996	34,996
Receive Float / Pay Float	194,580	101,730	303	303
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Other:				
Sold	460	460	(7)	(7)
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 2,771	¥ 2,771

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Currency Derivatives

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bought	—	—	—	—
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Currency Swaps	15,433	12,196	9	9
Forward Foreign Exchange:				
Sold	109,237	—	(13,153)	(13,153)
Bought	94,342	—	12,264	12,264
Currency Options:				
Sold	620,809	—	(74,547)	(28,675)
Bought	620,809	—	76,649	35,784
Other:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 1,222	¥ 6,228

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2025			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bought	—	—	—	—
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Currency Swaps	22,028	13,527	14	14
Forward Foreign Exchange:				
Sold	95,327	—	(5,581)	(5,581)
Bought	87,137	—	6,020	6,020
Currency Options:				
Sold	636,697	—	(63,691)	(14,320)
Bought	636,697	—	64,683	20,831
Other:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 1,445	¥ 6,963

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(c) Equity Derivatives

None.

(d) Bond Derivatives

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥2,157	¥—	¥ 14	¥ 14
Bought	5,039	—	-28	-28
Futures Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Other:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥—	¥(14)	¥(14)

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2025			
	Notional Principal or Contract Amount			
	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥1,793	¥—	¥(5)	¥(5)
Bought	413	—	1	1
Futures Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Other:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥—	¥(3)	¥(3)

(*) The above transactions are valued at fair value and the unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(e) Commodity Derivatives

None.

(f) Credit Derivatives

None.

(2) Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Applied

With respect to the derivative transactions, contract amount or notional principal, fair value, and unrealized gains (losses) by hedge accounting method as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Contract amount or notional principal does not necessarily represent market risk of the derivative transaction.

(a) Interest Rate Derivatives

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026			
		Notional Principal or Contract Amount		
	Hedged item	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
Principle Method				
Interest Swap	Interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities including loans, available-for-sale debt securities, deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit			
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥ 645,400	¥645,400	¥ (9,772)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		1,082,635	979,302	92,699
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	—
Other		—	—	—
Exceptional Accrual Method				
Interest Swap	Loans			
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		—	—	
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		134,012	123,474	*2
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	
Total	—	¥ —	¥ —	¥82,926

(*1) Deferred hedge is primarily applied to the above transactions under the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24).

(*2) Since derivative transactions qualifying for the exceptional accrual method are treated as a unit of the underlying loans as the hedged items, those fair values are included in fair values of such loans in "33. Financial Instruments."

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2025			
		Notional Principal or Contract Amount		
	Hedged item	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
Principle Method				
Interest Swap	Interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities including loans, available-for-sale debt securities, deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit			
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥ 645,400	¥645,400	¥ (7,733)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		1,086,204	939,664	38,036
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	—
Other		—	—	—
Exceptional Accrual Method				
Interest Swap	Loans			
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		—	—	
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		115,906	83,745	*2
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	
Total	—	¥ —	¥ —	¥30,303

(*1) Deferred hedge is primarily applied to the above transactions under the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24).

(*2) Since derivative transactions qualifying for the exceptional accrual method are treated as a unit of the underlying loans as the hedged items, those fair values are included in fair values of such loans in "33. Financial Instruments."

(b) Currency Derivatives

Method of hedge accounting : Principle method

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2026			
		Notional Principal or Contract Amount		
	Hedged item	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
Currency Swap	Foreign currency denominated loans, securities, deposits and foreign exchanges	**¥826,201**	**¥586,294**	**¥(8,260)**
Total	**—**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥(8,260)**

(*) Deferred hedge is primarily applied to the above transactions under the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 25).

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)			
	March 31, 2025			
		Notional Principal or Contract Amount		
	Hedged item	Total	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
Currency Swap	Foreign currency denominated loans, securities, deposits and foreign exchanges	¥832,303	¥439,228	¥(6,971)
Total	—	¥ —	¥ —	¥(6,971)

(*) Deferred hedge is primarily applied to the above transactions under the "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Commitee Practical Guidelines No.25).

(c) Equity Derivatives

None.

(d) Bond Derivatives

None.

38. Per Share Data

	Yen (Note 1)		U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	**¥1,801.69**	¥1,618.89	**$11.27**
Profit per Share of Common Stock	**133.75**	104.17	**0.84**

(*) Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock for current fiscal year is not shown in the above table, as there are no dilutive shares.

I. Basis on Calculating Net Assets per Share

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Total Net Assets	**¥1,257,300**	¥1,145,190	**$7,864,027**
Less: Subscription Rights to Shares	**—**	—	**—**
Consolidated Net Assets Attributable to Common Stock	**¥1,257,300**	¥1,145,190	**$7,864,027**

	Number of Shares (Thousands)	
	2026	2025
Number of Shares of Common Stock Used for Calculating Net Assets per Share	**697,844**	707,388

II. Basis on Calculating Net Income per Share

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2026	2025	**2026**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	**¥94,063**	¥74,259	**$588,341**
Not Attributable to Common Stock	**—**	—	**—**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent for Common Stock	**¥94,063**	¥74,259	**$588,341**

	Number of Shares (Thousands)	
	2026	2025
Average Number of Shares of Common Stock (excluding Treasury Shares)	**703,267**	712,825

39. Related Party Transactions

I. Related Party Transactions

(1) Transactions between the Bank and Related Parties

Directors of the Bank or major shareholders (individuals only), etc.

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

Party Classification	Name of Company or Individual	Address	Capital	Type of Business	Percentage of Voting Rights Held by the Bank	Relations with Related Party	Type of Transaction	Amounts of the Transactions	Account Classification	Balance at the Fiscal Year-End
Company, a majority of whose voting rights are owned by the close members of directors' respective families	DAIICHI KYOSO CORPORATION	Kimitsu-shi, Chiba Pref.	¥0 million	General civil engineering and construction	Ownership direct 0.00	—	Lending	Average balance of ¥212 million	Loan	¥205 million

For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Party Classification	Name of Company or Individual	Address	Capital	Type of Business	Percentage of Voting Rights Held by the Bank	Relations with Related Party	Type of Transaction	Amounts of the Transactions	Account Classification	Balance at the Fiscal Year-End
Company, a majority of whose voting rights are owned by the close members of directors' respective families	DAIICHI KYOSO CORPORATION	Kimitsu-shi, Chiba Pref.	¥0 million	General civil engineering and construction	Ownership direct 0.00	—	Lending	Average balance of ¥160 million	Loan	¥262 million

The terms of transactions and policies of determining the terms are similar to general cases.

(2) Transactions between Subsidiaries of the Bank and Related Parties

None.

II. Notes to the Parent Company or Major Affiliated Companies

None.

40. Cash Dividends Paid

I. Cash Dividends Paid for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Resolution	Category of Shares	Total Amounts of Cash Dividends Paid	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Note 1)	Yen (Note 1)		
Annual General Shareholders Meeting, held on June 26, 2024	Common Stock	¥12,162	¥17.00	March 31, 2024	June 27, 2024
Board of Directors, held on November 11, 2024	Common Stock	¥12,878	¥18.00	September 30, 2024	December 5, 2024

II. Cash Dividends Paid for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

Resolution	Category of Shares	Total Amounts of Cash Dividends Paid	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Note 1)	Yen (Note 1)		
Annual General Shareholders Meeting, held on June 27, 2025	Common Stock	¥15,562	¥22.00	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2025
Board of Directors, held on November 7, 2025	Common Stock	¥16,980	¥24.00	September 30, 2025	December 5, 2025

III. Cash Dividends with the Record Date in the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026 and the Effective Date in the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027

Resolution	Category of Shares	Total Amounts of Cash Dividends Paid	Source of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Yen (Note 1)		
Annual General Shareholders Meeting, held on June 26, 2026	Common Stock	¥19,539	Retained Earnings	¥28.00	March 31, 2026	June 29, 2026

41. Stock Options

None.

42. Subsequent Events

None.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.

The Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2026, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, including those applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes that, at its board of directors meeting held on March 25, 2026, The Chiba Bank, Ltd. resolved to establish a joint holding company with The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd. through a joint share transfer and to approve the outline of the joint holding company and the terms and other details of the share transfer, and that, on the same date, The Chiba Bank, Ltd. entered into a management consolidation agreement. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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with confidence

Determination of the classification of borrowers for the purpose of determining allowance for loans losses	
Description of Key Audit Matter	**Auditor's Response**
In the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Group recorded loans and bills discounted of ¥14,082,336 million (66.38% of total assets) and an allowance for loan losses of ¥35,498 million. The specific method applied for recording the allowance for loan losses by the Group is described in Note 3 "Significant Accounting Policies", (5) "Allowance for Loan Losses" and in Note 4 "Significant Accounting Estimates" in the notes to consolidated financial statements. The allowance for loan losses is determined in accordance with the Group's policy and guidelines for the self-assessment of asset quality and internal standards for write-offs and provisions. The process for determining the allowance for loan losses involves certain estimates such as borrower classification, which is determined by assessing the borrower's ability to repay loans in consideration of its repayment status, financial position, business performance and future prospects based on the aforementioned factors; assessment of estimated recoverable amounts of collateral; determination of the expected loss ratio based on the historical loan loss ratio; and necessary revisions in consideration of other future expectations and the like. These estimates include the impact of inflation and high commodity prices on borrowers and their business partners inside and outside Chiba Prefecture in light of changes in the current external environment, as well as other difficult-to-forecast uncertainties, such as fluctuations in real estate prices, interest rates, and stock prices. In particular, determining the classification of borrowers requires an evaluation of the economic trends in the industries and regions specific to each borrower, and their financial position and ability to repay loans based on these trends.	We mainly performed the following audit procedures to evaluate the classification of borrowers. We evaluated the Group's internal controls to ensure the reliability of determining the classification of borrowers, assigning credit ratings which is fundamental to this process, and the information pertaining to borrowers that underpins these determinations. We sampled individual borrowers subject to inspection in consideration of both quantitative and qualitative factors. With respect to quantitative factors, we considered the quantitative impact on the amounts recorded in the allowance for loan losses when borrowers were not appropriately classified. We considered several qualitative factors in our analysis. These factors include, for example, the Group's focus on credit management and the industries to which individual borrowers belong. We also considered the impact of the economic environment taking into account issues such as inflation and high commodity prices in light of changes to the current external environment. Additionally, we utilized our self-assessment anomaly detection tool (this tool aids in selecting borrowers for examination by, among other functions, identifying discrepancies between the borrower classification determined using a machine learning estimation model and the classification determined by the Group, based on the borrower's credit and financial information collected during self-assessment audits).

In cases of borrowers with poor business performance or facing financial difficulties, a high level of judgment by the Group is necessary on the prospect of future business performance recovery or the possibility of business improvement. The degree of future uncertainty varies depending on factors such as the business type and operating region of the borrower. In the case of a borrower for which the Group is focusing particular attention on their credit management and whose repayment status or financial position has deteriorated, it is important to make judgment on the outlook for improvement in these areas (including business improvement plans). The outlook for such improvement is affected by changes in the economic environment surrounding the borrower and the success or failure of the borrower's business strategy. Therefore, there is a higher degree of uncertainty in estimates and reliance on management's judgment. Accordingly, in light of the economic environment surrounding these borrowers, we have determined that the determination of the classification of borrowers with respect to those borrowers for which the Group is focusing particular attention on their credit management, is a key audit matter.	We performed the following audit procedures to inspect the classification of individual borrowers. ・ To assess the recent repayment status, financial position, and business performance of borrowers, we made necessary inquiries. We inquired of persons responsible in departments in charge of oversight of loans, including those in the Business Support Division and bank branches. We then analyzed their responses. In addition, we inspected and examined a set of materials from the Group related to self-assessments (e.g., explanatory materials including a description of the business, materials regarding borrowing and repayment status, research materials providing an understanding of actual financial position, financial statements, and trial balances). ・ To evaluate the future outlook regarding the repayment status, financial position, and business performance of borrowers, we verified assessments performed by the Group with respect to the reasonableness and feasibility of business improvement plans of these borrowers. Furthermore, we made inquiries of the persons responsible in departments in charge of oversight of loans as necessary (the Business Support Division and bank branches) and analyzed their responses. ・ To assess the impact of inflation and high commodity prices on the business performance of borrowers and in determining their classification in light of economic trends inside and outside of Chiba Prefecture and changes in the current external environment, we examined research materials prepared by the Group and made necessary inquiries. We inquired of persons responsible in departments in charge of loans as necessary, including those in the Compliance and Risk Management Division, the Business Support Division, and bank branches. We then analyzed their responses. Furthermore, we obtained and reviewed supporting evidence, including available external information.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Financial Data 2026 that contains audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Group's reporting process of the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

From the matters communicated with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2026 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fee-related Information

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and its subsidiaries and other services provided by us and other EY member firms for the year ended March 31, 2026 are 616 million yen and 104 million yen, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

July 27, 2026

Motoki Nagao
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Hiroshi Miyagawa
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Shinichi Kusumoto
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet (Unaudited)

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
As of March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2026	2025	**2026**
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	**¥ 2,674,547**	¥ 4,236,671	**$ 16,728,468**
Call Loans	**306,014**	448,130	**1,914,027**
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	**3,782**	1,379	**23,657**
Monetary Claims Bought	**19,033**	18,032	**119,050**
Trading Assets	**22,027**	15,414	**137,777**
Securities	**3,470,156**	3,162,013	**21,704,755**
Loans and Bills Discounted	**14,147,744**	13,233,344	**88,489,770**
Foreign Exchanges	**6,781**	5,571	**42,413**
Other Assets	**301,368**	252,791	**1,884,966**
Tangible Fixed Assets	**120,352**	118,680	**752,771**
Intangible Fixed Assets	**20,053**	15,498	**125,431**
Prepaid Pension Cost	**29,171**	26,107	**182,457**
Customers’ Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	**20,627**	22,454	**129,017**
Allowance for Loan Losses	**(29,867)**	(25,510)	**(186,815)**
Total Assets	**¥21,111,793**	¥21,530,580	**$132,047,743**
Liabilities			
Deposits	**¥17,093,773**	¥16,791,910	**$106,916,269**
Call Money	**415,244**	1,415,022	**2,597,226**
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	**63,045**	50,565	**394,328**
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	**192,214**	214,190	**1,202,243**
Trading Liabilities	**19,347**	9,435	**121,014**
Borrowed Money	**1,687,953**	1,619,707	**10,557,630**
Foreign Exchanges	**882**	845	**5,518**
Bonds Payable	**47,955**	44,831	**299,945**
Borrowed money from Trust Account	**17,970**	16,892	**112,403**
Other Liabilities	**339,054**	258,863	**2,120,679**
Provisions for Reimbursement of Deposits	**213**	421	**1,334**
Provisions for Point Loyalty Programs	**674**	649	**4,216**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**47,275**	21,279	**295,695**
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	**10,420**	10,688	**65,174**
Acceptances and Guarantees	**20,627**	22,454	**129,017**
Total Liabilities	**¥19,956,651**	¥20,477,758	**$124,822,689**
Net Assets			
Capital Stock	**¥ 145,069**	¥ 145,069	**$ 907,363**
Capital Surplus	**122,134**	122,134	**763,911**
Retained Earnings	**802,000**	767,280	**5,016,265**
Legal Retained Earnings	**50,930**	50,930	**318,553**
Other Retained Earnings	**751,070**	716,350	**4,697,712**
Treasury Shares	**(64,921)**	(75,104)	**(406,065)**
Total Shareholders’ Equity	**1,004,282**	959,379	**6,281,474**
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	**86,088**	66,197	**538,460**
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	**55,087**	17,650	**344,553**
Revaluation Reserve for Land	**9,683**	9,594	**60,568**
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	**150,859**	93,442	**943,580**
Total Net Assets	**¥ 1,155,141**	¥ 1,052,821	**$ 7,225,054**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**¥21,111,793**	¥21,530,580	**$132,047,743**

Japanese yen amounts are presented in millions of yen by rounding down figures below one million. As a result, the totals in Japanese yen in the non-consolidated financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sums of individual amounts.

U.S. dollar amounts are shown solely for the convenience of the readers of this Integrated Report and are translated at the rate of ¥159.88 to $1.00, the exchange rate prevailing at March 31, 2026.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income (Unaudited)

The Chiba Bank, Ltd.
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2026	2025	**2026**
Income			
Interest Income:			
Interest on Loans and Discounts	**¥201,881**	¥159,258	**$1,262,707**
Interest and Dividends on Securities	**86,484**	65,742	**540,937**
Other Interest Income	**20,423**	17,989	**127,742**
Trust Fees	**81**	84	**511**
Fees and Commissions	**60,226**	56,786	**376,699**
Trading Income	**631**	1,159	**3,948**
Other Ordinary Income	**6,119**	5,472	**38,274**
Other Income	**31,306**	21,858	**195,810**
Total Income	**¥407,154**	¥328,352	**$2,546,627**
Expenses			
Interest Expenses:			
Interest on Deposits	**¥ 61,456**	¥ 41,476	**$ 384,391**
Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts	**7,903**	6,815	**49,433**
Other Interest Expenses	**41,421**	37,928	**259,082**
Fees and Commissions Payments	**28,078**	26,057	**175,620**
Trading Expenses	**35**	20	**221**
Other Ordinary Expenses	**20,736**	7,664	**129,702**
General and Administrative Expenses	**97,791**	89,711	**611,656**
Other Expenses	**18,081**	14,301	**113,094**
Total Expenses	**¥275,504**	¥223,977	**$1,723,199**
Profit before Income Taxes	**131,649**	104,375	**823,429**
Income Taxes—Current	**39,818**	29,379	**249,054**
Income Taxes—Deferred	**(511)**	763	**(3,197)**
Profit	**¥ 92,342**	¥ 74,231	**$ 577,572**

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Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

The Chiba Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2026

Consolidated Capital Ratio (BIS Guidelines)

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2026	2025	**2026**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves	**¥1,237,760**	¥1,129,627	**$ 7,741,812**
Capital Stock and Capital Surplus	**267,203**	267,203	**1,671,274**
Retained Earnings	**874,340**	837,898	**5,468,728**
Treasury Shares	**64,921**	75,104	**406,065**
Cash Dividends to be Paid	**19,539**	15,562	**122,214**
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Other Disclosed Reserves	**180,678**	115,193	**1,130,089**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments	**69,026**	53,895	**431,739**
Total Intangible Assets (Excluding Those Relating to Mortgage Servicing Rights)	**21,669**	19,003	**135,537**
Deferred Gains/Losses on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	**(9,622)**	(8,729)	**(60,186)**
Shortfall of Eligible Provisions for Expected Losses	**14,082**	15,503	**88,079**
Gains/losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair value liabilities	**2,687**	1,188	**16,811**
Net Defined Benefit Asset	**34,779**	26,898	**217,537**
Investments in Own Shares (Excluding Those Reported in the Net Assets Section)	**59**	30	**369**
Investments in the Capital of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities that are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation and where the Bank does not Own more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital, Net of Eligible Short Positions (Amount above 10% Threshold)	**5,370**	—	**33,593**
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**¥1,168,734**	¥1,075,732	**$ 7,310,073**
Additional Tier 1 Capital: Instruments	**—**	—	**—**
Additional Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments	**—**	—	**—**
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	**—**	—	**—**
Total Tier 1 Capital	**¥1,168,734**	¥1,075,732	**$ 7,310,073**
Tier 2 Capital: Instruments and Provisions	**¥ 18**	¥ 20	**$ 117**
Directly Issued Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments plus Related Capital Surplus of which: Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	**—**	—	**—**
General Allowance for Loan Losses and Eligible Provisions	**18**	20	**117**
Tier 2 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments	**7**	—	**44**
Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities that are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, where the Bank does not Own more than 10% of the Issued Common Share Capital of the Entity (Amount above 10% Threshold)	**7**	—	**44**
Total Tier 2 Capital	**¥ 11**	¥ 20	**$ 73**
Total Capital	**¥1,168,746**	¥1,075,752	**$ 7,310,146**
Risk-Weighted Assets:			
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	**¥7,780,812**	¥7,149,263	**$48,666,577**
Total Required Capital	**¥ 622,464**	¥ 571,941	**$ 3,893,326**
Capital Ratios:			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	**15.02%**	15.04%	**15.02%**
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	**15.02%**	15.04%	**15.02%**
Total Capital Ratio	**15.02%**	15.04%	**15.02%**

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The following approaches were adopted to calculate Total Risk-Weighted Assets.

Credit Risk: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach

Operational Risk: Standardized Measurement Approach

Market Risk: Simplified Standardised Approach

Total Required Capital is calculated by multiplying Total Risk-Weighted Assets by 8%.

Consolidated Leverage Ratio

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2026	2025	2026
Total Assets Reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥21,211,781	¥21,631,292	$132,673,139
Adjustments for Temporary Exemption of Central Bank Reserves (-)	2,556,085	4,148,358	15,987,526
Adjustments for Regular-way Purchases and Sales of Financial Assets Subject to Trade Date Accounting	136	169	854
Adjustments for Derivative Transactions, etc.	(10,928)	941	(68,354)
Total Derivative Exposures, etc.	194,400	133,076	1,215,914
The Accounting Value of the Derivatives Recognised as Assets (-)	205,328	132,134	1,284,269
Adjustment for Securities Financing Transactions, etc.	8,135	11,748	50,887
Total Securities Financing Transaction Exposures, etc.	26,317	22,677	164,606
The Accounting Value of the Securities Financing Transactions Recognised as Assets (-)	18,181	10,928	113,719
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	463,145	446,309	2,896,832
The Amount of Adjustments to Tier 1 Capital (Specific and General Provisions) (-)	14,082	15,503	88,079
Other Adjustments	(131,040)	(101,724)	(819,618)
The Amount of Adjustments to Tier 1 Capital (except Specific and General Provisions) (-)	61,879	45,933	387,036
The Amount of Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (-)	23,361	24,854	146,118
The Amount of Deductions of Receivables (Out of Those Arising from Providing Cash Variation Margin) (-)	45,799	30,936	286,464
Total Exposures	¥18,971,062	¥17,824,875	$118,658,134
On-Balance Sheet Exposures			
On-Balance Sheet Exposures before Deducting Adjustments	¥18,408,960	¥17,315,186	$115,142,361
The Amount of Deductions of Receivables (Out of Those Arising from Providing Cash Variation Margin) (-)	45,799	30,936	286,464
The Amount of Adjustments to Tier 1 Capital (Specific and General Provisions) (-)	14,082	15,503	88,079
The Amount of Adjustments to Tier 1 Capital (except Specific and General Provisions) (-)	61,879	45,933	387,036
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	¥18,287,199	¥17,222,812	$114,380,782
Derivative Exposures, etc.			
Replacement Cost Multiplied by 1.4 Associated with Derivatives Transactions, etc.	¥ 135,671	¥ 74,662	$ 848,586
Potential Future Exposure Multiplied by 1.4 Associated with Derivatives Transactions, etc.	58,728	58,413	367,328
Total Derivative Exposures, etc	¥ 194,400	¥ 133,076	$ 1,215,914
Securities Financing Transaction Exposures, etc.			
The Amount of Assets Related to Securities Financing Transaction, etc.	¥ 18,181	¥ 10,928	$ 113,719
Exposures of Counter-Party Credit Risk for Securities Financing Transactions, etc.	8,135	11,748	50,887
Total Securities Financing Transaction Exposures, etc.	¥ 26,317	¥ 22,677	$ 164,606
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures			
Notional Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	¥ 2,493,222	¥ 2,414,393	$ 15,594,335
The Amount of Adjustments for Conversion in Relation to Off-Balance Sheet Transactions (-)	2,030,076	1,968,083	12,697,504
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	¥ 463,145	¥ 446,309	$ 2,896,832
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 1,168,734	¥ 1,075,732	$ 7,310,073
Total Exposures	¥18,971,062	¥17,824,875	$118,658,134
Leverage Ratio	6.16%	6.03%	6.16%

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Loans and Bills Discounted, Borrower Classification by Industry (Consolidated)

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	March 31, 2026		
	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance
Domestic Operations:			
Manufacturing	¥ 872,808	6.47%	$ 5,459,148
Agriculture and Forestry	18,367	0.14%	114,884
Fishery	1,001	0.01%	6,266
Mining, Quarrying, and Gravel	12,718	0.09%	79,550
Construction	529,564	3.92%	3,312,260
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	231,972	1.72%	1,450,917
Information and Communications	113,782	0.84%	711,675
Transport and Postal Service	342,533	2.54%	2,142,440
Wholesale and Retail Trade	901,499	6.68%	5,638,599
Finance and Insurance	574,316	4.26%	3,592,173
Real Estate and Leasing	4,101,393	30.40%	25,652,950
Medical, Welfare, and Other Services	870,386	6.45%	5,443,998
Government and Local Public Sector	350,190	2.60%	2,190,336
Other (Mainly Consumer Loans)	4,570,842	33.88%	28,589,205
Total	¥13,491,377	100.00%	$84,384,401
Overseas operations and JOM Account	¥ 590,958	—	$ 3,696,261

	Millions of Yen (Note 1)	
	March 31, 2025	
	Outstanding Balance	Composition
Domestic Operations:		
Manufacturing	¥ 800,237	6.30%
Agriculture and Forestry	17,857	0.14%
Fishery	1,151	0.01%
Mining, Quarrying, and Gravel	9,978	0.08%
Construction	499,376	3.93%
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	236,322	1.86%
Information and Communications	93,219	0.73%
Transport and Postal Service	309,472	2.43%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	888,058	6.99%
Finance and Insurance	527,347	4.15%
Real Estate and Leasing	3,825,599	30.11%
Medical, Welfare, and Other Services	837,298	6.59%
Government and Local Public Sector	347,763	2.74%
Other (Mainly Consumer Loans)	4,312,977	33.94%
Total	¥12,706,660	100.00%
Overseas operations and JOM Account	¥ 476,524	—

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