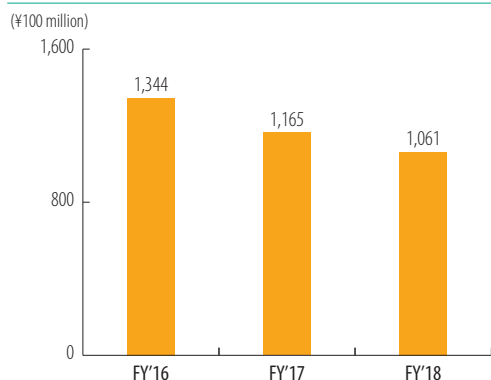
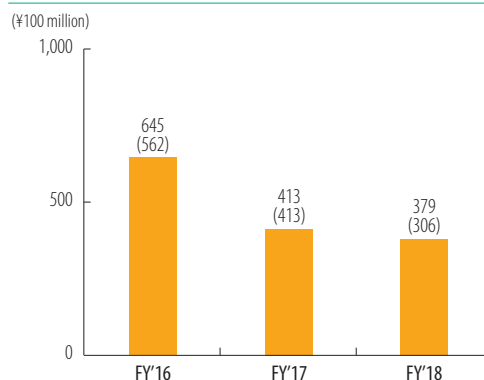


Income and Expenditures

Gross Operating Profit

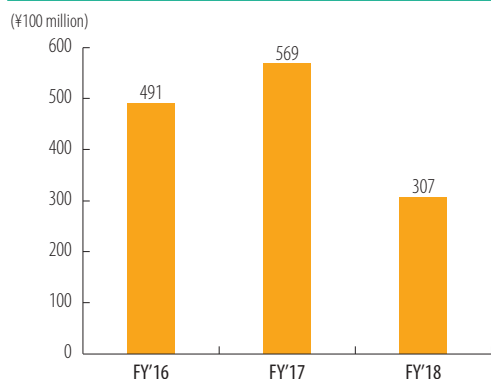


Operating Profit

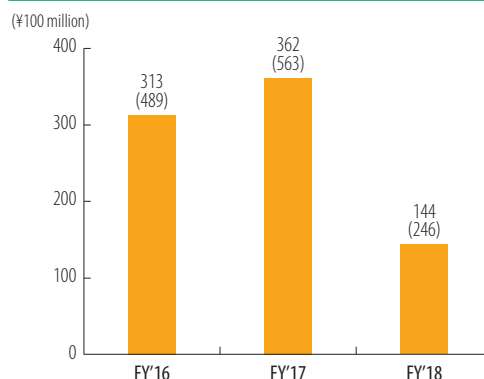


Note: The amount in parentheses is Operating Profit before Deduction of Provision for the General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses.

Income (Loss) before Income Taxes and Others

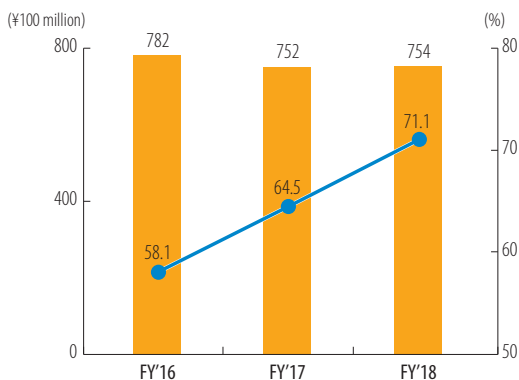


Net Income (Loss)



Note: The amount in parentheses is Income before Income Taxes.

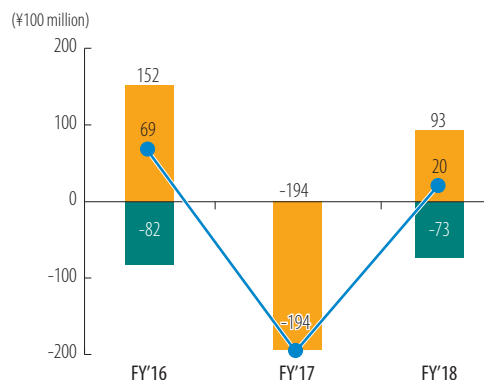
General and Administrative Expenses and Overhead Ratio (OHR)



■ General and Administrative Expenses (left-hand scale)
● OHR (right-hand scale)

Note: $OHR = (\text{General and administrative expenses (excluding nonrecurring items)}) \div \text{Gross operating profit (after deduction of revenue and expenditures from trading of Japanese Government Bonds and other bonds)}$

Credit-Related Expense



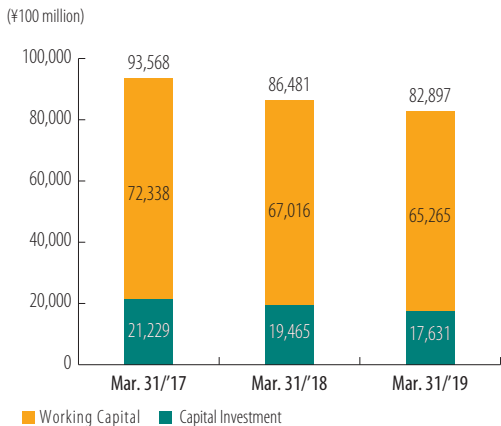
● Credit-related expense
■ Disposal amount of problem loans
■ Provision to (reversal of) general reserve for possible loan losses

Note: Disposal amount of problem loans for fiscal 2017 includes ¥10.5 billion of reversal of general reserve for possible loan loss.

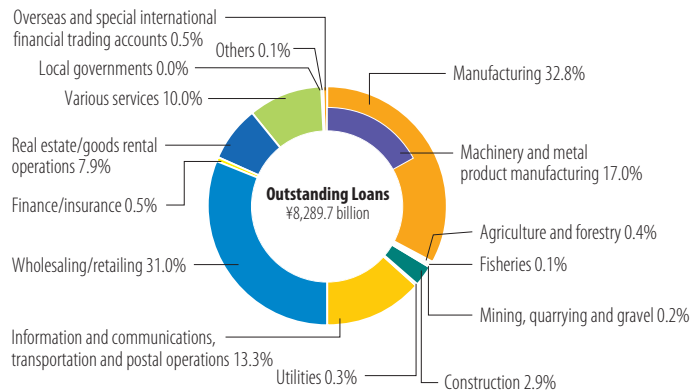
● Gross operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 decreased by ¥10.4 billion year on year to ¥106.1 billion due primarily to a decrease in net interest income. Income before income taxes and other decreased by ¥26.1 billion year on year to ¥30.7 billion.

Loans

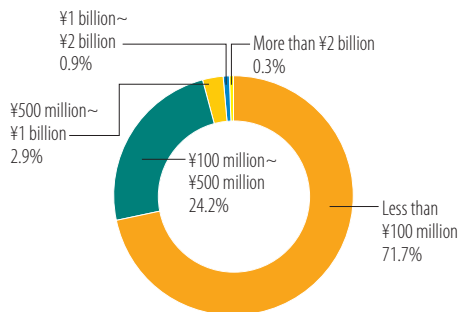
Balance of Loans Outstanding



Outstanding Loans by Sector (As of March 31, 2019)



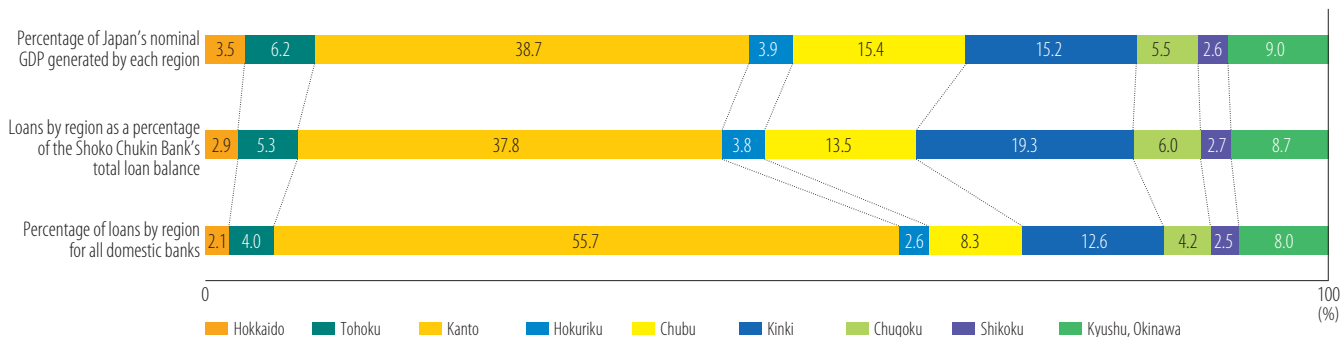
Breakdown of Borrowers by Loan Balance Outstanding (As of March 31, 2019)



Breakdown of Loans by Balance Outstanding



Comparison of Nominal GDP by Region and the Bank's Breakdown of Loan Balance by Region

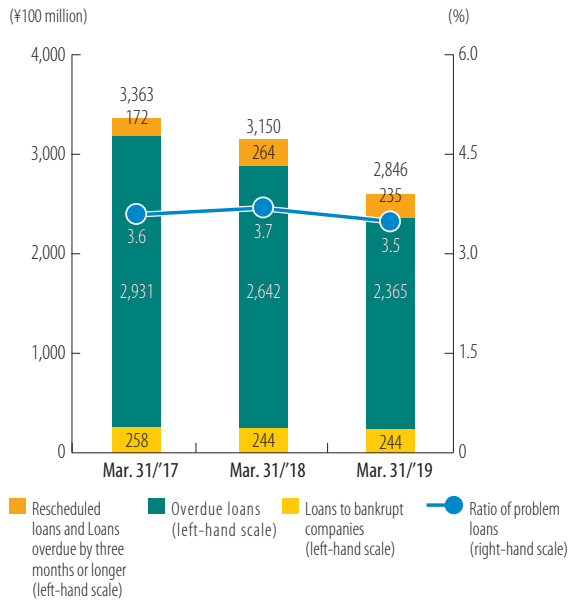


Note: Figures for nominal GDP by region are for Fiscal 2014. Figures for loans by the Shoko Chukin Bank and loans by all domestic banks are as of March 31, 2019.
Sources: Annual Report on Prefectural Economies, Cabinet Office; Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted by Prefecture (Domestically Licensed Banks), Bank of Japan.

Although efforts were made to fulfill the safety net function by means such as response to successive natural disasters, the balance of loans outstanding as of March 31, 2019 decreased by ¥358.4 billion, compared with the balance as of March 31, 2018, due mainly to factors such as stagnant demand for funding from our clients.

Problem Loans

Problem Loans and Ratio of Problem Loans



Note: Based on the results of the Bank's self-assessment of assets, loans to bankrupt companies, overdue loans (loans to virtually bankrupt companies and companies at risk of bankruptcy), loans overdue by three months or longer and rescheduled loans (where interest rates have been lowered or other advantageous loan terms have been provided to support business restructuring) are disclosed.
Ratio of problem loans: Risk-managed assets as a proportion of outstanding loans.

Loans Disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act



Note: Based on the results of the Bank's self-assessment of assets, loans to borrowers that are virtually bankrupt or legally bankrupt are presented as "Loans to Legally Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Companies"; loans to borrowers with risk of bankruptcy are presented as "Loans with Collection Risk"; and loans overdue by three months or longer and rescheduled loans are presented as "Loans for Special Attention."

● The figures above exclude loans classified as unrecoverable (Loss Classification) based on self-assessment. (These figures are equivalent to the loan balance after the direct write-off of Category IV loans. This is in line with disclosure standards used by private financial institutions.) As of March 31, 2019, the excluded amounts are as follows. Risk-managed Assets Loans to bankrupt borrowers amounted to ¥31.6 billion. Overdue loans amounted to ¥47.3 billion. Loans disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act Loans to legally bankrupt and substantially bankrupt borrowers amounted to ¥79.4 billion.

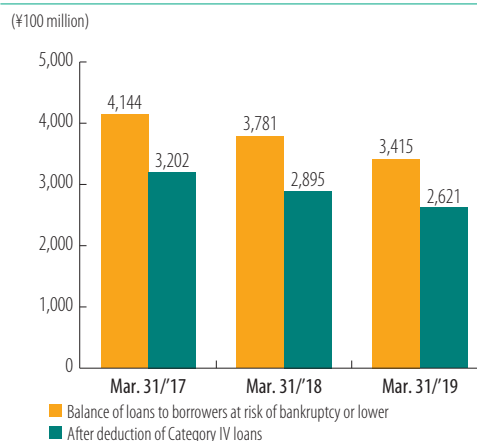
Breakdown of Loan Balance by Borrower Category under the Bank's Self-Assessment

(¥100 million)

	Mar. 31/'17		Mar. 31/'18		Mar. 31/'19	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Legally Bankrupt	591	0.6%	573	0.6%	565	0.7%
Virtually Bankrupt	1,133	1.2%	1,020	1.2%	899	1.1%
Risk of Bankruptcy	2,419	2.5%	2,187	2.5%	1,950	2.3%
Need Special Attention	27,633	28.6%	24,310	27.3%	22,866	26.9%
Borrowers receiving special management	193	0.2%	292	0.3%	274	0.3%
Other need for special attention	27,440	28.4%	24,018	27.0%	22,591	26.6%
Normal	64,734	67.1%	60,812	68.4%	58,635	69.0%
Total	96,513	100.0%	88,904	100.0%	84,917	100.0%

Note: Based on the Bank's internal credit rating system, borrowers are classified into five categories: Normal, Need Special Attention, Risk of Bankruptcy, Virtually Bankrupt, and Legally Bankrupt.

Balance of Loans to Borrowers at Risk of Bankruptcy or Lower



- The breakdown of loan balance by borrower category under the Bank's self-assessment includes Category IV loans.
- Problem loans cover loans only.

The breakdown of loan balance by borrower category under the Bank's self-assessment and Loans disclosed under the Financial reconstruction Act include loans and assets equivalent to loans, such as private placement bonds guaranteed by the Shoko Chukin Bank (private placement bonds for which the Shoko Chukin Bank guarantees the repayment of the principal and interest payments in full or in part), foreign exchange, acceptances and guarantees, uncollected interest, and suspense payments.

- Focusing on loan recipient companies that have been classified under self-assessment as Need Special Attention borrowers, the Shoko Chukin Bank is actively engaged in efforts to improve the management of said loan recipient companies by formulating and following up on management improvement plans.
- Looking ahead, the Shoko Chukin Bank will continue to place considerable weight on the aforementioned initiatives. Through these means and by implementing appropriate loan management based on a process of self-assessment, the Bank will secure and maintain a sound credit and financial position.

Write-Offs and Reserves

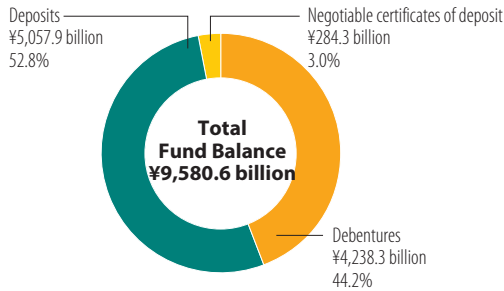
The Bank writes off assets or reserves provisions on the basis of self-assessment results, which are reviewed by independent auditors. It has made sufficient provision for its existing problem loans.

Normal Need Special Attention	Reserve provisions made on the basis of a formula using past actual loan losses
Risk of Bankruptcy	Reserve provisions made to the necessary level in relation to the amount not covered by collateral
Virtually Bankrupt Legally Bankrupt	Reserve provisions and write-offs made for the entire amount not covered by collateral

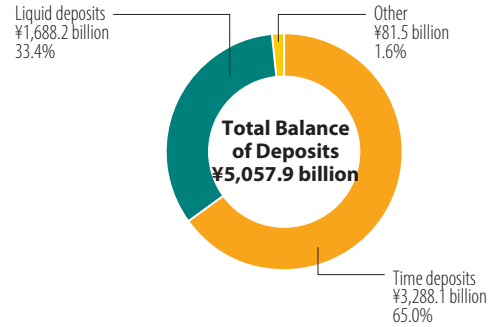
- All credit transactions are subject to asset self-assessment under the practical guidelines laid out by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The Shoko Chukin Bank writes off assets and reserves provisions based on the results of these assessments. The Bank uses this approach to ensure asset quality is accurately monitored and problem loans are appropriately written off. The Bank also uses it to manage loans after loan application procedures are completed.

Fund-Raising

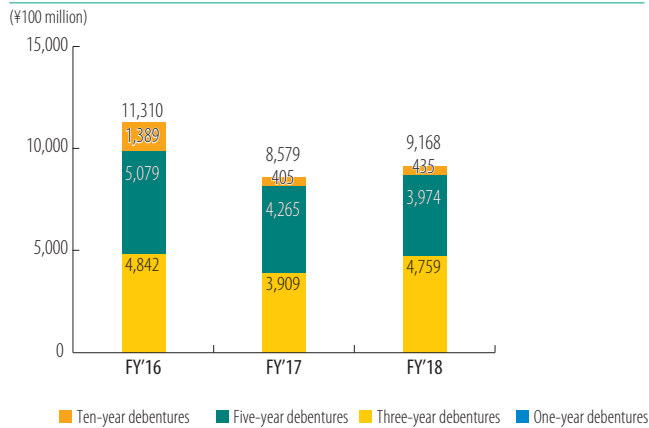
Breakdown of Fund-Raising (As of March 31, 2019)



Breakdown of Deposit Balance (As of March 31, 2019)



Publicly Offered Debentures Issued Each Fiscal Year



- The funds necessary for the provision of loans are procured by the Bank through bonds and deposits.
- The Bank is strengthening stable fund raising through debentures, centered on publicly offered debentures as well as to bolster and expand the fund procurement platform, mainly individual and corporate deposits.

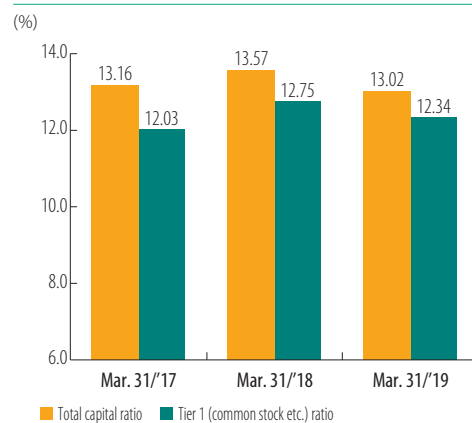
Total Capital

Trends in Total Capital

(¥100 million)

	Mar. 31/'17	Mar. 31/'18	Mar. 31/'19
Total capital	9,964	10,055	9,805
Tier 1 capital (common stock etc.)	9,110	9,447	9,296
Non-government portion of shares held	1,170	1,170	1,170
Government portion of shares held	1,016	1,016	1,016
Crisis response reserves	1,500	1,500	1,350
Special reserves	4,008	4,008	4,008
Retained earnings	1,457	1,775	1,875

Capital Ratio and Tier 1 Ratio



Note: In accordance with Article 23, Paragraph 1 of the Shoko Chukin Bank Limited Act and notice of the Financial Services Agency, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry based on the said act, the Bank is working to improve its capital ratio.

- The total capital ratio for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 remained constant at 13.02%.
- Shareholders' equity is of high quality, as the majority of capital is Tier 1 capital (common stock etc.).